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

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

HE IS STILL OPTIMISTIC.

One of the biggest stockmen in the San Angelo country is M. B. Pulliam, who, in spite of the fact that beef prices are "down," takes a hopeful view of the situation. The other day he said:

"One of the things which has tended to depress the price of cattle this year is the fact that the Southern Texas country last year sent about 300,000 head of cattle to market. Cattle down there became fat and in good marketable condition and the consequence was that everybody shipped their cattle to market, as prices were pretty good, and that country was pretty thoroughly cleared out.

"The packers bought up those cattle and stored the beef in their large storehouses. Now, next spring I think those Southern Texas fellows won't have so many cattle to go to market and prices will be good again. I firmly believe that 3 and 4-year-old steers will be selling here in the spring for \$25 a head."

CATTLE IN OKLAHOMA.

Regarding the cattle situation in Oklahoma territory, Col. C. W. Pennington, live stock agent of the Frisco, said in an interview the other day:

"There will not be more than 50 per cent of the cattle fed in the territory this season, the feeders there claiming that meal and hulls are too high to feed for a profit. The oil mills, however, are making arrangements to feed a great many. Another thing that is keeping the cattlemen from feeding as extensively this year as in other years is that the commission men and banks are tighter with their money and will not let any out, except on the very largest margins.

"The cotton crop in that section of the country is good and money is easy."

STATE FAIR ABANDONED.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Texas State Fair association, held in Dallas, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Texas State Fair has lost money at the last two fairs, and believing that it is impossible to hold a successful fair without proper exposition buildings, and in view of the further fact that recent legislation prevents one of the most important attractions at a fair, namely, horseracing, it is the sense of this directory that we make no further effort to hold a state fair, and that a meeting of the stockholders of the Texas State Fair be called at once for the purpose of making such disposition of the property of the corporation as they may deem advisable to do."

OIL AND SALT FOR TICKS.

The experiment of dipping cattle in Beaumont oil to rid them of ticks is being watched with much interest by cattlemen in Tom Green county, and if it proves the best remedy, it will, no doubt, be adopted by a majority of the cattlemen in that section. Only a few ranchmen have tried the plan, but those who have, speak very favorably of it and claim that cattle do very much better after being dipped and so rid of ticks, even were not the quarantine inspection to be taken into consideration.

M. Hoff & Bros.' J M ranch on the Pecos has had constructed a vat in which to dip cattle. The vat alone cost \$1,000, and is six feet deep. It is filled with five feet of water and one foot of crude oil. Messrs. Hoff &

Bros. will dip all their cattle and those they may acquire. It is said that Riley Tullous, manager of the ranch, is a very enthusiastic advocate of this method of doing away with ticks and that he reports the plan successful and a sure death to the ticks.

Another plan which is meeting with approval among the stockmen is that of putting out stock salt and pouring crude Beaumont oil on it. This is also said to be a sure thing. This plan is being tried on the extensive ranch of J. D. Suggs, in Irion county. The foreman of the ranch reports it to be a fine thing—"that it knocks the ticks right off."

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

The horse and mule market connected with the Fort Worth stockyards is now well established. Purchasers and sellers are generally satisfied, the prices paid and exacted being fair to both sides of the transaction. Receipts for the first week were as follows:

	Head.
E. A. Ezell, Pecos City	120
M. W. Boynton, San Angelo	24
R. Whitesides, San Angelo	27
W. D. McNeil, San Angelo	23
L. D. Shepard, San Angelo	27
J. W. Collins	27
T. J. Collins	28
I. B. Patterson, Brady City	56
Thornton & Mann, Brady City	32
R. W. Wright, Amarillo	33
T. W. Wenn, Amarillo	27
A. McKnight, Amarillo	27
J. B. Edwards & Son, Amarillo	28
Sam Williams, Amarillo	27
J. H. Cobb, Amarillo	31
J. R. Jenkins, Amarillo	74
M. Jackson, Stephenville	24

HEREFORD ASSOCIATION LITIGATION.

Hereford breeders throughout Texas and the entire Southwest are greatly interested in the outcome over the litigation now in progress over the final control of the American Hereford Breeders association, which is believed to be in reality but a fight between Chicago and Kansas City over the location of the headquarters of the association, writes the Colorado City correspondent of the Dallas News. The suit to annul the charter of the old association is to come before Judge Tuley in Chicago next month. Affidavits have been already taken at Kansas City in support of the contention that 78 per cent of the pure-blooded Hereford cattle in the United States are being raised and are owned west of the Mississippi river. Missouri is shown to be the first among the states and territories in the production of Herefords, with Kansas a close second.

An interesting fact already brought out in the pending litigation over this matter is that the total value of the Hereford cattle in the entire United States now amounts to practically \$20,000,000. The fact that \$15,000,000 of this amount can be shown as located within the legitimate Kansas City territory is expected to prove a potent factor in influencing the final location of the association's headquarters in that city.

Gov. John Sparks of Nevada, who is president of the association, left Texas a few days ago in order to give his testimony in the case. Col. B. C. Rhome, the well known Hereford breeder of Fort Worth, who is a director in the association, has already given his testimony at Kansas City.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Attendance Large in Spite of Quarantine Against San Antonio—Livestock and Agricultural Exhibits Very Complete—Sales Postponed.

In spite of the yellow fever quarantine declared against San Antonio by the state administration, the attendance at the International Fair was not seriously affected, though many from a distance who would otherwise have visited the city were kept away. The management was highly indignant over the action taken and hint at an attempt to ruin the exposition. "San Antonio day," last Thursday, brought out the largest throng during the fair, over 16,000 being on the grounds.

Among the awards for the cattle exhibits were the following:

HEREFORDS.

Best bull, 3 years and over—Tom Hoben, Nocona, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, Fort Worth, 2; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, 4; Brown & Bell, 4; Lee Bros., 5.

Best bull, 1 year and under 2—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; Tom Hoben, 2; B. C. Rhome, 3, 4 and 5.

Best bull calf, under 1 year—Lee Bros., San Angelo, 1; Frank Nusom, Charco, 2; Tom Hoben, 3; K. S. & J. B. Ikard, 4; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 5.

Best cow, 3 years and over—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2, 3 and 4; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 5.

Best heifer, 2 years and under 3—B. C. Rhome & Sons, 1; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Best heifer calf, 1 year and under 2—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 3, 4 and 5.

Best heifer calf, under 1 year—Lee Bros., 1 and 3; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2; Tom Hoben, 4; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 5.

Sweepstakes: Best bull, any age—Tom Hoben, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2; Lee Bros., 3.

Best cow, any age—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2; Lee Bros., 3.

Herd: One bull and four females—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 3.

Best four, get of one bull—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1, 2 and 3.

Best young herd, one bull and four females, all under 2 years—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2; Lee Bros., 3.

Best two, product of one cow—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1 and 2; Tom Hoben, 2.

Best pair, one bull and one heifer, under 1 year and over 6 months—Tom Hoben, 1; Lee Bros., 1.

Best pair, one bull and one heifer, under 6 months—Lee Bros., 1.

The American Hereford Breeders' association contributes \$300 on above in addition to awards by the Fair association.

For best Hereford steers, spayed or free Martin heifers, sired by registered Hereford bulls, to be bred, owned and fed by exhibitor—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1 and 3; Lee Bros., 2.

One-half of the foregoing last premium will be paid by the Texas Hereford Breeders' association.

The Texas Hereford Breeders' association will pay the following premiums:

Best bull, 3 years and over; first \$7, second \$5—Brown & Bell 1; Lee Bros., 2.

Best bull, 1 year and under 2; first \$7, second \$5—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1; B. C. Rhome & Sons, 2.

Best cow, 3 years and over; first \$7, second \$5—B. C. Rhome & Sons, 1; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 2.

Best cow, 2 years and under 3; first \$7, second \$5—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1 and 2.

Best cow, 1 year and under 2; first \$7, second \$5—W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 1 and 2.

Best cow, under 1 year; first \$7, second \$5—Tom Hoben, 1; W. S. & J. B. Ikard, 2.

RED POLLS.

Best bull, 3 years and over—W. R. Clifford, Waco, 1; J. L. Jennings & Bro., Martindale, 2; Howell Bros., Bryan, 3.

Best bull, 2 years and under—R. H. Jennings, Martindale, 1; Harry Landa, New Braunfels, 2; J. L. Jennings & Bro., 3.

Best bull calf under 1 year—W. R. Clifford, Waco, 1; J. L. Jennings & Bro., 2; W. R. Clifton, 3.

Best cow, 3 years and over—W. R. Clifton, Waco, 1, 2 and 3.

Best heifer, 2 years and under 3—W. D. Heard, Sabin.

Best heifer, 1 year and under 2—J. L. Jennings & Bro., 1; Howell Bros., 2; W. D. Heard, 3.

Best heifer calf, under 1 year—J. L. Jennings, 1; W. R. Clifton, 2;—Howell Bros., 3.

Sweepstakes: Best bull, any age—W. R. Clifton, 1; Howell Bros., 2; W. R. Clifton, 3.

Best cow, any age—W. R. Clifton, 1, 2 and 3.

Herd: Best bull and four females—W. R. Clifton, 1; Howell Bros., 2; W. R. Clifton, 3.

Best four, get of one bull—J. L. Jennings & Bro., 1; W. R. Clifton, 2; A. G. Stortz, New Braunfels, 3.

Best young herd, one bull and four females, all under 2 years—Howell Bros., 1; W. R. Clifton, 2.

Best two, product of one sow—W. R. Clifton, 1; J. L. Jennings & Bro., 2.

Best pair, one bull and one heifer, under 1 year and over 6 months—W. R. Clifton, 1; J. L. Jennings & Bro., 2.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Best bull, 3 years and over—Fred J. Schutt, Duncanville, Tex., 1; J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Tex., 2.

Best bull calf, under 1 year—Fred J. Schutt, 1; J. F. Green & Co., 2; F. J. Schutt, 3.

Best cow, 3 years and over—J. F. Green & Co., 1 and 2.

Best heifer, 1 year and under 2—J. F. Green & Co., 1.

Best heifer calf, under 1 year—F. J. Schutt, 1 and 2; J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth, 3.

Sweepstakes: Best bull, any age—F. J. Schutt, 1; J. F. Green & Co., 2; F. J. Schutt, 3.

Best cow, any age—J. F. Green & Co., 1; F. J. Schutt, 2; J. F. Green & Co., 3.

Herd: Best bull and four females—J. F. Green & Co., 1; J. W. Burgess Co., 2.

Best four, get of one bull—F. J. Schutt, 1; J. F. Green & Co., 2.

Best young herd, one bull and four females, all under 2 years—J. W. Burgess Co., 1; J. F. Green & Co., 2.

Best two product of one cow—F. J. Schutt, 1; J. F. Green & Co., 2.

Best pair, one bull and one heifer, under 1 year and over 6 months—F. J. Schutt, 1 and 2.

DEVONS.

Best bull, 3 years and over—A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Tex., 1; J. C. Westerman, Fairview, Tex., 2.

Best bull, 2 years and under 3—A. Y. Walton Jr., 1; J. C. Westerman, 2.

Best bull, 1 year and under 2—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1 and 2.

Best bull calf, under 1 year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best cow, 3 years and over—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best heifer, 2 years and under 3—J. C. Westerman, 1.

Best heifer, 1 year and under 2—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best heifer calf, under 1 year—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Sweepstakes: Best bull, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1; J. C. Westerman, 2.

Best cow, any age—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1 and 2.

Herd: Best bull and four females—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best four, get of one bull—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best young herd, one bull and four females, all under 2 years—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best two, product of one cow—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

Best pair, one bull and one heifer, under 6 months—A. Y. Walton, Jr., 1.

JERSEYS.

Best bull, 3 years and over—J. E. Brown, Granbury, 1; J. O. Terrell & Son, city, 2; Sam C. Bell, city, 3.

Best bull, 2 years and under 3—J. L. Gully, city, 1; J. O. Terrell & Son, 2; Burr Oak Jersey Farm, Dallas, 3.

Best bull, 1 year and under 2—J. O. Terrell & Son, 1; Martin Burd, Deason, 2; Burr Oak Farm, 3.

Best bull calf, under 1 year—J. O.

Continued on Page 14

SOIL SURVEY IN PROGRESS.

The Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois in making a detailed soil survey of the state. Last year surveys were made of Taewell, Clinton, St. Clair and Clay counties. So far this year Sangamon, Knox and Winnebago counties, and a large part of McLean county have been mapped, and it is expected that the survey of McLean and one other county will be completed before winter stops the work.

These counties have been selected because they contain a large number of types of soil representative of the larger soil areas in which they are situated. Soil maps are made of each county showing the extent, location and exact boundaries of the different types of soil found. Samples are taken of each type, and both physical and chemical analyses will be made of them. Later the soils will be tested, both by pot culture and in the field, and the results of the entire work published in experiment station bulletins.

The Bureau of Soils will publish a report upon their work which will contain descriptions of each soil type with a map of its extent, suggestions to the farmers for the improvement of their crops and their methods of culture and other items important to the agricultural interests of the state.

An investigation of this kind, conducted by the general government, with the local authorities co-operating, would be of untold benefit to the states and territories of the Southwest.

IRRIGATION PLANS IN NEW MEXICO.

A preliminary examination has been made by the engineers of the United States Reclamation Service of two important projects in New Mexico, known as the Hondo and the Urton Lake projects. A cursory examination indicates that each project is feasible from both an engineering and a financial point of view.

The land on the Hondo project which could be irrigated to advantage amounts to possibly 15,000 acres, and the first estimate of cost of putting the water on the land is about \$20 per acre. Land which can be irrigated most easily from the Hondo reservoir is nearly all in the hands of private parties, so that the question of colonization would cause no trouble. It is all first-class irrigable land, free from alkali, and because of the underlying limestone formation, it will never be troubled from that source. The lands if watered will be easily worth \$100 an acre when planted in alfalfa or corn, and if used for fruit raising will eventually have a higher value. The works contemplated for this project are the enlarging of the natural reservoir and an inlet and outlet canal, which involve no engineering difficulties.

The land on the Urton Lake project is all government land with the exception of a few claims bordering the river. This land is underlain by a very porous red sandstone, which will probably afford good subdrainage and prevent trouble from alkali. The reservoir site is an excellent natural depression and will hold 190,000 acre-feet without any expense except for the outlet works, which will be in red sandstone.

The works contemplated in this project are a dam and head works on the Pecos river about 10 miles above Fort Sumner; about 35 miles of canal to carry 1200 second-feet in times of flood; three structures at crossings of creeks; the necessary outlet works, including a tunnel 7,000 feet long; and about 30 miles of distributing canals on the lands to be irrigated. A rough estimate of cost of this project is \$1,020,050, or \$17 per acre. There is little doubt that this land would all be settled up rapidly, as it is within 20 miles of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad, which line would undoubtedly build a branch to this section.

There are, however, some uncertainties in connection with the project which will have to be considered, one being the possibility of the reservoir not being filled some years. The data relating to the stream measurements are not complete, and it will be

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necessary to continue the records of the run-off of the Pecos river during the time the surveys of the canal and of the irrigable lands are being made, and during the construction until the works are finished. It appears from the best information that the reservoir could be filled every ordinary year, but occasionally a dry year, such as 1903, creates a doubt as to the possibility of always filling the reservoir. It is probable that the seepage from the irrigated lands considered under these projects would eventually more than make up for any apparent loss below them occasioned by the proposed disposal of the water from the Pecos river.

AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW.

Stockmen from all over the Southwest flocked into Kansas City last week to attend the American Royal Livestock show. It was the fifth annual exhibit of the kind held in the city and easily outranked all its predecessors in the quality of stock exhibited. In the stalls were 1,000 cattle, representing mostly the four leading types, besides 300 swine, 250 sheep and 300 thoroughbred Angora goats.

The exhibition of horses, which is the first to be held in connection with the stock show includes the black Percheron stallion Casino and Fine, a prize-winning mare, both recently imported from France.

Among those exhibiting prize-winning cattle are Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; J. C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; Stanton Breeding Farm, Madison, Neb., and D. R. Hanna of Ravenna, O.

The grand championship trophies were awarded last Wednesday. The Stanton Breeding Farm of Madison, Neb., Marshall Field of Chicago owner, took sweepstakes for best carload of fat Herefords and the Nebraska Land and Feeding company of Ellsworth, Neb., for the best carload of range-bred Herefords.

Lucore Brothers, Arriba, Colo., and Halblede Brothers, Brownell, Kans., took first prize for range-bred Angus feeders.

The grand championship for carload of fat cattle was awarded to G. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., on shorthorns.

In the grand championship contest for range-bred feeding cattle, any age, Ben Hicks, Smoky Hill, Kas., won first on Galloway calves, and C. S. Batchelder, Warrensburg, Ill., second on Angus calves.

The Cudahy Cup for the best load of range-bred yearlings in the show went to the Nebraska Land and Feeding Company on Herefords.

In the shorthorn breeding cattle ex-

hibit, F. W. Harding of Waukesha, Wis., won the grand sweepstakes bull contest. D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, O., won grand sweepstakes, cow competition.

In the Percheron ring, Siegbert, the champion stallion of France, was defeated by Sophocle, entered by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O.

Judges in the cattle division were: Herefords, George Ward, Hawarden, Ia.; William Earnest, Graft, Neb.; T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo.; Shorthorns, Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; E. K. Thomas, Paris, Ky. Galloways, Charles Gray, Ames, Ia.; Aberdeen Angus, T. E. Davis, Iowa City, Ia.

Several public sales were held in connection with the show.

Among the visitors was Mr. J. F. Hovenkamp, secretary of the Texas Shorthorn Growers' association, who said in an interview:

"Since Mr. Coburn's letter denying us the privilege of showing, we have not noised the matter, but you may state that the Texas breeders are not satisfied with the decision, by any means. We mean to keep up our petitions and use all influence within our means to induce the world's fair management to let us show. All we want is a separate division so we can show what Texas is doing in the way of producing fine cattle. Think what foreign visitors would say when they came to St. Louis with the expectation of seeing the world famous Texas steers and find not a hoof of South Texas stock on the ground.

"There is absolutely no danger of infection if the stock be kept separate as we desire. Why, down at Ft. Worth for the past three years cattle from above and below the quarantine line have stood in the same show ring for hours at a time and I have yet to hear of the first case where fever broke out later among the Northern stock. For the past ten years Northern cattle have been exhibited at different country fairs with no bad results."

Mr. W. H. Myers, secretary of the Texas Hereford Breeders' association was also at the Royal and is reputed to have said that the world's fair management prior to their public announcement that Texas could not show, stated that it would be all right for a separate display of quarantine breeding cattle but afterward they went back on him. "I am glad to see that the Panhandle is represented in the breeding stock class at the Royal this year," said Mr. Myers. "John Hutson, of Canyon City, has a bunch of Herefords here and the next Royal ought to see a good exhibit of breeding cattle from the Panhandle now that the ice is broken. U. S. Weddington, of

Childress, William Powell of Channing and Scharbauer Bros., of Midland, all have fine herds of Whitefaces that would more than hold their own at the Royal. Another season may see the Panhandle giving the Northern breeders all the competition they want."

Colonel B. C. Rhome, of Ft. Worth, to whom is due part of the credit for removing Hereford headquarters to Kansas City, stated that he wished some arrangement could be made for displaying South Texas breeding cattle at the Royal, for the breeders down his way think they have some world beating fat stock and only want the chance to show it.

