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FARM.

SECRETARY HESTER'S FIGURES.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible supply to be 1,938,127 bales against 1,766,667 last week, 1,649,729 last year, and 1,668,246 in 1900. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,466,121 bales, compared with 1,310,667 last week, 1,184,729 last year, and 1,246,246 in 1900, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil and India, 442,006 against 456,000 last week, 455,999 last year, and 32,900 in this week in 1900. The total crop moved into sight from September 1 to October 3, inclusive, follows: Port receipts 1,030,791 against 556,047 last year, 777,357 in 1900, and 584,267 in 1899; overland to mills in Canada, 31,435 against 33,309 last year, 41,481 in 1900, and 85,280 in 1899; interior stocks in excess of September 1, 181,016 against 124,580 last year, 167,641 in 1900, and 192,097 in 1899; Southern mill takings, net, 197,500 against 177,000 last year, 121,513 in 1900, and 145,177 in 1899; brought into sight during 23 days to date, 3,440,702 against 3,007,762 last year, 1,118,592 in 1900 and 1,316,731 in 1899; brought into sight for the week 423,490 against 327,097 in the seven days ended October 3, 1,901, 404,039 in 1900, and 350,000 in 1899; brought into sight in the first three days of October, 373,732 against 184,600 last year, and 229,265 in 1900.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.—The department of agriculture has completed its estimate on the requirements for the next fiscal year. Secretary Wilson is of the opinion that \$5,000,000 will about run the machinery of the bureau. The actual appropriations for the past year amounted to \$4,503,960. The growth of the agricultural department and its work and benefactions since its establishment a decade ago has been phenomenal. It would be hard to trace the benefits which have accrued to the live stock and farming community. There are so many branches of the institution that the casual reader does not appreciate the scope of its labors. All features of agriculture, stock growing, horticulture, floriculture and in fact every industry which pertains to the livelihood of the citizens of this country, aside from that of the merchant and manufacturer, finds a champion in the agricultural department. Thousands of employees of the department are continually at work experimenting and endeavoring to find better modes of raising produce and in every way endeavoring to improve and cheapen the product of the soil and the handwork of man.

THE BIG CORN CROP—America Can Feed the World.—Washington, Sept. 28.—Experts of the department of agriculture have been busy making calculations upon the addition to the wealth of the nation that is to be added by the harvesting of the crop of the present year. There is no longer any danger from frost. The work of gathering the early crop has been commenced in some sections, and the estimates on the year's production can now be made almost to the bushel. These estimates show that the record in the history of cereal productions is about to be broken. Figures are available now to show the crop for the present year will exceed 2,500,000,000 bushels, enough to supply the needs of the world for this year and next, even should there be a total crop failure in 1901. In 1900 the United States raised 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn; in 1901, 1,500,000,000 bushels. In 1898 the crop was near to the present bumper yield, making 2,288,000,000 bushels. Last year, because of the scarcity, corn sold at excessive prices. In Kansas the farmers obtained 90 cents a bushel for the crop. The average price was 80 cents. The whole crop sold for \$229,555,768. In 1899, when the crop was twice as large, the price obtained by the farmers was \$29,210,119. The value of the corn crops last year was \$10 an acre, while in 1896, the greatest corn year prior to this one, \$5 was the average price obtained by the farmers. In 1893 corn sold in some parts of the United States for 10 cents a bushel, the lowest price ever known.

The corn crops of the United States are worth from \$600,000,000 to \$900,000,000 every year. The exports average from \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually, or one-tenth of the yield. Only 25 per cent of the corn raised is exported from the states where it is grown. Some states never raise enough corn to supply the home needs. The middle West states are the principal corn producers. Illinois is the principal exporter.

Figures of the agricultural department on the corn crop and its result and wealth are bewilderingly large. One of the corn experts to-day made the following statement:

"While we raise more wheat than any other people in the world, we produce five times as much corn as wheat. We raise three bushels of corn for every bushel of wheat. Our corn crop is about four-fifths of the world's crop. Indeed, this cereal is practically our own, since many countries—Argentina, Mexico, Egypt and the Balkan states—must utilize their harvests to make up the infinitesimal total which is now produced within our national boundaries. Its value is our own discovery. The soil and climate conspire to make the Mississippi basin a rich field for its growth. Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois can each be depended upon to produce more than 200,000,000 bushels per annum in prosperous years, and other states in this belt are not far behind in the work of running up the country's great total.

If we have an immense crop of corn we shall be assured of a large export trade. By diligently advertising this grain we have at last succeeded in creating a market for it in Europe, when we have it to spare, at a fair price. In the government's fiscal year 1900 we exported 209,000,000 bushels of corn and in 1901 about 177,000,000. The trade then reached a value of more than \$50,000,000 annually. Last year we could send abroad only 26,000,000 bushels, of an estimated worth of \$16,000,000. The large crop means more cattle and hogs and cheaper beef, bacon and all kinds of meat products. It will lighten the carrying trade of the railroads and on ocean freight lines, and will in a variety of ways contribute to the industrial prosperity of the country.

STORING SWEET POTATOES.

The principal causes of loss from rotting are heat and moisture. Therefore, in order that they may be cured before cold weather sets in they should be dug soon after frost strikes the vines and proper facilities afforded for airing thus removing the surplus moisture.

Crates are very convenient for storing; they also afford excellent facilities for ventilation. A crate fourteen inches square and twenty-two inches long in the clear will hold a little over two struck-bushels. The sides and bottoms may be constructed of refuse slats from a sawmill, proper spaces intervening for airing purposes. Good stuff will be required for the heads.

