

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

VOL. 24. No. 25

DALLAS—FORT WORTH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO. ESTABLISHED 1880.

FORT WORTH STOCK SHOW.

Preparations have already been begun for the fat stock show to be held in Fort Worth next March, during the convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. The executive committee in charge of the event is composed of Stuart Harrison, J. F. Hovenkamp, B. C. Rhome, V. S. Wardlaw, J. W. Montgomery, Sam Davidson, Jacob Washer, W. E. Connell and E. H. Carter.

The finance committee for the city is made up of the following: W. G. Newby, J. Z. Wheat, A. P. Haney, Glen Walker and J. E. Weeden.

The finance committee for North Fort Worth is Marion Sansom, O. W. Matthews, H. A. Judd, J. B. Googins and C. L. Ware.

THE FALL FESTIVAL.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the greater Fort Worth fall festival, to be held Oct. 5 to 10. Plans are under way which will insure a larger attendance than that of the State Fair at Dallas. The livestock interests of the city are giving the project hearty support, and several leading attractions have been secured. The queen of the carnival, gorgeously arrayed, will make her entry attended by a host of loyal subjects and inaugurate a season of merry-making. Among the features will be a series of allegorical night parades, in which the floats will represent various historical subjects, fraternal and secret orders. The merchants and business men have contributed liberally to make the display a success. Side features will include exhibitions of broncho-busting and rough riding by the most daring riders of the Southwest. "Dare Devil" Castellane will loop the loop three times each day in the stadium.

ARMOUR CUP FOR ROYAL SHOW.

A sterling silver cup has been presented by Charles W. Armour to the American Hereford Breeders' association. Its ownership, however, will eventually pass to the breeder of thoroughbred cattle of this type who wins twice in succession or three separate times at the American Royal show in Kansas City.

The cup is of special design, and is finished in gray, with heavy applied border. Its exact height, including base, is 16 5/8 inches, with a serving capacity of 10 1/2 pints. An actual scene from a photograph taken on Mr. Armour's Meadow Park Hereford Farm, is etched in bright silver on a gray background. This scene shows one of the Armour farm houses, surrounded by many shade trees, while in the foreground is an illustration showing a number of the Armour thoroughbred Herefords grazing. This etching is original and a credit to the artist. On the reverse side is the inscription. The cup is valued at \$500.00 and is probably the most expensive prize of its kind ever offered in a live stock contest.

For several years it has been the custom of the Armour Packing company to give punch bowls to the various breeds competing in the American Royal shows, but some months ago they decided to drop this feature.

Mr. Charles W. Armour is personally interested in Herefords, having a large herd on his Meadow Park Farm a few miles south of Kansas City. His friends among the Hereford breeders suggested to Mr. Armour some months ago that a cup from him, personally, would be of special interest to members of the association, and would be the means of creating a lively contest. He was very glad to meet their wishes, and presented them with a solid silver cup, big enough to serve as a watering trough to the animal that wins it.

The Armour Packing company punch bowls, given in the past seasons, have been an important feature in the Kansas City Fancy Stock Shows. The Hereford cup of 1899 was won by F. A.

Nave's bull "Dale." The successful contestants for the Hereford cups of 1900 and 1901 were Perfection, owned by Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., and Dandy Rex of the Guggell & Simpson herd, of Independence, Mo. The first Shorthorn cup, that of 1900, was carried away by Lavender Vicount by Baron Lavender, out of Gayety. In 1901 the Armour trophy was taken by Clinton Victoria by Salmis, out of Clinton Victoria, owned by Geo. Deming & Son. The cup of 1902 was awarded to Col. G. M. Casey's bull, "Choice Goods." The Hereford cup was taken away by March On VI, owned by James A. Funckhouser and the Galloway trophy to Druid of Castlemilk, owned by O. S. Swigart.

The rivalry between the different breeders in the contests for the Armour cups has always been very keen. The winning of an Armour cup, of course, has meant national note for the winner as the best animal of his breed in the United States. His winning also adds materially to his value and to the value of his off-spring. The winner of the Armour trophy of 1900, "Perfection," was afterwards sold to Mr. Hoxie for \$9,000.00 and the Hereford bull, "Dale," afterwards brought \$10,000.00.

WANT DIPPING ORDER CHANGED.

The Interstate Association of Livestock Sanitary Boards met in Denver last week, adjourning Thursday afternoon. It was planned to hold the next session during the St. Louis World's Fair. The officers elected were: President, J. C. Norton of Arizona, vice president, J. W. Moore of Texas; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Smith of Illinois. Among the resolutions adopted was one recommending to the secretary of agriculture that B. A. I. order No. 114 be so amended as to allow the use of recognized commercial preparations for the dipping of cattle in interstate trade whenever it is demonstrated to the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry that such dips are effective in the eradication of this disease, and that the Bureau of Animal Industry be requested in specifying any such preparation to state the strength at which the mixture must be used.

Dr. Mayo of Kansas, and Thomas of Nebraska led the opposition, and insisted that lime and sulphur was the only dip. However, after a paragraph in the preamble, which they thought reflected on lime and sulphur was eliminated the resolution was adopted, Dr. Mayo alone voting against it.

Mr. Moore, who was elected vice president, is chairman of the Texas Livestock Sanitary commission, and resides in San Antonio.

SENATOR FARWELL DEAD.

Ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell of Illinois died at his suburban home in Lake Forest, near Chicago, last Thursday, after an illness of several months with heart disease. Mr. Farwell was widely known in the Southwest, through his connection with the syndicate of capitalists which built the Texas State capitol in exchange for the famous X I T ranch lands principally in Dallam, Hartley and Oldham counties, the strip being 25 miles wide and about 200 miles long.

WYOMING IS PARTICULAR.

A new proclamation has been issued by Gov. Chatterton of Wyoming forbidding the entry by rail or otherwise of all cattle, horses, sheep or other livestock without clear bills of health from the government inspectors or inspection upon entering the state by state veterinarian or deputies. Notice must be given of intention to enter the state.

ARIZONA STOCK LAW.

A joint meeting of Chairman W. S. Sturges of the Arizona livestock sanitary board with the cattlemen of the territory will be held at Tucson soon for the purpose of obtaining a free expression relative to the new stock law and its enforcement.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The International Live Stock Exposition will be held at the Chicago stock yards Nov. 28 to Dec. 5, and arrangements are being made to make this year's show the most complete ever held. A great pavilion and enormous amphitheatre will be occupied by the exhibits.

FAIR FOR OKLAHOMA.

Plans are being perfected by the Oklahoma State Fair association for the holding of an annual fair at Oklahoma City. The event will include yearly race meets, an exhibition of fine stock, agricultural and horticultural products. A suitable location for the exposition is now being sought. Over \$51,000 in stock has been subscribed, but it will require nearly \$100,000 to build and equip it properly.

WANT THE SERVICE IMPROVED.

A meeting of stockmen from all over Kansas is being held at Wichita today, under auspices of the State Live Stock association, for the purpose of taking action regarding the poor transportation service. The railroads will be urged to abandon the obnoxious tonnage system on livestock. Another important feature will be an effort to increase the membership of the State Live Stock association and thus strengthen its usefulness.

INITIAL HORSE SALE.

Perhaps the largest horse sale ever held in the Southwest took place at the Fort Worth market early last week. No great arrangements had been made for the event, as the barns and sheds were not finished. Shippers were not aware of the delay in completing the structures, and when the stock came in it had to be disposed of. The best price was for some good horses sent in by C. E. Hicks of Hicks Station, \$165 per head. From that it ranged down to \$5 for some scrubs. The sellers were from pretty much all of Western, Northern and Central Texas, and the buyers from Eastern Texas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and as far away as South Carolina. Uniformly good prices prevailed.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

With an address delivered by Gov. S. W. T. Lanham, in the presence of an immense throng, the Texas State Fair at Dallas was formally opened last Saturday, and will continue until the 16th of October. Yesterday was devoted to the Woodmen, and this is "Farmers' Day." Organizations of agriculturists from all over the state are present, prominent among which are several local unions of the American Society of Equity from Bosque county. Former Governor James S. Hogg, by special invitation of the managing committee, is to deliver an address on the importance of co-operation and organization among tillers of the soil in the Music Hall.

The occasion is intended as a day of recreation and rest for the farmers and their friends and partakes of an old settlers' reunion to some extent.

On the baseball park are arranged a large number of exhibits, many of them in "wagonload lots." Here, later on, the farmers will spread their lunches and invite friends to join them. First and second prizes are offered for the best pair of mules, pair of horses or mares, sucking colt, horse or mare, sucking colt, under one year, milch cow, any age or breed, market steer, market hog, one dozen chickens, frying size, half dozen turkeys, for market, in coop, half-gallon jar pressed honey, five pounds beeswax, quarter bushel wheat, quarter bushel oats, quarter bushel rye, quarter bushel shelled corn, half dozen ears corn, on cob, six stalks corn, any variety, one bale alfalfa hay, one bale prairie hay, one bale Johnson grass, six sheaves millet, six stalks Kaffir corn, six stalks cotton, with bolls attached, one bale cotton, any size or shaped bale, six fleeces fine wool, six fleeces common wool, six hands tobacco, six twists tobacco, ten pounds butter, table use, ten pounds cheese, table use, one dozen apples, any variety, one dozen pears, any variety, one dozen figs, any variety, one dozen plums, any variety, one dozen peaches, any variety, one dozen bunches grapes, one dozen tomatoes, one watermelon, half dozen canteloupes, one gallon ribbon cane molasses, one gallon sorghum cane molasses, one cake, any style, six loaves homemade flour bread.

One of the most complete exhibits on the grounds is the superb display of vehicles and agricultural implements in Machinery Hall, at which the leading manufacturers of the United States are represented. A number of the livestock exhibits had not yet arrived up to the time of going to press, and comparisons at this time would be premature. These will be described in next week's issue and the Journal will, in due time, publish a full list of the awards.

Ribbons in the sheep department were awarded Monday at the Texas State Fair as follows:

Long Wool Cotswolds—Best ram, 3 years and over, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first and second; best ram, 1 year and under 2, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first and second; best ewe, 2 years and over, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first and second; best ewe, 1 year and under 2, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first and second; best ewe lamb under 1 year, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first and second; best ram, any age, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first, no second; best ewe, any age, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first, no second.

Middle Wools, Southdowns—Best ram, 2 years and over, E. M. Arnold, Little Elm, first and second; best ram, 1 year and under 2, E. M. Arnold, first, no second; best ram lamb, under 1 year, S. I. Reynolds, first, E. M. Arnold, second; best ewe, 2 years and over, S. I. Reynolds first, E. M. Arnold, second; best ewe, 1 year and under 2, E. M. Arnold, first, S. I. Reynolds, second; best ewe lamb under 1 year, S. I. Reynolds first, E. M. Arnold second; bestram, any age, S. I. Reynolds first; best ewe, any age, E. M. Arnold first.

Middle Wool, Shropshires—Best ram, 2 years and over, C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., first and second; best ram 1 year and under 2, C. R. Doty, first and second; best ram, under 1 year, C. R. Doty, first and second; best ewe, 2 years and over, C. R. Doty, first and second; best ewe, 1 year and under 2, C. R. Doty first and second; best ewe lamb, 1 year and under 2, C. R. Doty first and second; best ram, any age, C. R. Doty first; best ewe, any age, C. R. Doty first.

Trotting horses are sold higher in the United States than in any other country. The time in which the horse can make a given distance offsets everything else. Speed is valued above beauty.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Farmers' National Congress met at Niagara Falls Tuesday of last week, remaining in session until Friday. At the opening session Major D. G. Purse of Savannah, Ga., delivered an address on "The Sugar Supply of the United States" in which he argued that congress should oppose a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, unless reciprocity treaties were made with France and other countries. J. O. Purse, president of the Savannah board of trade declared that this country should aim to become a sugar exporting, rather than an importing country, to which end both cane and beet sugar growing should be fostered and encouraged by the government. "Farm Products in the Markets of the World" were dealt with by Chief O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics auxiliary to the department of commerce and labor who stated that from 1870 to 1900 the population had increased 100 per cent and agricultural exports 130 per cent, but that the increase in the number of people engaged in agricultural work had increased only 75 per cent.

At the second days' session subjects affecting the distribution of agricultural products were taken up. As an agent in creating a wider market a larger merchant marine was advocated by Judge Wood of Mount Kelso, N. Y. Aaron Jones, master of the National Grange, advocated extension of the rural free delivery, readjustment of the parcels' post system and a government telegraph and telephone service. In a paper on Infections and Contagious Diseases of Farm Animals, Dr. F. N. Salmon of Washington held that nearly all ailments of this character were now being successfully treated and that with proper care, the American farmer had little to fear from such sources.

Before final adjournment the congress adopted a set of resolutions favoring the extension of rural free delivery and parcel post system, a postal telegraph system and postal saving banks.

A resolution favoring reciprocity with Canada was finally killed and the question of a ship subsidy found no supporters.

Officers were elected by the Congress as follows:

Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga., president; Col. Benjamin Cameron, Staggville, N. C., first vice president; Joshua Strange, Marion, Ind., second vice president; J. H. Reynolds, Adrian, Mich., treasurer; John M. Stahl, Chicago, secretary; C. M. Whittaker, Boston, first assistant secretary; A. C. Guller, Dourm, Iowa, second assistant secretary; Luther Tucker, Albany, third assistant secretary.

A new executive committee, composed of E. W. Wicker, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Levi Morrison, Greenville, Pa., and W. L. Ames, Oregon, Wis., was elected.

The next congress probably will be held as an adjunct to the St. Louis World's Fair.

THOBURN ON IRRIGATION.

Secretary J. B. Thoburn of the Oklahoma board of agriculture has returned to Guthrie from Ogden, Utah, where he attended the irrigation congress. Discussing the effects of the meeting upon the agricultural interests of the territory, he said:

"I had a conference with Mr. Newell, chief engineer of the reclamation service, regarding the preliminary work which is being done by the engineers of his division in Oklahoma. He informed me that it would be some time before they could be ready to give out in detail the result of their investigation in this territory. I am of the opinion that the department intends to do the fair thing by Oklahoma in the matter of expenditures for irrigation development. But at the same time it must be remembered that there are several other Western states and territories which already have planned for the construction of extensive and expensive irrigation work under the provision of the act of June 17, 1902, by which this reclamation fund was created, and those states and territories, some of them, have much less money to their credit in this fund. It is only natural, therefore, that they should cast envious glances in the direction of Oklahoma's

big fund. For this reason the people of Oklahoma are duty bound to insist that Oklahoma's part of that fund be expended within the limits of the territory."

AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST.

In an interview at Kansas City last week E. T. Davis, who has been ranching and farming for twenty years past in Wheeler county, Texas, and Greer county, Oklahoma, told a few things about the development of agriculture in that section. He said:

"It is simply up to the men who live in Wheeler county to show that they can raise all kinds of crops there. I have 150 acres of corn that will run all the way from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. All that is lacking in Wheeler county is the work and then the crops will be made, as the land is all right. The stockmen are fast finding this out, and are gradually going into farming and are in every case making it pay. We had a good wheat crop this year, and cane and Kafir corn made a bumper crop. Millet is also being raised on an extensive scale and is a very profitable crop. The grass was never better and cattle are doing well."

FRUITS FOR THE FAIR.

By request of the Texas World's Fair commission, Mr. John S. Kerr of Sherman, secretary of the State Nurserymen's association, is engaged in the task of gathering horticultural specimens from the Red River country, which will be shipped to St. Louis for the exposition.

"Although I received notice of what was desired rather late in the season, I very fortunately found quite a deal of fine fruit in cold storage and I think I can say that so far the work has progressed very satisfactorily, he said the other day to a Dallas News correspondent: "Among the out-of-ordinary samples I have so far secured are two barrels of pears raised by Dr. A. K. Bradley of Tloga, averaging in weight from 14 to 17 ounces, and another barrel of pears from Dr. Burton of Bells, averaging 13 ounces. I am assured by fruit growers of other parts of the district that I can get quite a creditable supply of apples. Peaches and other early fruits will be gathered next spring and sent direct from the orchards to the fair. I am very anxious to have the assistance of everybody in the river belt in this task."

ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLOWING.

Writing on this subject M. M. Sherman of Salina, Kan., one of the largest and most successful farmers in that portion of the state says:

"If the farmers generally would adopt a system of deep plowing it would solve the dry-weather problem. Deep plowing would bring larger and better crops. When the farmers adopt a system of deeper plowing than the most of them are now using, we shall not hear nearly so much reported damage to crops from dry weather. I always plow to a depth of from eight to nine inches and always raise good crops. The average depth is only four or five inches. This is not enough. Of course I do not mean to say that all farmers do shallow plowing, but the majority of them do. By stirring up the ground to a greater depth the farmer creates a reservoir for moisture. The broken ground then becomes a sponge and retains what water falls on it. The farmer who plows deeply for winter wheat places his ground in condition to hold all the moisture that falls during the winter and thus his wheat has plenty to draw from regardless of the amount of precipitation of spring. A rock will not hold water. On account of my deep plowing I don't have to worry about a dry April or May. Those who have plowed only to a depth of four inches may be hurt by dry weather. As an example of what deep plowing will do, I know a man who raised the average of his ground from 20 bushels to 48 of wheat. As it is now, 20 bushels is a good average yield of wheat. I believe that deep plowing would solve the dry-weather problem if adopted generally."

Prof. Boaz of the Polytechnic college, Fort Worth, is highly gratified over the increased attendance there this year. The school opened with an attendance of fifty-one more pupils this year than last.

THE HORSE IN AMERICA.

Some historian has been looking up the history of the equine on the American continent and finds that his advent on the western hemisphere dates back to 1493, when Columbus, on his second voyage, introduced this animal. The progenitors of the wild horses in what is now the United States were landed in Florida in 1527. The horses used by DeSoto on his Western journey and abandoned by him were undoubtedly the progenitors of the wild horses of the Southwest. In 1604 French horses were introduced in Acadia; in 1609 English horses were landed at Jamestown, Va., and in 1623 horses of Dutch origin were brought to New York. Massachusetts received its first consignment in 1629.

At one time in the history of the colonies horses became so cheap that little attention was paid to breeding, and the deterioration on size which followed became an object of such concern in several of the colonies that regulations were made prohibiting horses below a certain size to run at large, and forbidding the breeding of undersized horses. Following this legislation efforts were made to maintain the size and strength of the horse by judicious breeding, and the typical American horse of today may be said to have sprung from the stock imported into Acadia, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts, constantly crossed by stock of the best breeds of the Old World.