At the cattle sales held in connection with the Royal, Shorthorns brought the highest prices. There were sixty-seven animals of various ages brought into the ring, and these brought from \$55 to \$600, making an average of \$186.30, or \$23.41 higher than the Hereford sale of the day before. A general average of \$161.83 was realized on Herefords.

L. and P. Witt of Montrell, Tex., paid \$1300 for Dick, Jr., the prize Angora goat of the show. He was formerly owned by F. O. Laudrum of Laguna, Tex., and won first money for the best buck two years old or over. The price paid for Dick, Jr., is within \$100 of "record" for the United States. Last year at the American Royal D. C. Taylor, a New Mexico goat breeder, paid \$1400 for a buck. The year before, Mrs. Armer of Kingston, N. M., created a sensation by bidding off a goat for \$1050.

The final Royal award was made Saturday afternoon, when the all-breed fat stock championship was conferred upon the two-year-old Hereford steer, Cails, weighing 1760 pounds, and owned by A. C. Einnie of Alta, Ia.

The \$500 loving cup donated by Charles W. Armour of Kansas City for the exhibitor of the best Hereford herd at the American Royal, was awarded to James A. Funkhouser of Plattsburg, Mo. Entries for this event comprised the prize winners in the aged, young and calf herds. In the Funkhouser herd were included the sweepstakes bull of all ages, Onward 4th, the first senior heifer calf American Royal Princess, the aged cow, Lady Columbus 18th and the heifers, Romaine and Twila. Onward 4th and the smooth American Princess Royal gave this herd such strength that the younger animals of Harris, while they included several first in their classes, could not win.

Expression of the face is not always a reliable test of disposition. Many "bad acting" cayuses from the plains are endowed with mild eyes and lamb-like countenances.

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.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

Butler, Tex., Oct. 21, 1903.
Dear Journal.

In answer to inquiry concerning the Poland-China sow, will say that she is evidently sick and perhaps has fever. The pigs should not be allowed to suck for some time and the sow given warm, salty (not too salty) slop and kept cool.

Also concerning the non-laying of Plymouth Rock hens, they are too fat and should not be fed too much wheat bran. No hen will lay much when too fat.
G. A. R.

ABOUT PRESERVING EGGS.

Paris, Tex., Oct. 23, 1903.
Editor of The Journal.

In your experience department on several occasions I have seen views expressed as to the best method of preserving eggs. My experience has been that the water glass method is most satisfactory. Water glass, so called, is a water soluble silicate of soda, which may be purchased at any drug store at 50 cents a gallon or less. Only fresh eggs should be used for packing. These should be put in jars and covered with a solution of ten parts of boiled water which has been allowed to cool to one part silicate of soda. They should be kept in a cool place, constantly covered by the preparation. Yours truly,
J. C. S.

IF NOT GLANDERS, WHAT?

El Reno, Okla., Oct. 23, 1903.
Stock and Farm Journal.

My horse has ulcerous growths in the nostrils about which I am considerably alarmed, fearing that they are an indication of glanders. However, there are no other signs of the disease apparent. Some other horses in the neighborhood are afflicted in the same way. I wish some reader of The Journal who is an expert on diseases to which the horse is subject would give us an opinion about the nature of this ailment and suggest a remedy.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

FEED AND MEDICINE NEEDED.

Antlers, I. T., Oct. 18.
Editor Stock Journal: Have been intending to write you sooner, but we have been having an election here and I was mixed up in the unpleasantness to some extent. One man who has had "experience" with a cow, I see, wants advice. The trouble which he describes, is, I believe, due to the lack of good, substantial food. I do not mean to insinuate that the owner has been neglectful in this respect, but he says himself that his cow has been depending largely upon pasture, and you know what that means when the grass is not over good. She should be given a daily allowance of oats, corn or other grain feed, I think. Her health and milk yield can, I believe, be toned up considerably with a powder of the following ingredients, administered twice

TRUTHFUL REPORTS.

Kansas City Produces Important Testimony.

A resident of Kansas City tells his experience in the following statement. No better evidence than this can be had. The truthful reports of reliable people is the best proof in the world. Read and be convinced.

Mrs. J. S. Jones of 316 North James St., Kansas City, Mo., says: "Mr. Jones had kidney trouble for four or five years, and although he employed physicians and used a number of highly recommended remedies, until he procured Doan's Kidney Pills at W. P. Huckle's drug store, and took a course of the treatment, he received little if any benefit. He is exposed to all kinds of weather, and every hour of the day brings the muscles of his back into use, yet the benefits derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills have been permanent up to date."

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.

dally: bicarbonate, 8 ounces; pulverised nux vomica, one and a half ounces. These should be mixed together and divided into a dozen doses. I have found this preparation very effective in improving the condition of my dairy herd.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

SOW IN BAD SHAPE.

Denton, Tex., Oct. 24, 1903.
Dear Journal.

I am considerably worried over the condition of a valuable registered sow which I recently purchased. She is in good flesh and appeared to be thriving until a few days ago, when she became weak in the hind part of the body, dragged her feet along and showed other signs of an impending "break-down." Since then her condition has grown steadily worse, and at present she is unable to walk. Whenever it becomes necessary for her to move, she sits on her haunches and drags herself about. Will some Journal reader who knows more about swine ailments than I do please tell me what it is that ails her and suggest a remedy? Enclosed find \$1 for which please credit me with another year's subscription.
Yours truly,
H. C. S.

CATARRH IN THE FLOCK.

San Angelo, Tex., Oct. 18, 1903.
Stock and Farm Journal: P. A. S.,

writing from Gonzales, Tex., very minutely describes an outbreak of disease in his flock and asks for an opinion regarding the nature of the ailment. From what he says I am inclined to believe that the disease is catarrh, which not infrequently proves fatal if allowed to run. It has evidently become chronic in your correspondent's flock and prompt treatment is necessary. The best tonic that I know of is one composed of equal parts of pulverized sulphate of iron, gentian and ginger. These should be carefully mixed together and given to the afflicted sheep at the rate of a teaspoonful a day for each. It can be given with feed if desired. The sheep are evidently in a debilitated condition, otherwise it is not likely that the ailment would have developed. He also describes another ailment, which I am inclined to believe is braxy, and results from indigestion and for which Epsom salts, given with warm water, are a remedy. Yours,
A SHEEPMAN.

BLISTERING IS ADVISED.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 18, '03.
For the Journal "Experience" Column:

One of your readers in our territorial neighbor on the south has, I see, a knee sprung horse which, although old is not quite ready for the bone yard just yet. He asks if he should blister the tendons of the deformed limbs. I should certainly advise him to do that, and repeat the treatment at intervals of two or three weeks. A brisk rubbing of the sore parts with the hand while the inflammation is being drawn out, will be beneficial, but I have found out that it is next to impossible to absolutely cure this deformity. Hard service is, as he says, the probable cause of the trouble, and everyone knows that work will wear out the best equine flesh obtainable in course of time. However, I believe that the treatment which I have described will be of considerable permanent benefit.
D. E. P.

CURE FOR SKIN DISEASED.

Del Rio, Tex., Oct. 17, 1903.
S. R. Williams, Editor of the Journal:

A skin disease among sheep is the subject of a letter to your experience department from Las Cruces, N. M. I have read it carefully and believe I am safe in saying that the ailment which the writer describes is caused by sheep ticks. The objects which he describes as like seeds, are in reality eggs deposited by the insects. These parasites produce constant irritation, especially to the young lambs in the flock. The ticks suck the blood of their victims and are a constant drain upon the vitality. The fleece should be thoroughly washed without delay and some good sheep dip used. Keep a close watch to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.
P. A.

EXPORT OF DRIED FRUIT.

Quite an export trade in dried and preserved fruits, such as apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes and cher-

Armour's Blood Meal

CURES SCOURS IN CALVES.

First proved by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and since corroborated by thousands of leading stockmen who have used it without a single failure. Equally effective for the diarrhea of all animals. Prevents Weak Bones, Paralysis of the Hind Legs and "Thumps" in Pigs. "Big Head" of Foals; "rickets" of All Young Animals; Abortions Due to Incomplete Nutrition, and a Host of Other Trouble. A POTENT FOOD FOR WORK HORSES, DAIRY COWS, POULTRY. Write us for booklet giving valuable information about BLOOD MEAL, and our other feeding products.

ARMOUR & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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Advice on Divorce, Mortgages, Partnership, Bills Sale Deeds, Notes, Stocks, Mining Companies, Loans, Investments, Agreements, Collections, etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address,

LEGAL BUREAU, DEPT. A. I.
1122 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

The Century Manufacturing company of East St. Louis, Ill., are the largest manufacturers of buggies and surreys in the United States. They sell direct from their factory to homes at factory prices. They are consequently in a position to save the customer from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a buggy and from \$40 to \$60 on the purchase of a surrey. The Century buggies are without a doubt the best manufactured in the United States.



They sell for cash or on monthly payment plan, and they will be pleased to extend credit to honest people living in all parts of the country. They are offering a regular \$75 buggy for only \$33.50 and the buggy is fully guaranteed for three years. We would suggest that our readers write to the Century Manufacturing Company, East St. Louis, Ill., for their free buggy catalogue, and in so doing, please mention the fact that you were advised to do so by the Journal. See advertisement on another page.

ries, has been developed during the past few years. Much of this gain is due to the popularity of such fruits in Germany. In 1900 our exports were 23,258 tons, which was the banner year up to that time. In 1901 the exports dropped off under short crops and high prices here. Last year, however, the tide turned, with the result that a total of 21,645 tons were exported, and this year promises to break all previous records. From the first of January to the first of July, the United States exported 22,724 tons, against 9599 tons during the corresponding period a year ago. The superior flavor and quality as well as the cheapness of our fruit have actually secured for American shippers control of the German market. A German dealer is credited with saying that "the American dried fruits fix the standard, both as to quality and price, and they will sell here to the extent that the American consumers can spare for export no matter how great or small may be the home supply of native fruits."

A parlor organ, better in tone, handsomer in case, and very—very reasonable in price. That's the Lyon & Healy organ. Finest catalog free. Write for it today.
Lyon & Healy, 66 Adams St., Chicago.

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Including Sketches from Life or Photo. Best advertising medium on earth for the money. Good for one whole year. W. A. ROBERTS, Live Stock Artist, Phone 4200. 329 Tenth St., Oak Cliff, Texas. Eastern office, 90 Lake View av. Buffalo, N. Y.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING BALMY OILS.



MR. M. YANT, of Crete, Neb. No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters, the flesh or torturing those already weak on suffering. Thousands of persons successfully treated by this mild method. Cancer, mor, catarrh, ugly ulcers, piles, fistula and skin and blood diseases. Write today for the illustrated book. Address, DR. BYR, Kansas City, Mo.

Free Holiday Games 60 different games—one in each package of Lion Coffee

IMPROVED SERVICE ON THE SAN ANGELO BRANCH OF THE



PULLMAN SLEEPER BETWEEN FORT WORTH & SAN ANGELO

SCHEDULE OF SLEEPER

Lv. FORT WORTH.....	9.10 P. M.
" TEMPLE	3.00 A. M.
Ar. SAN ANGELO.....	12.45 P. M.
Lv. SAN ANGELO	3.30 P. M.
Ar. TEMPLE	1.30 A. M.
" FORT WORTH.....	7.20 A. M.

SLEEPING CAR RATE
Between Ft. Worth and San Angelo, \$1.25
Between Temple and San Angelo, \$1.00
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
Galveston, Texas

POULTRY

USE OF EGGS AS FOOD.

Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet, asks a chicken fancier. About one-third of an egg is solid nutriment. There are no bones, no tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains 6 per cent water and the yolk 52 per cent. Practically, an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to attain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely, and many of these men are 80 and 90 years old and have been remarkably free from sickness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste, which is offensive to some, but does not harden the white or yolk so as to make it difficult to digest. An egg, if cooked very hard, is difficult of digestion, except by those persons possessed of stout stomachs. Such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. Fried eggs are much less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be beneficial to those who use their brains much.

POULTRY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The special committee of representatives of the American Poultry association appointed at the Indianapolis meeting to confer with Chief F. D. Coburn of the World's Fair department of live stock met at St. Louis during the St. Louis Fair. The committee was appointed to discuss a number of matters of special interest to poultry men in connection with the World's Fair poultry show, particularly the question of care of poultry to be exhibited.

As the magnitude of the World's Fair and its universal character made neces-

POULTRY.

SOME REMARKS

About Chickens—We have for sale 1500 fine one-year-old chickens, full-blooded, guaranteed to score not less than 89 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 charges if you order chicks 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—W. SEIDEL, Proprietor, Elroy, Ill.

FOR SALE—

Over 100 fine White P. Rocks. Write me, I can please you, MRS. L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Tex.

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.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS.
Barded 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.

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

sary a general rule on the part of the management against undertaking the care of any exhibits by exposition authorities the rules sent out by Chief Coburn in relation to the poultry show (and applicable to pigeons and pet stock as well) contained the following statements:

"Exhibitors or their agents will at all times give the necessary personal attention to the feed and care of the poultry they have on exhibition and on the close of awards in that division remove their fowls from the exposition grounds.

"Poultry unaccompanied by its exhibitor or his agent must be consigned to his personal representative or other responsible party who will give it proper care and exhibition, as the exposition authorities will not receive care for or assume any responsibility in connection therewith.

"All poultry must be exhibited in standard coops of uniform make. Arrangements will be made by the exposition management for a supply of these to be obtainable at a reasonable cost on the exposition grounds, and exhibitors will there procure them directly from the manager or dealer."

These regulations make necessary arrangements by intending exhibitors of poultry, pigeons and pet stock somewhat different from those in effect at state fairs or similar shows. The matter was taken up by the American Poultry association with a view to shaping matters on a uniform system acceptable to the exposition management and to intending exhibitors who will not be present to take personal care of their fowls.

The committee decided at its meeting in St. Louis that the best interests of all would be served by placing the reception, care, exhibition and return of fowls not accompanied by the owner in the hands of a responsible committee, representative of the American Poultry association, to whom exhibitors might consign their fowls with the assurance that they would be properly looked after. A committee of three, consisting of Henry Steinmesch of St. Louis as chairman and two others to be named by Mr. Steinmesch, was decided upon, and the co-operation of Chief Coburn was asked in the plan recommended.

After considerable investigation agreement was reached that the fee for feeding and cooping be placed at a maximum of 50 cents for a single specimen and \$1 each for breeding pens. The committee recommended that the fee for coops be sent in with a coupon attached to the entry blank, the coupon to be addressed to the chairman of the committee.

Recommendation was also made to Chief Coburn that all varieties hereafter recognized by the American Poultry association prior to the printing of the final prize list, be incorporated in the World's Fair classification. Recognition was asked for exhibits of dressed poultry and eggs, including market methods, and of a show of appliances relating to the poultry industry and poultry papers and other literature. The recommendation was made that the displays of incubators and brooders be held in connection with the poultry show.

GUARDING AGAINST ROUP.

As the rainy season approaches, it is economy to take precautions against an outbreak of roup in the poultry flock. Unless the fowls are watched closely at this season of the year they will contract colds which are quite certain to develop into this dread disease, which is generally recognized as incurable when it once gains a foothold. During or immediately after the moulting period the hens are not in condition to withstand the effects of exposure in changeable weather. They should be quartered in dry coops at night and have free access to the scratching shed during the day, when the temperature is low or dampness pervades the atmosphere. Should the fowls contract cold in spite of every effort to prevent it, they should be kept in dry coops all the time and may be successfully treated in most cases by the injection of a few drops of kerosene into the affected parts. After this has been done it is well to anoint the heads of the afflicted fowls with carbolated vaseline. While this treatment is in progress the fowls should be fed sparingly. By being careful for a few days at the approach of winter dire after results may

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER PUBLIC SALE

108 Imported and American Bred

HEREFORD

REGISTERED CATTLE, INCLUDING 97 COWS AND 11 BULLS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Stock Yards Fine Stock Pavilion.)

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1903.

We will have Hereford Cattle in this sale of nearly every good strain, both English and American breeding. The offering is not all of the show-ring class, but all of good individual merit.

The Charles W. Armour contribution consists of cows principally from his last two English importations. A grand lot of breeding animals, and most of them bred to drop calves from 2 to 4 months after date of sale, from such noted sires as Imported "Majestic," Imported "Bell Metal" and "Lord Pretty Face."

The Funkhouser contribution includes an exceptionally fine lot, 75 per cent of which are of his own breeding. The cows are bred to the champion, "March On 6th," winner of the Armour cup at the Kansas City American Royal, 1902, "Hesiod 85th," that weighed 2410 pounds when two years old, and "Onward 8th," winner of first in class and junior sweepstakes in the 1903 Missouri State Fair. The bulls in this offering will range in age at time of sale from 11 to 19 months.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS EITHER

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattburg, Mo.

be avoided. This is certainly an instance where "a stitch in time saves nine."

THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE.

Greatest Invention of the Age. Labor and the Expense of Washing Clothes Cut in Two.

No More Stooping, Rubbing or Boiling
...of Clothes...
Every Household Needs One.



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE

to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

WOULD NOT TAKE \$50 FOR IT.

Spring Hill, Texas.
My wife would not take \$50 for her 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer and do without one. The more she uses it the more she likes it. I think yours is the best machine in the world.

J. C. MATTHEWS.

Savannah Yacht Club, Savannah, Ga.

After a thorough trial of your 1900 Washer on all kinds of washing, I think you have a "wonder." We have a very large washing, and have always had two women on Monday and one to finish on Tuesday. Our washing cost us \$10 per month. With your washing machine, our cook and the yard boy did the washing in 4 hours, much better than it was done before. Your washer is all you claim for it.

W. M. KIDWELL, Supt.

NO BOILING. NO RUBBING.

Christianburg, Va.
I write to say that I have given the washer a thorough trial, and am delighted with it. I followed instructions carefully, and was so surprised to find that it did its work well. No boiling, no rubbing, and my clothes on the line as white and clean as I ever saw them, with half the work.

N. T. WILSON.

Write at once for catalogue and full particulars.

"1900" WASHER CO.,
334 S. State St., Binghamton N. Y.
References, First National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.

BULLS!

17 head of Shorthorn from 12 to 30 months old; a good, thrifty lot for the

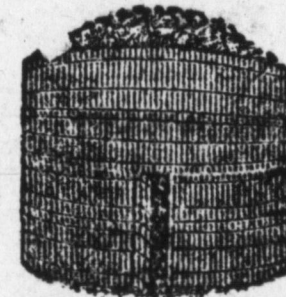
farm or ranch. Will be sold very low. For particulars, write to
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Seven Styles, \$30. Up. Sold

subject to trial. Catalogue free.
LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO.,
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CORN CRIB.
Holds 400 Bushels.



Cheap, handy and economical, can be set up in ten minutes. Ask your lumber dealer for the "Denning Crib." If he has not got them write us for prices. We manufacture wire and lawn fence.