The first horses imported for breeding purposes were the English thoroughbreds, a cross between the Arabian and the Barb. They were brought to this country about 1750, but the total number imported prior to the Revolution did not exceed fifty horses and twenty mares, which were distributed in Maryland, Virginia, New York and North Carolina. Immediately after the Revolution, however, racing became popular and many thoroughbreds were imported.

The French-Canadian horse is the descendant of horses brought to Canada by the French. They have become reduced in size, but still retain the good qualities of their Norman ancestors and constitute one of the best breeds of farm horses.

Roadsters and, in less degree, coach horses are bred from trotting stock. There are English and other foreign breeds or types of coach horses, but they are not much used in this country. The American-bred roadsters may be said to comprise practically all the light harness and coach horses in the country.

Foreign draft horses of all the well-known breeds are constantly being imported into this country, but the English draft, the Clydesdale and the Percheron are most common. There are also Belgian and German horses. The breeders of draft horses, however, have not followed stud book lines, and have bred for the qualities desired regardless of breed.

A CASE OF IT.

Many More Like it in Every City, Town and Hamlet.

The following case is but one of many similar occurring daily in every part of Texas. It is an easy matter to verify its correctness. Surely you cannot ask for better proof than such a conclusive evidence.

J. E. Gaskill, contractor, 701 Hattie street, Fort Worth, says: "If I did not thoroughly believe that Doan's Kidney Pills act as represented and if I had not from actual experience proven that in my case the remedy without doubt cured me of symptoms of kidney trouble which I had for some time, I could not be induced to publicly recommend the preparation. My advice to anyone suffering from backache or any of the many phases of kidney complaint is to go to Weaver's Pharmacy, procure Doan's Kidney Pills, take a course of the treatment and the results will inevitably follow."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Arrey, P. O., N. M., Nov. 19, 1902. E. C. Dodson Saddlery Co.

Dear Sirs:—The Ranch King saddle received on the 9th and please every one who sees it as well as myself. I consider it the best saddle ever put on the market at the price. It is an up to date piece of work. I remain, Yours sincerely,

J. L. SHRINER.

Don't Die of Consumption.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Any Throat or Lung Trouble are Sure Symptoms of the Deadly Consumption.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician—The Doctor Sends a Large Trial Package Free by Mail to Show Them How Quickly and Surely This Dread Disease Can Be Cured.

At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of failure, a positive and certain



DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, The Discoverer of Tuberculozine—Endorsed by State Officials and Greatest Medical Men of the World as the only Cure for Consumption.

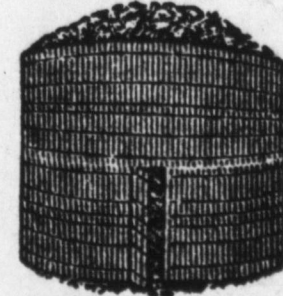
cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, coughs, bronchitis, catarrh and all throat or lung troubles, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted with catarrh, hacking cough, bronchitis or any throat or lung troubles which are sure symptoms of consumption, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 29 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients, it costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.

EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE.

The portable corn crib is not a luxury for the farmer. It is a necessity. Once you use one, you would not do without it. It can be set up in ten minutes and when empty can be used for chicken fence and for corn again when needed, or can be sawed



into a 2-ft. hog fence, as each section contains six cable wires, thus leaving three cables in each piece of two foot fence. This is just the thing to pen up small pigs to wean or make a yard to feed small chicks in. It is a grand thing to set up in the field while husking or to feed out of during the winter. If wanted to store corn some pieces should be laid on the ground and the crib set on top. A covering can be made of hay with stringers to hold it on. Will also make a good grain bin, if lined with straw or canvas. Tar paper laid in the bottom will keep out mice and rats. Look up the advertisement elsewhere and write about prices. Mention this paper.

Mason, I. T., 9-15-03.

Stock and Farm Journal Co.;

Dear Sirs:—Please enclosed find \$2.00, which you will please place to my account on the Journal for the past and current year. Let the Journal come. She is a welcome visitor. Success to her!

B. L. HART.

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.

CAN'T GET COW WITH CALF.

Lufkin, Tex., Sept. 24.
Stock and Farm Journal Co.:
Please publish a letter from me in the hope that some practical farmer who has had similar trouble will see it and answer. I have a good Durham cow that has been milking regularly since April of last year. She gets in heat regularly, as a rule, and I have been trying to get her with calf, but the effort has not been a success so far. She is now about nine years old and I allow her to run in pasture with my other cows. She gives about eight pounds of milk each time and is apparently well in every respect. What is the matter? Very truly,
A DAIRYMAN.

TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Gilmer, Tex., Sept. 18.
Editor of the Journal: I have read carefully the description of a disease among his herd of hogs given by Mr. James of Chickasha, I. T., in the columns of the Journal this week, and from what he says I am inclined to the belief that the ailment which he so accurately describes is rheumatism. My herd was similarly afflicted at one time, but I had comparatively little difficulty in curing the hogs. I followed the directions of an old breeder by giving each of the afflicted animals a dose of epsom salts, about two ounces apiece. After it had acted the treatment consisted of fifteen grains of salol, dissolved in a little milk, administered three times daily. It is well to rub the joints thoroughly with some good liniment at frequent intervals until the pain has been relieved. Hoping that Mr. James will find this remedy as effective as I did, I remain, as ever,
A FRIEND OF THE JOURNAL.

GROWTH EXCITES ALARM.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 19, '03.
Dear Mr. Williams:
I have been a reader of your excellent paper a number of years and am gratified that you have decided to open your columns to short communications from farmers and stockmen. Perhaps some of your readers can advise me what to do. I have a mare coming four years old that has developed a peculiar knot or growth under her withers. Some who have examined it pronounce it fistula, but as I understand it, fistula is a comparatively soft growth, filled with pus. This lump is hard, and there is no indication that it is full of matter. What troubles me most, the mare is now with foal, and I fear that the disease may be communicated to her offspring. This is the only blemish on her person, except a spavin lump on one of her hind legs near the knee. Please print this letter in The Journal, so that some reader will see it and tell me what to do. Sincerely,
C. F. K.

RATION FOR A DAIRY COW.

Blaine County, Okla.
S. R. Williams, Editor Journal:
Dear Sir—This week's paper, I see, contains a letter from a man who wants to embark in the dairy business and is desirous of feeding an alfalfa ration to his cows but does not want to pasture them indiscriminately for fear that the effect will be injurious. His point is well taken. All who have pastured their cows on alfalfa know that it is dangerous to do so in wet weather and that deaths in the herd are frequently traceable to this cause. However, alfalfa hay may be fed at all times with perfect safety and will in a large measure take the place of bran. I have found that a well balanced ration for dairy cows is 30 pounds of corn silage and 7 pounds of corn fodder along with 16 pounds of alfalfa hay. Where a good grass pasture is accessible it will, I believe, prove a much more satisfactory food than fodder in the pro-

portion mentioned, and much better than alfalfa pasture. Wishing our friend success in his efforts to find an ideal ration for his dairy herd, I will close for this time, hoping that he will let us know how he gets along. Yours respectfully,
F. A. S.

FEARS FOR SOW AND PIGS.

Texarkana, Ark., Sept. 27.
For the Journal Experience Department:
As many of the letters which you publish under this head are devoted to inquiries and answers in regard to livestock, I thought I would tell my troubles and hope that some swine breeder of long experience will tell me what to do. I have a fine Poland-China sow that farrowed about four weeks ago, and of late her appetite has fallen off to such an extent that she refuses to eat almost everything offered. She seems to like slop pretty well, but will not eat corn. I now have her on Johnson grass pasture, but she seems sick and gives very little milk for the pigs. I am alarmed about her and the shoats. She is getting weaker every day and seems to walk with much difficulty. If some of the contributors to this department have any idea what is the matter with her and can suggest a remedy I would like to hear from them through the columns of the Journal. Sincerely yours,
J. T.

WANTS EGG SUPPLY INCREASED.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 27.
To the Editor:
I would like to ask some poultry fancier through the columns of your paper if there is any way in which hens can be fed that will increase the egg supply. I have just started in poultry culture with a fine flock of Plymouth Rock fowls. I usually feed a mash of cornmeal, wheat bran and middling in the morning, every other day, and corn every morning and night—all that they will eat up without waste. They also are allowed to forage over our whole farm and I always see to it that they have a comfortable place to roost, free from moisture and drafts. Whenever I have skim milk to spare I let them have some of that also. Out of my whole flock of ten hens I seldom get four eggs a day and am lucky to get two. There is evidently something wrong but I do not know what it is. Will some Journal reader please give me an opinion on the subject?
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

CURBING A "KICKER."

Paris, Tex., Sept. 26.
Dear Journal: For some time past I have observed that you give space each week to experiences and suggestions of your readers and I thought I would try my hand at writing something for your paper. In my dairy I have a cow which used to be addicted to the kicking habit, but she is now as docile as you please. The reformation was brought about in this way: I took a strap with a buckle on one end and fastened it around the cow's body just in front of the udder, being careful to fasten the strap quite tightly. This very effectively broke her of the habit. I have several neighbors who tried this same method and as yet it has never failed. Trusting that this suggestion will be of some benefit to readers of the Journal, I will close for this time. Yours very truly,
C. A. S.

TREATMENT OF SCALY LEGS.

Purcell, I. T., Sept. 25.
Editor of the Journal:
In this week's issue of your paper I notice a communication from one of your readers who has been troubled with an outbreak of scaly legs among his fowls. Now I am something of a poultryman myself, but I have never been able to find anything that would cure this disease by simply scattering it about the quarters. This is one of the things that requires direct application, as it is caused by a parasite that digs under the scales. The only way to effect a cure is to kill the parasite. The legs of the afflicted birds should be washed in warm water until the crusts have been effectively softened, after which a solution of vaseline (carbulated) and coal oil should be put on. If vaseline is not obtainable then lard mixed with the kerosene may be used. This process should be repeated every day until the chickens are well. It requires considerable care and labor, but will amply

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repay the effort. I may write again on some other topic. Respectfully,
H. A. R.

CHOSEN FARMERS' ATTITUDE.

Flora, Ill., Sept. 26, 1903.
Mr. Selden R. Williams, Ft. Worth, Texas. Dear Sir:
Replying to yours of the 16th inst., I can say the invitation to join (with two representatives from our society), in the co-operative movement and meetings of farmers, under consideration is well received and duly appreciated. Our annual meeting will be Dec. 3, next, when action may be taken by the order.
In the meantime I do not know that we can well take an active part in a programme so extensive as outlined in the Chicago meeting recently held. Our association aim, to the present time, has been more particularly in the interest of poor men; the farmer in debt, the hard worked and struggling tenant, the young man just beginning for himself with scant means and the farm hand laborer.
The main purpose of the Chosen Farmers' association was intended to apply to and organize that class of farmers. And with an inclusive idea for remedying existing wrongs in society in general, even to those wrongs practiced and inching from government laws.

For if these were not wrongs, there then would be, perhaps, no need of organization of any kind.
If all mankind were of amiable disposition, all generous, virtuous and just; then social conditions would not need rulers or laws for their control. But as you and we know, that is not the human character and even the best of us are often selfish, often cruel, sometimes despotic, tyrannical, trifling and ignorant.

Those vices are seemingly contagious, sometimes almost epidemic. And it is to prevent their contamination of the social, civic compact, that urges organization as the best means of defense in combating through association, system and method, all, or at least the greatest, evils of human intrigue, strategy, duplicity, treachery, etc. By organization we are enabled not only to combat those evils, but further to put in practice methods of educating adults, which will bring about a curative treatment of the contagious evils, a system which cannot do otherwise than teach humanity to act from inspirations of justice rather than from those of "d—l take the hindmost man" or "the people be d—m—d."

A squad or battalion of thirty or sixty men—with guns and bayonets (their weapons—while those of the farm organization consist of concentration of purpose in a battle for principles, disciplined by faithful dependence upon each member and fortified in a security of understanding) and marching all shoulder to shoulder, how they drive before them a mob of thousands of passionate, angry men, and scatter them as the winds drive autumn leaves! That power of the few in battalion column, which quells the wanton spirit of the thousand is "organization." The few are drilled, educated, they battle with a system of action, knowing that each is supported by every comrade in the company, in the regiment, division, corps, and the whole army, if need be. It is the men that are wronged, who must rectify those wrongs; for it is inconceivable, any one should expect that

those who obtain benefits because of those wrongs, will go about their correction voluntarily. At least that has not been the experience developed by general and recent history.

The weal or woe of this nation's producers, we believe, depends upon an adequate organization of the conscience, the patience and ability of the American farmer. What can we do better than this organization work for the welfare of civilization, country and liberty?

In what way can this writer aid in the movement recently inaugurated in Chicago? We will help, certainly, if practicable, ways become apparent. Very truly yours,
A. C. VAN ZINE.

MONEY won't buy it—but we will send "Free" to any address our "Booklet" which shows how to safely get large profits from small investments. It may save you a loss or make you fortune.
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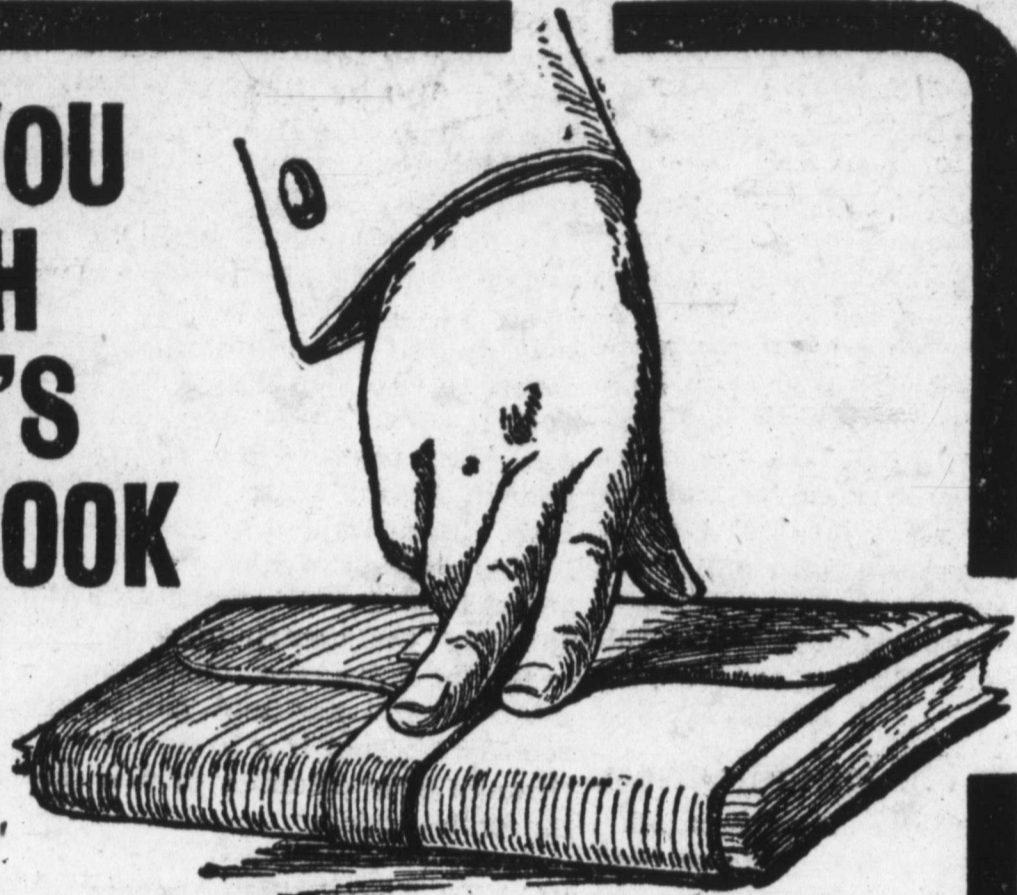
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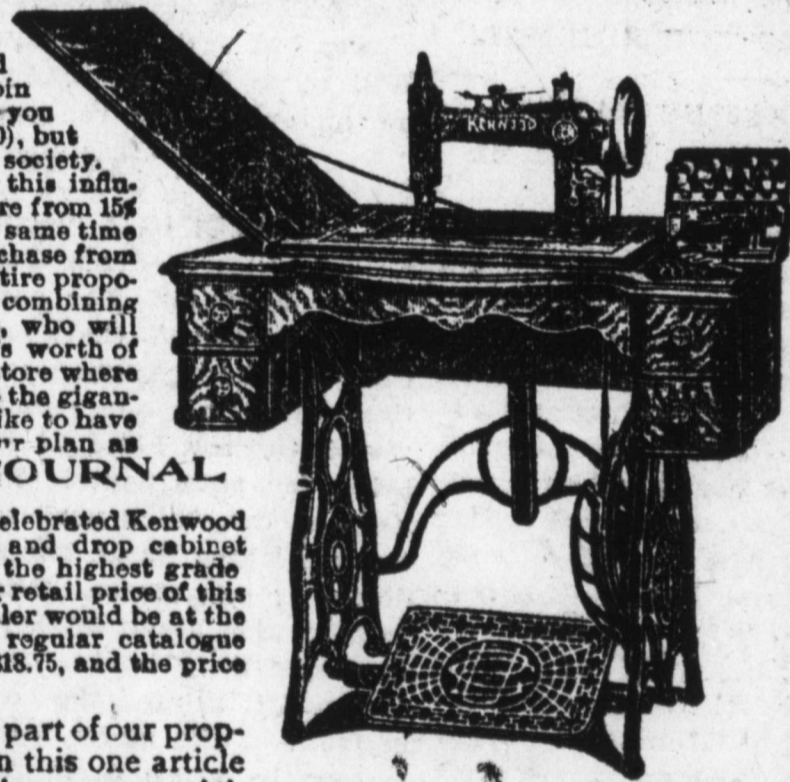
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JOURNAL

to read carefully this advertisement, and then send for our book which tells of our plan of co-operation. This plan means something—something that puts money—a lot of money—into your pocket book. We cannot tell you all about our proposition in an advertisement, as space does not permit; but surely a plan of co-operation that makes the buyer of supplies and merchandise a share-holder and participator in the profits of the store he buys from, is of enough importance to cause every one who uses goods to at least send for the book which fully describes this plan, and read it carefully. This plan is worth the careful consideration of every sensible, far-seeing man and woman who knows that

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There is absolutely no argument against price, and the object of our society first, last and at all times is to reduce the price of all commodities used in the home and on the farm to the very lowest notch. We want you to join our society, not so much because we need the money that you would pay for our stock (single shares of which sell for \$10), but we want you for a co-operative factor in our mammoth society. We want your influence and your encouragement, and for this influence and encouragement we propose to save you anywhere from 15% to 40% on every dollar's worth of goods you use, and at the same time pay you a dividend on what little stock you may purchase from us. There is nothing mysterious or confusing about our entire proposition. It is just as plain as the nose on your face. By combining thousands of buyers together all over the United States, who will work on a co-operative plan, knowing that every dollar's worth of goods they buy themselves or influence to be bought in a store where they share the profits will benefit them, you can easily see the gigantic business that will be built up. The American people like to have a practical illustration, and we offer this illustration of our plan as the simplest way of putting before the readers of the JOURNAL just what our plan of co-operation means:



We print herewith a reproduced photograph of our celebrated Kenwood Sewing Machine, which is a five-drawer, automatic lift and drop cabinet machine, having the easiest running ball bearings, and is the highest grade up-to-date sewing machine on the market. The regular retail price of this machine if purchased in a retail store or from a local dealer would be at the lowest \$35. Our mail-order price for this machine in our regular catalogue to customers who are not stockholders in our society is \$18.75, and the price to members of our Co-Operative Society is \$15.00 net.

You can easily see, without being told, the practical part of our proposition, and that is that we propose to save \$3.75 on this one article to our stockholders, and at the same time letting you partici-

ate in the profit that is still left to the company in which you are a stockholder, and which profit will come to you in dividends upon your stock at the end of every six months. This is only one article of the thousands that we sell. We catalogue everything that is used in the home and on the farm, from a knitting needle to a threshing machine, and there is not a single thing that you can think of that we cannot quote you price much lower than your local dealer can buy it himself.

Another feature of our co-operative plan is, that we want every one of the members of our society to feel and realize that he has an interest in the most gigantic buying institution in the World, and that he has protection in every way from being over-charged on anything he uses. We want every member to feel that he has a "friend at court," the great court of merchandise, and when he comes to the city he has a place where he is welcome, and where he can secure information of any nature, free of cost, and information that is positively reliable. We ask the readers of the JOURNAL to kindly consider this proposition carefully. Read this advertisement over again, digest it well, and then send for our book, which is free, and which tells in detail our entire plan. We ask you to use our judgment in advising you to send for the book, which costs you nothing, and then ask you to use your own judgment as to whether you want to become a member of this gigantic society of people who want to buy at the lowest prices. Write for the book at once.

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HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1898. 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 46180, 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 1/2 to 3/4 bred as good as any in the state. W. S. IKARD, Mgr.

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 Polts 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 363.

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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.

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When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

A. A. Hargrove of Dublin had in last Wednesday 16 steers, 932 pounds average, which sold at \$3.25.

J. N. Fisher of Waelder was at the market Saturday with 26 steers, averaging 950 pounds, that sold at \$3.10.

T. E. Beckwith of Colorado City topped Friday's steer market with 23 head, averaging 941 pounds, which sold at \$2.25.

J. C. Phillips of Clarendon topped the cow market Thursday with 29 head, averaging 857 pounds, which brought \$2.50.

Dr. C. W. J. Specht was in from Rush, O. T., with a load of hogs that weighed 244 pounds and sold at \$6.27 1/2, the top of the market, Friday.

Armour & Co. purchased last week 2697 cattle, 202 calves, 1204 hogs, 49 sheep and 29 lambs. Swift & Co. bought 2669 cattle, 490 calves, 1203 hogs and 86 sheep.

Scott and Wooten of Alvord were in with some more good ones last Wednesday, their consignment consisting of 26 steers, which sold at \$3.60.

A. J. Cherryholmes of Chico marketed last Wednesday 26 steers, 947 pounds average, at \$3.25, and T. N. Cherryholmes of Chico had in the same day 26, averaging 961 pounds, that brought \$3.25.

J. M. Sparms of Weaver was in last Wednesday with 30 sheep that averaged 70 pounds, and sold at \$1.50, also 90 of 82 pounds average that brought \$2.85 and 37 of 58 pounds average that sold at \$3.50.

S. M. Knight of Thomas, O. T., had in Saturday 83 hogs, averaging 209, which sold at \$6.20; J. H. Bray of Valley View was represented with 17 head, averaging 217 pounds, that brought \$6.15.

The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission company was organized at the yards last Friday with Charles E. Hicks as president. It is announced that the official opening of the horse and mule market will take place Oct. 20 to 23.

Hogs marketed Friday: Bowersox & Manning, Aline, O. T., 10, average 116, at \$6; 83, average 204, at \$6.20; 91 average 180, \$6.20; Azbill & Blue, Homestead, O. T., 80, average 210, at \$6.22 1/2; C. W. J. Specht, Rusk, O. T., 71, average 245, at \$6.27 1/2.

D. B. Jones of Perry, O. T., topped the market at \$6.32 1/2 last Thursday with 74 head of nice 254-pound hogs, Armour & Co. being the purchasers. A. G. Pannell of Minco, I. T., had in 36 head of 241-pounders which brought \$6.30.

Hog sales last Wednesday included the following: R. J. Vanderslice, Wynnewood, O. T., 70, average 213, at \$6.27 1/2; B. F. Gearhart, Celina, 76, average 203, at \$6.25; Williams & Baggett, Glencoe, O. T., 75, average 220,

at \$6.30; Clark & Watts, Yukon, O. T., 76, average 235, at \$6.30; 86, average 223, at \$6.30.

CATTLE SALES

J. Flow of Denton has sold to C. A. Cox 157 head of range cattle for \$2000.

In Briscoe county J. W. Brooks sold to Jim Cowart 14 two-year-old heifers at \$20.

Edgar Holder of Glasscock county has sold a car of dry cows to Geo. Cauble at \$14.50 per head.

Jesse Jenkins, a well known cattleman of Hartley county, has closed the sale of 500 2-year-old steers to Wyoming parties at \$21 around.

J. M. Kuykendall of San Saba county sold to Alex. Durst of Mason county 62 calves at \$5.50 and \$6.50, and one car of two and three-year-old steers, which in the St. Louis market, averaged 965 pounds and sold for \$2.80 per cwt.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas late last week sold to E. B. Carver of Henrietta 4000 head of dry cows and 200 bulls, all white faces, off of the Slaughter Long S ranch, in Martin, Howard and Dawson counties, to be delivered next month. The consideration was between \$87,000 and \$88,000.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Representative quarantine sales at the East St. Louis stockyards last week:

C. S. Hudgens, Red Fork, I. T., 84 cows, 763 pounds, \$2.35; O. Caine, San Angelo, Tex., 78 calves, 206 pounds, \$9.25 each; E. B. Harrold, Caney, Kan., 446 cows, 807 pounds, \$2.40; J. G. Mehlin, Chelsea, I. T., 20 steers, 1041 pounds, \$3.25; W. I. Nicholson, Wagoner, I. T., 50 steers, 1036 pounds, \$3.40; J. B. Cuthbert, Baird, Tex., 76 calves, 220 pounds, \$8.50 each; J. M. Bucholtz, Madill, I. T., 36 heifers, 411 pounds, \$2.40; 27 calves, 242 pounds, \$8.75 each; Gunter & Jones, Summit, I. T., 369 cows, 729 pounds, \$2.35; C. Haydenn, Choteau, I. T., 45 calves, 140 pounds, \$6 per cwt.; 78 cows, 735 pounds, \$2.25; M. L. Trout & Co., Scullin, I. T., 103 cows, 763 pounds, \$2.40; 125 steers, 977 pounds, \$3.20; 54 cows, 923 pounds, \$2.30; 6 calves, 138 pounds, \$5.50 per cwt.; J. M. Chittim, Summit, I. T., 40 cows, 649 pounds, \$2.15; 49 steers, 864 pounds, \$2.90; Moore & Son, Choteau, I. T., 54 heifers, 809 pounds, \$2.75; Ware & Harold, Caney, Kan., 149 steers, 921 pounds, \$3.15; F. Kathman, Llano, Tex., 7 heifers, 805 pounds, \$2.70; 49 cows, 747 pounds, \$2.35; Ware & Harold, Caney, Kan., 272 steers, 940 pounds, \$3.45; 5 calves, 230 pounds, \$4.50 per cwt.; 35 calves, 136 pounds, \$6 each; V. R. Rock, Dewey, I. T., 26 calves, 308 pounds, \$11 each; 29 steers, 951 pounds, \$3.15; 17 cows, 817 pounds, \$2.45; Godair & Cobb, Mill Creek, I. T., 54 steers, 847 pounds, \$2.80; May & Burden, Coalgate, I. T., 28 steers, 932 pounds, 147 steers, 930 pounds, \$3.05; 5 steers, 1010 pounds, \$3.20; 5 cows, 800 pounds, \$2.50; Matthews-Conrad Co., Albany, Tex., 121 calves, 217 pounds, \$10.50 each; Conley & Co., Muscogee, I. T., 24 steers, 1095 pounds, \$3.70; 11 cows, 66 pounds, \$2.40; 21 steers, 832 pounds, \$2.90; 10 steers, 746 pounds, \$2.65; 37 cows, 655 pounds, \$2.55; T. G. Brennard & Co., Colorado, Tex., 29 cows, 872 pounds, \$2.35; 15 cows, 729 pounds, \$2.30; 7 cows, 697 pounds, \$2.15; 7 cows, 771 pounds, \$2.15; 7 cows, \$2.50; T. G. Brennard, Colorado, Tex., 58 cows, 749 pounds, \$2.40; Carroll & B. Brady, Tex., 79 calves, 267 pounds, \$10.25 each; Gunter & Jones, Summit, I. T., 370 cows, 733 pounds, \$2.35; M. M. Moss, Llano, Tex., 84 cows, 729 pounds, \$2.25; Ware & Harrold, Caney, Kan., 40 cows, 746 pounds, \$2.15; W. C. Huffman, Tula, I. T., 47 steers, 1202 pounds, \$4.15; 18 steers, 1148 pounds, \$4.15; Navlor, Jones & Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 1 bull, 1130 pounds; 1 bull, 920 pounds, \$2.10; 14 steers, 817 pounds, \$2.80; 8 steers, 817 pounds, \$2.80; 2 heifers, 605 pounds, \$2.75; 162 steers, 896 pounds,

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SMITHFIELD ROYAL HERD. Loula 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. 100 head in registered herd. Young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Ranch one mile from station. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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. L. 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.

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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.

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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., 2367, 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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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.

Over fat sows are not in proper condition for breeding. They should be only in moderate flesh.

Any swine breeder who manifests a disposition to ignore the guarantee furnished with an animal for which a good price has been paid, will, in the end, lose much more in the estimation of the public than he can possibly gain by refusing to replace the unsatisfactory purchase.

WHY FALL PIGS ARE PROFITABLE.

Properly handled, which also includes proper housing and care, fall pigs are as profitable as spring pigs, 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. This is the firm opinion of F. E. Rutter, expressed in a contribution to Farmers' Sentinel.

Anticipate their wants by making provision for the dry season, by seeding some succulent feed for them when the grass pasture is tough and dry, and increase their corn ration.

Have a patch of peas and fatten them for the early fall 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.

LIGHT AND HEAVY HOGS.

Because light hogs are momentarily popular and bring a premium at the markets, is no indication that they will continue so and a change to the breeds which have developed this type is not advised. At several of the packing centers, particularly those west of the Mississippi, there was an oversupply of hogs for a time, but shipments are now being held back to some extent and an improvement in prices paid is noticeable. For the time being, the bacon animal, as exemplified by the Tamworth, is in favor, but a trade paper published at Chicago remarks: "Market demands are capricious, and b the time the fat-resisting hog begins to figure conspicuously in the live stock census his popularity will be on the wane." This is the common sense view to take of present conditions. Scarcity makes the "lights" sell higher relatively than their more corpulent brethren. As soon as the growing demand for "slab siders" has been met, as it will be, the well-rounded porker is pretty sure to have another inning.

BERMUDA GRASS FOR THE SOUTH.

While admitting the value of alfalfa and cow peas as forage crops peculiarly adapted to Southern conditions and which, when plowed under, can not fall to return to the soil those elements of fertility now lacking, the advantages of Bermuda grass should not be overlooked. A writer in the Breeders' Gazette maintains that this plant should be regarded as a "blessing" by farmers from the Potomac to the gulf.

"With the exception of the limestone region of Kentucky and Tennessee the Southland from Virginia to Texas has lacked a grass which forms a turf similar to that furnished by Kentucky blue grass," he says.

"Not but that there are grasses of many kinds in the South, just as over the western plains there are grasses, but in South they fail to form a close-knit turf, so pleasing to the eye and so helpful to Mother Nature in keeping the surface of the earth in its best form for use by man and beast. Nor has the absence of a persistent sod grass given any particular anxiety to the southern planter. Cotton-growing means the cleanest of culture. The southern planter has been narrowed and ruined for the most part in the one absorbing effort to grow cotton. He has impoverished himself because with but a single crop return each year for all his efforts there has been a steady outlay throughout the year for mules, fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The pasture lands of the north have largely contributed to furnish the animals to cultivate the cotton fields and the beef and pork to feed the southern population. The city of Atlanta alone receives over \$4,000,000 worth of meats annually from the north and west."

It is then pointed out that a great change has taken place in some localities through the introduction of Bermuda grass, which propagates itself and spreads much as does the strawberry plant, the aerial stems bending to the ground and taking root every few inches. The plants so made enlarge rapidly until, meeting their neighbors, a sod is formed. A single plant will reach outward in all directions a half dozen feet in a year or two. Bermuda grass does not produce seed over much of the south. It is spread by planting bits of the grass in checks a few feet each way, each spring gaining a foothold here and there until the field is covered with a close-knit, dense sod.

The effects of Bermuda grass are marvelous. Over much of the southern area there is a great tendency of the soil to wash. In hilly regions one can see sometimes gullies long enough and deep enough actually to conceal a great building or a railroad freight train were it to be dropped within these gashes. The humble Bermuda grass, patiently and persistently creeping over the surface, reaches down into these gullies, traps a little of the moving earth and holds it in place. Climbing on top of this, it repeats the process, without the aid of man or helped a little by him, until the gully is completely filled and the surface of the field appears normal once more. Bermuda grass on rich lands will yield a ton or more of excellent hay per acre, though it is a pasture grass rather than hay plant. It is persistent on the poorest of lands. Everywhere it yields pasture in surprising amount.

The contributor then relates how the people are "awakening to livestock husbandry and weakening their universal hold on cotton growing," and adds:


"In Bermuda grass the south has the greatest single factor ever given it toward working out its agricultural salvation. Continuous cotton cultivation means ruin to the land. Even the expensive use of fertilizers only lengthens the period of disaster. Animal husbandry and mixed farming are the key to improved agriculture in the south. The seemingly insignificant Bermuda grass plant together with the Japan clover are two of the most potent factors toward uplifting the south that have ever come to that region of really great agricultural possibilities. Will the southern planter put aside his foolish dread of grasses and abolish from his mind forever the theory that only by growing more and more cotton can he reach financial success?"

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SHEEP---GOATS

Goats are rather less subject to disease than sheep, but there are a good many cases of loss of goats from unknown ailments.

Rape is a most excellent fall and early winter pasture for sheep. The flockmaster with a thriving field of Dwarf Essex should be happy.

POINTS ON SHEEP FEEDING.

Before the Missouri Improved Live Stock Breeders' association at their recent meeting Jacob Zeigler, a prominent and successful breeder of Clinton, Ill., gave an instructive address on sheep feeding from which the following extracts are taken:

"Lambs should have grain from the time they are ten weeks old till the following spring. A trough can be set with oats in it outside of the pasture fence, near the watering place, with an opening in the fence for the lambs to get to it. They will learn to eat by the time they are four months old, at which time they should be weaned. In weaning, give them the best green pasture you have and what oats they want to eat and plenty of good water and salt. They should be kept in that way until they are put into winter quarters; then they should have from a half pint to a pint equally of shelled corn and oats per day, owing to the size and breed of the sheep, with all they can eat of good hay. Stockers will do well fed on good hay alone, but better on a variety with a little grain in stormy weather. A daily ration of one pound of grain, with straw stover or any kind of roughness, is a good feed for stockers.

"They can be fattened on various feeds, such as corn, peas, beets, barley, oats, clover and grass. They do well on either. But for winter feeding my best results have been from corn and clover hay, which fattens fast and makes the best of mutton, and, when all things are considered, is as cheap as any except green clover, which produces cheap mutton, but the losses from clever bloat and low price of sheep at that time of year reduces profits in proportion.

"I feed two bushels of corn twice a day at regular hours to 100 sheep (I am speaking of the mutton kind, averaging about 100 pounds) and as much clover hay as they will eat up clean, which will be on an average of about 200 pounds per day. They will, however, need and eat more at the start, but will decrease in eating hay as the grain ration is increased. Care, however, must be taken in starting them on grain, so as not to overfeed them. Feed a bushel twice a day to start on, then lightly increase daily till you get them on full feed; larger sheep need more and smaller less, in proportion to weight. The corn is cut an inch long with a corn cutter and fed in troughs 10 inches wide, 7 inches deep in the clear; 12 to 14 feet long is a nice length, but length may be made to suit fancy. The corn may be fed shelled, but I do not like it so well, for the reason they can eat it too fast, and some get more than they need, but in cut corn the eating process is slower and better masticated and a better chance for all to get their share.

"They should always have free access to fresh water and salt, and never be left without it. They drink a good deal of water when on dry feed. They do not drink so much at a time, but often. Good, thrifty sheep thus fed will fatten and gain from thirty to thirty-five pounds each in seventy-five days, and ought then to go to mar-

GOATS.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMPSAN SABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

GOATS WANTED.

I want to buy 500 head of common female goats for breeding. Write me price and number you can deliver on cars nearest station. Address E. C. ROBERTSON, 501 Bins Building, Houston, Tex.

ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUCHS (The German Fox), Marble Falls, Tex

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 18 3/4 pounds of wool. **W. C. MCKAMY** Frankford, Tex.

ket, for it rarely ever pays to feed them longer. The gain, however, will depend largely on their condition when put up for feeding. If fairly fat they don't gain as much as if in moderate flesh and thrifty, nor do they require as much feeding nor as long feeding.

"If one has no clover for hay, then sow one and one-half bushels of oats with one bushel of field peas per acre, and cut when in dough and cure like hay. It yields big and is a fine substitute for clover hay. Corn fodder does well, but is not as good as either of the former.

"Never allow feeding sheep grass in winter. The grass is too light and soft to be of any real value to them, and the losses in searching and rambling after it and the refusal of other feed more than double the supposed gain.

"The feed lot should be in a dry place and have a shed, closed at one side and the ends, and roofed over, to keep out rain and wind, and both it and the yard should be well bedded with corn stalks or litter, to prevent mud and wasting of the manure. A timber lot or small grove well set with trees is a good place to feed in. The trees are protection enough without the shed, but in a wet winter a shed is far better, and the manure cannot be saved as well.