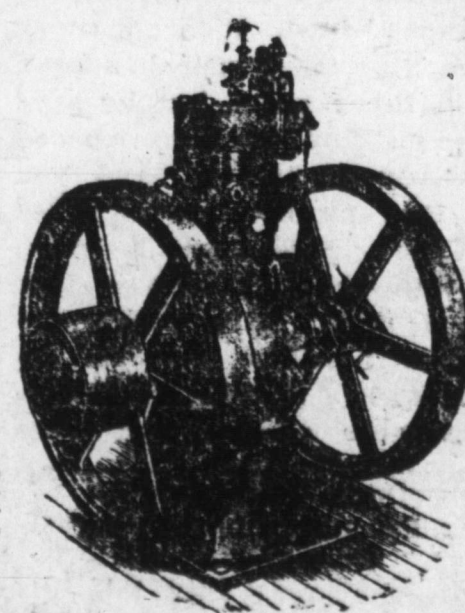
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Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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The National Cotton Oil Co.
SEGUIN, TEXAS.

Have for sale prime Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls, product of 1903 planting, as follows:
Cotton Seed Meal at \$21.00 per ton.
Cotton Seed Hulls at \$ 4.00 per ton.
All F. O. B. Seguin, Texas, in straight or mixed cars.

A BARGAIN IN ENGINES!



A 3½ Brake Horse-Power Junior Wolverine Stationary Engine.

This is positively the best Power Engine of this horse power that money can buy. We are now offering it for \$155.00 direct from our factory to you. Agents would ask \$230.00. Buy of us and save agent's profit.

Made expressly for farm work—grinding feed, shelling corn, pumping water, sawing wood, cutting ensilage, shredding fodder, etc., also running small machine in shop. Guaranteed one year against defective material and workmanship. Is safe, compact, powerful—a high-grade engine at a low price. Uses 1-10th of a gallon of gasoline per hour actual horse power. Easy to operate and keep in perfect order. Freight prepaid to your nearest railroad station. Write for our descriptive folder.

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100 So. Front St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

Shorthorns.

SMITHFIELD ROYAL HERD, Louis E. Brown, Smithfield, Tex., breeder registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Herd headed by Royal Cup 129085.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young bulls by the Undefeated \$1000 bull Royal Cup No. 129085 and out of \$500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 29127-by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sold to the sire of the \$2500 "Corrector" and the Sweep Stakes winner, "Frontier," sire of America's great winners. JNO. B. BROWN, Grayson, Tex.

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

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

Red Polled Cattle.

POLLED DURHAM and Pol. Angus cattle and Cleveland Bay horses. DICK SELLMAN, Rochelle, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE SALES

J. E. Thurman of Edwards county has sold to J. L. Wheat 200 twos at \$18.

V. A. Brown of Edwards county sold to George Houston about 300 head of twos and up at \$18, with 10 per cent cut back.

Frank Mitchell, who ranches in Hutchinson county, has sold sixty head of two-year-old-steers to L. J. Gillespie at \$16 around.

Felix Mann of San Angelo sold 225 two-year-old steers to W. C. Jones for G. A. Letiman of Mason county at \$14 per head.

The Panhandle Herald reports sales as follows: W. H. Powers to A. Bivens, 115 twos at \$16.75; Hamilton Bros. to Lee Callahan, two cars cows at \$15.

A. A. Reece of Rockwall, Tex., was in Ryan, I. T., last week buying steers for feeders. He purchased 300 from S. W. Ryan at \$30 per head; 200 from R. F. Benton at \$28, and 50 from C. S. Peniston at \$25. All are native three-year-olds.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Some representative sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City last week were as follows:

W. H. Jennings, Red Rock, 44 steers averaging 1005 pounds, at \$3.10. W. O. Woodley, Kaw City, 150, averaging 934 pounds, at \$2.85. Word & Stevens, Beggs, 204, averaging 908 pounds, at \$2.75. J. W. Edelin, Beggs, 128 cows, averaging 730 pounds, at \$2.25. S. J. Soldina, Kaw City, 109, averaging 750, at \$2.15; 51 calves, averaging, 162 pounds, at \$.5. Bank of Sugden, I. T., 46 cows, averaging 730 pounds, at \$2.10. Armstrong & Wolf, Henryetta, 146, averaging 710 pounds, at \$.2. Prosser & Dull, Elgin, 43 bulls, averaging 1048 pounds, at \$1.90. Bird & Mertz, Elgin, 101 calves, average 157, at \$5.65.

H. R. Harber, Quapaw, 22 steers, averaging 1044 pounds, at \$3.15. Bird & Hertz, Elgin, 78, averaging 915 pounds, at \$3. Fleming & Davidson, Elgin, 163, averaging 988 pounds, at \$2.85; 16 averaging 921 pounds, at \$2.80. W. N. Fleming, Elgin, 94 averaging 935 pounds, at \$2.80. R. L. Naylor, Quapaw, 100 averaging 936 pounds, at \$2.80. W. O. Woodley, Elgin, 251 averaging 846 pounds, at \$2.75. G. W. Gray, Elgin, 341, averaging 842 pounds, at \$2.65. R. R. Russell, Elgin, 192 cows, average 800 pounds, at \$2.35. H. Johnson, Noble, Okla., 74, average 632 pounds, at \$2.15. J. Fallon, Lindsay, 30, average 971 pounds, at \$2. M. Crow, Noble, 32, average 604 pounds, at \$2. R. W. Prosser, Elgin 69, calves, average 123 pounds, at \$5.35. H. M. Stonebraker, Elgin, 46 steers, average 911 pounds, at \$2.70. T. Deweese, Kaw City, 332 steers, average 330 pounds, at \$2.80. T. M. O'Connor, Elgin, 176 cows, average 645 pounds, at \$2; 299 average 657 pounds, at \$1.85; 202 calves, average 141 pounds, at \$.5. E. T. Morris, Tuttle, 75 steers, average 945 pounds, at \$2.85. W. N. Flemin, Elgin, 144, average 622 pounds, at \$2.85. Fleming & Davidson, Elgin, 78, average 875 pounds, at \$2.85; 152 cows, average 741 pounds, at \$2.30. J. S. Webb, Elgin, 27 steers, average 884 pounds, at \$2.80; 134, average 891

pounds, at \$2.75. W. H. Pennings, Red Rock, 124, average 865 pounds, at \$2.30. C. Hayden, Checotah, 34 cows, average 907 pounds, at \$2.20. H. Holland, Claxton, Ark., 39, average 685 pounds, at \$2.05. G. E. Breeze, Oklahoma City, 30, average 746 pounds, at \$2. 1 bull, 2170 pounds, at \$2.55.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the sales in quarantine division at the National stockyards last week were the following:

Watts & Blair, Checotah, I. T., 29 heifers, \$10 pounds, at \$2.40; 1 bull, 950 pounds, at \$2.15; 5 steers, 952 pounds, at \$2.15; 17 steers, 802 pounds, at \$2.70; 2 heifers, 620 pounds, at \$2.40; 2 cows, 815 pounds, at \$. J. B. Cobb, Wagoner, I. T., 21 steers, 1060 pounds, at \$3.10. R. L. Glover, Tuttle, I. T., 25 steers, 904 pounds, at \$3.15. E. T. Morris, Tuttle, I. T., 141 steers, 981 pounds, 1 steer, 910 pounds, at \$3. R. L. Barnett, Bartlesville, I. T., 1 calf, 270 pounds at \$3.50; 1 steer, 920 pounds, 1 steer, 810 pounds, at \$3. W. Watson, Bartlesville, I. T., 28 heifers, 770 pounds, at \$3; 24 cows, 937 pounds, at \$2.60; 18 cows, 808 pounds, at \$2.10. J. A. Kennedy, Sweetwater, Tex., 28 calves, at \$3.50; 44 cows, 787 pounds, at \$2.10. T. D. Wood & Co., Summitt, I. T., 145 cows, 769 pounds, 33 cows, 609 pounds. E. B. Harrold, Caney, Kan., 525 cows, 742 pounds, at \$2.30; 4 calves, 245 pounds, at \$7; 42 calves, 128 pounds, at \$6.50. R. G. Tracey, Merkel, Tex., 178 calves, 218 pounds, at \$7.25. A. R. Holcomb, Summitt, I. T., 142 steers, 1033 pounds, at \$3.20. V. A. Scott, Vinita, I. T., 72 steers, 901 pounds, at \$3.20. First National bank, Iatan, Tex., 35 cows, 645 pounds, at \$2.10; 9 bulls, 962 pounds, at \$2. H. Hoerster & Co., Llano, Tex., 62 cows, 781 pounds, at \$2.45; 7 heifers, 637 pounds, at \$2.40; 20 calves, 245 pounds, at \$8.50; 83 calves, 198 pounds, at \$8.25. B. Miller, Okmulgee, I. T., 97 steers, 1032 pounds, at \$3.35. F. B. Stevers, Okmulgee, I. T., 88 steers, 1051 pounds, 95 steers, 1034 pounds, at \$3.25; 24 steers, 945 pounds, at \$2.85. M. Courtney, Okmulgee, I. T., 150 steers, 919 pounds, 99 steers, 905 pounds, 50 steers, 908 pounds, at \$3.10. J. E. Henderson, Silverdale, Kan., 168 cows, 728 pounds, at \$2.30; 8 cows, 728 pounds, at \$1.75; 1 calf, 170 pounds, 1 calf, 210 pounds, \$7; 17 calves, 120 pounds, at \$6.50; 4 steers, 950 pounds, at \$3.10. E. B. Harrold, Caney, Kan., 30 cows, 640 pounds, at \$1.50; 264 cows, 670 pounds, at \$2.05; 64 calves, 160 pounds, at \$3.75. T. L. Childress, Silverdale, Kan., 25 cows, 722 pounds, at \$2.30; 17 calves, 124 pounds, at \$6.50. B. Robey, Red Fork, I. T., 22 steers, 920 pounds, at \$2.90. J. W. Sanders, Muskogee, I. T., 54 steers, 879 pounds, at \$3.10. W. Blair, Red Fork, I. T., 198 steers, 918 pounds, at \$3.15. J. W. Fleming & Co., Osage Junction, O. T., 30 heifers, 632 pounds, \$2.60. A. C. Risner, Caddo, I. T., 25 cows, 811 pounds, at \$2.25; 29 cows, 597 pounds, at \$2. Naylor, Jones & Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 111 steers, 533 pounds, 111 steers, 818 pounds, at \$2. J. M. Chittim, Summitt, I. T., 261 steers, 883 pounds, at \$2.95; 24 steers, 894 pounds, at \$3; 25 steers, 839 pounds, at \$3. D. Hudson, Okemah, I. T., 55 yearlings, 317 pounds, at \$2; 33 cows, 571 pounds, at \$1.50; 39 yearlings, 481 pounds, at \$1.75; 29 cows, 622 pounds, at \$2. T. D. Fisher, Caney, Kan., 426 steers, 778 pounds, 424 steers, 763 pounds, at \$2.70. J. M. Chittim, Summitt, I. T., 310 steers, 886 pounds, at \$2.90; 2 stags, 1100 pounds, at \$2.50. R. S. Bell, Okemah, I. T., 69 cows, 715 pounds, at \$2.16. J. K. Scott, Osage Junction, O. T., 103 steers, 880 pounds, 103 steers, 887 pounds, 52 steers,

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. 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 loads a specialty.

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Twenty high class registered females for sale, and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by Sanhedrim #6180, Ikard 6th, Warrior #0177, Wilton Alamo 9th, and Beau Brummel, Jr., the twos and cows bred to Warrior 6th, Patrolman 3rd 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 Polos 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 Baginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 363.

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

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

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

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

Aberdeen Angus.

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

889 pounds, at \$3. Murphy & M., Iatan, Tex., 73 calves, 244 pounds, at \$7. Livingston Bros., Wagoner, I. T., 156 steers, 890 pounds, 132 steers, 879 pounds, at \$2.90. D. L. Denny, Claremore, I. T., 97 steers, 1020 pounds, at \$3.30; 68 steers, 940 pounds, at 25 steers, 932 pounds, at \$2.80. C. Branch Edna Pens, Tex., 73 calves, 218 pounds, at \$6.75. J. M. Chittim, Summitt, I. T., 362 steers, 877 pounds, at \$2.90; 3 stags, 856 pounds, at \$2.50. Bennett & West, Inez, Tex., 73 calves, 200 pounds. Carroll & Baker, Brady, Tex., 75 calves, 234 pounds, at \$7.50. Ethridge & Denny, Claremore, I. T., 31 steers, 994 pounds, at \$2.90.

Santa Anna, Tex., Oct. 18. Editor of The Journal: I have raised and sold more hogs in the last ten years I am sure than any ten men in this county. My "ad" in the Journal is all right. Am making sales and can scarcely keep up with my correspondence. I like the Journal. WELTON WINN.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. (Incorporated) Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Return. W. F. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN

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T. B. SAUNDERS, Gen'l Manager. W. B. JARY, Sec'y and Treas. T. B. SAUNDERS and B. HACKETT, Salesmen. GEO. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO. FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas. Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago. SEE MARKET REPORT—Free on Application. BANK REFERENCES: American National Bank, Ft. Worth; D. & A. Oppenheimer, San Antonio; John Woods & Sons, San Antonio.

SWINE

Breakdowns in the feet are often the result of insufficient exercise while young.

Proper sanitary conditions about the swine pens and yards are the best preventive against hog cholera and diseases incident to hogs.

Poorly balanced rations cause slow growth and result in expensive pork.

With growing pigs the food should always be given in a clean, wholesome condition, and never allowed to sour.

Hogs are gluttonous animals and will devour with great rapidity a larger quantity of rich feed than they can digest.

FEEDING HOGS IN FALL.

The profit of the entire feeding depends on the finishing up of the feeding. It requires but very little wisdom to feed a bunch of hogs through the summer and have them in shape to realize a profit on them. Most anyone can do this; but when we come to put grain before them is when the expense is liable to be more than the gain will warrant. Hogs running in good pasture, with plenty of good water to drink and a mud hole to wallow in, before harvest time, and that have the stubble to look over after harvest, are in about the best shape to commence feeding, in the opinion of an eminently successful commercial breeder. This is not the just the way to get the most profit out of them, but this is the method followed by the majority of farmers, so in feeding as in everything else we are sometimes obliged to follow certain lines whether it quite reaches our standard or not.

The very first thing a feeder is liable to do is to place so much grain before them that they will get "off their feed," especially if either old or new corn is used—when this happens count your profits less. Commence by a very gradual mess and watch your animals very closely and you will be able to see when you can crowd them a little, but be careful.

Hogs will do better where they have some exercise, at least they have for us. Never place a number of hogs in a pen where they have to feed and sleep on the same floor and in the same compartment. Many a farmer does this and throws corn on top of old cobs and filth and then expects his hogs to root around for it and do as well as those of his neighbors where they have a clean feeding ground and a dry nest to sleep in. Common sense teaches us better than this. Have a place for them to feed, another in which to sleep, and plenty of room for them to take their exercise in. A hog may be a filthy animal, but if you want to make any money out of him you do not want to treat him as such. I do not believe there is anything

POLAND CHINA.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

FOR SALE—

Choice Poland-China pigs by best boars in the United States. Write for prices. A. B. JOHNSON & CO., Cisco, Tex.

GRAYSON COUNTY

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

FOR SALE—

Blooded Poland China pigs, eligible to registry. Address J. T. JACKSON, Richardson, Tex.

FINEST TYPE REGISTERED

Poland China pigs, \$25 per pair; grown hogs higher. J. H. CATES, Decatur, Tex.

SHERMAN HERD

Poland China and Duroc Jersey thoroughbred hogs. In this herd is a majority of the prize winners at Dallas and San Antonio fairs 1902; 125 pigs ready to ship in June and July. Write for full information. C. D. HUGHES, Sherman, Tex.

HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!

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

ahead of pure water for a fattening hog to drink. You can feed him swill till he "throws up" and then he will be sick for a day or two, and for every time this happens the cost becomes greater. "Swill" is a great combination or conglomeration that may be good enough to feed to the brood sows, but not fit for the ones that you are finishing off. There is nothing that the writer likes better in the feeding line than to feed a nice bunch of hogs and then watch them eat. Keep your hogs hungry, make them clean up every particle of feed before you give them more. If you have gone to the trouble to raise a number of hogs, no matter what the number is, you should give them enough attention at this end of the line to make them profitable. Cleanliness, careful feeding and comfortable quarters with a little judgment at selling time, will do this.

PROFICIENCY OF THE SOW.

The importance of giving more attention to the prolificacy of the sow is a matter that cannot long escape the attention of the swine breeder. It demands consideration from more points of view than the mere matter of numbers. It means vigor in the offspring as well. The sow that through some influence of degeneracy fails to bring a large litter of pigs is sure to transmit her tendencies of weakness or barrenness to the few she does produce, and thus the disposition to lack of procreative vigor is increased—at least it is not materially corrected where there is not special attention given to this feature in the ancestry.

The disposition among many of our best swine breeders is to force the growth of the best specimens of the herd, in fact, force the growth of all members of the herd. Too much of the fattening feeds are used in forcing the pigs to early maturity. It is the early maturing hog that makes the money for the common hog raiser, consequently tendency to quick growth from stimulating foods is the means applied to produce the breeding stock that will demonstrate the quality of the herd that is offering the breeding stock.

The ambition of the times is to keep all the stock in the herd in show shape at ever season of the year. There is no month that does not bring around buyers, and buyers have learned to fancy the fat hog. The same hog, much thinner in flesh, though more valuable as a breeder, would not receive consideration nine times out of ten by the buyer. The buying public demands the breeding animals in slaughter house condition, and this forces onto the breeder a system of care that has a tendency to weaken the procreative powers of the animal. One very important principle in business is to furnish the purchaser the article that pleases his taste and fancy; otherwise sales are not made. It is the effort to satisfy the ideal fat hog demand that threatens the prepotency of the breeding sows of the country.

The sow, as a mother, demands motherly qualities in order to be profitable to a high degree in the breeding herd. These motherly qualities are in a great measure inherited—bred into the offspring. The sow that produces ten good strong pigs and has milk to raise them is a valuable animal. She is worth more than double the sow that has five pigs and raises them. But this is not a good comparison, because the sow that produces the small litter, from the very fact that she is a scant breeder, indicates weakness and lack of swine vigor capable of transmitting the best qualities and characteristics of the breed to her offspring.

A strong sexed animal is the one that gives the best lasting results and that can be depended upon for generations to transmit her qualities. The cow is not fit for a mother if she is not what the dairymen call a "deep milker." The milking properties of the sow are very important, for without these she is a failure as a mother. The sow to be a good breeder must have the qualities of motherhood to the highest possible degree, and these can only be possessed by the attention of breeders to these features and a determination to guard carefully these qualities in the breeding animals used in the herds.—Nebraska Farmer.

Convincing Evidence That the U. S. is the Best and Most Popular Separator



ROCHESTER, MINN., Sept. 2, 1903.

I have handled the U. S. Separator for the past five years. The first year I sold about 46 machines. Looking over my books this spring, five years later, I find there are 30 out of the 46 sold the first year that have cost their owners not one cent for repairs during the five years they have run them.

Altogether I have sold about 270 U. S. Separators.

P. D. ANDERSON KEEL.

THE U. S. SEPARATOR PLEASURES OTHERS AND WILL PLEASURE YOU IF YOU WILL GIVE IT AN OPPORTUNITY.

If interested write for catalogue.