"Salt and hay should always be fed under cover, hay in racks and salt in troughs; economy in feeding demands this system, for water soaked hay is always rejected by sheep, and salt wastes much from rain.

"And, from my own experience, it pays best to feed sheep; first, they return more pounds of gain for the amount of food consumed than cattle or hogs; and mutton brings more per pound than beef or pork, and furnishes better manure than either of the others.

"My sheep have gained, from start of feeding to finish, eight to ten pounds of mutton per bushel of corn, while the gain of my cattle of equal quality and feed runs from seven to eight pounds. And my hogs eat corn, from first to last, and only a little grass for change, while my sheep eat grass from first to last, and only a little corn to start lambs and finish them. That is the cheap feed versus high priced feed.

"And I also find from my shipping bills which I have saved for twenty-five years, from 1873 to 1898, that the average price received from my stock in Chicago during that period was \$4.93 per 100 pounds for sheep, \$4.86 for steers, and \$4.85 for hogs. And the average weight was: Sheep, 126 1/2 pounds; steers, 1354 pounds, and hogs, 218 1/2 pounds. From this you can see they had to be all good stock to average that weight."

WITH THE BREEDERS.

Stock and Farm Journal: Proceeding upon the theory that "a word to the wise is sufficient," I want to drop a few hints to the breeders of Berkshires throughout the country in regard to the public sale of fifty registered Berkshire hogs at Shreveport, La., on Thursday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., advertised by me in your valuable journal. To begin with, I realize fully the risk in offering at auction such a splendid combination of quantity and quality as is represented in this consignment, but desiring to promote the swine industry in our State and to make this, my inaugural public sale, a thorough success, I have contributed nothing but the tops from my herd, including all the young things reserved by me until now for exhibition at the fall fairs. Lack of space forbids further mention of this special offering of Berkshires, bred in the most fashionable blood lines known, but catalogues with full description, with particulars and terms of sale will be sent promptly on application.

Every one is cordially invited to the sale.

Those who find it impossible to attend may send bids to the auctioneer, Mr. H. C. Rogers, or the clerk, Mr. L. N. Brueggerhoff, or to a personal friend.

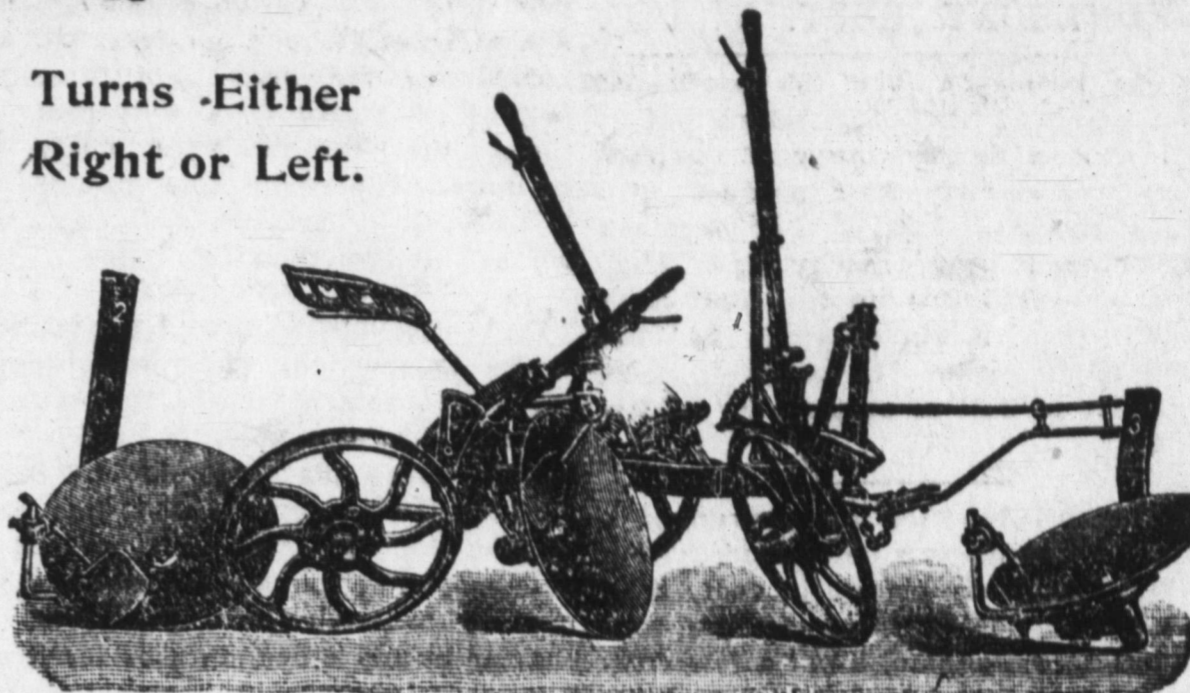
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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1903.

Corn is plentiful in the southwest this year and instead of selling out at low market figures, many of the farmers are storing their product with the intention of feeding it to livestock or holding it until another year. Failures of feed crops in the past have taught them a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. In times of prosperity it is well to prepare for adversity.

It is now reported that syrup of a superior quality can be produced from milo corn, much better, in fact, than sorghum molasses. Experiments conducted near Bonham, Tex., a few days ago resulted in the production of nearly 1000 gallons from 13 acres of this crop. Its value as a fodder has long been known and recognized, but a more important future is apparently near at hand.

Interest in the livestock exhibits at the approaching American Royal show is stimulated by the generous action of Charles W. Armour in donating a sterling silver cup to be contested for by Hereford breeders exhibiting there. Mr. Armour presented the cup to the association, but its ownership will pass to the first breeder of thoroughbreds who wins it twice in succession or three separate times at the American Royal show.

Feeding experiments to determine the relative value of various products are popular just now. One has just been conducted by Prof. Mumford of the Illinois experiment station and another is to be inaugurated shortly by the agricultural department of the Missouri University. Taken singly, these tests may not demonstrate anything definite, but collectively they will prove to be of much value to cattle raisers.

The Kansas live stock men are to hold a meeting at Wichita shortly to take action upon the poor shipping service which the railroads are said to be furnishing. Recently the shippers triumphed over the transportation lines in a tilt before the railroad commission and the inadequate facilities now provided appear to have resulted, from this contest. It's a difficult matter to get the better of a railroad corporation for any great length of time.

The Farmers' National Congress, held last week at Niagara Falls, went on record in favor of an extension of the rural free delivery system, the parcel post, postal telegraphs and government savings banks. It was also the opinion of the delegates that the government should direct its efforts towards finding a larger distributive market for American agricultural products abroad. All these are measures which the rural population of the country can heartily endorse.

Oklahoma is forging rapidly to the front as a horticultural country. The "big red apple" thrives as well here as it does in Ozark orchards and a late dispatch says that one fruit grower, near Mustang, has just finished gathering a second well matured crop grown this season. The trees produced an exceptionally large yield, demonstrating that soil and climatic conditions are as nearly perfect in that locality as nature is capable of producing.

EQUITABLE PRICE FOR COTTON SEED.

Mr. F. M. Weaver of Fort Worth, who is a large owner of cotton seed oil mills, has given to the press that the mills are able to sell their meal for export at \$20 per ton and the hulls

at \$4. It is known that the oil is worth on the market 30 cents. The following is about what a ton of seed would yield at these prices:

100 lint cotton \$ 3.50
700 hulls 1.40
800 meal 8.00
39 gallons of oil 11.70

Total \$24.60
The cost of manufacturing these products out of a ton of seed is about \$3, leaving \$21.60. At \$12 per ton for the seed there appears to be a very good profit. The cotton growers should ask at least \$15 per ton for seed, and considering the price paid for other feed, it is worth it, and it looks as though the mills will have to pay this or more. The round bale ginners are a factor in the trade, and they will not sell at less than this price.

THAT INDEPENDENT PACKERY.

The Independent Packing company, recently chartered under the laws of Arizona for \$5,000,000, is said to be looking for a place to do business. Nothing but a charter as yet has been secured by the promoters, and it is not likely that enough money has been put up to enable the promoters to charter in any other state or territory. That such a proposition would be seriously considered by reputed financiers seems unreasonable. The packing industry of the present era is, perhaps, on a larger scale and the most extensive system of manufacture and sale, of any of the products of the soil. The large packing companies which are beyond question working in co-operation to a large extent, by virtue of the developments in their business, are prepared to-day to get more value out of an animal than any new company could hope to accomplish for a long time. By their system of cold storage depots in nearly every town in the country, with an army of agents and branch houses, they are enabled to realize the utmost the market will afford. They have an established market for all by-products, and long experience has shown them the best methods of sale. What can inexperienced cattlemen accomplish in competition with such heavy odds? It would not be many moons until the stockholders of the independent company would be selling to the present buyers especially with the manner of sale now in vogue, through the exchange system.

The wonderful development in the packing industry attended with its system of economy, in the use of material that was formerly lost, has been productive of great wealth to the originators. That all those in the same business should seek to get out of it every dollar they can is in line with the modern conception of finance. The packers are putting forth their best efforts, and appear, to even the thoughtful, to about cover their field of work successfully, and without much fear of competition. To the livestock men of the country the Journal would say, raise your \$5,000,000 and join your many associations now organized in every state into one co-operative organization. Put on foot a system of statistics that will enable this central organization to know the number of cattle tributary to the large market centers, and when they are ready for market. Then let the representatives of this association trade with the packers for their supply in advance. Prices can be agreed upon before the cattle leave the farms and ranches for a certain number each month. It is well known that the packers cannot keep in cold storage meat longer than thirty days. Could not an organized effort hold back at any season the marketing of cattle a longer time than that without injury to the interests of raisers? Even today the shipping of cattle largely rests with the commission men, who go out and solicit shipments, and make heavy loans. If the livestock men were to undertake a systematic work along these lines then some apprehension would be felt among the packers looking to their future margins, but until some such action is taken they will welcome green competition.

What promises to be the largest poultry show ever held in Oklahoma is to take place at Norman January 13 to 16, under auspices of the Cleveland County Poultry Association.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

God's Covenant With David.

2 Sam. 7: 4:16.

Golden Text.—Thy throne shall be established for ever. 2 Sam. 7: 16. (Authorized Version.)

4 And it came to pass that night, that the word of the Lord came unto, Nathan, saying,

5 Go and tell thy servant, David, thus saith the Lord, Shalt thou build me an house for me to dwell in?

6 Whereas I have not dwelt in any house since the time that I brought up the children of Israel out of Egypt, even to this day, but have walked in a tent and in a tabernacle.

7 In all the places wherein I have walked with all the children of Israel spake I a word with any of the tribes of Israel, whom I commanded to feed my people Israel, saying, Why build ye not me an house of cedar?

8 Now therefore so shalt thou say unto my servant David, Thus saith the Lord of hosts, I took thee from the sheepcote, from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over Israel:

9 And I was with thee whithersoever thou wentest, and have cut off all thine enemies out of thy sight, and have made thee a great name, like unto the name of the great men that are in the earth.

10 Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime.

11 And as since the time that I commanded judges to be over my people Israel, and have caused thee to rest from all thine enemies. Also the Lord telleth thee that he will make thee an house.

12 And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and will establish his kingdom.

13 He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever.

14 I will be his father, and he shall be my son. If he commit iniquity I will chasten him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the children of men:

15 But my mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away before thee.

16 And thine house and thine kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever.

The ark that had been left for a time at Obededom's home, bringing a blessing to his household, was sent for by David as stated in our last issue and brought with gladness into the city. Success has now attended David in all his conquest against his enemies. He was a most prosperous ruler and peace was abroad in the land. A palace of cedar had been erected for him and his household to dwell in. Being of a religious mind, no doubt the contrast of his own abiding place, to that of the ark, the visible representation of God's abiding place caused him and Nathan, the prophet, to plan to build a house for the Lord. Later information came to David through Nathan that such a house would be built, but not during David's life. He told Nathan to tell him that his kingdom would be established forever, but another must erect the temple. So it is with us today. We must abide God's time, even to do good things. We can, however, commence the work, which may be completed by others, but the glory will be none the less our's. What kind of a temple are we planning to build? Is it for God?

Difficulty's Opportunity.

Difficulty is opportunity. One may boast of having done a difficult thing easily, but no one wants to boast of doing an easy thing. There is no credit in making easy things difficult, although some modern technicians seem to think so. Von Bulow, speaking of a certain musician, said, "He has a technique that enables him to perform the simplest passages with the greatest difficulty." But there is credit in conquering difficult things until they can be done with ease. Said a Sunday-school teacher, "I have just taken a class of boys from ten to twelve years of age, which their teacher has given up because she can't do anything with them. Now is my opportunity." That teacher was a success before she began, for she saw that opportunity lies, not in the easy, but in the difficult, task.

Mr. Welton Winn delivered a very interesting and instructive speech at the court house on Monday night on the subject, "The Equity of Dollar Wheat," and the setting of prices on farm products by the farmers themselves. The speech was well received. Coleman (Tex.) Democrat.

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.

FOR SALE—At \$15 per acre for cash, 1124 acres black land and black sandy loam, in rice section of country, Austin Co., Tex., 11-2 miles from M., K. & T., and Santa Fe bounds land, in prospective oil belt, boring for oil within one mile; canal for irrigation has been surveyed to pass through land. Address JAS. H. CANNON, Durant, I. T.

A SEVEN-SECTION ranch, five miles from Amarillo, three sections school land owned and four sections leased; good ranch house, 100-acre farm, good wagon and team and all farming implements go with the place; 90 per cent of place fine farming. Well watered by springs and well. This is an ideal stock ranch and is the cheapest place in the Panhandle. Price \$6500. W. S. ROBERTS, Amarillo, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Improved ranch containing between 7000 and 8000 acres patented land, in solid body, adjoining the county site of one of the best and most popular counties in the East-Central Plains country. Price \$4.50 per acre bonus. It is good; it is cheap. Also small herd native Shorthorn grade stock cattle at value. First-class farm lands or merchandise will be considered in exchange at their real value. Address S. T. H., Box No. 363, Fort Worth, Tex.

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 1/2 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.

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.

LAND FOR SALE—Improved farms from \$8 to 35 per acre, owing to improvements. For particulars write W. T. RICHARDSON, Brashear, Hopkins Co., Tex.

STONEWALL COUNTY LANDS—For sale in tracts 100 acres up, to suit purchaser; ranging in prices 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—160 acres, corn never fails, house, sheds, 40 in cultivation, plenty of wood and water; price \$1000, a snap. HENDRIX & HARRIS, Detis, Ok.

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.

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, Guyton, Ok.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—The finest herd of thoroughbreds in Texas. About 30 head, located near Fort Worth. If you want to buy something highly bred in that line, come and see them, or address J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE—I have for sale an extra fine registered Hereford bull, three years old. Also registered bulls and heifers, well bred and fine individuals, from 12 to 24 months old, bred and raised here, two miles south of Austin. Dr. E. W. HERNDON, Austin, Tex.

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

FINANCIAL.

87 ACRES, 350 in cultivation, first-class improvements, four miles from Comanche; also 2000 acres, eight miles out. Both ideal stock farms; both cheap. CALLAWAY & EANES, Comanche, Tex.

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 from 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.

GOOD SURE thing in real estate for man with \$15,000.00 cash. CALLAWAY & EANES, Comanche, Tex.

TAYLOR ADDITION, 110 acres, in Waco. Opportunity unsurpassed to double your money. Eight acres sold for \$8000. 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.

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—4 1/4 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 \$2.50 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. TALLAFERRO & 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-fourth 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 School Land Attorney, Austin, Tex.

MULES.

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

FOR SALE—30 head of good, gentle farm work mules, 5 to 8 years old, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high, weight 1100 to 1300 pounds; also 40 head of A1 yearling mules, perfectly gentle, out of No. 1 mares and by fine jacks, good colors, will make mules 15 to 16 hands high. J. H. ROPER.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.

Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.

Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

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Arthur Dixon McKinney, Indianapolis, Ind.

Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex. James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

There are other officials yet to be named.

STATE SOCIETY

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

MEMBERSHIP FEE REDUCED.

I am in receipt of a letter from President Everitt of Indianapolis advising me that the board of directors of the American Society of Equity has decided to reduce the membership fee and annual dues from one dollar to ten cents per annum. At this low rate it is found that the societies will be largely increased in number. Instead of ten members to a society, we will work for one hundred or more. If you want a society in your section, please write me at once and literature will be furnished you, so that any one can organize. You will also receive the national organ if you desire it. Now let us all pull together for great results. The society can be made a feature in your social life, and be helpful to you in many ways. It is a good training for your boys and girls, who are accepted as honorary members. Write to me at once for further information. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

BETTER PRICES SHOULD PREVAIL.

What does the American Society of Equity advocate regarding the price of cotton?

The cotton growers in the South are not organized, and therefore not in a position to resist a bearish market like the present, when speculators, as well as the country, are losers.

Cotton around 9c at common points, when first gathered, is considered by many as a good price, and I do not consider that it would be just to the growers of Texas to advise them to hold for higher prices, when the other cotton states are liberal sellers. I believe that 10c cotton will be the prevailing price before the next crop is gathered, but the indications now point to a bearish market until after January. The shortage of manufacturers has already been supplied through future trading, and the market is a waiting one.

I think the government estimate of the crop is too large, and even under favorable weather conditions will not be over 11,000,000 bales.

How about dollar wheat?

There has been a great bear campaign in the speculative markets, headed by Mr. Armour and associates, which has knocked out all the small traders in futures, most of whom are buyers, but cash wheat has remained unchanged, being now not lower than 1c per bushel from the top price. Stocks in sight continue very much below last year, and the general belief now is that there will be a reaction. When the foreign markets fully appreciate the true conditions, as will be the case before January, very much higher prices will prevail. The advocates of dollar wheat before next harvest are unchanged in their convictions, and the country will continue to hold wheat until better prices rule.

tions, and the country will continue to hold wheat until better prices rule.

If the growers of wheat were organized more extensively, such an organization would be a great support to a market being manipulated by speculation, such as we have had during this month.

Another meeting of the society will be held in Chicago Oct. 1.—Selden R. Williams, in Dallas News interview, Sept. 26.

From Wisconsin comes a story to the effect that farmers of the Badger state have organized to resist the exorbitant demands of threshers and have bought outfits with the intention of doing the work themselves. Members of the association will all be assured of having their threshing done at reasonable rates. A co-operative plan of marketing all grain and other products is under consideration and may result in important developments. Thus it is seen that the crusade for more equitable conditions is not confined to any one section. Agriculturists are rapidly becoming convinced that improvement of their condition can only be brought about by the application of well tried business principles rather than through political agitation.

Care and feed govern egg-production and not the breed. Mate your best layers each season to a male bird of the same family and you need not worry about not having the best breed.

In spite of the advent of trolley car and automobile, the demand for well bred equines continues to grow.

PERSONAL.

X-RAYS for accurate diagnosis. Static, faradic and galvanic electricity for the cure of all nervous and functional troubles (especially female). Betz hot air baths for the cure of rheumatic conditions, stiff joints, hip and back troubles and all dropsical conditions. Roentgen Rays. Ultra Violet Rays (Pinsen Light) for the cure of cancers, enlarged glands and all skin diseases. Vaporizers and Nebulizers with Wigmore's massage engine for the cure of catarrhal troubles, with partial deafness, lung and bronchial diseases (special treatments). Stricture cured with electricity; no pain. Female diseases cured with Static electricity, with vibration and massage. R. W. FREEMAN, M. D., Mineola, Tex.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OWN your hopes. Work for yourself. Be somebody. The best place to do this is in the Abilene county, the best part of Texas. For particulars apply to or write WILL STITH & CO., Abilene, Tex.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—Let me do your letter writing when in Kansas City. I will do it promptly and reasonably. Circular typewritten letters a specialty. Write me regarding my stenographic work. Stockmen's letter writing especially solicited. MILDRED R. BROWNE, Stenographic Parlor, 612 1/2 New Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—If this ad. catches the eye of a live ambitious party who desires to earn a handsome income, write us for our Money-Making Proposition selling Stereoscopic goods. Our agents are positively making from \$5 to \$15 daily above expenses. Address WILLIAM F. ESHELMAN, Waxahachie, Tex.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—

A nice bunch of Poland China pigs, now ready for delivery. Fine breeding. Good individuals. I will sell cheap to make room. STUART HARRISON, Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

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 dead, bal. long lease; will take \$1.30 per acre for dead land; 4000 steers on ranch for sale cheap. CARUTHERS COM. CO., Del Rio, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed. My own home grown production; new crops; non-irrigated. Sept.-Oct. time to sow. R. E. SMITH, Sherman, Tex.

\$3000.00—We have client who wants \$3000.00 for two or three years; can give gilt edge real estate security. CALLAWAY & EANES, Comanche, Tex.

EAST DALLAS NURSERY CO., 1142 Main St.; M. MANNEWITZ, manager. Phone 2526. All kinds of shade and fruit trees.

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.

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—M. N. Cure, Manager; formerly San Antonio Detective & Protective Agency. Established 1887. Furnishes reliable and experienced detectives for civil and criminal investigations. No. 912 1/2 Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

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 first-class 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.

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; \$8 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.

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 & GAUGH, Hereford, Texas.

ASTHMA—Taylor's Asthma Remedy will cure any case of Asthma if used exclusive of all other remedies. Regular size box by mail 25c, 3 boxes for \$1. T. TAYLOR & CO., Green Cove Springs, Fla.

DAIRY

During the winter months it is best to have the churning done about three times a week, never permitting the cream to become overheated or over-ripe.

Every dairyman can very easily find the yield of his cows by keeping small scales in the barn where he can weigh the milk of each cow as milked. An accurate record should be kept.

IMPURE MILK AND THE CAUSES.
Causes of tainted milk are thus summarized by Dr. Gerber, a Swiss dairy expert:

1. Poor, decayed fodders, or irrational methods of feeding.
2. Poor, dirty water used for drinking water or for the washing of utensils.
3. Foul air in cow stables, or the cows lying in their own dung.
4. Lack of cleanliness in milking; manure particles on udder.
5. Keeping the milk long in too warm, poorly ventilated and dirty places.
6. Neglecting to cool the milk rapidly, directly after milking.
7. Lack of cleanliness in the care of the milk, from which cause the greater number of milk taints arise.
8. Poor transportation facilities.
9. Sick cows, udder diseases, etc.
10. Cows being in heat.
11. Mixing fresh and old milk in the same can.
12. Rusty tin pails and tin cans.

AERATING THE MILK.

A late bulletin of the Maryland Experiment station is devoted to the importance of aerating milk and says among other things:

"The aerating of milk is practiced extensively by dairymen and milk dealers. The practice has grown up in this country perhaps within the last 25 years, while only for the last ten years has it been sufficiently extensive to attract much particular attention. Within the last ten or fifteen years the subject has been very freely discussed by agricultural papers; and has been almost universally advised as worthy of the time and expense of dairymen, by the body of dairy experimental workers and teachers. And yet there has never been any very adequate reason given why the practice should be universally recommended as being necessary for the production of first-class dairy articles. It is known that milk quite frequently has undesirable tastes and odors when it comes from the cow, and takes up a variety of odors if the can is allowed to stand in the region of the material giving them off. As nearly all of these odors have a tendency to be given off, it is, of course, evident that if the entire body of milk could be brought into contact directly with pure air it would be much benefited. Applied for this purpose the aerator is nothing of a mystery and its application and usefulness are at once apparent. Every dairyman knows that when milk is first drawn from the cow it has a distinct animal odor that to many people is very disagreeable. The aerator has been advertised as a cure for this supposed evil, and will undoubtedly remove the objection much quicker than though the milk was allowed to stand without going through the treatment.

"Aside from these uses of the aerator, which are easily understood and appreciated, it has been recommended that all milk should be aerated. That it makes the milk keep longer, that better butter and cheese can be made from aerated milk; in fact, that it is better in many ways than any other, though the untreated milk be perfectly normal. No reason could be assigned for this supposed favorable action; and in the light of present knowledge one wonders if many of the claims made for the process were not due to a mistaken idea of the actual condition.

"There has been a number of types of aerators put on the market—none of them very complicated in construction, as the process cannot be made other than very simple. Even during the milking of the animal the milk is brought in contact with the air and has considerable of the animal odor removed in this way. Simply dipping the milk from a can and pouring it from a height will aerate it to some extent and

has been advised. Most of the aerators consist of a simple tin reservoir upon legs and perforated with small holes. The milk is poured into the reservoir and drops through the holes into a can beneath and receives quite an efficient aeration. Another style is where the milk runs in a thin film over a metal surface. Usually in this style cold water is applied to the other side of the metal surface and the milk is cooled as well as aerated. But probably the best and most efficient style of aerator is one where air is forced by bellows to the bottom of the vessel and bubbles up through the mass of fluid. This style will remove nearly all of the odors that milk takes up in any way, either through what the cow eats or what the milk absorbs after it is drawn. It will not, however, entirely remove garlic. This aerator has been installed in factories and used on the entire quantity of milk as it is received. It is very likely that there are many instances where it has done some very valuable service.

"Aside from removing odors the value of an aerator naturally centers on the keeping quality of aerated milk. The dairyman is interested in this particular feature, and a few experiments have been carried out to determine this point, and also to determine the value of the aerator in helping to produce good dairy products."

CO-OPERATION IS A SUCCESS.

The Stock and Farm Journal Co. desires its readers to very carefully read and just as carefully consider the proposition that is contained in the advertisements of the Cash Buyer's Union First National Co-operative society, 158 to 168 West Van Buren street, Chicago, which have been appearing in this paper. If you have not read the advertisements, look up your back numbers and get every one of them so that you may be thoroughly conversant with the plan which is embodied in these advertisements.

The principle underlying the reorganization of the Cash Buyer's Union is one of the grandest that has ever been conceived, and the editor knows from personal research and observation that it has been tremendously successful wherever it has been put into practical operation, and that the people derive undreamed of benefits by associating themselves together as the Cash Buyer's Union First National Co-operative society contemplates their stockholders doing.

In England and other countries where co-operative associations have been formed the people have been living in comfort, and through their co-operation with each other have acquired means which will keep them in comfort all their lives.

The basis of the organization is this co-operative principle put into operation under a new plan, in that, instead of having local stores it sells to its shareholders at nearly cost all over the world by mail, enabling them to enjoy the privileges of a gigantic metropolitan department store without the inconvenience of taking a trip to select their goods. Besides this, they are buying from their own store, which pays them an annual dividend and permits them to participate in all of the large profits of the business, and in addition to this it gives its shareholders a commission on all the business they influence to their own store, and this enables them to reap an additional profit which, if they would devote a little time to it, would in itself be enough to keep them in comfort.

The plan has proved wonderfully successful, and based as it is upon an old and reliable business organization with the most capable management—men of wonderful executive ability and who are buyers of years of experience—and from our personal acquaintance with them we believe that they will build up the most gigantic organization that has ever been conceived.

We have letters from people all over the country—farmers, ministers and men and women from every walk in life, who have expressed their desire to associate themselves by becoming shareholders, and the most striking thing about the majority of them is the fact that they are all men and women who have studied co-operation for years and who believe in its principle and are willing to back up that belief with their own money. While we do not suggest that you invest in this company, we are so impressed with its future that we want you all to write for the book which has been written by the president of the company, and which will be sent you free of charge, with other data concerning the organization so that you may fully inform yourself. The book itself is well worth your reading whether you are interested in associating yourself as a shareholder or not, about co-operation and business history and contains many practical bits of information about merchandise and tory that will make it well worth your while to read it through. If you will mention the Stock and Farm Journal in writing the president, Mr. Julius Kahn, we feel sure that he will give you his personal attention and see that you are given full and detailed information covering every point about which you may wish to know.

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

You can do so from us. Our General Catalogue and Buyers Guide for Fall and Winter, 1903-04 is now ready for distribution. It is without doubt the handsomest catalogue ever issued by a Mail Order House. Contains nearly one thousand pages; thousands of illustrations and quotes prices on ten thousands of things that you eat, use and wear. IT QUOTES WHOLESALE PRICES TO YOU, the same price, and often times less than your local dealer pays for the same class of goods even if he buys in carload lots. IT COSTS \$1.00 to print and mail each copy, but we want you to have one and if you will send us 15 cents in coin or stamps to partially pay cost of sending it to you and to show that you do not send for it out of curiosity, we will mail you a copy FREE WITH ALL CHARGES PREPAID. Every consumer should have a copy of this book, because it places them in a position to buy at less prices than they can possibly elsewhere. The book is a complete store in itself; from it you can select anything you will need in your home or on your farm. The cover is a work of art, said by competent critics to be the handsomest ever placed upon a catalogue. It is printed in many colors and truthfully reproduces scenes of the World's Fair, such as: seal of Missouri, Great Seal of the City of St. Louis, Justice presiding over the World, Herald proclaiming the approach of the World's Fair, and a magnificent Bird's Eye View of the World's Fair Grounds.

The possession of the cover alone is worth more than the small amount we ask you to send for this complete catalogue. Send us 15 cents in coin or stamps TODAY, and we will enter your name and send you one of these complete catalogues, just as soon as your name is reached on our list. Thousands have applied for this catalogue in advance of you, but the edition we are printing is so enormous, that you will receive your catalogue within a few days after we hear from you.

Come and see us when you are in St. Louis—we are just two blocks north of the Union Station. We don't sell to residents of St. Louis. Our trade is entirely with out-of-town people. We give consumers wholesale prices on everything.

KLING-DRUMMOND MERC. CO., 19th and Pine Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

A BRILLIANT QUARTETTE OF FINE PIANOS.

KNABE

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CLOSEST PRICES.
EASIEST TERMS.

Our bid for your patronage. Deal with us and save the middleman's profit.

JESSE FRENCH PIANO & ORGAN CO.,

J. C. PHELPS, Mgr.,

Factories: Richmond, Ind.

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For Sale or Rent with Improvement Privileges.

130 Acres in Grayson County, Texas, of unimproved land. Fine soil, good locality, good timber. Here is an opportunity to the man who wants a home on his own terms. Write for particulars today to

MRS. J. C. LEA, 309 Worth St., Dallas, Texas.



BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

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

It beats all other remedies. It won't

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ¼ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS \$270,000.00

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..EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT..

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FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

THE HOUSEHOLD

MODERN FINE FANS.

If the ancient glory of the fan has faded somewhat with the advent of so many later luxuries of the toilet nevertheless this one still absorbs a large share of the attention of the well dressed woman of elegance and provides a certain profitable employment, which is after all a sufficiently dignified position for it to occupy. No society woman is without her assortment of fans—



NEEDLE POINT APPLIQUE ON BLACK NET. POINT DE GAZE.

artistic and costly trifles that they are—and some leaders of fashion even insist on one to match each costume and every wonderful new scheme of color in dress.

The average buyer of a fan likes to secure use as well as beauty. Thus she will generally avoid a lace "leaf," as it is too light to make enough breeze to be really cooling.

Desirable modern lace fans are in rose point and point de gaze. Duchesse, too, looks well with a light shell or carved pearl stick, while valenciennes is too fine to be of any practical use and too expensive to be possible to any but the longest purse; indeed, it is more effective in a cabinet than a drawing room. Comparatively few fans are made of Irish lace. Carrickmacross and Irish crochet prove cheaper, but are too heavy to mount well. Irish point in fan leaf is a rare and very expensive luxury.

Nearly all fans today open to the half circle and are made in all sizes. The first illustration to this article is an exception, being a little short of the half circle, though not nearly enough so to be called empire. It represents a very beautiful specimen in needle point applique on black net. The border is duchesse, and the peculiar fascination of the whole lies in the exquisite ingenuity of the stick, which is of dark shell inlaid with carved pearl to imitate "in little" the design of the leaf.

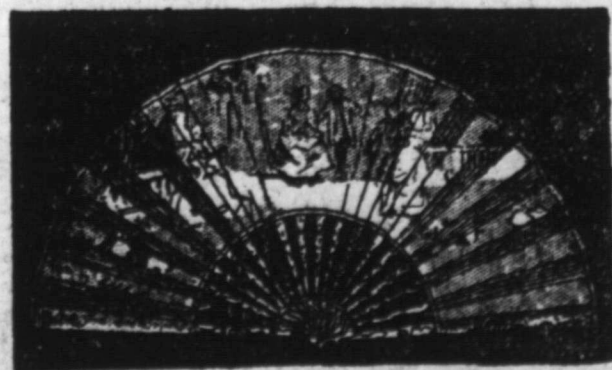
The other lace fan illustrated is in point de gaze after a design, "Summer," which is framed in poppies, marguerites and heads of wheat. The stick is the favorite light tortoise shell. It is useful to remember that shell and pearl are peculiarly brittle and liable to break.

Many fan sticks are carved in France, and there, too, originate many of the designs for the leaf—the lace or spangled leaf as well as those printed on silk, vellum, paper, chicken skin or muslin.

Certain connoisseurs cherish a fad for fans that copy the style of decoration in vogue at the time of Louis XV.

At one time there was a feeling for strange studdles, called "modern art fans," chiefly carried out in metal, wood and ivory, but they have found no great following.

As to the present fashion, spangle and painted fans are the mode, and



PAINTED FAN.

painted chicken skin, though dearer than silk or muslin, looks twice as well and is said to last four times as long.

The favorites at the theater and opera undoubtedly are feather fans.

The third fan shown is painted on chicken skin and mounted on light carved shell applique with carved ivory gilt.

MAN'S CLOTHING.

There seems little doubt that the covert coat is to be as fashionable again this autumn as it was last, when it came into vogue after a long period of comparative disuse. The model shown by the accompanying illustration is from one of the leading tailors and while not the only style is a smart one. The cut is loose and easy, with full back and some little flare at the bottom, though not exaggerated or extreme. The length is about thirty-three inches, varying somewhat, of course, according to the height of the wearer; front fly buttoning, the seam running to the bottom; buttons of bone, seam double stitched, five rows of stitching, but no buttons on the sleeves; five rows of stitching around the bottom and three rows around the collar and on the flaps of the side pockets.

The distinct riding covert coat is made somewhat longer in order to cover the thighs when in the saddle, and has nine inch vents in the side seams and, if desired, tabs and buttons on the sleeves, so that they may be tightened around the wrists. The latter detail is to be advised, as is the tab under the lapel, and for all around service it is well to have a waterproof material.

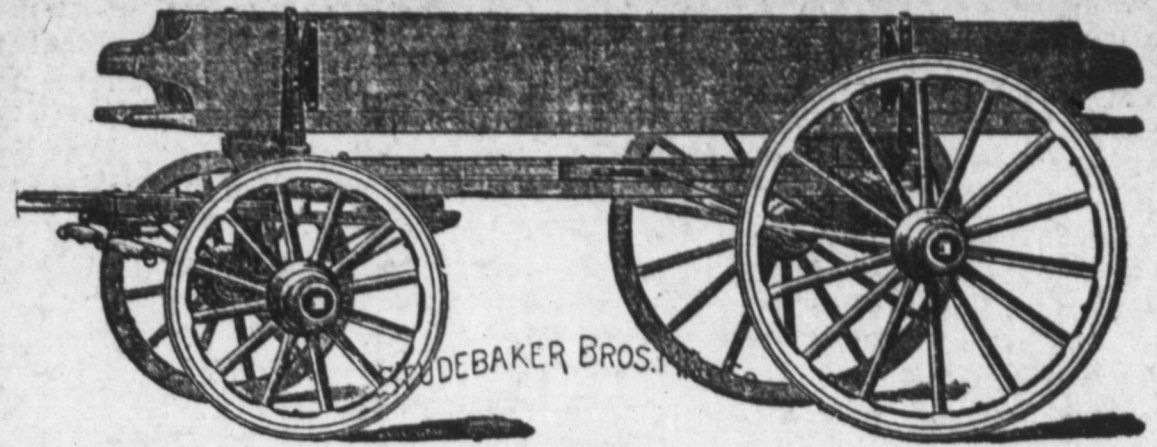
The exact finish of the coat illustrated, though a good looking one, is not essential to correct form, for the absence of stitching around the bottom, around the collar and on the pockets in no way hurts the style. Indeed the only place where stitching is usual is on the sleeves. Many coats are also made with vents in the seams, but on no account have a covert coat made



COVERT COAT AND GOLF CAP.

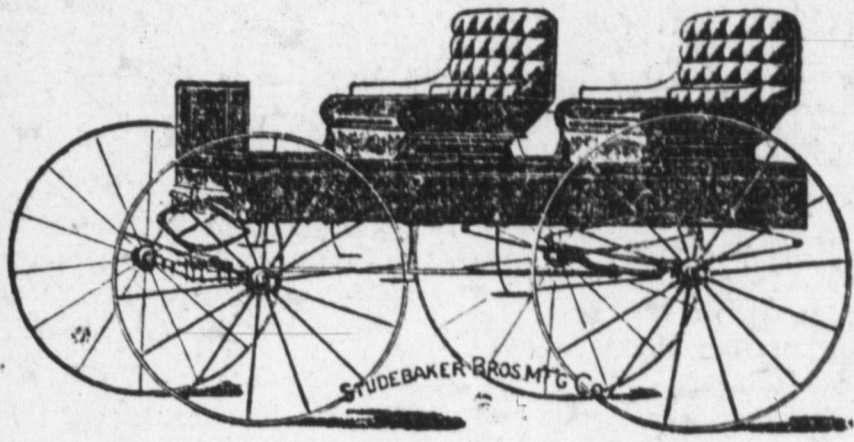
with turned back cuffs, with a velvet collar or with silk faced lapels. Such things are distinctly wrong on a short top coat.