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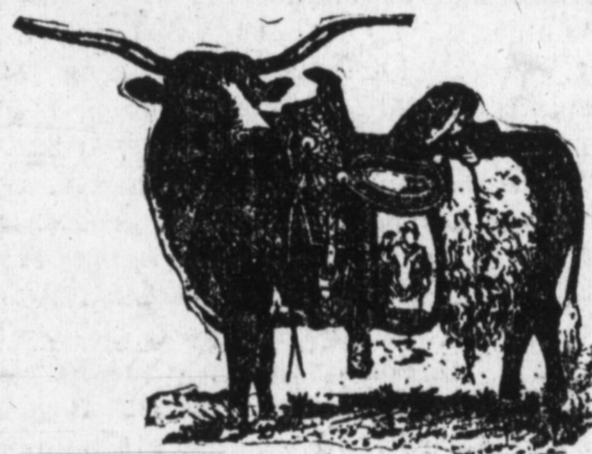
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YOU OUGHT TO SEE

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.

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BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation.

Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

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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,—a high-grade institution whose rooms are always filled with bright young people, who come through the good words spoken by former students; it receives 95% of its home patronage; tuition reasonable. Positions for graduates. F. P. Prentiss, Pres.

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look down upon a perfected mode of travel
The KATY FLYER

SHEEP---GOATS

Where twigs and brush are not abundant, oat stubble will be found a good feed for goats.

Inspection of the sheep exhibited at the shows will give non-competitive breeders who attend them "pointers" which can be used successfully in their business.

Good feed and care are quite as essential to good wool making as to good mutton making.

In the Southwest October and November are ideal months for sheep dipping operations.

The Angora fleece runs from two and a half up as high as ten pounds, though the average fleece of the average flock is about three and a quarter pounds. American mohair has sold this year and last from 30 to 40 per cent higher than Turkish and South African mohair has sold for in the great English markets of Bradford, which formerly made the prices for the world's mohair product.

An extensive deal in Mexican sheep is reported from Colorado. It is said that the Archuleta family have bought 50,000 sheep in old Mexico, 35,000 of the number being lambs and the remainder yearlings. The flock is to be delivered at Pagosa Springs, Colorado, in September and October next and the intention is at present, as reported, to put the lot on the market before next May. The deal is the largest of the kind ever reported.

PROLIFICACY OF THE SUFFOLK.

The secretary of the English Suffolk Sheep society has received reports from flockmasters of his organization which show an excellent record for prolificacy. The number of lambs reared to the hundred ewes up to June 1st was 140.66 per cent, against 136.16 in 1902 and an average of 132.97 for the past sixteen years. The percentage of ewes lost was 4 per cent and the percentage barren was about 2.75. This breed of sheep is but very little known in America, a fact which is to be regretted. This breed possesses great merit and only needs to be seen and observed to attract attention as a money maker in American pastures. The Suffolk is not only noted for its prolificacy, but it is noted for its hardihood. There is but little waste in the Suffolk. It dresses out well and is a favorite among English butchers. There are about forty flocks in the United States and yet we see but few of them on exhibition at the fairs. The breeders of this sheep want to wake up and show them at fairs so people will see them and note what they are.

ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP.

An old Eastern sheep grower said in a recent address on sheep:

"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 runs from seven to eight pounds.

"And my hogs eat corn while my sheep eat grass, and only a little corn to start lambs and finish them.

"And I find from my shipping bills for twenty-five years that the average price received for my stock at the markets during that period was \$4.93 per 100 pounds for sheep, \$4.86 for steers and \$4.85 for hogs.

"And all were good animals.

"These figures convince me that the

GOATS.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMPSA, ABA, 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 Binz Building, Houston, Tex.

ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUOHS (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, Fort Worth, Tex.

sheep are, in general, the most profitable stock on the farm, especially on thin and high lands.

"But keep none but the best of whatever breed you have.

They will pay when poor ones lose. Sheep are easy to handle and easy to retain in an enclosure that would not hold other stock, and are the best weed destroyers on the farm.

"Taking all these things into consideration, the sheep has much to commend it to the farmer."

HOW SHEEP IMPROVE PASTURES

The process by which a flock of sheep improve the land over which they graze is clearly explained by Prof. Thomas Shaw, who writes as follows:

"The grasses draw food elements from the subsoil as well as from the surface soil. The growth resulting from these is consumed by the sheep. It is deposited again on the land in the droppings, hence the available fertility for producing grass continually increases. Theoretically, the plant food in the subsoil decreases, but as fast as it does, through the action of various agencies, insert plant food in the subsoil that the transforming process will continue as long as decay continues in the subsoil, which is practically forever. The surface soil, therefore, continually improves when it is being pastured by sheep, and with such improvement the growth and decay of grass roots near the surface also increases, hence the supply of humus in such soils increases all the while. Why then do not these results follow the grazing of cattle? For the reason, chiefly, that the droppings of cattle are deposited in a way that results in much waste of the same from various causes, while the droppings of sheep are so deposited that there is but little waste.

"But little experimenting has been done with a view to obtaining information as to the influence of such foods on grazing, or as to the profit from feeding them. But when these foods are so fed by way of supplementing pastures, no statements regarding the results from feeding them will be at all complete, which do not consider the influence which they exert on the pastures. The renovation of worn lands could be greatly hastened by such a process. And here it may be added that when these foods are fed judiciously it should be possible to get the full value of the foods thus fed in wool and mutton.

"But sheep benefit pastures in other ways. Suppose the pastures are growing weeds or brush to a considerable extent, grazing these with sheep will check such growth, and in the end it will completely remove it, with, in some instances, a little aid from man. There are but few weeds which sheep will not eat when they are young. But there are some. These are burdock, mullein and some others. To completely get rid of these it may be necessary to mow them or destroy them otherwise, but with the exceptions referred to the pastures will soon be made clear. This means that the elements that were partly used in growing weeds will thenceforth be devoted to growing grasses.

"Thus it is that the influence of sheep on production is simply beneficial. It is surprising that in the face of this fact they are not more generally kept upon the farm. One reason is, doubtless, that their value for such a use is not more generally known. The Gauls would have been in Italy long before they were had they known about its wealth. Another reason is that in computing the profits from keeping sheep the item of influence on fertility is entirely left out. And, a third reason, especially in prairie areas, is the extent to which fences are absent."

The first carload of exhibits from Oklahoma for the World's fair has arrived at the exposition grounds. The consignment consisted of apples, which were immediately placed in cold storage.

Work has been actively begun on construction of the irrigation system at San Saba, Texas.

Fresh cows are better producers of butter fat and milk in proportion to the food consumed than those that have not recently calved

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS



YOU need not wear a cheap watch.

The few dollars that you would pay for an unreliable watch which needs setting twice daily, would put you in immediate possession of one of the best watches made. We sell the finest ELGIN, WALTHAM, DUEBER-HAMPDEN, or ILLINOIS movements, in solid 14kt gold cases, or in the finest gold filled cases, guaranteed for 20 and 25 years on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.

THE PAN-HANDLE

is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1903.

The work of collecting exhibits for the World's fair is now being vigorously carried on in Texas and Oklahoma. There is every promise that the Southwest will have an agricultural and horticultural display that will open the eyes of visitors to the exposition from other parts of the country.

One favorable symptom which surrounds the popularity of the Angora goat is found in the fact that the craze has not yet assumed "boom" proportions and shows no indications of approaching that stage. Should such a contingency arise there will, of course, be an overproduction of mohair and the industry will become unprofitable. As an example the fate of the Belgian hare may be cited.

The two big fairs in Texas this year were injured by conditions over which the management of each had no control. In Dallas, horse racing was "cut out," with the result that the attendance was not large enough to pay expenses, and at San Antonio a quarantine to prevent the threatened spread of yellow fever was declared while the city was full of visitors.

A learned Kansas jurist, Judge C. W. Smith of Topeka, has set a good example by adjourning his court so that the farmers summoned for jury service might save their crops. He argued, in an address to the lawyers, that the bickerings of a few litigants were not so important as the welfare of the men on the venire lists and their families. This was certainly a common sense view of the situation.

Evidences are not lacking to show that in sections of the Southwest where the soil is sandy, with an element of clay mixed with it, the culture of Spanish peanuts could be made a profitable industry. Enough can be raised under favorable conditions to bring \$50 an acre, which is nearly as much as is obtained from an average yield of truck or fruit. Peanuts are eaten readily by live stock and no bad after effects result from feeding them. They are especially relished by hogs and impart a sweet flavor to the pork.

Crude oil and stock salt are now being heralded as a cure for ticks and recent experiments tend to show that it "knocks them right off," as one enthusiastic ranch foreman puts it. With the numerous experiments which are now in progress, it would seem that the finding of a certain remedy recognized and endorsed by the government should not be long delayed. Lately, attention has been called to the fact that in the days of the prairie fires on the plains ticks were unknown. This cure is, however, considerably worse than the disease.

INSTITUTES IN OKLAHOMA.

Following the example set by Texas in organizing a State Farmer's institute, steps are now being taken by Mr. J. B. Thoburn, secretary of the territorial board of agriculture, which contemplate the organization of permanent associations such as exist in many counties of this state. A series of meetings are being held in every locality from the Kansas line to the Red river, with instructive addresses from practical men who have made a success of farming themselves and are willing to impart their knowledge to other tillers of the soil who may have been less fortunate. Mr. Thoburn is making it a point to attend each meeting held and personally impresses upon those present the manifold benefits to be derived from thorough methods of cultivation and periodical exchange of ideas. The discussions now in progress

will prove of incalculable benefit to the sturdy men who are contributing so large a share towards the winning of the West.

COTTON GROWERS AROUSED.

It is gratifying to note that in all sections of the Southwest where the ravages of the boll weevil have destroyed the cotton crop this year, sentiment among the farmers and business men is aroused to the importance of securing and planting next season only healthy seed from states in which the destructive pest is unknown. This method of warfare and the planting of only early maturing varieties will accomplish more towards solving the problem than all the dissertations which an army of bugologists could utter in the next century. Herein lies the only solution of a condition which, unless checked, will make the profitable growing of the fleecy staple impossible throughout a part of the country that until recently has depended upon this crop almost exclusively. These questions should be freely discussed at meetings of the growers in every county where losses have occurred and provisions made for instituting reforms next season along the lines suggested.

ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL.

Figures have recently been compiled which show that during the past ten years more than 75,000 farmers from the northern states have settled in the rice belt along the Gulf coast. In other sections of the South the influx has been nearly as marked, and with this increase in population there has come very little of the undesirable foreign element. Those natives of Europe who have located in the Southwest belong largely to the Anglo Saxon and Teutonic races and have contributed to the body politic elements of citizenship desirable in any community. The Southern states are, without doubt, the most intensely American commonwealths in the union. With millions of fertile acres still untilled, there is room for thousands of thrifty, intelligent homeseekers on the broad prairies and in the fertile valleys of Texas and the territories. Let them come! They will be enabled to buy land at a few dollars per acre which can be depended upon to pay for itself in crops in a few years' time, and will also find a cordial welcome awaiting them.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

According to the latest accounts, Texas cattle raisers who are desirous of entering exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, have decided upon a unique method of circumventing Chief Coburn's ruling against stock from below the quarantine line. The "plot" developed at the American Royal show in Kansas City last week, and is ingenious to say the least. It has been proposed by Secretary W. H. Myers of the Texas Hereford Growers' association that the foremost breeders of the state, through the association, write the Secretary of Agriculture and obtain from him permission to have Federal inspectors pass upon the Texas stock to be exhibited at the exposition. For all animals that are found to be free of ticks certificates of good health will be asked and then the exposition management cannot well refuse to give the Texas stock a place at the show.

EXPERIMENT FARM FOR PANHANDLE.

Advices from Channing, Tex., state that the Department of Agriculture has had in contemplation for a long time the establishment of an experimental station somewhere in the Panhandle of Texas. Experts have been over the grounds and propositions from different localities have been considered by the department. A short time ago Col. A. G. Boyce, manager of the XIT ranch, submitted a proposition to the secretary of agriculture to turn over to the department so much of the 600-acre farm at Channing belonging to the Capitol syndicate as the department required for experimental purposes. Owing to the quality of soil and other conditions favorable to locating the station here, this proposition was accepted and A. M. Leidigh of the Department of Agriculture arrived here recently and will begin operations at once.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID'S GRIEF OVER ABSALOM.
November 8.—2 Sam. 18: 24-33.

Golden Text.—A foolish son is a grief to his father. Prov. 17: 25.

24 And David sat between the two gates; and the watchman went up to the roof over the gate unto the wall, and lifted up his eyes, and looked, and beheld a man running alone.

25 And the watchman cried, and told the king. And the king said, If he be alone, there is tidings in his mouth. And he came apace, and drew near.

26 And the watchman saw another man running; and the watchman called unto the porter, and said, Behold another man running alone. And the king said, He also bringeth tidings.

27 And the watchman said, Me thinketh the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz the son of Zadok. And the king said, He is a good man, and cometh with good tidings.

28 And Ahimaaz called, and said unto the king, All is well. And he fell down to the earth upon his face before the king, and said, blessed be the Lord thy God, which hath delivered up the men that lifted up their hand against my lord the king.

29 And the king said, Is the young man Absalom safe? And Ahimaaz answered, When Joab sent the king's servant, and me thy servant, I saw a great tumult, but I knew not what it was.

30 And the king said unto him, Turn aside, and stand here. And he turned aside, and stood still.

31 And, behold, Cushai, came; and Cushai said, Tidings, my lord the king: for the Lord hath avenged thee this day of all them that arose up against thee.

32 And the king said unto Cushai, Is the young man Absalom safe? And Cushai answered, The enemies of my lord the king, and all that rise against thee to do thee hurt, be as that young man is.

33 And the king was much moved, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept: and as he went thus he said, O my son Absalom, my son, my son, Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!

Is it not possible that one of the greatest sins committed by David was that of omission, a too loving indulgence, and failure to do his duty as a father and king. Amid the cares of state and the enjoyments of life, he failed to implant into Absalom's heart the proper parental reverence and love for his father. Absalom grew to be self-willed and selfish, all of which led him into paths of disgrace and death. The greatness of the father's heart and his inexpressible tender love for the boy Absalom, found expression in, "Would to God I had died for thee." Better far is it that we live rightly at all times with a full consciousness of our great responsibility to others, then perhaps we will not have so much to lament. Absalom's attempt at intrigue, his misuse of power in trying to lead others into rebellion, could but bring the reward due to sin. In his case it was physical death. What will be the final reward to those of us who live all our lives in open rebellion against God. Shall we ever be a grief to Him—our Father.

POLITENESS.

1. To be polite is to have a kind regard for the feelings and rights of others.
2. Be as polite to your parents, brothers, sisters and schoolmates as you are to strangers.
3. Look people fairly in the eyes when you speak to them, or they speak to you.
4. Do not bluntly contradict any one.
5. It is not discourteous to refuse to do wrong.
6. Whispering, laughing, chewing gum, or eating at lectures, in school, or at places of amusement, is rude and vulgar.
7. Be doubly careful to avoid any rudeness to strangers, such as calling out to them, laughing or making remarks about them. Do not stare at visitors.
8. In passing a pen, pencil, knife or pointer, hand the blunt end toward the one who receives it.
9. When a classmate is reciting do not raise your hand until after he has finished.
10. When you pass directly in front of any one or accidentally annoy him, say, "Excuse me," and never fail to say, "Thank you," for the smallest favor. On no account say "Thanks."

—School Rules for Santa Barbara, Cal.

A Missouri agriculturist, who found farm hands rather difficult to secure, posted the following rules: "Wages will be \$6 a day. Breakfast will be served in bed. Working hours will be from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. All heavy work to be done by boss. Cigars furnished free. Any hand working the entire season can have the farm."

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.

\$150,000 WORTH valuable property in Southern Texas to sacrifice, consisting of rice, oil, fruit, cane and cotton lands, plantations, Houston residence property, fine mercantile business, etc.; owner forced to make change. What have you to offer? Will trade all or part and put in some cash. Don't answer unless you mean business. Can sell 10 alternate sections southeast corner Upton county at \$1 per acre, easy terms, W. C. CORBETT, Houston, Tex.

RANCH FOR SALE—In Hemphill county, 6400-acre ranch in solid body, 25 miles from Oklahoma line, southwest corner Hemphill county, 5 miles from railroad and 3 miles from Miami on Southern Kansas railroad; at least 800 acres fine tillable valley land, clay subsoil, remainder very best rolling grass land, not rough, Mesquite and sage grass; 100 acres in fine state of cultivation; another 100 acre field preparatory; ranch subdivided in 5 pastures, with 3 wells and 16-foot tubs and 4 fine tanks; good ranch house and chicken house; 200 feet of excellent sheds; granary with driveway through, costing \$500, and a good barn; all improvements comparatively new; 4 spans of mules, 1 span of work horses, 3 good saddle horses; double gang Cassidy and Hancock 3 disc harrow, McCormick broadcast binder, McCormick row binder, lister, drill, disc harrow, steel harrow and Bain wagon; all machinery comparatively new. \$4 per acre; patented, good title; over one-half purchase price for 5 years at 8 per cent interest. H. G. HENDRICKS, Amarillo, Tex.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—65 acres of fine black waxy and black sandy land, seven miles from Fort Worth, in the edge of the prairie; house, cribs, plenty water; price \$30 per acre; \$350 cash, balance \$200 a year. 150 acres sandy loam land 10 miles from Fort Worth on gravel road; 80 acres in cultivation, balance timber, pasture, good grass; 8 acres in orchard and vineyard; very good house, barn and outbuildings; nice location, near schools, churches and stores; free mail route by the place daily; price \$17.50 acre; \$400 cash, balance easy terms. 58 acres good black sandy and sandy loam, 6 miles from Fort Worth, on gravel road; near schools and churches; near railroad station; price \$20 per acre; \$250 cash, balance \$150 a year; will take 25 to 100 head of cattle in on either of the above places, or will take horses and mules. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms. HAMPTON & MORRIS, 1407 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

1200 ACRES of land; over 600 acres of black sandy land in fine state of cultivation, balance good grass, over 100 acres fine pecan grove; abundance of timber for farm, pecan, oak, cedar, etc.; plenty of fine building stone on land; good church house, good school near by; three flowing artesian wells on farm, plenty to irrigate a large portion of the farm, and Brazos river runs three-fourths of the way around it; one rock house, two rooms 16x16 each, with hall, side rooms and front gallery; large gin house for barn and eight tenant houses; good beach orchard; several springs of fine water; a fine fruit and vegetable farm combined with good ranch. Price \$12,000; half down, balance to suit purchaser. We have a great number of farms from \$500 to \$20,000 for sale, as fine fruit and vegetable country and as healthy as there is in Texas. Write or come and see. GLEN ROSE REAL ESTATE CO., Glen Rose, Tex.

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. ESTELMAN, 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.

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

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS by the million; 100 acres. Special prices; descriptive list free. Full line fruit trees and ornamentals. ALVIN FRUIT AND NURSERY CO., Algoa, Tex.

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CATTLE.

TEN FULL BLOOD, one and two-year-old Durham bulls for sale at a bargain; got by Prince Polled, a registered double standard Durham. O. C. LANE, Santa Anna, Tex.

500 GOOD INDIAN STEERS, four, in fine shape, near Atoka, I. T.; price \$28, if sold by November 1. Come, don't write. WM. M. DUNN, Atoka, I. T.

MEMBERS FOR SALE—350 Coleman county raised steers, coming fours, in fine shape, on good grass. W. T. KNOX, Coleman, Tex.