A cap that is rather newer in design than the usual golf cap and more or less in vogue among well dressed men for shooting and other outing purposes is that illustrated by the accompanying drawing. While very full in front the material is less rolled around the back than the old style and the three bands or plaits and strap and buttons on top give it a different appearance. Indeed the make is quite different from the usual style, though the general shape is necessarily much the same. The material is a light brown homespun, but any of the homespuns or heavy tweeds are used, and it is quite usual to have the cap of the same stuff or similar to the Norfolk jacket and knickerbocker suit—"How" in Vogue.



Studebaker Farm Wagons

Measure up to the highest standard for appearance, strength of material, perfection in workmanship and long continued service.



Every conceivable size and style of Farm and Business Wagons are carried in stock at the Dallas Branch House; also a large and complete assortment of Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys Carriages and Harness of all kinds and prices.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Ask for our catalogue and prices, or call at our

Repository, 317-319 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.

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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.

Advertisement for F.W.B.C. Fort Worth Business College, 25th Year, Fort Worth, Texas. Which stands for all that is thorough and good in business education, as thousands of the most successful men and women of Texas will testify.

Advertisement for 'I AM THE MAN' TO GIVE YOU THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION. Includes book-keeping, banking, stenography, typewriting, penmanship, preparatory and academic departments.

Advertisement for Barnes Business College, a strictly high-grade business school conducted on business principles.

Advertisement for DACUS' BUSINESS COLLEGES and Southern School of Correspondence, 325 Elm St., Dallas, Greenville, Corsicana, Texas, and South McAllister, I. T.

Advertisement for 400-Bushels Winter Turf Oats-400. Dwarf Essex Rape, Alfalfa, Turnip Seed and Macaroni Wheat. Cut flowers a Specialty. Write for Prices. DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Advertisement for BLACKLEGGOIDS, BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG. Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary.

MAVERICKS.

Sid Renfro of Trenton, Mo., has purchased the George Amey ranch, located near Hereford, for \$3840.

Tom Green county has voted to exterminate the prairie dog by a good majority, on a light ballot.

The roping contest to be held at D'Hanis on Oct. 2 promises to be a grand success. The five prizes, \$100, \$70, \$50, \$30 and \$20, offer a rare chance to the ropers of Medina and adjoining counties.

Lee Good of Coke county has gone to his new ranch in Andrews county, where he purchased four sections of land from the state at \$1 per acre, before the land commissioners raised the price in that locality to \$2 per acre.

Stanley Turner, the Water Valley breeder of fine horses, writes the San Angelo Standard as follows: "We have sold all our saleable horses, the last bunch being traded for cattle; horses at \$30 and cows 3 to 7 years old, at \$14. This must be a fairly good record."

J. F. Ward of Deaf Smith county has sold his ranch, embracing six sections of fine grazing land, located eleven miles north of Hereford, to D. F. Ellis, for the sum of \$12,800. The new owner, it is said, will at once proceed to stock the ranch with cattle.

A dispatch from Beaumont says that Hon. George C. O'Brien has left for Dimmit county, Texas, where he is to complete a big deal for ranch lands, in which a local syndicate, composed of Messrs. W. B. Dunlap, J. Frank Keith, himself and others are largely interested. It is not exactly

POULTRY.

SOME REMARKS

About Chickens—We have for sale 1500 fine one-year-old chickens, full-blooded, guaranteed to score not less than 83 to 90 points, of 30 different varieties. Also have 3000 very fine half-grown chicks of all breeds that we offer for sale now. All of the high bred stock guaranteed to give good satisfaction and safe arrival. Remember you save express charge if you order chickens now and the weather is very favorable to ship them this fall. Please send for one of our catalogues, in which you will find cuts and laying strain of every breed we offer for sale, also prices and a good many other things useful for poultry raising. Please give us a trial order; we will please you. Our stock is all farm raised and healthy. Price for catalogue is four cents. We also have geese, ducks and turkeys of all breeds for sale, young and old as preferred. Find price in catalogue. We thank the people of Texas for the many orders they gave us last year, and if any of them are not well pleased, don't be afraid to call on us; we are always willing to make every shipment satisfactory. Yours respectfully—S. SEIDEL, Proprietor, Eleroy, Ill.

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

Cockerels. W. H. BUTLER, Farmers Branch, Tex.

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

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEGHORNS 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.

known what the nature of the deal is, but Mr. O'Brien, it is said, may have some interesting information to divulge upon his return to the city in a few days.

W. D. Hudson sold his Barillo ranch, along Rio Pecos, including right of leased lands, aggregating 140 sections, all fences, wells, tanks and other improvements, to B. B. McCutcheon & Bro. for \$11,000, cash, and moved his cattle to his New Mexico ranch.

County Surveyor J. J. Goodfellow of Tarrant county has just finished surveying and sub-dividing the Day ranch in Coleman county into 160-acre tracts. He reports the crops in most excellent condition, and learned from personal experience that fishing was good.

J. R. Brumley of Garza, Wise county, bought a section of the Shoe Bar lands on Red river, fourteen miles southwest of Memphis last week at \$5 per acre. Mr. Brumley will move to his purchase and improve it for a home as soon as he can gather his crop in Wise county.

W. E. Stephens, a stock farmer near Lockhart, Tex., who raised a large crop of corn this year, has just purchased a big bunch of hogs and will feed out the entire crop. Mr. Stephens believes that in this way he can make his corn, which is now worth 35 cents in that place, bring him at least 60 cents a bushel.

A big tract of land on Live Oak creek, near Brackett, 11,418 acres in extent, was recently sold by the owners, John Jones, of Brackett, Joe Jones of Del Rio, and J. L. Martin of Uvalde to Carl S. Kennedy of North Texas. Mr. Kennedy is preparing to improve the property. The land is well watered, having Live Oak creek, a constant stream, through it.

The San Angelo carnival will be held Oct. 14, 15 and 16. Among the features of this event will be two roping contests, one for experts with prizes of \$400, \$200 and \$100; the other for amateurs, for which trophies of \$100, \$50 and \$25 are hung up. Arrangements for the fair in the hands of John P. Lee, president of the association, and A. D. West, secretary and treasurer.

E. A. Yokey, who owns a thirty-section ranch near Canadian, in Hemphill county, is among the number of cattlemen who are acquiring a thorough disgust with the cattle business. He has been engaged in the cattle business in that section during a period extending back twenty years, but says that on account of the changed condition he, with many others, is preparing to engage in some other line.

Artesian wells are now being sunk on all the big ranches along the Pecos valley in New Mexico, and as a result water is now flowing out of the ground on the desert places which are made to blossom and grow all kinds of forage for stock. The Slaughter Hereford ranch, near Carlsbad, is now sinking one of the largest wells in that section, and others are being contracted for. This is looked upon as a progressive move on the part of the stockmen as the greatest drawback there is the lack of water.

In the course of an interview at the Panther City last week George Jay Gould said: "I have always been a great believer in Fort Worth. I have always felt that a great city would be built here. During the past two or three years I have been more firmly convinced than ever that this is the correct view. The stock industry must have a market close to the ranges. The establishment of the packing houses here was not the result of chance nor an accident. It was a natural consequence of the location of Fort Worth."

The railroad commission has designated Oct. 20 as the day on which it will consider the question as to whether stockmen shipping carload lots of stock between points in Texas shall have free transportation both ways.

This is a privilege the railways would like to abolish if they could, and the livestock interests should be well represented at the conference.

The importations of Mexican cattle into the United States during the month of August only amounted to 201 head. This is the smallest number imported during that month for a number of years, and the smallest for any month except February, 1902, when only 113 head were brought over. Imports for July this year were not much better, aggregating but 231 head. The bulk of the imports for August were through the port of El Paso, and went into the territory of New Mexico for grazing. The total imports of cattle into the United States from the Republic of Mexico during the first eight months of the present year amounted to 25,033 head, against a total of 37,717 head for the corresponding months of last year. This shows a decrease for the eight months of 12,684 head.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

Mr. J. A. Polvado of Bandera has sold out all his young billies at \$10.

Glanders has broken out among horses near Texarkana for the third time within six years.

J. W. Collins of San Angelo has sold sixteen mules at \$30 each and five mares at \$175 for the bunch to L. J. Kimbell of Homer, La., who will put them on grass and feed on his farm near San Angelo.

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.

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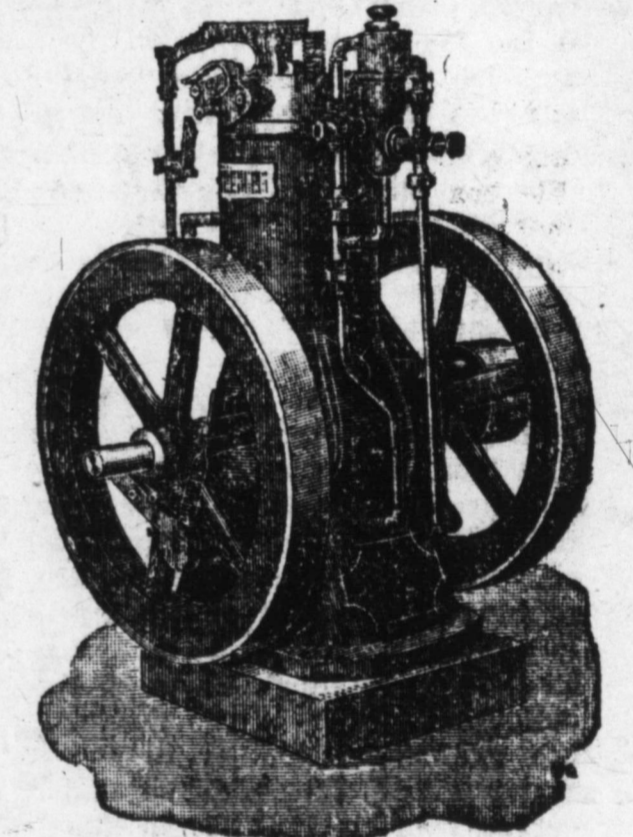
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We build a complete line of pumping plants for mines, irrigation, fire protection, railway supply, and install water works plants for city service. Will be pleased to furnish any additional information on request. Parties desiring to see these engines, can do so by calling on the Southern Trading Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, where a complete line of these goods is carried in stock.

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(Sold with or without Elevator.) CRUSH ear corn—with or without chucks—and GRIND cotton seed. Head Kaffir and all small grains. Different from all others. LIGHTEST RUNNING. Ready to operate. 7 sizes, 2 to 45 h. p. One size for windmill use. Also make Sweep Grinders, Gears and Plans. E. P. BOWSLER CO., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

WOMANS DEPARTMENT

POPULAR FASHIONS.

A thoroughly simple and practical shirt is perhaps one of the most important of fashion's demands just now, to be worn either with or without the short coat that is fast becoming the order of the day. The accompanying model seems to fill all the requirements for a trim, well built shirt, and one may note in it some clever special features. There is the upward slant of the yoke, the line of which is cut by



CLEVER MODEL FOR A FLANNEL SHIRT.

The point of the central fold of a double box plait, which is fastened down with a pearl or fancy button. A similar idea is carried out in the cuffs. At the back the line of the yoke goes square across. An item to be mentioned



CLOTH COSTUME FOR AUTUMN.

is that the plait is loosely stitched—that is, they are not stitched down and through on to the body of the garment, but are rather on the nature of tucks, except the center one, which is an "added" affair.

The second cut shows a tailor model for any of the fashionable autumn cloths.

A complete toilet of brown is perhaps one of the smartest of autumn schemes. Worn with a brown French sailor hat trimmed with autumnal berries or foil and a chain of pearls.

Some of the most desirable of traveling gowns are fashioned in alpaca, and this fabric seems destined to popular favor again as excellent for hard wearing purposes.

From Paris comes the decided word that the day of the blouse in contrast to the skirt is over, and the really chic gown should for the future have bodice and skirt in one material. That skirts have lost their devotion to the "line of the figure" and are veering dangerously toward the full models of 1830 seems undeniable.

The sensible round skirt, just a little longer in the back than in the front and only touching all round, is now well established for street toilets.

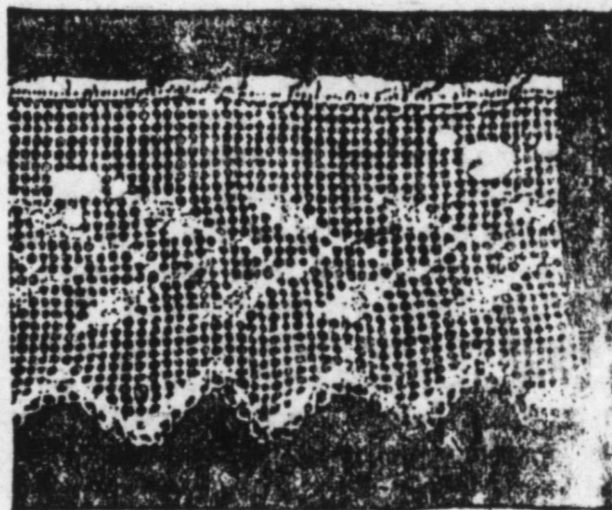
AMY VARNUM.

FAYAL WORK.

Fayal work is done by the most beautiful kind of drawn work known. In the Mexican drawn work the pattern is made by drawing out threads of the fabric; in Fayal work the background is made by drawing out threads to form small squares, and the pattern is then darned in. The Fayal work is no more difficult than the Mexican, and when once the foundation is learned becomes very fascinating.

For a simple pattern take a piece of linen and measure three inches from the edge; draw three threads and hemstitch across the linen and down one side. I suggest butcher linen for a learner, as the threads are easily drawn and the work is coarse and plain to see. Of course the most beautiful work is that done on the finest linen.

When the hemstitching is done go across again, cutting every other hemstitch and drawing out the threads. Then go across the end in the same way. This will leave a network of small squares. A stitch must be taken



A FRAGMENT OF FAYAL WORK.

In each corner of each square to hold all in place, and then we have the foundation on which to darn the pattern.

The pattern consists of a conventional stem with leaves, running horizontally across the work. To make the stem, commence at the twelfth square from the cloth, darn across three squares by taking a stitch in each side of each square. Now darn diagonally upward through three more; now horizontally across through three; now diagonally downward through three; then across; then upward; then across; then downward, and continue in this way till the farther side is reached.

The leaves are made adjoining each horizontal portion of the stem, the first one running downward and the second upward. Darn vertically through two squares, then three, then four, then five, then four, then three, then two, and the leaf is made. Finish the edge by buttonholing squares on the edge to form scallops, cutting out the squares that are not needed after the buttonholing is done.

This pattern is very effective in a centerpiece, and, reduced, can be made into an exquisite border for a handkerchief. Done on fine linen it makes a dainty edge for a turnover collar.—Helena Hargrave in Good Housekeeping.

SAVING STEPS.

The woman who does all her own work should make her "head save her heels." By a little foresight and skillful managing she may do this in an endless variety of ways. The following are some means of saving steps and labor:

First of all, plan ahead; have regular times for all work, and thus be mistress of your work and keep ahead of it.

When cooking green beans cook enough for two or more meals. Serve once with a plain dressing of butter, salt and pepper, then reheat and serve some more with cream sauce and again in a cold place.

GLEN ROSE,

Hundreds of Flowing Wells, Sulphur, Iron, Magnesia, and Freestone Water. Situated in Somerville Co., surrounded by scenery equal to Switzerland, a farming country unsurpassed for cotton, corn, wheat, oats, fruit gardening, and truck farming land. Address,

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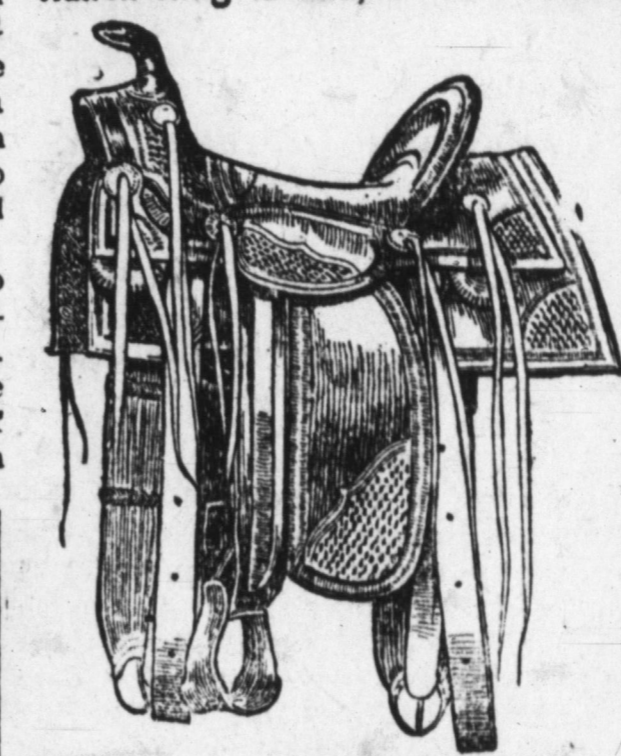
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Before you buy, write and let us send you FREE Catalogue No. 18; or better still, come and let us show you the Machines. We have a full line in stock at DALLAS and can fit you out with something especially adapted for your requirements. Experienced men to show you, and our prices are sure to please you.

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M. V. RICHARDS,
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D. C.

serve cold with mayonnaise or french dressing.

Make enough pie crust for two bakings at once, and set the unused part in a cold place until wanted. The last will be better than the first.

Let the boys or hired man wash a bushel or more of potatoes outdoors at one time.

Cook the breakfast cereal the day before. Cook enough for two or more meals in a double boiler and reheat any number of times. This should be cooked on ironing or baking day to save fuel. Those who object to having the same cereal two mornings in succession can still alternate, as the cooked cereal will keep several days in a cold place.

The Greatest Health Resort in Texas,

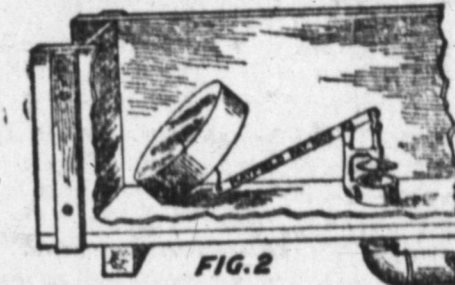
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Cars leave each end of the line every hour and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.
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DALLAS FT. WORTH

MARKETS

Country Produce.