RANCH, CATTLE AND GOATS FOR SALE—Twelve section ranch in Edwards county, nine miles from county seat, all fenced, one good ranch house, pens, small horse pasture, two good wells, plenty of water and grass, 500 head of stock cattle, 80 head 2-year-old steers, well bred and in good condition; 200 head registered Angora goats, 1500 head of Angora goats. J. D. PEPPER, Rock Springs, Tex.

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.

FARMS.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY farms, ranches and town property for sale at great bargain. Write W. H. BOWIE, Claude, Tex.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—An ideal suburban home and stock farm; 1100 acres of finest land in Texas, 350 in cultivation, remainder in three pastures, with running water; fine pecan groves; 5 well-equipped tenant houses; landlord's house of 8 rooms, with bathroom, cellar, smokehouse and store rooms, deep well, abundant water and windmill; large stone barn, with ample sheds and cribs; within ten minutes' drive of county seat, which has six churches, richly endowed college, fine academy, good public school, oil mill, ice factory, telephone and electric light systems. This is a magnificent property. An exceedingly desirable location for dairy, stock or hog farm, and excellently arranged for either or all these purposes. Within three hours' ride of Fort Worth, the great live stock center of Texas. This is a proposition of a lifetime. 75 head of cattle for sale. Address Lock Box 165, Stephenville, Tex.

LAND FOR SALE—Improved farms from \$6 to \$6 per acre, owing to improvements. For particulars write W. T. RICHARDSON, Brashear, Hopkins Co., Tex.

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 MCGLOSSON & 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 lots in one body in Hansford county, or any size 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.

PERSONAL.

ASTHMA CURE—Best remedy on earth for asthma. Address J. B. JONES, Milton, Tex.

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 (Finsen Light) for the cure of cancers, enlarged glands and all skin diseases. Vaporizers and Nebulizers with Wimmere's massage engine for the cure of catarrhal troubles, with partial doses, 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.

MULES.

FOR SALE—17 big Rice mules for sale. KING HOWARD, Sealy, 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 1200 pounds; also 20 head of AI yearling mules, perfect in every way, out of No. 1 mares and by fine jacks, good colors; will make mules 5 to 10 hands high. J. H. ROPER, Roca, Tex.



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

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the American Society of Equity will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, December 7, continuing in session as long as may be necessary for the transaction of all business.

Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year and other important matters are to be taken up and disposed of.

THAT INDEPENDENT PACKERY.

I have read your editorial upon this subject and think your views are correct. I doubt very much if such a scheme can be successful, and, even admitting that it can, how many of our cattle raisers will be benefited by it? It can only result in profit to the few promoters of the enterprise, and there it will end, and the great mass of cattle men will have to deal with a "Big 5" in future in place of a "Big 4."

I think you have outlined, in the concluding remarks of your editorial, the only practical plan for general benefit that is possible, and that is, for the cattle shippers to hold back their shipments for a period that will force the packers to call for them, instead of shipping them to the market as is done now. If we can ever make the packers come to us for their supplies, we will be able to do a little dictating as to what price we will sell at, and I think this change can be brought about through the agency of a "bureau of information and statistics concerning live stock," which I have been a strong advocate of for the past thirteen or fourteen years.

Now, permit me to try and illustrate how this "bureau" system will operate. In the first place, I will assume that the United States congress will appropriate sufficient money to employ a competent secretary for each of the cattle producing states, and pay the rent of a room to meet in. It will be the business of these secretaries to collect daily information, by telegraph, of all matters relating to the cattle business, practically the same as the secretaries of our commercial exchanges collect information relating to cotton, wheat, etc. And, in addition to this, they will keep a record of the number of cattle, sheep and hogs that are shipped each day from each of the states, to any of the cattle markets, so that it will be possible for a shipper to learn what number are in transit to any particular market every morning. He will also keep a record of the number of cattle that are being fed in the different states, so that a feeder of cattle can tell whether there are too many, or too few, being prepared for market.

Now, if the concentrating of information relating to cotton and wheat has had the effect of bringing together all of the dealers and shippers of these products, what is to prevent it from

having the same effect upon livestock dealers and shippers?

And, if we can get together in this way, what is to prevent us from agreeing upon some plan that will counteract the combination of the packers?

I do not mean to say that each and every stockman will be concentrated in these bureaus every day, but their agents, or commission men, will be, and, if our representatives are brought together every day, it will be a very easy matter for us to come to some understanding on matters that will be of interest to us all.

We will suppose, for example, that we want to hold back our shipments of stock for 30 days. Would it not be entirely feasible for our agents to agree upon the date, and advise all of their different constituents by letter of the action they had taken in their behalf?

It is quite possible that some of the shippers might be so situated as to be unable to hold their stock for that length of time, but these would cut a very small figure in supplying the wants of the packers, and, indeed, if we could encourage three-fourths of the shippers to hold back, I venture to say the packers would send buyers into the interior for their supplies long before the expiration of the time agreed on.

Another valuable feature in this concentrating of information is the encouragement it will give to capital to handle live stock. At the present time we do not know where we stand as to supply and demand, and capital naturally hesitates in taking hold; but when they can see before them the statistical position of cattle kept up systematically as our commercial exchanges keep their statistics, I am quite sure there will be no trouble in finding abundant capital to "corner" cattle the same as cotton or wheat is cornered, and this, I think, would be an excellent way to handle the "Big 4" at the present time. Yours truly,

WM. L. BLACK.

UPWARD TENDENCY OF GRAIN.

Shrewd speculators all over the country recognize the present market shortage of wheat and corn and look for steady prices, with an upward tendency, from now on. O. W. Clapp of the Chicago Board of Trade writes:

"The only place where there is a good stock of wheat is at St. Louis and there the price is 90c for December. If we had more than 700,000 bushels of contract wheat here, or a liberal stock, I believe our wheat would be 5c higher. No one wants to stop at a hotel where there is nothing to eat. The scarcity of wheat keeps buyers from coming here. There are 55 ships of various kinds in the gulf waiting for wheat and flour at New Orleans and Galveston. Primary receipts to-day 328,000 bushels less than last year and the shipments 665,000 larger. To-day's shipments are larger than primary receipts for the second time this week. Primary receipts for the week are about 2½ million bushels less than the same week in 1902. Shipments of flour to-day 181,000 barrels from primary points are the largest on record. One Minneapolis miller sent a train load to Pittsburg for local consumption. Duluth, Kansas City, Toledo and St. Louis combined shipped 350,000 more than their receipts. New York has less than 50,000 bushels of contract wheat and Chicago less than 700,000 bushels unsold and it is bringing a premium of 1½c over December, while October brings 1½c over December and December 1½c over May and the May 4c over July. What are the bears thinking about? There seems to be a well worn out stock of bear sentiment that may soon terminate and an old fashioned bull market result. I would again say buy May wheat and I look for it to sell at 85c before 77½ and there is no telling how high it may sell before another harvest.

"There are millions of bushels of corn short for December and May delivery and unless farmers sell more freely and we get more corn than a few poor renters are obliged to sell a sharp advance will occur. It is possible that the recent 10c decline may be recovered. Would buy corn for good profits."

Similar conditions are reported from abroad and in England it is generally agreed that another advance is about due. Farmers who are still holding their grain crops should be in no haste to part with them if storage facilities are available.

Members of the board of trade at Gainesville have extended to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company an invitation to locate their proposed Texas packing plant in that city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T. R. SANDIDGE,

Route 2, Smithfield, Tex., breeder of registered Poland China hogs, Angora goats, bred gilts ready to ship. Write me for particulars.

ANY FARMERS' CLUB, merchant or any one sending me a check for five hundred dollars I will send them five hundred bushels of my fine premium prolific cotton seed and one fine Shorthorn bull and cow; the bull coming three, deep red with white spots on flank, will weigh 1400 pounds; registered cow, is deep red and a beauty, with her second calf, will drop calf in the spring. Any one sending me a check for four hundred dollars I will send four hundred bushels of my seed and the registered bull, or a very fine Vanderbilt sow with ten fine pigs just weaned; she cost me one hundred dollars. The one sending me a check for three hundred dollars gets three hundred bushels of seed and a fine Shorthorn cow. The one sending check for two hundred dollars gets two hundred bushels of seed and a fine young Shorthorn bull. One sending me a check for one hundred gets a fine pair of Vanderbilt pigs and one hundred bushels of seed. One sending me a check for fifty dollars gets fifty bushels of seed and one fine pig, Vanderbilt stock. One sending me a check for \$25 gets twenty-five bushels of seed and one of my famous cultivators. Address GEORGE W. TRUITT, La Grange, Ga.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four horse power steam engine and six horse power boiler; almost new and in perfect condition. F. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—English blue grass seed. J. G. HINISH, Eureka, Kan.

NOTICE, STOCKMEN AND FARMERS—Hutchison's Bighead Liniment is guaranteed to cure bighead, sweeney, fistula, splint and spavin, removes wind balls and set-fasts, a specific for rheumatism, also death to screw worms. Manufactured by J. C. HUTCHISON, Queen City, Tex.

"LADIES' GUIDE" 30c stamps. Address BENJ. THOMPSON, Miles City, Montana.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Greyhound pups from registered stock, \$5 each. CARL REESE, Josephine, Tex.

COW BOYS' BOOTS, SPECIALTY—We make anything in the line of Boots and are strictly up-to-date; nothing but the best stock used, and put up in first-class shoemaking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. A. H. BOEGEMAN, Hillsboro, Tex.

MANAGER WANTED in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses additional, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced, and horse and carriage furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address SECRETARY, 600 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

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. 912½ Congress Ave., P. O. Box 541, Houston, Texas.

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.

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DAIRY

Dairy thermometers are not expensive, and their continuous use is a decided advantage.

An increase of feed increases the quantity of the milk, but does not necessarily improve the quality.

The cow is the fundamental factor in dairying, and upon her individuality depends the dairyman's success.

The farmers who are careful to have everything about their dairy neat and clean can usually obtain more for their milk and butter than those who are neglectful of these important details.

RAISING CALVES WITHOUT MILK

It is an extremely unwise policy to feed for veal or for beef the heifer calves from valuable and good milking cows. There are far too many unprofitable cows in the country, and the heifer calves from good milkers ought to be grown to take the place of their mothers when their days of usefulness shall cease, and also to replace the poor cows. As milk is an article of diet in increasing demand, many farmers are desirous of getting the calves off their natural food as early as possible, and the problem to be solved is how to keep and grow the young animals.

Several excellent calf meals and milk substitutes are on the market, and a man may now sell all his milk and still raise the calves from his best cows, so as to build up and strengthen his own herd, and also supply better material, if he has it, to his neighbors for the same purpose. Some persons, however, prefer their own mixtures. The following formula will make a very fair milk substitute: Flour, 16 2-3 pounds; linseed meal, 33 1-3 pounds; finely crushed linseed cake, 50 pounds. Two and a half pounds of this mixture per day will be required for each calf. Scald it in boiling water, then add enough more water to make two gallons, and add a little sugar and salt before feeding.

As the result of a considerable amount of experimental work, the following mixture is said to give the most satisfactory results: Wheat flour, 30 pounds; coconut meal, 25 pounds; dried blood, 2 pounds. One pound of this is added to six pounds of hot water, stirred for a few moments, allowed to cool to 100 degrees, then fed to the calf from a pail or calf-feeder, the latter preferably. The calves are taken at seven to ten days old, and at first are fed twice a day on a ration of three pounds of whole milk and one-half pound of the above mixture; in a few days—four to seven, depending on how the calf thrives—it is put on the full ration of calf meal. Wheat flour tends to keep the bowels from becoming too loose. Coconut meal contains 20 per cent protein and 9 per cent fat—Massachusetts Ploughman.

WHEN TO BREED HEIFERS.

With those who value size principally in their cows the theory and practice is not to breed until the heifer is 20 or 24 months old. There is no doubt that the heifer will make a larger growth under ordinary treatment if bred at such age, but there is danger in this method, in our estimation, of promoting a beefy tendency in the heifer. With dairy cattle the main purpose is to promote, as much as possible, a predisposition to milk giving, observes Hoard's Dairyman. For this purpose we breed for milk, and in the care and handling we give the animal we endeavor to promote the milk giving functions all we can, consistent with health and constitution. It has been noticed by close observers that if heifers, or cows even, become too fleshy they are apt to fail in breeding, or if they do conceive and have a calf there occurs somehow a "set back" to their full and free milking function. "Fat and fertility are at the antipodes of each other," says the author of "The Transmission of Life."

When heifers are kept till they are 2 years of age before being bred they are quite apt to contract a fleshy habit or tendency. But if the process of gestation is going on with them at the same time it counteracts the flesh mak-

ing tendency and establishes the milking temperament within them. It is true that the bad results of late breeding in checking the milking tendency are not near as apparent in pure bred dairy cattle as they are in dual purpose or beef cattle. The reason for this is that the "dairy temperament" is more thoroughly established in them by long heredity in that direction, and so holds them more steadily to the central purpose for which they are bred. But there is a constant tendency to "reversion" in the very best of families.

So, if we keep alive and strong the dairy temperament, we should start the heifer in that road as soon as she is 15 months of age. What we are after in this matter of breeding dairy cattle is to constantly establish and enlarge the dairy individuality of our animals. We like to feel that all our methods of breeding, feeding, and handling are doing their best to make of each heifer, if possible, a little better cow than her mother. That is the road of dairy progress. Branching off from it and leading away from the great central purpose are other paths, such as "dual purpose," the "color craze," and an uneconomic demand for "size."

DEDUCTIONS FROM CREAM TESTS.

Cream tests may vary for the following reasons:

1. Cream often contains considerable air mixed with it, either that which is forced into it when milk is skimmed by a cream separator, or from the gases formed when cream sours. On account of these gases, a pipette full of such cream will hold a certain amount of air, and consequently not the full volume of cream.

2. Cream is so much thicker than milk that more or less of it adheres to the inside walls of the pipette when it is emptied. The glass does not drain so thoroughly as when milk is measured, and there is left considerable fat in this cream adhering to the walls of the pipette. This adhering cream is not of uniform quality; more of it may be left in the pipette from some creams than from others. The amount which sticks to the pipette depends a great deal on the richness and the ripeness of the cream measured.

3. Cream bottles and pipettes may not be accurately graduated.

4. One person may test cream by measuring into the cream-test bottle with a 17.6 c. c. pipette, and another may test by weighing the cream after it is measured into the test bottle. There is a difference in the tests made by weight and by measuring the cream.

5. A thin cream containing about 15 per cent fat may be measured with a pipette, and fairly correct results obtained, because a pipette full of such thin cream will weigh nearly 18 grams. But a pipette full of rich cream containing 40 or more per cent will weigh somewhere about 16 grams, and when this is measured into a test bottle the result obtained will not be nearly so accurate as may be the case when a thinner cream is measured and tested.

6. On account of the effect which the fat and the air bubbles in cream may have on its weight, it is always safest in testing cream to use a scale for weighing the quantity tested in each bottle.

In cream testing as well as in milk testing, it is necessary that aid of the proper strength should be used, that the tester should be run at full speed and the required length of time, and that the test-bottle chamber should be kept warm during the whirling. The temperature of the bottle during testing may be regulated in steam turbine testers by the arrangements now provided on the modern machines of this type. If a hand tester is used, the cream bottles should be kept warm by placing them in hot water and by aiding hot water to the tester while they are being whirled. A difference in temperature of 20 or more degrees will affect the length of the fat column, and consequently the per cent of fat read on the neck of the bottles.—Prof. E. H. Farrington.

The Aztec Land and Cattle company has been organized in New York to improve range lands in New Mexico and Arizona and for the purpose of engaging in sheep raising on a large scale.

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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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HOURS OF VALUABLE TIME are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address

W. F. CONNOR, S. W. P. A. 353 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

WOMANS DEPARTMENT

A SUMMER VACATION.

EARLY this October Mrs. Teller returned from her summer outing. She spent it variously—now at a seaside hotel, now at a farmhouse, again visiting a friend in a high style suburban village.

Wherever she went she was thrown mostly among women. This hen party phase of human existence interested her. In two or three days at the seaside hotel she had a sort of "good morning" and "good evening" acquaintance with a coterie of ladies who seemed to have nothing to do but sit upon the verandas, knit eternally and talk. Mrs. Teller is a student of the higher culture among women, that which lifts them above the petty, the spiteful and the shallow.

"That girl down there seems to be enjoying it, flirting with the hotel keeper's son. She's engaged to a rich old man whom her mother is going to make her marry, and here she is carrying on with young Crabs-on-Toast in a way that's perfectly awful."

Half a dozen of the veranda ladies echoed, "Perfectly awful!" Mrs. Teller concluded Miss Moneylove could not be a girl whose acquaintance was desirable. But half an hour after she had been pronounced "perfectly awful" by the veranda coterie she came in, and every blessed woman of them greeted her as if she had been their dearest friend.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Teller to herself. "How unlucky I was in the selection of a summer hotel! I must get out of this and find a place where there are nice women."

She went to a rural neighborhood and had lodgings in a farmhouse. It was a beautiful spot; the farm people were up to date in respect to household conveniences. All seemed to breathe of peace, purity and good will.

"Here I shall be happy," said Mrs. Teller to herself after a few days. "There is evidently more of the higher culture among farm women than among those of the cities. When these good women meet one another they manifest a sisterly kindness and cordiality that is beautiful and most encouraging to a believer in race perfection. These are nice women."

Mrs. Teller went driving in the idyllic neighborhood. She had the homes-

thrift. Mrs. Teller was told that Sarah Keturah Barkis lived there, and she was so stuck up that she thought herself better than anybody else, though her great-grandfather had been charged with horse stealing. Susan Jane Per's had run away from home once, and her husband went after her and brought her back. Mary Ellen Hannah had been divorced; therefore Mary Ellen was off color. Lizzy Ann Spouter was the long tonguedest woman in the state. Another woman had helped cheat a widowed sister out of all her property. With every family there was something wrong, now and then dating back a hundred years. Day after day went by, and Mrs. Teller in all her stay in the neighborhood did not once hear any woman's graces and virtues enlarged on, but the contrary.

She left that place and spent the remaining few days of vacation with a friend in the high style suburb. The morning after her arrival she looked across the lawn and saw a lady standing in the next yard.

"What a pretty woman that is!" she remarked to her friend.

"That? I can tell you things about her."

Mrs. Teller is starting on a quest. She will travel around the world in search of a locality where women do not talk evil of one another. When she finds it she is going to stay there.

KATE SHARP.

THE NEW WOMAN.

A WOMAN, a cow and a hen are all alike," said the automobilist. "I never know what to do when I meet one in the road, for I never can tell what she is going to do. This morning, with a friend, I was out in my machine upon a country road. A cow loomed up ahead of us. She was in the middle of the road, and she showed no disposition to get off the track. I slowed up and attempted to pass on one side of her. Just as we reached her she made up her stupid cow mind to move. She whirled to the side where we were, and ran bump into the auto. Now, the owner of that cow would swear we ran into her when the clear fact is she ran into us, and it was only good luck that she did not overturn the machine. A girl got badly injured the other day by an automobile through running into it the same way. She ran into it, not it into her, mind again. A rapidly approaching auto tooted its whistle as the girl crossed the road. She hurried to the roadside and reached it in safety, but instead of standing still when she got there she darted right into the middle of the road again, and of course she got knocked down. A hen acts the same way. I don't know what possesses the creatures. If they would only do one thing or the other, no matter which, a man would know how to dodge them." Well, a few mornings ago I myself was out on my bicycle. A fat woman was crossing the street diagonally, wabbling along from side to side. She saw me distinctly. Besides that I rang the bicycle gong. The street was at least fifty feet wide. But that woman just came, straight toward me like a blooming old idiot. I dodged this way, then that with the bicycle, but she seemed dead bent on meeting it head on. It was with considerable difficulty that I at length escaped her. Did you ever see a woman advance in front of a coming carriage, then when she had nearly crossed the street start and run back?

It is the long, steady pull that counts. Many women can do things brilliantly and quickly and continue a short time. But when it comes to working on year after year, half a century, if need be, toward the same object, as all have to do who succeed, women are apt to fall by the wayside. Only those who discipline themselves to sustained, enduring effort succeed.

The women of Vernon county, Mo., have a club called the Ladies' Good Roads society. Recently two young ladies belonging to it, Misses Tramble and Hanson, took plow, scraper and a pair of horses and made passable a piece of very bad road the men would not take care of.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.



SARAH KETURAH BARKIS LIVED THERE. of the farm people pointed out to her. One was especially neat and inviting, surrounded by flower beds and grass. Appearances hinted of prosperity and

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PROOF POSITIVE

June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach. June 23, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all. June 21, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EBERVALE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast. Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamps. MME. A. RUPPERT, 47 W. 14th St., New York City.

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T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

MAVERICKS:

Portus and John Gay have sold their 200-section ranch and 6000 head of cattle in Pecos county at prices not made public.

In a beef-dressing contest in Denver, the other day for the championship of the West, Jacob Baer won the title of champion beef dresser in three minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

D. B. Kilpatrick bought the Patterson Bros. ranch in Crockett county for \$100. The ranch consists of about fourteen sections, six sections school land and eight patented, all leased for four years.

Heifer calves are being converted into beef cattle at a lively rate this fall in Dent and Dickens counties, Texas. On the Spur ranch, in the latter county, over 400 head have been spayed, and the work is still in progress.

A plan of organization is now being perfected for the proposed territorial livestock association, now being formed in Arizona. At a meeting recently held in Tucson J. J. Riggs of the Arizona sanitary board warmly endorsed the movement.

Vaccinating calves as a precaution against blackleg is now being carried on quite extensively in Scurry county, Texas. Recently on the ranch of J. S. McCauley a string of 175 head were treated to this remedy. This is a valuable herd of the Gallo-way breed.

Col. C. W. Pennington has completed his blue prints of the new vestibuled stock car, previously described in the Journal, and believes that the problem of cattle transportation has been solved. The doors at the end of the cars all open on the right hand side, thus forming a complete passageway for the cattle to go on through the train. Under this patent it will only be necessary to open one car door and the loader can load all of his stock from the one end.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

E. G. P. Kellum of Valley Mills marketed Friday six steers averaging 1048 pounds, which sold at \$3.10.

Allison & Wyne, from Purcell, I. T., marketed 84 hogs of 200 pounds average that sold to Swift at \$5.37½.

Murray & White marketed Friday, from Foss, O. T., 80 head of hogs averaging 201 pounds, that sold at \$5.40.

Frank Durham of Mulhall, O. T., was in Saturday with 78 hogs of 223 pounds average, which sold at \$5.42½, the top price for the day.

John Combs of Waco was represented on the market with 24 steers that averaged 991 pounds and brought \$3.20.

Nettle & Hunt topped Friday's market with two carloads of steers from Marlin which averaged 900 pounds, and sold to Armour at \$3.05.

The low condition of the market is having the effect of reducing the number of choice quality cattle shipped in. There is a scarcity of heavyweight, well finished stuff, and owing to this

TO THE STOCKMEN.

A successful advertisement is the advertisement that reaches the buyer and tells the whole story briefly and clearly, just when he wants to buy. Frequently accidents make it necessary for a breeder to buy a herd bull or boar on short notice. Possibly he has seen your advertisement long ago and forgotten it, but just when he has no time to lose your calendar would be before him, showing pictures of your herd bull, etc. The calendar in the homes and offices the whole year costs but 10 cents and will sell your bull or boar for what he is worth. If you have a well known sire or show animal every breeder wants his picture, and even the mere fancier admires animal studies. Any calendar hanging upon the wall showing an artistic engraving of your animal will be seen by a great many people who are interested in your breed of stock. W. A. Roberts, animal artist, can furnish these calendars with your animal pictures, made from life or photo, on them. Write for sample.

W. A. ROBERTS,
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fact something really choice would command a good figure.

A. M. Fritz of Ponca City, O. T., was in Friday with 50 head of hogs averaging 233 pounds, which sold at \$5.27½, with a few good lights weighing 155 pounds average, that brought \$5.25.

F. Montgomery of Gunter was in Tuesday with 32 head of well finished hogs that sold at the top price for the day, \$5.55. They averaged 216 pounds.

T. D. Wovenkamp of Tarrant county drove in some good quality sheep early in the week, 29 of which averaged 78 pounds, and brought \$2.70, while 27 averaged 68 pounds, and sold at \$3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.
Kelsey Wiley of Maverick sold to T. H. McCloskey a span of driving horses for \$200.

Brown & Ross of Sonora sold nine head of billie goats to J. B. Murrah of San Angelo for \$135.

G. W. Standart of Sonora sold 150 ewes to D. S. Laro of Sutton county and 1000 to Fields Coleman of Edwards county at \$2 per head.

Fred Wilkins of Comstock sold recently to Serna & Wadenpohl two carloads of mares at \$15 and two carloads of cows and steers at \$12 and \$14.

Jones Pennington of Del Rio sold to O. W. Wadenpohl of the firm of Serna & Wadenpohl of San Antonio 100 mares and geldons at \$18, colt thrown in.

R. W. Howell of Van Zandt county, recently sold a sow that has a "record" of 35 pigs farrowed within twelve months. There were three litters of 11, 12 and 13 respectively. The remarkable prolificacy of this sow has given farmers in that section the hog craze.

HINTS ON MEASURING LAND.

Farmers who wish to measure their own land, particularly to find the area of given fields, will find the following rules of great value. These are reprinted from the American Agriculturist Year Book and Almanac for 1899. To find the number of acres in any rectangular piece of land, multiply the length and breadth in rods together and divide by 160 (the number of square rods in an acre), and the result will be the required answer.

When one side and perpendicular to that side from the opposite angle are given, take one-half the product of the side and perpendicular and divide by 160. When three sides are given from half the sum of the three sides subtract each side separately: multiply the half sum and the three remainders together: the square root of the product divided by 160 will give the number of acres in the field.

When the piece of land is in the shape of a trapezoid, take one-half the product of the sum of the parallel sides and the perpendicular between those sides and divide by 160. To find the area of any straight-sided piece of land, divide the latter into convenient parts, find the area of every part, and the sum will be the area of the field. In general, the parts into which the field can be most conveniently divided will be triangles, but in some cases we may have a rectangle or a trapezoid, whose areas may be found by the preceding rules. The area of a right-angle triangle equals one-half the product of the two short sides.

A TOOL CHEST ESSENTIAL.

Mechanical skill on the farm often makes the difference between a neat, convenient and attractive home and a slovenly, dilapidated scene of disorder. There is always a season of the year when the men about the farm have time which could be profitably devoted to repairs and improvements if they had the necessary skill for such work. A chest well stocked with tools and hands trained to use them would be the best investment any farmer could make. It would pay every country boy who intends to devote his life to farming to serve a six months' apprenticeship to some good mechanic before considering himself fitted for a life on the farm.

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FORT WORTH,

TEXAS.

Many farmers seem to act on the theory that it does not matter how awkward and bungling a piece of work is if it only answers the purpose, but it costs no more to do a thing properly, if one has the necessary skill, than it does to do it without any regard for beauty and neatness.

CURING THE AFFLICTED.

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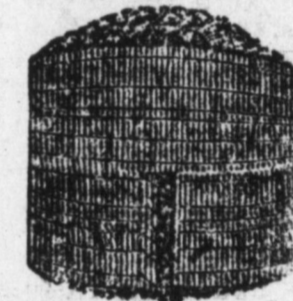
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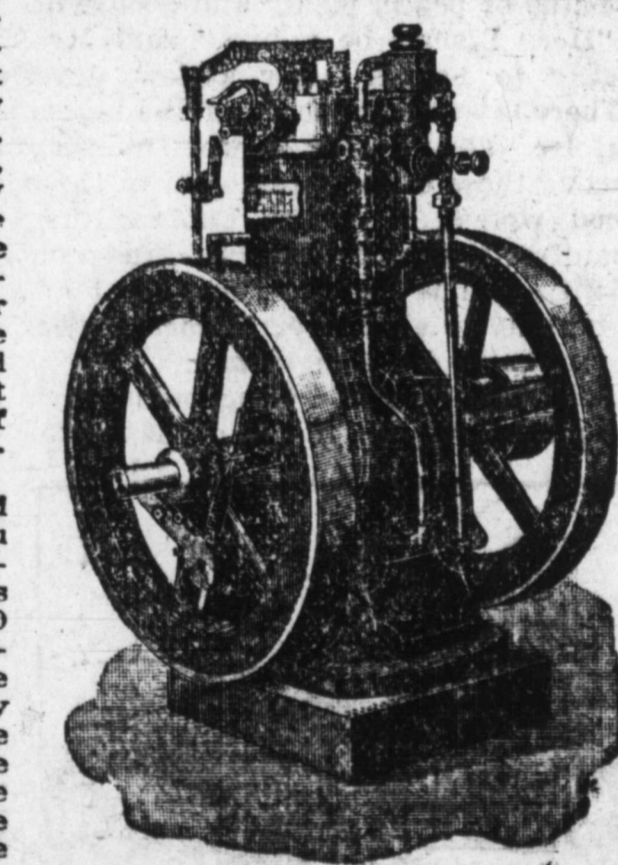
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The portable corn crib is not a luxury for the farmer. It is a necessity. Once you use one, you would not do without it. It can be set up in ten minutes and when empty can be used for chicken fence and for corn again when needed, or can be sawed into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

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THE HOUSEHOLD

HATS FOR FALL WEAR.

Milliners certainly cannot be accused of parsimony in the new head wear, for it is simply enormous in size and, incidentally, in price. Some of the hats actually measure more than two feet in diameter, which means six feet around. The puzzle is how the wearers keep them on their heads in stormy weather. A few of the new felts have no semblance of a crown and must be held on the head by means of hatpins. A narrow band is sometimes sewed around the inside of the brim to give a little hold.

Among the new fall hats apparently the best liked so far are the beaver felt, with the soft and silky fuzz over the surface. These are left flat and garnished, as suits the wearer's face, or are bent into all sorts of curves and dents, along which are laid flatly



NEW MILLINERY

plumes of the despoiled ostrich or the fricasseed rooster, so that they hang gracefully to one side or the other. Small birds of marvelous plumage are set coquettishly on the sides of other hats—birds such as never flew and never will, for they are made up from dyed and sometimes gilded and burnished feathers. The wings are blue or red or green or yellow and put on the body in absolute defiance of all ornithological laws. But they are pretty, and, though we may recognize some of the wings or other parts of the bird as belonging to some well known domestic fowl, they are becoming and do not conflict with the dictates of the Audubon society.

Wings of rich coloring are set so as to hang stiffly downward, intermingled with bows of ribbon or velvet. Buckles of really fine and artistic work are employed to trim many of these beaver felts. They come in black, white, cream, gray and castor, besides many other colors, but the best and most elegant of the hats are in the colors mentioned. Some dark brown ones are handsome and will be worn to match suits of wool and velutina. When velutina is used for the suit a bias piece is generally put on the hat where it will look best.

Plaid zibeline finished wools are frequently employed to face some of the plain felts, and they make striking hats for ordinary wear. There is little trimming on the crown of such hats, as they turn back very sharply from the face. These are especially pretty for young ladies. Many hats turn upward from the face, and many have brims

bent into so many convolutions that one can scarcely describe them adequately. The majority of these have the brim faced about halfway up with velvet or with some of the dress material. One that I saw recently has a velvet foundation faced with rich white lace, and on the left is a handsome rosette bow of black satin ribbon with a strass button in the middle of the bow. In the back is a beautiful white ostrich plume hanging down to the neck.

Plateau hats seem to be made of anything that comes handiest, and they have but little trimming on the top, but at the left side under the brim is a bunch of the most beautiful roses. Another immense plateau hat is of shirred black silk muslin, the edge of the brim on the under side being bound with a bias band of black velvet, which in turn is overlaid with some nice lace, and a shirring of pale blue malines. On the top is a full draping of the malines, through which the stems of two short but fine ostrich plumes are passed so that they curl under the edge at the back.

Some of the more dressy hats are simply covered with roses—pink, white, dark red, almost black, in fact, and from them through the gamut of flowers from violets to skunk cabbage and orchids. Violets are very often seen and are exquisitely fine and beautiful. It seems that no flower is entirely neglected, but there is no doubt that roses are the favorites. Many soft and silky hats have no trimming but frosty green leaves spread all over crown and brim alike.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

ORIGINAL DRAWING ROOMS.

The formal reception room is a thing of the past, and today the idea is to obtain an original effect different from one's neighbors.

The drawing room in the picture has a most attractive arched effect through the center of the room and leading up



AN ARCHED CEILING.

to the fireplace. Wide windows furnished with window seats occupy nearly the entire side of the room.

The walls are tinted old rose and the woodwork is white. A tall lamp in the distance has a pretty old rose shade. The tables and wicker chairs are placed around carelessly, and small rugs cover the polished hardwood floor.

R. DE LA BAUME.

GIRL HARVEST HANDS.

The girls of Pawnee county, Kan., intelligent, pretty girls, too, in the harvest field this season beat out of sight the trained athletes of eastern college students when it came to shock wheat. Two sisters named Swenson did more work than four of the mer students. The girls' muscles were stronger and more nimble than the men's. Is not the new woman here?

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THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Continued from Page 1.

Terrell & Son, 1; Martin Burdg, 2; Burr Oak Farm, 3. Best bull calf, under 1 year—J. O. Terrell & Son, 1; Martin Burdg, 2; Burr Oak Farm, 3. Best cow, 3 years and over—Burr Oak Farm, 1; J. O. Terrell & Son, 2; Burr Oak Farm, 3. Best heifer, 2 years and under 3—Burr Oak Farm, 1 and 2; J. O. Terrell & Son, 3. Best heifer, 1 year and under 2—Burr Oak Farm, 1; J. O. Terrell & Son, 2 and 3. Best heifer calf, under 1 year—J. O. Terrell & Son, 1; Burr Oak Farm, 2; J. O. Terrell, 3. Sweepstakes: Best bull, any age—Burr Oak Farm, 1; J. L. Gully, 2; Sam C. Bell, 3. Best cow, any age—Burr Oak Farm, 1 and 2; J. O. Terrell & Son, 3. Herd: Best bull and four females, any age—Burr Oak Farm, 1 and 2; J. O. Terrell, 2; J. L. Gully, 3. Best young herd, one bull and four females, all under 2 years—Burr Oak Farm, 1; J. O. Terrell, 2. Best two, product of one cow—J. O. Terrell & Son, 1 and 2. Best pair, one bull and one heifer, under 1 year and over 6 months—J. O. Terrell, 1; J. L. Gully, 2. Best pair, one bull and one heifer, 6 months—Burr Oak Farm, 1 and 2. RANGERS. Best ten head of Texas raised range steers, any breed, 3 years old and over—C. B. Lucas, Berclair, Tex., first. Best ten head 1 year old and under 2—Lee Bros., San Angelo, Tex., first. Best ten head heifer calves—E. C. Noble, Brenham, Tex., first. Best ten head heifers 1 year and under 2—A. F. Hardie, Dallas, first; E. C. Noble, Brenham, Tex., second. Best ten head heifers 2 years old and under 3 years—E. C. Noble, Brenham, Tex., first; W. D. Heard, Sabinal, Tex., second. In the swine classes ribbons were distributed as follows: DUROC JERSEYS. Best boar, 2 years and over—C. D. Hughes, Sherman, 1. Best boar, 1 year and under 2—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., 1; Ed Edmondson, Newark, 2. Best boar, 1 year and under 6 months—C. R. Doty, 1; Ed Edmondson, 2. Best boar, under 6 months—C. R. Doty, 1 and 2. Best sow, 2 years and over—C. R. Doty, 1; Ed Edmondson, 2. Best sow, 1 year and under 2—Ed Edmondson, 1 and 2. Best sow, 1 year and over 6 months—Ed Edmondson, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Best sow, under 6 months—C. R. Doty, 1 and 2. Best four swine, 1 year and over, bred and owned by exhibitor—Ed Edmondson, 1. Best four swine, under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—E. Edmondson, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Sweepstakes: Best boar and four of his get—C. R. Doty, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Best sow, any age—C. R. Doty, 1 and 2. Best sow, any age—C. R. Doty, 1; Ed Edmondson, 2. Herd: Best herd, one boar and four sows, 1 year and over, owned by exhibitor—C. R. Doty, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Best herd, one boar and four sows, under 1 year, owned by exhibitor—Ed Edmondson, 1; C. R. Doty, 2. Best sow, with litter of her own pigs, under 6 months, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor—C. R. Doty. ESSEX. Best boar, 2 years and over—W. B. Warren, Lancaster, Tex., 1 and 2. Best boar, 1 year and under 2—W. B. Warren, 1; J. H. Pressley, 2. Best boar, under 6 months—W. B. Warren, 1 and 2. Best sow, 2 years and over—J. H. Pressley, 1; W. B. Warren, 2. Best sow, 1 year and under 2—W. B. Warren, 1 and 2. Best sow, 1 year and over 6 months—J. H. Pressley, 1; W. B. Warren, 2. Best sow, under 6 months—W. B. Warren, 1 and 2. Best four swine, 1 year and over, bred and owned by exhibitor—W. B. Warren, 1; J. H. Pressley, 2. Best four swine, under 1 year, bred and owned by exhibitor—W. B. Warren, 1; J. H. Pressley, 2. Sweepstakes: Best boar and four of his get—W. B. Warren, 1 and 2. Best boar, any age—W. B. Warren, 1 and 2. Best sow, any age—J. H. Pressley, 1; W. B. Warren, 2. Herd: Best herd, one boar and four sows, 1 year and over, owned by exhibitor—J. H. Pressley, 1; W. B. Warren, 2. Best herd, one boar and four sows, under 1 year, owned by exhibitor—W. B. Warren, 1; J. H. Pressley, 2. Best sow, with litter of her own pigs, under 6 months, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor—W. B. Warren, 1; J. H. Pressley, 2. BERKSHIRES. Boar, 2 years and over—George B. Simmons, Ren Franklin, Tex., 1; George P. Lillard, Seguin, 2. Boar, 1 year and over—G. B. Simmons, 1; G. P. Lillard, 2. Boar, 6 months and over—G. P. Lillard, 1; G. B. Simmons, 2. Sow, 2 years and over—G. B. Simmons, 1 and 2. Sow, 1 year and over—G. B. Simmons, 1; W. E. Davis & Bro., Sherman, 2. Sow, 6 months and over—G. B. Simmons, 1 and 2. Best four, 1 year and over—W. E. Davis & Bro., 1 and 2. Best four, 1 year and over—G. B. Simmons, 1; W. E. Davis & Bro., 2. Best boar and four of his get—G. B. Simmons, 1; G. P. Lillard, 2. Best boar, any age—G. B. Simmons, 1 and 2. Best sow, any age—G. B. Simmons, 1 and 2. Best boar and four sows over 1 year—G. B. Simmons, 1; W. E. Davis & Bro., 2. Best boar and four sows, under 1 year—G. B. Simmons, 1; G. P. Lillard, 2. Best sow and pigs—G. B. Simmons, 1; W. E. Davis & Bro., 2. POLAND CHINAS. Best boar, 2 years and over—C. D. Hughes, Sherman, 1; Nat Edmondson, Sherman, 2. Best boar, 1 year and over—C. D. Hughes, 1; Nat Edmondson, 2. Best boar, 6 months and over—Nat Edmondson, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Best boar, under 6 months—C. D. Hughes, 1; Nat Edmondson, 2. Best sow, 2 years and over—C. D. Hughes, 1; Nat Edmondson, 2. Best sow, 1 year and over—Nat Edmondson, 1 and 2. Best sow, 6 months and over—Nat Edmondson, 1 and 2. Best sow, under 6 months—Nat Edmondson, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Best four swine, over 1 year—Nat Edmondson, 1. Best four swine, under 1 year—Nat Edmondson, 1 and 2. Best boar and four of his get—Nat Edmondson, 1. Best boar, any age—C. D. Hughes, 1 and 2. Best sow, any age—C. D. Hughes, 1; Nat Edmondson, 2. Best boar and four sows, over 1 year—C. D. Hughes, 1; Nat Edmondson, 2. Best boar and four sows, over 1 year—Nat Edmondson, 1; C. D. Hughes, 2. Best sow and pigs—C. D. Hughes, 1; Nat Edmondson, 2. C. R. Doty of Charleston, Ill., was the only exhibitor in Chester Whites and was awarded all premiums deserved. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. Among the awards for farm products were the following: Best collections of apples, three or more varieties: Waldheim nurseries, Boerne, Tex. Best collection of pears, three or more varieties: Waldheim nurseries, Boerne, Tex. Best Irish potatoes: George Holtkamp, Comfort, first; James Thomson, Rockwall, Tex., second. Best sweet potatoes: L. H. Leyer, first; L. S. Oakley, Tex., second. Best turnips, table use: Aug. Joos, Convent garden, first; L. H. Leyer, second. Best onions, table use: Aug. Joos, first; L. H. Leyer, second. Best onions, table use: W. T. Robinson, Centre Point, first; A. L. Mansfield, Bandera, second. Best beets, table use: W. A. Stockings, Centre Point, first; Aug. Joos, second. Best collection of radishes, two or more varieties: Aug. Joos, first; E. W. Leyer, second. Best celery, four bunches, twelve stalks each: L. H. Leyer, first; Aug. Joos, second. Best lettuce: Aug. Joos, first; E. W. Leyer, second. Best okra: Aug. Joos, first; E. W. Leyer, second. Best Artichokes: James Thomson, Rockwall, Tex. Best string beans, table use: Aug. Joos, first; L. H. Leyer, second. Best peas, table use: L. H. Leyer, first; Aug. Joos, second. Best field pumpkin: A. L. Mansfield, first; W. T. Mitchell, second. Best apples, any variety: Waldheim nurseries, first; W. W. Corby, second. Best crab apples: Waldheim nurseries. Best carrots, table use: Aug. Joos, first; L. H. Leyer, second. Best egg plants: Aug. Joos, first; J. W. Rutledge, second. Best parsnips: Aug. Joos. Best sweet corn: E. W. Leyer, first; Aug. Joos, second. Best tomatoes: F. F. Cocke, Centre Point, first; Sam Neal, second. Best squash, single specimen: E. H. Nowell, first; W. W. Corby, Fredericksburg, second. Best display of apples: Ana and Page, Class 75—Sugars, syrups, wines and honey—Best bundle, 12 stalks, sorghum cane: W. P. Menell, first; Jas. Thompson, second. Best half gallon jar syrup made from sorghum cane: W. W. Corby, first; S. J. Knight, second. Class 76—Grain and manufactured products therefrom—Best six sheaves of wheat, any variety: W. P. McNeil, first; Jas. Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel of winter wheat: James Thompson, first; Rich Irvin, second. Best one-fourth bushel Mediterranean wheat: James Thompson, first; Loss Suddeth, second. Best one-fourth bushel wheat, any variety: Frank Hayward, first and second.