Prices paid shippers: Poultry—Old hens \$3.00@3.25 per doz., roosters \$1.50, large \$3.50; medium \$3.00@3.25. Turkeys—10@11c. Geese—\$3.50@4.00 per doz. Ducks—3.25 per doz. Country butter—17½c lb. Eggs—Country 17@17½c per doz., cold storage 18@19c per doz. Honey—Strained 8@10c, comb 15c.

Fruits.

Prices from store: Persimmons—Jap. \$1.00@1.25 per 4-basket crate. Quinces—2.75 bu. Apples—Fancy \$4.50 @5.00 bbl., Northern \$4.50@5.00 bbl., Col. Bell Flower \$1.75 bu., Kan. \$1.00 @1.15 bu. crate, \$4.00@5.00 bbl., Siberian Crab \$2.25. Peaches—Yellow Crawford \$1.00 per 4-basket crate, other varieties 75@95c per half-bu. basket. Pears—Kelfers \$1.00 bu., Pecos Valley \$2.50 bu. Figs—\$2.00@2.25 per 24-qt. crate. Grapes—Mexican Mission 60c per 8-lb. basket, Concord 35c per 8-lb. basket, White Muscat \$1.75@2.00 per 4-basket crate, Pecos \$1.75 crate, Tokay \$2.00 crate.

Vegetables.

Prices from store: Parsley—30c per doz. Cabbage—2c lb. Turnips—2c lb. Green Onions—25@30c doz. Potatoes—Utah 95c@1.00. Carrots—2c lb. Squash—40@50c ½-bu. basket. Colo. 90c @1.00. Egg plant—40@50c basket. Green Beans—75c half-bu. box, wax 75c. Butterbeans—60@75c half-bu. box, wax 75c. Butterbeans—60@75c half bu. Green Peppers—50@60c half-bu. box, Cal. 60@75c. Cucumbers—75 half-bu. box. Rhubarb 4@5c lb. Okra—60@75c third-bu. bskt. Beets—2c lb. Parsnips—3@3½c lb. Cauliflower—8c. Corn—12½@15c doz. Cantaloupes—75c@1.25 per crate. Celery—Colo. 40@50c bch. Sweet potatoes—75@85c. Pumpkin Yam \$1.00@1.10. Pumpkins—\$1.00@1.25 doz. Watermelons—\$1.00@2.00 doz.

Grain and Hay.

Prices paid in car lots—Prices from store 5@10c more per 100 lbs. on bran, 2@3c on corn and oats per bu. and 10@15c on hay. Hay—Johnson grass \$8.00 @8.30, prairie \$8.00@8.50. Bran 80c. Corn Crops—\$1.00 per 100 pounds. Corn—Shelled 58@60c, ear 41@45c. Oats—42@45c bu. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 80c. No. 3 79c, No. 4 77c, rejected 73@76c. Alfalfa—\$14.50@16.00.

Wool and Hides.

Prices paid shippers: Hides—Dry flint heavy butcher 13c, dry flint heavy fall 11½c, light dry 9c, heavy dry salt 10c, light dry salt 9c, green salt 40-lb. and up 7c, green sale under 40-lb. 6c, dead green 40-lb. and up 6c, under 40-lb. 5c. Wool—Bright medium 16@17c, heavy fine 10@12c.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 28.—Spot cotton strong and unchanged. Sales 136 bales spot and 4100 f. o. b. Low ordinary 6½, ordinary 6¾, good ordinary 8½, low middling 9¾, middling 10, good middling 10¼, middling fair 10¾.

NEW ORLEANS SPOT.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 28.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales 900 bales spot and 7000 to arrive. The closing prices: Ordinary 7 3-16, good ordinary 8½, low middling 9¾, middling 9¾, good middling 10 1-16, middling fair 10 7-16.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, Sept. 28.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 3400 bales. The closing prices: Good ordinary 10.25, low middling 10.87, middling 11.25, good middling 11.69, middling fair 12.21, fair 12.55.

LIVERPOOL SPOTS.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—Spot cotton unchanged. Sales 5000 bales, of which 4500 were American, and 500 went to exporters and speculators. Imports 7000, of which 2400 were American. Tenders, 500 new. The closing prices: Ordinary 5.18, good ordinary 5.38, low middling 5.80, middling 6.06, good middling 6.56, middling fair 6.78.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

ST. JOSEPH.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 28. Receipts of cattle were fairly liberal this past week, with Western rangers and native beef steers making up the bulk of the offerings. The demand was good from all of the buyers at the lower range of values, which amounted to mostly 15c to 25c. Many good fat grades were included, with choice kinds at \$5.50. Cows and heifers were in better supply than of late, and prices broke around 25c to 35c. Stockers and feeders were in liberal numbers and the trend of prices lower, generally 10c to 25c, with the movement to the country of good volume. Range cattle in the native division were of good proportions. Beef steers met with a good demand, but prices broke 15c to 25c. Cow stuff was in the best quota for some weeks, and buyers were willing takers at 25c to 35c lower basis. Stockers and feeders were in good numbers and the demand all right at around 15c to 25c lower values.

Arrivals on the quarantine side were the best for several weeks. Steers met with a good demand, but there was a

loss of mostly 80c in prices. Cow stuff was in urgent request, and values held fully steady. Calves were scarce and in strong demand at firm figures.

Supplies of hogs were fairly liberal, and the quality generally good to choice, and weights stronger than for some time. The demand was good at the lower turn in the market. The tops to-day we made \$6.10, with the bulk selling at \$5.70@6.00.

Offerings in the sheep department were fairly liberal, but the demand was ahead of the good fat grades, which did not make up a good quota of the supplies. Owing to the break in the East lambs here sold around 25c to 30c lower, with a top on natives at \$5.50 and Idahos at \$5.25. Mutton grades also suffered a loss of 10c to 15c, with native wethers at \$4, and Idahos at \$3.85. Feeding sheep and lambs were in urgent request all week long, and prices ruled firm.

ST. LOUIS.

National Stock Yards, Sept. 25. To The Journal:

The condition of the quarantine market at the close to-day as compared with a week ago, shows steers 15c to 20c lower on the general run of steers, and fully a quarter lower on best. Cows steady; bulls steady. Light calves weighing 160 to 180 pounds, choice, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head higher, good heaviers 50c to \$1.00 per head higher, half fat, and common, steady to a little stronger.

There is no way to figure the prospects for next week. We simply hope for a better turn in the market. Receipts on all markets have been more than normal during the week. BARGE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

AMERICAN IMPLEMENTS ABROAD.

Agricultural implements exported from the United States last year amounted to 21 million dollars in value; in 1893 they amounted to only 4½ million dollars in value; in 1883, to less than 4 million dollars; in 1873, to 2½ millions, and in 1863 to less than a half million dollars. The growth of exportation of this class of manufactures has been extremely rapid. Prior to 1865 the exportation of agricultural implements had never reached as much as a million dollars, and during the twenty-five years following that date the growth was slow, the total having reached about \$3,859,000 in 1890. From that date forward, however, the growth was rapid. By 1895 the total was 5½ million dollars; in 1900, 16 millions, and, as already indicated, in 1903, 21 millions.

Of this total of 21 million dollars worth of agricultural implements exported last year, nearly 3 million dollars in value went to France, and about an equal sum to Argentina; a million and a half to the United Kingdom, and about an equal sum to Germany; a million and a quarter to Australia, and over a million to Africa. These are the figures of 1903. In 1893 the value of agricultural implements sent to France was but about \$300,000, as against nearly 3 millions in the year just ended. The value of those sent to Germany in 1893 was about \$300,000, against about 1½ millions in the year just ended. To Argentina the value in 1893 was about 1¼ millions, against nearly 3 millions in the year just ended.

These facts, presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, are especially interesting at the present moment, because of the publication now being made by that department and bureau of a series of reports from consuls in various parts of the world on the sales and opportunities for sales of agricultural implements in the various sections of the world which they represent. These reports were called for by the department of state some months since at the request of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, and are to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of that association at its approaching annual meeting.

Few articles show a more rapid growth in exportation than do agricultural implements, or a wider distribution. As already indicated, the total has grown from a little over a half million dollars in 1864 to over 21 millions in 1903, or nearly forty times as much in 1903 as in 1864, while manufactures of iron and steel, in which the growth has been looked upon as phenomenal, are only about thirteen times as much in value of exports in 1903 as in 1864. The distribution of American agricultural implements has also extended to nearly all parts of the world. The Bureau of Statistics'

export statement shows that reapers and mowers were sent in 1902 to over fifty different countries and plows and cultivators to even a larger list of countries and dependencies. The sound of the American mower and reaper is heard in British, French, and Portuguese Africa, in Egypt, in European and Asiatic Turkey, in European and Asiatic Russia, in Japan, in India, in Australia, and in practically all of the South American countries and all of the countries of Europe, while the American plow and cultivator go to practically every country in the world.

IT FOOLED THE CUBANS.

A tobacco manufacturer and grower who recently returned here after a trip into Cuba brought back a story that will be gratifying to the Texans in this part of the state who are experimenting with the plant to ascertain its value, says the Galveston News.

His main object in going to Cuba was to see the plant, the soil, the crop and the treatment process. With this plan before him in connection with pleasure, he took with him, upon leaving Texas, a half dozen samples of leaves from as many parts of Eastern Texas, along the line of the Texas and New Orleans branch of the Southern Pacific. He procured it to make comparisons in every way that might be serviceable. After using these leaves to the extent of their usefulness, his brain fell upon a test that he wanted to apply, which would be proof positive for or against Texas. It required considerable nerve, as he admitted, but he did it anyway. In Havana he called upon one of the old manufacturers at his establishment and handed him these Texas leaves, asking him at the same time where they were grown. The Cuban expert looked them over carefully and answered:

"This tobacco was grown in San Juan in the Vuelta Abajo district." This was so highly gratifying to the American that he could not refrain from telling the Cuban that the tobacco, as a matter of fact, was grown in Eastern Texas in the United States. This completely confounded the Cuban, but he asked to keep the samples. They had been taken from different points in Eastern counties of the state now engaged in raising sample crops. It is pertinent to mention here that the Vuelta Abajo district in Cuba grows the best smoking tobacco brought from that country.

Capitalists are investing heavily in rice land along the Gulf coast, confident of the future of that section. Memory does not have to run very far back to recall when this soil was considered to be of no value whatever for agricultural purposes. The development of this district is a conspicuous example of the fact that there are few portions of the southwest that are not of some value either for the raising of crops, grazing or for minerals underneath the surface.

PENCILED PARAGRAPHS

HAVE YOU FEEDERS TO FATTEN.

There is no firm which has in successful operation more complete methods for doing business than the Campbell & Rosson Livestock Com. Co.

Mr. John K. Rosson is manager of the business at the Fort Worth Stock Yards ably assisted by Mr. Mark K. French, cattle salesman; Mr. W. C. Brannon, hog and sheep salesman, and Mr. J. F. Conway, office man. A strong combination when you consider their ability, experience and business integrity.

Mr. James H. Campbell manages the business at the National Stock Yards, Illinois, and is known as one of the best posted stockmen at the St. Louis market.

Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, cattle salesman for the company at the Kansas City Stock Yards, is regarded as the best at the Yards, and knows how to dispose of shipments to the best advantage in the shortest time.

If there is one thing this company is noted for, it is for promptness in its business transactions.

Their experience on the market gives them advantages that can only be gained by experience and close application to business and a thorough knowledge of the markets. Being strongly represented in the best markets keeps them well posted as to the best moves to make with your stock. They will be pleased to furnish you with full and

special information regarding their new ways and methods in shipments and consignments. They are prepared to furnish money for the purpose of fattening "feeders" for market and can furnish cattle to farmers for feeding purposes that they may market their surplus agricultural products "on foot." The members of this firm have had 25 years experience and advise billing to East St. Louis or Kansas City, with privilege of the Fort Worth market.

Campbell & Rosson have offices in all these cities and are prepared to give the best of service. They refer to any local bank or commercial agencies in the cities named.

GROUND ROCK AS A MEDICINE.

The rich people of the cities go to the "springs" to be cured of various ailments. They take hot and cold baths in the Mineral water and drink it, gallons of it, and go home relieved, if not cured. Most people cannot afford to do this and necessarily suffer and bear it. The mineral forming such a large part of the water comes from the mineral ore at the bottom of the spring. Prof. Theo. Noel, a geologist, now living in Chicago, discovered a mine of this Ore many years ago while prospecting in the southwest and is now grinding and selling it under the name of Vitae-Ore, and as such the medicine has become well known to the readers of this paper.

The ground Ore, as sold for market, is mixed with water by the purchaser, and has then the same properties as the waters of the springs, only in a highly concentrated form, rendering it much more effective as a medicine. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium and will do for the tired and worn-out system and vital organs what no man-made medicine can.

Prof. Noel, the discoverer of the mineral, has formed the Theo. Noel Company, of which he is the president and principal stockholder, and the Company wants to send every reader of this paper and their friends and relatives a full sized One Dollar package of Vitae-Ore on thirty days' trial, the receiver to pay nothing unless satisfied and he or she is to be the judge. Read the magnificent offer in this issue under the heading "PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS" and send for a package on trial, mentioning this paper.

MEET ME.

If you need me I will be pleased to meet you any time between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock p. m. at 285 Main street, Dallas, Texas, where you can consult me privately in regard to your ailments. More people are suffering from disease that needs special attention from a competent specialist than in any other way. It will cost you nothing for an examination and it will save you many anxious moments and add years of happiness to your life.

Dr. J. H. Terrill stands at the head of his profession, and is recognized by the profession, the leading business men and bankers of Dallas as the leading physician in the Southwest.

All visitors at the Texas State Fair are most cordially invited to visit him at his offices during their stay in Dallas and see the most powerful static machine in the world, as well as other electrical mechanical appliances used by him in his practice.

A MAMMOTH DISPLAY.

The Emerson Manufacturing company of Dallas have a mammoth display of "Standard" implements at the Texas State Fair. Merit, substantiability and mechanical simplicity are chief characteristics of the Standard disc plows, cultivators and other devices calculated to lessen the labor of the farm. Mr. J. M. Wendelkin, the general manager, is ready at all times to explain the chief points of merit in which this superb make excels.

DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO.

Those who strive to get the best that their money will buy should be as particular in the selection of seed for planting as they would be in choosing any other product. The senior partner of the Drumm Seed and Floral company at Fort Worth, Tex., has devoted his life to the work and has made an exhaustive study of the adaptability of soils to all varieties of plants, vegetables and grain. He knows from experience what varieties will do best in certain localities and especially recommends for this season of the year winter turf oats, which yield abundantly and, planted in October, afford excellent fall and early winter grazing. The Drumm Seed and Floral company are headquarters for this seed.

FRISCO SYSTEM EXCURSION RATES.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Centennial. Tickets sold Sept. 25, 26 and 27, final limit Oct. 7, 1903. Round trip rate \$26.40. Sherman, Texas—Grand encampment, I. O. O. F. Tickets sold Oct. 4 and 5, final limit, Oct. 10, 1903. Round trip rate \$3.30.

Detroit, Mich.—Christian church national conventions. Tickets sold Oct. 14, 15 and 16, final limit Oct. 25, 1903. Round trip rate \$34.15.

Chicago, Ill.—International Live Stock exposition. Tickets sold Nov. 23, 29 and 30, final limit December 9th, 1903. Round trip rate \$23.40.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

This week, so far, has been a record-breaking one at the Fort Worth live stock market. On Monday the receipts consisted of 5924 cattle, 1346 hogs, 286 sheep and 63 horses and mules. The cattle market holds steady with last week's close, with finished steers, good feeders, fat and medium cows selling a little stronger, while the light weights showed a decline of about 10 cents per 100. There was no change in the market for calves and bulls. The run of butcher cows is exceptionally large, but quality is mostly poor and good fat cows are in demand at the advance. More veal calves are needed and the packers seems able to take care of all the hogs offered. This week tops are selling 5c above Saturday's prices.

Quotations: Steers, top \$4.00, bulk \$3.75@2.75; cows, top \$2.50, bulk \$2.30@1.80; calves, top \$4.00, bulk \$3.00@2.75; bulls, \$1.85@1.80; hogs, top \$6.25, bulk \$6.22½@6.15.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 26. To The Journal:

There were nearly 10,000 head of cattle on the market this week, which has been an abundant supply for the packers and outside butchers, whose orders have been filled at this place. Prices on cow stuff have declined about 10c per 100 pounds for the week. Fed steers are steady to strong with very few coming and there is a good demand at Kansas City and St. Louis prices for a few loads of good killing steers. Choice veal calves are higher but the majority of the calves coming are too heavy and a big portion of them lack fat which makes the general average of calf prices look low to the shipper. Feeder bulls are selling at unchanged prices. We quote 1100 pounds to 1200 pounds well fatted steers at from \$3.60 to \$4.00; 950 pound to 1050 pound steers \$5.25 to \$5.75; good grass steers \$2.75 to \$3.25; feeder steers, 900 pounds and up, \$2.50 to \$3.00; light stockers \$1.75 to \$2.25; grass butcher cows \$1.75 to \$2.25 with the bulk going at \$1.90 to \$2.10; canners \$1.00 to 1.65; choice light veal \$5.50 to \$4.00; medium and heavy veal \$2.00 to \$3.00; 350 pound to 400 pound yearlings \$1.50 to \$2.00; feeder bulls \$1.50 to \$1.00, with very few fat bulls good enough to bring \$2.00.

Hog receipts this week were 2813 head, which were considerably heavier than they have been for some time. The market opened Monday about 5c lower than last week's close and since that time has lost about 10c, which leaves it today 10c to 15c lower than last week's close but notwithstanding we are still selling about 10c above Kansas City prices. We quote top hogs at from \$6.15 to \$6.25; medium hogs \$6.00 to \$6.15 per 100 pounds.

Sheep receipts this week were 521 head. We could sell some good sheep here at from \$3.00 to \$3.50 and can use from two to three double decks per day; lambs \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 100 pounds.

FORT WORTH LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 26.

To The Journal: Receipt of cattle last week at Fort Worth market was 9016 head. The market closed steady to strong on steers and cows and veal calves fifty cents higher. We sold several cars of extra good cows last week at \$2.50, while the bulk of our cows sold between 2c and \$2.25. Good fat 1000 to 1100 pound steers are in strong demand and will bring strong prices if fat and smooth. Steers well finished, 1100 to 1200 pounds \$3.65 to \$4.00; 900 to 1050, \$2.75 to \$3.25; medium fleshed feeders of good quality, weighing from 800 to 950 pounds, \$2.50 to \$2.75; 950 to 1050 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Demand limited at present on account of the backwardness of the cotton crop.