Best one-fourth bushel wheat bran: E. H. Witt, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel wheat shorts: E. H. Witt, first. Best six sheaves barley, any variety: James Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best one-fourth bushel barley: Herman Mueller, first; James Thompson, second. Best twelve stalks broom corn: W. P. McNeil, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel broom corn seed: W. W. Coley, first; James Thompson, second. Best six sheaves buckwheat: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel buckwheat: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel buckwheat flour: James Thompson. Best six stalks corn, any variety: James Thompson, first; L. H. Leyer, second. Best dozen white corn on cob: George Holekamp, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel white corn, shelled: R. H. Storms, first; William Homyer, second. Best dozen yellow corn on cob: James Thompson, first; J. C. Abbott, second. Best one-fourth bushel yellow corn, shelled: James Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best one-fourth bushel corn grits: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel corn chops: W. W. Corby, first; W. W. Corby, second. Best six sheaves oats, any variety: W. P. McNeil, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel red rust proof variety: James Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best one-fourth bushel oats, turf: W. W. Corby. Best one-fourth bushel oats, any variety: N. J. Fine, first; James Thompson, second. Best six sheaves rye, any variety: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel rye, any variety: James Thompson, first; J. B. Carr, second. Best one-fourth bushel milo maize seed: James Thompson, first; William Askew, second. Best six sheaves Kaffir corn: James Thompson, first; William Mier, second. Best one-fourth bushel Kaffir corn seed: William Bittick, first; James Thompson, second. Best bale prairie hay, native: J. W. Bizzle, first; Frank Earwood, second. Best and largest display Texas grasses: W. W. Corby, first; Charlie Shell, second. Best one-fourth bushel pecans, Texas raised: L. H. Leyer. Best pearl millet: Jas. Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best bale, red top cane: J. S. Piper. Best one-fourth bushel Hungarian grass: Jas. Thompson. Best six sheaves of hemp: Jas. Thompson, first; E. Z. Barkley, second. Best bale field grass: J. S. Piper, first; S. J. Knight, second. Best bale sorghum: W. P. McNeil, first; J. B. Salyer, second. Class 77—Seeds, grasses, nuts and forage plants—Best bale alfalfa: Henry Ischey, first; J. B. Salyer, second. Best one-fourth bushel seed sorghum: Wm. Bittick, first; Jas. Thompson, second. Best bale Johnson grass: Will Walde, first; J. B. Salyer, second. Best bale millet: W. P. McNeil, first; N. J. Fine, second. Best six sheaves Milo maize: Jas. Thompson, first; Wm. Mier, second. Best pears, any variety: Wm. Wagner, first; Waldheim Nurseries, second. Best pears, Keiffer: J. H. Sparkes, first; Wm. Blakeslee, second. Best one dozen figs, any variety: Wm. Homyer, first; E. H. Norvell, second. Best quinces, and variety: Peter Linnartz. Best pound butter, made in Texas: Albin Seidel, first; Henry Mohler, second. Best five pounds of butter made in Texas: Albin Seidel, first; Henry Mohler, second. Best cheese, not less than ten pounds, Texas made: W. W. Corby, first; H. C. Gayle, second. Best and largest display of cheese for table and market, Texas made: W. W. Corby. Best display of creamery butter: Acme Ice Cream Co. Best and largest display of garden, field and grass seed to include at least twenty varieties, all properly named and labeled: W. W. Corby, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best display of wheat: W. P. McNeil. Best five hands of Texas raised tobacco: R. G. Sanson, first; W. B. Hawkins, second. Best five twists of Texas raised tobacco: R. G. Sanson, first; W. B. Bonnell, second. Best home-made ham: W. W. Corby. Best home-made bacon: Geo. Holekamp, first; W. W. Corby, second. Best home-made lard (10 lb.): Mrs. E. B. Nelson, first; W. W. Corby, second. The poultry exhibit and bee department were most complete and a full set of awards was made in each. In summing up, it may be truthfully said that the livestock exhibit was much larger, more varied and representative of the development of this important industry in the state than

that at the recent state fair in Dallas. Some awards, announced too late for this issue, will appear in the Journal next week. It is quite probable that the exhibits in the farm section will be judged again, as the management of the Williamson county display filed a protest. The executive committee has mapped out a new plan for determining the prize winners which will be applied where dissatisfaction exists. The two auction sales of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle which were to have been held on the fair grounds, have been called off on account of the quarantine which prevented the attendance of buyers. A farmers' institute was organized at a meeting held in McDade, Tex., Nov. 17th. ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO. DEALER IN Pianos & Organs Fort Worth, Texas. The great interest of this age in music, makes it necessary for those who wish to keep pace with the times to have the best. Those who are learning to play need good instruments, as better progress is insured by using a superior instrument. Realizing this and desiring to maintain our reputation for supplying superior instruments, we offer only that high standard of excellence in pianos and organs that will keep our good repute, and satisfy each and every purchaser. Age alone supplies experience and it has been the good fortune of the Ross-Armstrong company to have as its members, gentlemen of long experience and unquestioned ability in their particular line of business, and those with a full knowledge of the essentials requisite to the construction of absolutely reliable and durable instruments. Any purchaser can be assured of getting full value for the sum invested in an instrument if purchased from a concern of this character. Any good grade of piano or organ from the plain instrument of good quality at low price, to the most elegant and attractive instrument of highest quality and price, can be had at any time from the Ross-Armstrong company. Pianos of upright, cabinet grand, and concert grand styles, in all finishes, such as mahogany, walnut, antique oak, burl walnut and San Domingo mahogany, can be furnished to those who desire such, at reasonable terms and lowest prices. "The best that money can buy in all grades, and every instrument fully guaranteed," is their motto. Pianos are not sent out on trial. When you buy a piano from Ross-Armstrong company, you get a piano fully guaranteed and do not take any chances of buying a piano that has been on trial in half a dozen houses. You get a new unused piano that is not the refused and damaged instrument from some one else. A child can buy from them with the same safety that an older person can. (Clipping from Fort Worth Telegram) "The strict uniformity of prices and the high integrity of the concern makes it possible for a child to buy a musical instrument from Ross-Armstrong company with the same safety of an experienced grown person. "The Ross-Armstrong company music house is one institution in our city that will treat a laborer the same as a crowned head in the purchase of a musical instrument. They have been known to our people for years." Music is said to be "the language of the soul." It is true that it inspires to higher purposes, and has a refining and elevating influence. It is an introduction to the better circles of society and makes friends with good people everywhere. In buying a musical instrument the thoughtful parent will not fail to consider these things in the best interest of their children. A liberal plan of purchase is offered to those who bear good reputations for paying their obligations. The so-called, irresponsible "agent," who has neither character nor reputation, does not handle the instruments of the Ross-Armstrong company. These instruments are not of the inferior class that are "trafficked" around for any and all kinds of "trade" but are of that high class of instruments that appeal to those who buy fine instruments and appreciate them. Those buying by correspondence who live at a distance can rest assured that they will get as fine selections as if they were present in person to see for themselves. When purchases are made by correspondence, parties have the advantage of having everything fully written down so no possible misunderstanding can arise. The attention of cash buyers at all times is invited with a guarantee to them of full value for their money. ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO., Pianos, Piano Players, Pipe Organs, Church and Parlor Organs, 711 Houston street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Best one-fourth bushel wheat bran: E. H. Witt, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel wheat shorts: E. H. Witt, first. Best six sheaves barley, any variety: James Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best one-fourth bushel barley: Herman Mueller, first; James Thompson, second. Best twelve stalks broom corn: W. P. McNeil, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel broom corn seed: W. W. Coley, first; James Thompson, second. Best six sheaves buckwheat: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel buckwheat: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel buckwheat flour: James Thompson. Best six stalks corn, any variety: James Thompson, first; L. H. Leyer, second. Best dozen white corn on cob: George Holekamp, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel white corn, shelled: R. H. Storms, first; William Homyer, second. Best dozen yellow corn on cob: James Thompson, first; J. C. Abbott, second. Best one-fourth bushel yellow corn, shelled: James Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best one-fourth bushel corn grits: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel corn chops: W. W. Corby, first; W. W. Corby, second. Best six sheaves oats, any variety: W. P. McNeil, first; James Thompson, second. Best one-fourth bushel red rust proof variety: James Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best one-fourth bushel oats, turf: W. W. Corby. Best one-fourth bushel oats, any variety: N. J. Fine, first; James Thompson, second. Best six sheaves rye, any variety: James Thompson. Best one-fourth bushel rye, any variety: James Thompson, first; J. B. Carr, second. Best one-fourth bushel milo maize seed: James Thompson, first; William Askew, second. Best six sheaves Kaffir corn: James Thompson, first; William Mier, second. Best one-fourth bushel Kaffir corn seed: William Bittick, first; James Thompson, second. Best bale prairie hay, native: J. W. Bizzle, first; Frank Earwood, second. Best and largest display Texas grasses: W. W. Corby, first; Charlie Shell, second. Best one-fourth bushel pecans, Texas raised: L. H. Leyer. Best pearl millet: Jas. Thompson, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best bale, red top cane: J. S. Piper. Best one-fourth bushel Hungarian grass: Jas. Thompson. Best six sheaves of hemp: Jas. Thompson, first; E. Z. Barkley, second. Best bale field grass: J. S. Piper, first; S. J. Knight, second. Best bale sorghum: W. P. McNeil, first; J. B. Salyer, second. Class 77—Seeds, grasses, nuts and forage plants—Best bale alfalfa: Henry Ischey, first; J. B. Salyer, second. Best one-fourth bushel seed sorghum: Wm. Bittick, first; Jas. Thompson, second. Best bale Johnson grass: Will Walde, first; J. B. Salyer, second. Best bale millet: W. P. McNeil, first; N. J. Fine, second. Best six sheaves Milo maize: Jas. Thompson, first; Wm. Mier, second. Best pears, any variety: Wm. Wagner, first; Waldheim Nurseries, second. Best pears, Keiffer: J. H. Sparkes, first; Wm. Blakeslee, second. Best one dozen figs, any variety: Wm. Homyer, first; E. H. Norvell, second. Best quinces, and variety: Peter Linnartz. Best pound butter, made in Texas: Albin Seidel, first; Henry Mohler, second. Best five pounds of butter made in Texas: Albin Seidel, first; Henry Mohler, second. Best cheese, not less than ten pounds, Texas made: W. W. Corby, first; H. C. Gayle, second. Best and largest display of cheese for table and market, Texas made: W. W. Corby. Best display of creamery butter: Acme Ice Cream Co. Best and largest display of garden, field and grass seed to include at least twenty varieties, all properly named and labeled: W. W. Corby, first; W. P. McNeil, second. Best display of wheat: W. P. McNeil. Best five hands of Texas raised tobacco: R. G. Sanson, first; W. B. Hawkins, second. Best five twists of Texas raised tobacco: R. G. Sanson, first; W. B. Bonnell, second. Best home-made ham: W. W. Corby. Best home-made bacon: Geo. Holekamp, first; W. W. Corby, second. Best home-made lard (10 lb.): Mrs. E. B. Nelson, first; W. W. Corby, second. The poultry exhibit and bee department were most complete and a full set of awards was made in each. In summing up, it may be truthfully said that the livestock exhibit was much larger, more varied and representative of the development of this important industry in the state than

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

This week opened at the Fort Worth market with fairly liberal receipts of cattle, though not quite up to the average. Prices are steady with close of last week on all classes except calves. The quality is generally good and trading brisk. Butcher stock is in good supply and an improvement is notable. The calf market is lower than ever and there is no demand for anything except the choicest quality stuff in this line. Hogs show a healthy tone and all the pens are being cleared at good, steady prices. Quotations: Cattle, steers, top \$2.85, bulk \$2.35@2.85; cows, top \$2.35, bulk \$1.75@2.00; heifers, top \$2.35. Hogs, top \$5.45. Sheep, bulk \$3.25.

Prices on all kinds of butcher stuff closed Saturday about steady with the close of the preceding week on the Fort Worth market. The George W. Saunders Co. report a decline of 25 to 50 cents on calves, but principally of the and common and medium kinds, while choice veals are selling around 4c.

The demand for feeders is not quite as good as it has been. This is owing chiefly to the poor quality of the receipts. Bulls are selling steady. Good fat steers are selling well, also good choice and good range cows, and if there is a moderate run, prices should be steady. There is good demand here for a few fat muttons, and they will bring around \$3.50. Hogs have declined again about what they gained.

The National Livestock Commission company report conditions about the same, with an active demand for muttons and good hogs, not near enough of the latter being received to supply the demand.

The Barse Livestock Commission company emphasizes the fact that for a few days last week the market was without a bull-feeder demand, resulting in a loss of 10 to 15 cents in that class of cattle, but since that time the market has recovered. A good demand for a limited number of muttons is in sight. With a moderate run of cattle a steady market is looked for.

Total receipts of 14,789 cattle last week are reported by the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission company, resulting in a decline of from 10 to 25 cents, except on good feeder steers which are in demand at satisfactory prices, with few coming. In the face of receipts aggregating 3254 head, hogs scored a slight gain, with tops, 200 pounds or better, selling at \$5.35@5.45. No material changes are looked for. More sheep are very much needed and packers will pay more for them than at any other market.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000 head, including 2000 Texans; calves, 1000 natives, 200 Texans. Steady to weak. Choice export and dressed beef steers, \$4.50@5.50; fair to good, \$4.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.50; Western fed steers, \$2.95@5.10; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.60@3.15; Texas cows, \$1.75@2.40; native cows, \$1.50@4.00; native heifers, \$2.30@4.50; canners, \$1.00@2.40; bulls, \$2.10@2.75; calves, \$2.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3000 head; market 5@10c higher; heavy \$5.15@5.40; mixed packers, \$5.22½@5.90; light, \$5.50@5.57½; pigs, \$5.55@5.77½. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady; native lambs, \$3.25@5.24; Western lambs, \$2.90@5.10; fed ewes, \$2.40@3.75; Texas clipped yearlings, \$2.00@4.00; Texas clipped sheep, \$2.00@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@2.50.