Cows closed strong with good demand. Best butcher cows \$2.25 to \$2.60, medium butcher cows, good quality,



DIRECTORS:
GEO. T. REYNOLDS. A. F. CROWLEY.
V. S. WARDLAW. W. D. REYNOLDS.
GEO. E. COWDEN.

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

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

The Oldest Commission Company on this Market.

Salesmen: W. D. DAVIS, Cattle. L. RUNNELS, Hogs. References: FORT WORTH BANKS.

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

We are in the market for all conservative Feed Lot or Steer Loans offered. We hold the record of handling the largest volume of business on this market. We hold the record of selling the highest priced 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.

\$2.00 to \$2.15; medium butcher cows of fair flesh, \$1.75 to \$2.00; canners, \$1.25 to \$1.60.

Bulls are selling from \$1.75 to \$2.10 for good heavy butcher and feeder bulls, while like bulls are bringing from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Veal calves are selling at steady prices, best selling at \$3.00 to \$4.00, while medium grades are bringing \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Hogs are not coming in in sufficient numbers to supply the demand and the packers are taking everything at strong prices. The top today is \$6.30 and the bulk of the good stuff for the week sold at \$6.20 to \$6.30.

Sheep continue to come in limited numbers and there is a strong demand for at least 3 times as many muttons as we are receiving. We would therefore advise our customers to send in a few cars as they will bring from \$3.25 to \$3.50 if they are fat and weight from 80 to 90 pounds.

Receipts at the northern markets continue heavy and the markets are over-supplied with medium grades of all kinds of cattle. Extra well finished cattle of all kinds are bringing fairly good prices, considering the excessive receipts.

For any information regarding the marketing of live stock of any kind write us. Twenty-five years of experience has put us in a position to answer your wants correctly and there is no firm who can handle your business to better advantage than ourselves.

CAMPBELL AND ROSSON LIVE-STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 26.

To The Journal:

The northern markets have declined on all kinds of cattle, excepting light veals, this week, and Fort Worth has shown a decline of 10c on cows, a steady market on calves and bulls and an advance on killing steers of about 10c. Strictly fat grass steers or fed steers would sell as much per pound here as in Kansas City. The cow market is about 15c higher in Kansas City than in Fort Worth, so you can compare your freight rates and shrinkage and decide where to ship. We think there should be at least 35c difference in Kansas City and Fort Worth and 45c difference in St. Louis and Fort Worth to justify passing this place with your killing cattle or poor flesh cattle that have quality.

We have sold our hogs a little lower this week in sympathy with other markets but we are still the highest market this side of New York. There were no sheep of any consequence this week and the packers might pay good strong prices for fat muttons just at present.

BARSE COMMISSION CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 26.

To The Journal:

We have had very liberal receipts of cattle again this week, but prices have held steady with the exception of cows, which have declined about 10c since last week. Good fat steers, bulls,

and the best veal calves are steady to strong, and are in good demand, with but very few of this class this week, which makes the Fort Worth market by far the best place to send your cattle. There is good demand here now for feeder steers of good quality ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$3, according to flesh and weight. Good range cows are quoted to-day from \$1.90@2.10; medium butcher from \$1.65@1.90; bulls, \$1.50@2.10. Best veal calves from \$3.59@4.00, and with these changes quotations are the same as last week.

Hogs have declined about 5c, in keeping with the Northern markets. Receipts have been more liberal this week, and top hogs are quoted to-day from \$6.25@6.30. Plenty of demand for stock hogs at good prices.

Sheep are very scarce, and the packers would pay good prices for a few loads of good fat mutton.

We should be very glad to correspond with our customers and friends regarding any stock they may have for the market.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS COM. CO.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 26.

To The Journal:

Cattle receipts here this week were 9974. This was a little less than received last week. The market generally has ruled steady and active, and today there is little change in prices since our letter of last Saturday. The best load of fed steers here averaged 1109 pounds, and sold on Monday's market at \$3.95. Majority of the lighter weights sold at \$3.25 up to \$3.60. Good heavy grass steers weighing 950 to 1000 pounds are selling at \$2.75@3.25. Medium weight, good feeder steers from \$2.25@2.75. Several sales of extra good choice cows were made at from \$2.30@2.40 and up to \$2.50. The medium and half fat kind quotable at from \$1.75@2; canners, \$1.25@1.50. Good fat heifers are selling well at prices in line with those paid for cows. Heavy calves and yearlings are in little demand.

The supply of veal calves this week was light, and demand good. They are selling at steady prices. The best vealers, weighing 175 to 200 pounds, quotable at \$3.25@3.50. Bulk of the heavier ones are selling at \$2.50@2.75. The bull market remains about steady. Best feeding bulls quotable \$1.75@1.90.

What few sheep that were on the yards this week sold at steady prices. Some lambs sold up to \$3.50, with medium fat muttons weighing around 80 pounds selling at \$3.25@3.50.

The hog market is 5c to 10c lower than at the close of last week. Top price paid this week was \$6.35 for a load of smooth Territory hogs weighing 209 pounds. On the basis of today's quotations top hogs are quotable \$6.25@6.30. Lighter weights sell well in line. Demand for stock and feeder hogs is good.

Several buyers are here for good feeder steers, and they are selling at fancy prices.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,200 natives, 2000 Texans; calves 2450 natives, 550 Texans; market steady to lower; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.60@5.25, fair to good \$3.75@4.60, stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.25, Western fed steers \$2.75@4.40, Texas and Indian steers \$2.50@3.50, Texas cows \$1.40@2.40, native cows \$1.75@3.70, native heifers \$2.60@4.50, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.15@2.60, calves \$2.50@5.45. Hogs—Receipts 3500; market slow and 10c lower; heavy \$5.85@5.97½, mixed packers \$5.92½@6.10, light \$5.00@6.17½, pigs \$5.50@6.00. Sheep—Receipts 11,000; market slow and weak; native lambs \$3.25@5.50, Western lambs \$2.90@5.15, fed ewes \$2.30@3.75, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.50@4.00, Texas clipped sheep \$2.40@3.75, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 41,000, including 2000 Texans and 7500 Westerns; good to prime steers \$6.35@5.90, poor to medium \$3.75@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.25, cows \$1.40@4.30, heifers \$2.00@5.40, canners \$1.40@2.60, bulls \$2.00@4.50, calves \$3.00@3.75, Texas fed steers \$2.75@4.00, Western steers \$3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts 32,000; market 10@20c lower; good to choice heavy \$5.70@6.10, light \$5.70@6.40, bulk \$5.60@6.00. Sheep—Receipts 41,000; market steady to 10c lower; good to choice wethers \$3.30@4.00, fair to choice mixed \$2.20@3.25, Western sheep and yearlings \$2.10@4.25, native lambs \$3.50@5.50, Western lambs \$4.50@5.30.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 5700, including 5000 Texans; market slower; native shipping and export steers \$4.50@5.50, fancy \$5.85, dressed beef and butcher \$4.00@5.40, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.25@5.75, stockers and feeders \$5.25, corn fed heifers \$5.00, bulls \$2.40@3.00, calves \$3.00@6.00, Texas and Indian steers \$2.35@4.00, cows and heifers \$2.50@2.65. Hogs—Receipts 500; market easy; pigs and lights \$5.70@6.25, packers \$5.35@6.05, butchers' and best heavy \$5.80. Sheep—Receipts 5000; market lower; native muttons \$3.80@4.00, lambs \$3.75@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Commission Company.) Galveston, Tex., Sept. 26.

To The Journal: Supply of beeves and cows ample to meet the demand. Calves and yearlings wanted. Receipts light. 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@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75.

A carload of Elberta peaches, recently shipped from Oklahoma to England, sold in London for \$15 per bushel.

CAMPBELL & ROSSON LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL

A STRONG COMBINATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH.
JOHN K. ROSSON, Manager. MARK K. FRENCH, Cattle Salesman.
W. C. BRANNON, Hog and Sheep Salesman. J. F. CONWAY, Office.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman, Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo.
JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Manager and Salesman, Nat'l. Stock Yards, Ill.
DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Have you feeders to prepare for market? Do you want feeders to prepare for market? Can you make more money sending your farm products to market on foot in stock, than in the raw material? Write us will give you full particulars.

DO YOU WANT MORE MONEY?
Than you are getting for your stock? If you do, try our way—It is the new way—you get the advantage of our 25 year experience in selling stock in the commission business. Is our experience worth anything to you? Write today and have daily market reports sent you FREE.

It is a pleasure to furnish you any information regarding marketing your stock and we will tell you the truth. Write, wire or phone us. Bill your stock to: CAMPBELL & ROSSON, National Stock Yards, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo., with privileges of the Fort Worth market. This will assure you the advantage of through rates if the stock are forwarded. Write us and we will tell you how this will benefit you.

Reference any Bank or Commercial Agency in Fort Worth.
CAMPBELL & ROSSON, Livestock Commission Co. Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.



JOHN K. ROSSON

LONG INSPECTION SEASON.

There will be four months beginning October 1, 1923, when cattle from below the quarantine line may be moved across the line in Texas provided they pass inspection and are found free from fever ticks. The inspection season for Oklahoma, during which cattle from below the line may cross over into that section of the territory above the line will be for but two months—November and December. For Kansas the inspection season will be three months—November, December and January. The inspection season for Missouri will be the same as that of Kansas, with the exception that Missouri will take cattle on inspection from the northern two tiers of counties of Arkansas from November 1 to March 31. The inspection in Kansas will be made by the state authorities, that in Missouri, at the request of the Missouri live stock sanitary board, by the inspectors of the federal bureau of animal industry.

There will be no "open season," strictly speaking for any of the border states. There will be a "wide open" season, however, as usual for the states north of the border states, which will run from November 1 to January 31.

The above are the regulations for the coming season recommended to the department of agriculture by the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary boards which met in Denver last week. It has been customary for the department of agriculture to approve these recommendations. However, the regulations will not be effective unless also approved by the states themselves, but as they were made on the recommendations of the state sanitary boards, there is little question about the dates given above being adopted.

The only change recommended in the quarantine line for the coming year affects Noble, Payne, Logan and Oklahoma counties, Oklahoma. The line at present follows the right-of-way of the Santa Fe railroad through these counties, but a part of the territory outside this line is under special quarantine. Dr. Leslie A. Allen has made a careful inspection of Noble and Payne counties, and has found ticks on but two farms out of 200 visited. He will continue his inspection, and the amount of territory that will be placed above the line will depend upon his report. The present indications are that all of Payne, Noble and Logan counties will be placed above the line.

PANTHER CITY "THE" MARKET.

Secretary O. W. Matthews of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company has written a letter to C. C. French, traveling representative, in which he points out how important it is that the shipper should consider freight charges and take cognizance of the relatively poor condition of a herd of cattle when sent a long distance. With these points weighed carefully, he argues that it is to the interest of southwestern stockmen to market at Fort Worth. The text of the letter follows:

"Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 21.—Mr. C. C. French, Traveling Representative: Dear Sir—Answering your's of the 18th, would say that the Carver cattle shipped here brought \$2.05, and the cattle shipped to Kansas City brought \$2.20. The cattle averaged 795 pounds in Fort Worth, with a very light fill on account of the morning being cold and they would not drink much. In Kansas City with a heavy fill they averaged 788 pounds. This should be a very good advertisement for these yards, and wish you would see to it that it is properly used. Yours truly,

O. W. MATTHEWS,
Secretary and Treasurer."

MEAL AND HULLS ARE HIGH.

Disagreements between the cotton oil mill operators and the livestock commission companies as to the proper prices for cotton seed meal and hulls, are likely to retard or put a check upon feeding operations this fall and winter. The commission men for the first time, are advising their clients to refuse to buy at the present high prices and, judging from results so far, the cattlemen are holding aloof. Several of the commission firms have advised prospective "feeders" that the prospect for a higher market during the next few months is not sufficiently encouraging to warrant an investment in meal and hulls at present prices—\$20 for the former and \$4 for the latter. The statement is made by the commission

NOEL SAYS:

If you are sick with any disease of the Circulation, the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or Throat, **VITAE-ORE WILL CURE YOU.**

NOEL is the discover of Vitae-Ore, has been familiar with its wonderful properties for two generations has watched its remarkable action in thousands upon thousands of cases, and **HE OUGHT TO KNOW.**

NOEL SAYS he doesn't want your money unless Vitae-Ore benefits you, and **NOEL** is old enough to know what he wants. **NOEL SAYS** that the Theo. Noel Company has instructions to send a full-sized One Dollar Package on thirty days trial to every sick or ailing reader of **Texas Stock and Farm Journal** who request it, the receiver to **Be the Judge**, and not to pay **One Cent** unless satisfied, and **NOEL** is the President and principal stockholder of the Theo. Noel Company, and what **He** says goes. Here is his **Signature on It!**

Theo Noel

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and ailing person who writes us mentioning **Texas Stock and Farm Journal** a full-sized \$1.00 package of **VITAE-ORE** by mail postpaid, sufficient for one month's continuous treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt. If the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose.** If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We do not offer to send you a free sample to last three or four days, but we do offer to send you a regular \$1.00 package of the most successful curative medicine known to the civilized world, without one cent of risk to you. We offer to give you thirty days to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. **You are to be the Judge.** We know that when **VITAE-ORE** has put you on the road to a cure you will be more than willing to pay. We are willing to take the risk.

What Vitae-Ore is:

Vitae-Ore is a natural hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—**ORE**—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years of oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the **ORE**, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medical strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drank fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which nothing is added or taken from, it is the marvel of the century for curing.

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, LaGrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **MEDICAL SCIENCE** has failed to improve upon or even equal the remedies found in a free state in healing mineral springs. Physicians, the oldest and best, the newest and learned, acknowledge this to be a fact when they encounter a disease which is not amenable to the action of drugs by packing the patient off to Carlsbad, Saratoga, Baden, there to drink the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of health, and the patient returns, fresh, healthy, in mind and body. If the sufferers cannot afford the trip—and few but the wealthy can—they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to produce the desired results.

A letter to the Theo. Noel Company, Chicago, will bring a healing mineral spring to your door, to your own house, your chamber—will bring to you **VITAE-ORE**, a mineral spring condensed and concentrated, a natural God-made remedy for the relief and cure of the ills with which man is afflicted. Why continue to suffer when this **natural curing and healing Ore**. Nature's remedy can be had for the asking, when the poor as well as the rich can have the benefit of healing springs.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases **which has defied the medical world and grown worse with age.** We care not for your skepticism, but only ask your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have by sending to us for a package. In answer to this, address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Dept. C. J. Vitae-Ore Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

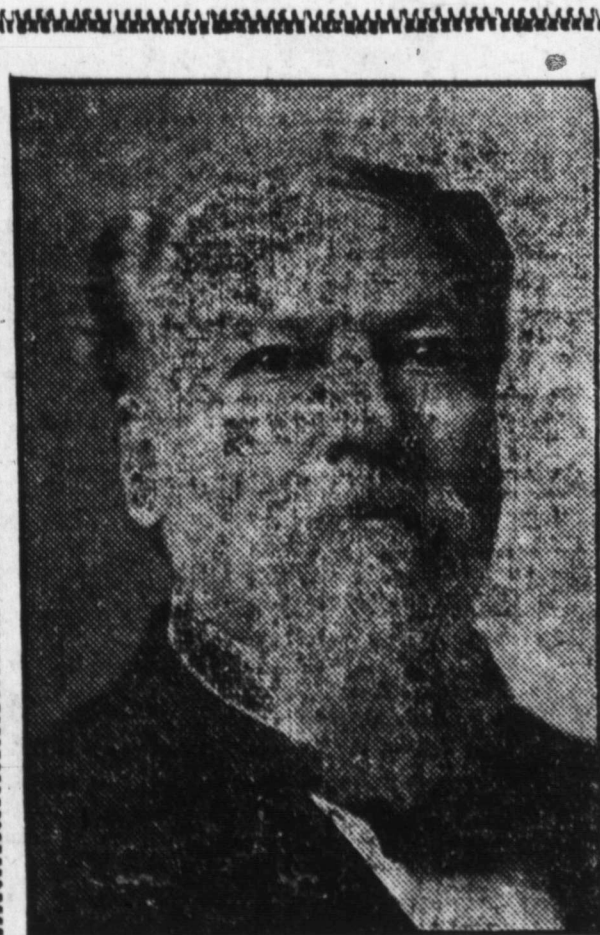
houses that cotton seed is selling for between \$11 and \$13 per ton. They assert that it has been but a few years since that seed was selling at from \$10 to \$12 per ton and that meal and hulls were then to be had at \$2.50 and \$16, and that the cotton oil was lower than it is to-day. They maintain that there is no reason why hulls should not sell for \$2.50 and meal at \$16, and still leave the mills a reasonable profit. The feeders are asked to get the hulls and meal at a safe price or leave it

alone. The live stock commission houses contend that a run of ten days will fill any cotton oil mill and the feeders are advised to let the feed alone until the mill men appreciate the necessity of a more reasonable price. The action of the live stock commission merchants is understood to mean that they will stand out for \$16 meal or else that they will not be inclined to advance money for the finishing of cattle for the market.

The mill men say that there is no rea-

son why they should sell their product at \$16 when they can fill heavy orders for export at \$20. It is true that none of the hulls go for export. There has been a heavy export business on meal through Galveston for the last several years. The water rate is very low, the meal being shipped as ballast. The mill men say there is a scramble now for cotton seed and that they are paying all the way from \$12.50 to \$17.50 per ton for it, the location of the mills making the difference.

The Test Of Merit.



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.

Thirty years of practice proves a physician's ability and more especially is this true where a physician's time is devoted exclusively to his specialty. If he is competent and actually produces the cures he claims to be able to perform, he wins the public confidence and his practice thrives. A medical practice, like most business, must be built upon reliability. A steady growth of practice for a long term of years is one of the best recommendations a physician can have. It is positive evidence of superior skill. It is evidence of a continuous record of permanent cures. It means that those who have been cured have directed their friends to one who is able to cure. It means the confidence of the people won through honorable methods, fairness and ability.

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula, Blood Poison, Nervo-Vital Debility, Lost Vitality and All Private and Special Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Genito-Urinary Organs.

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In order to demonstrate the certainty of the methods I employ in treating the diseases that come under my specialty, I extend to every afflicted man a special invitation to call at my office or write me. Every one who writes me may feel assured they will receive a prompt and carefully considered reply, in a plain sealed envelope, and will receive no mail from me except letters dictated by myself in direct reply to their correspondence. No mail leaves my office except that personally dictated, and I never employ the use of circular letters.

DR. J. H. TERRILL,

285 MAIN STREET.

DALLAS, TEXAS.