Advices to the Journal from Kansas City at the close of last week report the biggest supply of cattle for the year and widespread weakness. In the quarantine division steers declined 10 to 15 cents Monday and made no improvements. Hogs are slowly recovering and advanced from \$5.25 to \$5.40 for tops, with bulk of sales between \$5.10 and \$5.30. Sheep receipts were the heaviest of the season, aggregating nearly 50,000 head. These were mostly western stuff and persistent lower re-

ports from eastern markets sent them off 10 to 20 cents, mostly on wethers.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 7000 head, including 500 Texans; market dull and steady. Native shipping and export steers, \$4.25@5.65; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$4.00@5.50; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.75; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.75; canners, \$1.75@2.15; calves, \$3.50@6.50; for grass which fed, up to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 5500 head; market active, strong and higher. Pigs and lights, \$5.30@5.60; packers, \$5.20@5.55; butchers and best heavy, \$5.40@5.65. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market steady to strong; native muttons, \$3.00@3.90; lambs, \$4.00@5.50; cull and bucks, \$2.00@4.00; stockers, \$2.00@3.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 34,000, including 500 Texans; market 10c lower. Good to prime steers \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.45@4.25; cows, \$3.15@4.25; canners, \$1.25@2.50; bulls, \$2.00@4.00; calves, \$2.00@6.75; Texas fed steers, \$2.75@3.50; Western steers, \$3.50@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 42,000 head; mixed and butchers, \$5.50@5.85; good to choice, \$5.45@5.80; rough heavy, \$5.10@5.40; light, \$5.35@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 54,000 head; steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.30@3.35; fair to choice mixed, \$2.00@3.00; Western sheep, \$2.25@3.75; native lambs, \$3.25@3.75; Western lambs, \$3.50@4.30.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 26.—Receipts today at the Dallas Union Stock Yards consisted of two cars of cattle and a few drive-ins. The cattle were poor, and unsuited for this market, and consequently few bids were made on them. Hog receipts were confined to wagoners, and on short supply and heavy demand the market advanced 5@10c, closing strong at following figures: Finished hogs (200 to 250 pounds) \$5.25@5.35, mixed packers \$5.00@5.15, rough heavy hogs \$4.85@5.00, good to choice wethers \$2.75@3.25, choice steers \$3.00@3.50, good fat steers (around 900 pounds) \$2.50@2.75, choice cows and heifers \$2.25@2.50, medium cows and heifers \$2.00@2.25, ublils and stags \$1.50@2.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 22, 1903. To The Journal: After several weeks of continuous heavy supplies of grown cattle the market closed this week bare of everything good in the way of steers and cows.

There is considerable demand here for good fat butcher steers and the outlook for the is good. Cows which sold so low during the glutted period of a few weeks past have recovered and the market here is from one-fourth to one-half cent better than the other markets of the country. Heavy receipts of calves after the close, and Tuesday morning caused a decline of one-fourth to one-half cent Tuesday and Wednesday, but with the steady demand for good calves it will take continued heavy receipts to keep the prices down.

Good corn fed hogs and fat sheep are firm and in demand.

CROWLEY, PERRIN CO., LTD.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Company.) Galveston, Tex., Oct. 24.

To The Journal: But little change to note in condition of market. Receipts continue to be fully equal to the demand with prices still selling low. Quotations:

Beeves, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Cows, good to choice, \$2.25@2.50; common to fair, \$1.75@2.00. Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Calves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 26.—Spot cotton firm, 3-16c up. Sales 475 bales

spot and 1500 bales f. o. b. Low ordinary 6 11-16, ordinary 7 3-16, good ordinary 8½, low middling 9 9-16, middling 10 1-16, good middling 5-16, middling fair 10 15-16.

HOUSTON SPOTS.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 26.—Spot cotton steady, 3-16c up. Sales 135 bales spot and 2750 bales f. o. b. Ordinary 7 3-16, good ordinary 8 7-16, low middling 9 9-16, middling 10 1-16, good middling 10 5-16, middling fair 10 15-16.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 26.—Spot cotton firm, 3-16c up. Sales 4300 bales spot and 6900 bales to arrive. The closing prices:

Ordinary 7 7-16, good ordinary 8½, low middling 9½, middling 10½, good middling 10 5-16, middling fair 10 11-16.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Spot cotton steady, 25 points up. Sales 2000 bales. The closing prices: Good ordinary 9.45, low middling 10.07, middling 10.45, good middling 10.89, middling fair 11.41, fair 11.75.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Country produce—Prices paid shippers: Poultry—Old hens, \$3.25@3.75 per doz; roosters, \$1.75; large fryers, \$3.25@3.50; medium, \$2.75@3.00. Turkeys, 9c@10c. Geese, \$4@5 doz. Ducks, \$3.25@3.50 doz. Country butter, 15c@18c. Eggs, country, 17½@18½c doz; cold storage, 18@20c. Honey, strained, 12½@15c; comb, 15c.

Fruits—Prices paid from store: Persimmons, Jap., 85c@1.00 per four-basket crate. Quinces, \$2.25@2.50 bu. Apples, fancy, \$4.00@4.50 bbl; Northern, \$4.00@5.00 bbl; Cal. Bell Flower, \$1.65 bu.. \$3.50@5.00 pr bbl. Bananas, fancy, \$2.50@2.75 bunch; 4c pound. Jumbo, \$3.00@3.25 bunch. Figs, \$2.00 per 24-quart crate. Pears, Keifers, \$1.25 bu.; Pecos Valley, \$3.00 bu.; Duchess, \$1.50 box. Grapes, Concord, 20c 4-lb; 35c 8-lb basket; Pecos, \$1.75 crate. Lemons, Messina, 360s, \$4.00. Cranberries, \$10.00@11.00 bbl. Cocoanuts, \$4.25@4.75 100. Oranges, late Cal., \$3.50@4.00; Florida, \$4.00 crate.

Vegetables—Prices from store: Parsley, 30c per doz. Cabbage, 2c per lb. Turnips, 40c per doz. Green onions, 25@35c doz. Potatoes, Greeley, 80@96c bu. Colorado Burbanks, 85c. Carrots, 2c lb. Squash, 50c ½-bu. basket. Tomatoes, Texas, 50c crate; 50c ½-bu. basket. Egg plant, 40@50c basket. Green beans, 60c 1-3 bu. box; wax, 50c Butterbeans, 80c ½-bu. Green peppers, 50@55c ½-bu. box. Lettuce, 25@40c doz. Cucumbers, 70c 1-3 bu. box. Okra, 70@80c ½-bu. basket. 40@50c 1-3 bu. box. Beets, 2c lb. Parsnips, 4c lb. Cauliflower, 10c. Corn, 10@15c doz. Celery, Colo., 40@50c bunch. Sweet potatoes, 50c bu.; Pumpkin Yams, 75c bu. Pumpkins, 75@1.00 doz.

Wool, hides and tallow—Prices paid shippers: Hides, dry flint, heavy butcher, 12c; dry flint heavy fallen, 11c light dry, 9c; heavy dry salt, 9½c light dry salt, 9c; green salt, 40-lb. and up, 6½c; green salt, under 40-lb., 5½c; under 40-lb., 4½c. Wool, bright medium, 15@16c; heavy fine, 10@12c. Tallow, prime, No. 1, 3¼c; No. 2, 2¾c.

GRAIN MARKET.

NEW YORK. New York, Oct. 26.—Wheat, receipts 200,800 bushels, exports 83,000. Spot steady; No. 2 red 89c elevator and 88c f. o. b. float, No. 1 Northern 93½c f. o. b. float. Options higher. Wool firm. Rice unchanged. Eggs, receipts 6978 packages. Market fair; State and Pennsylvania, mixed 27c, seconds to firsts, 24@26c, thirds to seconds 18@22c, firsts 24@25c, refrigerated 18@21½c.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26.—Wheat, December 69¼c, May 69½c, cash No. 2 hard 73c, No. 3 70@71¼c; No. 2 red 82@82¼c, No. 3 80@81c. Corn, December 36¾c, May 36¾@36¾c, cash No. 2 mixed 38¾c, No. 2 white 39c, No. 3 35c. Oats, No. 2 white 26@28c. Rye, No. 2 50c. Butter, creamery 18½@19½c, dairy fancy 17c. Eggs 19c. Receipts: Wheat 103,200 bushels, corn 22,400, oats 26,000. Shipments: Wheat 84,000 bushels, corn 12,800, oats 13,000.

ANIMALS WITH PEDIGREE.

We often hear farmers and stock raisers say that they care nothing for pedigree. They forget that it is by a system of registration that well bred animals have been brought up to their present high standard of excellence and that the animal is what is claimed for it. If it were not for the pedigree system farmers would often be imposed upon by unscrupulous breeders by having half bloods or grades put off on them as full bloods, writes W. J. Hayes. Grade animals have passed with many as full bloods, and in fact from their appearance they sometimes pass the most careful observer as genuine. High grade animals are quite as good in many respects as full bloods, but they are not good breeders. They cannot be depended upon to stamp their good qualities upon their offspring.

The full blood is prepotent over the grade animals, and to grade up a herd we must use full blood males. To be sure new blood is genuine, requires a pedigree. This must of course be backed up by good individuality. It is true enough that an inferior animal cannot be made a valuable one by pedigree alone. But the good individual whose registered family history shows a line of ancestry from which these excellent qualities have been inherited can be trusted to transmit these favorable traits to his offspring. While undoubtedly too much stress is often laid on pedigree alone, it will be a fortunate day when more farmers come to a realization of the importance of the pedigree. We shall then look for a marked improvement in the quality of the animals found on the farm.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 21, 1903. Texas Stock Journal:

The newspapers have given out reports that there was under consideration a proposition looking to union of interests of the undersigned two companies. By this plan we will be better able to serve the patrons of both companies, inasmuch as the service of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co. has enabled them to occupy the place of leader on the Fort Worth market since the opening of the packing houses, and the St. Louis house of the Cassidy-Southwestern gives us our own office and salesmen on that market.

We retain the name of the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co., but will continue the business under the name of the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Co., on account of the St. Louis office.

The affairs of this office are under the management of the officers of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., and with the combined efforts of the active working force we are able, not only to continue the best service, but to improve it and all shipments large or small, will receive the best attention. All consignments should be billed to the Cassidy-Southwestern Commission Co., Ft. Worth, or National Stock Yards, Ill., but anything billed to the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., at any of the markets will have the same attention as heretofore.

We take this occasion to thank the friends and customers of both companies for their support and to solicit a continuance of the same, assuring you that while we charge straight commission in all cases, we represent only the seller.

We are pleased to have you call on us freely at any time we can serve you on any of the markets. Yours very truly, FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. CASSIDY-SOUTHWESTERN COMMISSION COMPANY.

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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.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL



JOHN K. ROSSON

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE.

The Armour-Funkhouser sale, to be held at the new livestock pavilion at the Kansas City stockyards Nov. 17 and 18, will be one of the leading events in Hereford circles during the season of 1903-4. Something over 100 head will be offered at this sale, and the cattle to be sold are the best from the Armour and Funkhouser herds. Mr. Funkhouser contributes thirty-four head, eleven bulls and twenty-three cows. Mr. Armour's offering consists of seventy head of cows, nearly all of which are imported, and a great number of them choice calves at foot. Among the Armour offerings is the beautiful shrdluupushrdluupupupu imported three-year-old, Truthful, Lady Letty, and another three-year-old, Investigation. A four-year-old cow imported by the late Kirk B. Armour, will be included in the sale, and she is regarded by Mr. Armour as one of the choicest cows in his herd. Lucy, a three-year-old cow, one of the very best in the herd, will be included, as will also Violetta, a fine two-year-old heifer, Silva 4th, one of the choicest importations and a young cow of great promise, will be sold along with the rest of the seventy head of as fine cattle as ever went into the auction ring in this or any other country. These two herds are so well known to readers of the Journal that it seems superfluous for us to say anything about them. The simple announcement that Armour and Funkhouser will hold a combination sale is enough to arouse the interest of every buyer or breeder of cattle in the country. Their annual sale at Kansas City attracts an unusually large crowd of buyers, and much credit is due the late Kirk B. Armour and his successors, Chas. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, for the interest manifested in and the inducement made and the enviable standing of the Hereford breed of cattle to-day.

LOSSES FOR FEEDERS.

The cattlemen who have been pasturing their stock in the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations, are not trying to make big money this year, and many of them will be more than pleased if they "break even" on the season's business. This has been a bad year, all the way through, for the cattle business. The stock was bought high and the fall market has been off, so that many of the shippers did not get the first value out of their stuff. This is especially true of the Texas cattle. Two-year-old stock was bought at from \$18 to \$20; 3-year-old stock, \$23 to \$25; 4-year-old stock, \$28 to \$30. The cost of shipping these cattle to the reservation, feed during shipment, pasture charges and all other expenses of getting the animal on the market, amount to about \$7.50 per head. Into this general expense must be figured the loss of several head, and when the fat steer on the market brings only \$3.50, and some of them much less than that price, it is easily seen that the animal was not a money-maker.

The market for this year has been low, though there seems to be no good reason for this condition. The market, this year, was 100,000 head short of last year, while the prices ranged last year from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per 100 and this year the price has been from \$2.90 to \$3.25. The cattlemen cannot wait for the market to reach a high point, because already the cattle have commenced to shrink and every day's delay means less weight. Corn in this part of the country is very high, making it impossible for the owners to full feed their stock through the winter.

GRADE MALES IN DISFAVOR.

One of the interested spectators at the American Royal Show in Kansas City was Mr. F. G. Oxsheer of Fort Worth, who has extensive cattle and ranch interests in West Texas and Chihuahua, Mex. He believes that thoroughbred bulls are soon destined to supplant grades, and says the reason the Royal grows in importance and interest to the ranchman each year is that the time is rapidly drawing near when the cattle growers of Texas will have to discard the grade bull altogether and stick closely to the purebred. Until recently the idea prevailed that

one or two registered bulls and a lot of high grade males were as much as the most fastidious cowman need desire, but now that free grass is rapidly becoming a thing of the past cattle growing is being made so expensive that the ranch owner cannot afford to handle any but the purebreds. Mr. Oxsheer says he now has 150 purebred males in his pastures, and is discarding grades as rapidly as possible.

DEWEYS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

C. P. Dewey and his son, Chauncey Dewey, who figured so prominently in the troubles between farmers and ranchmen in Western Kansas recently, have been taken into custody by a deputy United States marshal in Riley county on a charge of fencing government land and intimidating settlers in Cheyenne county. The indictment was returned by the grand jury at Leavenworth, and included employes of the Deweys. Among the prominent witnesses for the government will be the Berry boys, whose relatives were murdered some months ago on a ranch near the Dewey home. The Deweys have given bonds to appear before the Federal court in Topeka at its next session.

TERRITORY VIGILANTS MEET.

The Oklahoma Anti-Horse Thief association held its annual convention, lasting three days, at Watonga last week, closing Friday night.

J. A. Kirkwood of Guthrie was elected president, Benjamin Young of Bristol, I. T., vice president; O. C. Listum of Edmond, secretary. J. M. Littleton of Meeker, treasurer. The report showed 10,000 members in the two Territories.

GOOD BEEF AT A GOOD PRICE.

The top price for a beef steer at Kansas City for several months was obtained last Saturday morning by L. M. Todd of Wellsville, Kan., for his grade Hereford prize winner, Dandy. This superb animal was twenty-two months old, and won first prize in this class at the Royal show. The price paid was \$7 per hundred.

SALE BEING ARRANGED.

The Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' association will meet at Guthrie Thursday to formulate plans for a joint Oklahoma live stock sale, to be held in Oklahoma City during the cattlemen's convention at that place next February.

IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

Sizing up the livestock situation in the Pecos Valley, a Drovers' Journal correspondent writes from Carlsbad: "The cattle men of the Pecos country have not been in a happy frame of mind for some weeks past. Continued dry weather, with prospects of heavy winter losses, and low prices, made even the bankers uneasy.

"Some rain has fallen and eased their minds somewhat. Men familiar with the condition of stock and the range say that cattle are in good condition, and that grass is abundant. Water, however, is not plentiful, but the winter rains and snow will very likely help out.

"But the prices is another story. When Northern buyers were here in August and September the cattle man would sell only at his own figure. The buyers slipped away, one by one, without buying. Many became anxious to sell, but no buyers could be induced to return.

"Some concluded to make trial shipments. J. H. James shipped four cars of fat cows to Kansas City. They netted \$8.80. Others have not fared much better. Texas parties have bought considerable stuff in the valley, but no one is willing to say just what was paid. A. C. Heard sold 800 yearlings at \$13, and this was considered an extra good price, but the stuff was better than the average.

"On the whole, the cattle men are planning to carry their cattle over. The expense is not great, and the cattle will increase in weight."

LOCO WEED POISONING.

According to a bulletin issued by J. W. Blankinship of Montana the loss from poisoning due to the stock eating loco weed is on the increase and will continue to increase unless action is taken to exterminate the plants. He estimates the annual loss in that state to be, at present, about \$100,000. The bulletin is in part as follows:

"The chief poison zones of the state are nearly all confined to the foothills of the mountain ranges of the continental divide and to the high bench

lands of the plains eastward. There has been little complaint from the extreme eastern or western parts of the state. These poison zones are characterized by the abundance of the larkspurs, lupines, death camas and wild parsnip, which are far less frequently or entirely absent further east or west. The loco zone is a well-defined section near the central part of the state, while the water hemlock is frequently along streams from the foothills westward, being rare or entirely absent in the eastern plains.

"The white loco weed is a small pea-like plant, six inches to a foot high, with conspicuous white or cream colored flowers from a thick woody persistent root. It is distributed over nearly the whole plains region of the United States from Alberta and Assinibola south into Mexico, and from Minnesota and Kansas westward to the Rockies. Extensive losses of stock, attributed to this species, are reported in New Mexico, Colorado and Montana and to a less extent in most of the other states in the region mentioned. In Montana the white loco is found throughout all the eastern plains, and is not infrequent to the 'mountain meadows' up to 8,000 feet altitude. It is very unevenly distributed and appears not to be found in sufficient abundance to be dangerous except in the district from Livingston to Billings and from the mountains on the south northward to the Musselshell and around the Little Belt and Highwood mountains.

"In some parts of the 'loco zone' the losses sometimes average as high as 50 per cent of the lambs produced and in several localities the sheepmen have been compelled to dispose of their sheep and stock up with cattle. The loco is found mainly along dry rocky ridges or gravel plains, but exhibits great capacity for growing in nearly every kind of soil. It is a relatively recent introduction into the state and is spreading from the infected centers. There is considerable evidence to show that the buffalo were the original agents of its introduction, either through having eaten the mature seeds and then scattered them or from their habit of wallowing."

As to exterminating the loco plant the bulletin states that experiments in digging it at certain seasons of the year have been most effective and this seems to be the only remedy.

TURNING DOWN COVER CROPS.

Having observed an article recently published relative to the proper time for turning down cover crops in which the writer advocates plowing them between April 15 and May 1, Bryan Tyson of Carthage, N. C., writes the Journal:

"I wish a word relative to the proper time for turning down a cover crop. The latest time set, May 1st, I consider too early. The cover crops are then in a green, succulent condition, and if turned down at this stage they are liable to sour the land. If the land be sowed, from 30 to 40 bushels of lime per acre will be necessary to correct it, and if not corrected an injury will surely follow. Proper tests have shown a great advantage of matured over green crops for improvement purposes. Therefore cover crops should mature before they are turned down. If they ripen and fall before they are turned down, so much the better. No sour-

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ness or other bad effects will then follow.

"When practical, cover crops should remain undisturbed, after they have been turned down, from one to two months before seeding thereon. Time will thus be given for the vegetable matter to at least partially decompose, which is an important feature; otherwise, the cover crop will not yield its strength to the crop grown thereon. Hence crops that can be planted toward mid summer, or later, such as sweet potatoes, fall (Irish) potatoes, turnips, wheat, etc., are more suitable to follow cover crops than cotton, corn or other spring planted crops."

A horse with oblique pasterns is less liable to concussion and lameness in the joints of the legs. The body must be well rounded but deep, not flat ribbed.

Brush will do at times, by way of variety, but a flock can not be expected to thrive and wax fat on it all the year around.