A good potato house, constructed a suitable distance above the ground, is considered better for storing sweet potatoes than a cellar, the latter being too damp. The house should be provided with a double floor and double walls, a space of about eight inches intervening, which should be well covered with dry sawdust. A single floor overhead with sawdust placed thereon to the depth of about a foot will answer.

The distance between the floors may be eight feet in the clear; the other dimensions to suit the quality of potatoes to be stored.

The house should be provided with two doors, one in each end, 2-1/2 by 5 ft., both opening outward. Sliding doors should also be provided to work on the inside of the house, thus forming an air chamber between each pair

THE WHEAT ACREAGE WILL BE LARGE IN OKLAHOMA.

The last three weeks have witnessed an almost incessant rain in the vicinity of Guthrie, O. T., doing great damage to the cotton and delaying the planting of thousands of acres of wheat. The fall pastures, however, are more luxuriant than usual at this season, and the wheat planted is getting a rank growth. The wheat acreage will be larger than ever in Oklahoma.

The Journal Institute

THE PROPER USE OF LIME.—Probably more general misunderstanding prevails regarding the use of lime on soils than any other mineral element which we apply, writes S. W. Chambers in Indiana Farmer. A good many still seem to believe that lime is a manure, and that its application takes the place of nearly all other fertilizers. The best way to dispel this error is to state at the outset that lime is not a manure or fertilizer, and where so used a serious mistake is made. Lime put on poor soils is generally a waste of time and good material. It never yet improved poor soils unless the land was sour or overfed with manure which it could not well digest.

On rich soil, however, lime has an important function to perform, and it can be made to do it with great success. Lime is more like a disinfectant and corrector than anything else. One should apply it to the soil much as a man would take some anti-bilious medicine. When the soil is in danger of getting congested and heavy with too much plant food a dressing of lime might well be applied to help it. Consequently we find the use of lime in connection with the clover excellent. Clever crops add a great deal of material to the soil, and sometimes there is so much in the land that lime is essential to help its digestion. As a dressing on clover lime produces the best results, especially when the clover has had a heavy stand for two or more seasons. Land that is fed heavily every year with barnyard or green manure will be helped by a dressing of lime. Sometimes the soil is so rich, but congested with unassimilated food that a dressing of lime for one season without any fertilizer is the best thing for it. Because of successful work in this way some have apparently got the notion that lime is a good fertilizer. But it is not, and would not have worked so well on any other soil that was not rich in manure to begin with.

INTELLIGENCE IN FARMING.—Modern farming is no longer a vexed problem. The rapid progress of the agricultural era has set the wheels in active motion, and old issues and ancient shadows have gone glimmering into the shadows of the past. In their stead have come a host of advantages which science and ingenuity have made possible, or has indicated, so that the man who has a thought or two to spare can take advantage thereof and improve his position in the world of agriculture. In other words, intelligence has come to be a prime factor in farming, and it is a poor workman who disregards the tools of nature has placed within his hands, to wield in the interest of both himself and the world at large. Success has invariably followed intelligent effort as applied to agriculture, as it has in all other vocations or professions. The farmer has been taught that the propagation of the species as applied to raising of garden truck, and to the growing of any of the prime crops, is not a simple proceeding, a mere casting of seed into the furrow for the rain and sun to germinate and to bring to fruition. He has been taught to regard conditions which make it possible to grow one thing successfully where he has endeavored to create a dozen, or on the other hand, it has pointed the way to grow a dozen where the farmer has labored early and late to produce the one product. It has taught him soil values and enabled him to take advantage of natural conditions by making him understand the nature of these values. To-day the farmer does not farm on a haphazard principle. His is a hearty regard for the eternal fitness of things, and the theories he has absorbed mature into accomplished facts, adding to his bank account and to his material happiness as well. Nature is a broad school, but we are, as a rule, not always willing to abide by her teachings. Intelligence has, however, cleared out the weeds, and the farmer, who farms on a given and ungodly principle, is the man who smiles eternally.—Literary Bureau of Southern Pacific Railway.

HOW THICK TO SOW WHEAT.—This is a question that is not yet settled to the satisfaction of all. According to the Homestead, there is a great difference in the opinion of farmers concerning the amount of seed per acre that is required for the various farm crops, the variation being from one to four bushels per acre. Throughout the Central West the Turkey Red winter wheat is to a large extent the variety that is being grown, and a few words concerning its habits of growth may throw a little light on the amount of seed that should be used. In the first place it has been our observation that the Turkey Red variety is one of the most profuse seeders of any variety of grain that has yet come under our notice. In the western part of the corn belt there are many instances where one peck per acre has given splendid results, but on the richer soils of the Central West we believe that it is necessary to sow a larger quantity. A number of years' experience, combined with extensive observation, leads us to believe that five pecks per acre of the Turkey Red variety is sufficient, and if a seed bed is properly prepared we would rather sow a half peck less than this than a half peck more. When speaking about the use of this quantity it must be understood that a most thorough preparation of the seed bed is implied. There are many instances where such preparation has been given to the surface as would necessitate the use of two or three bushels of seed per acre in order to obtain satisfactory results. This may be due to the fact that the surface is so rough that "much of the seedling remains uncovered, so that the field is apt to present a spotted appearance during the entire period of

growth. It is true that a heavier seeding than that mentioned will invariably give good results, but as winter wheat is generally used for a nurse crop the thinner seeding is much more conducive to a good stand than where large quantities of seed are used. It is implied that the drill is used in seeding, but if one is not available it is generally advisable to use about a peck more seed per acre.

DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH.—Dairying, like other branches of animal industry, has been greatly neglected in the South. It was thought that the long hot summers and the absence of the cool springs common in the North were prohibitive to the industry. The advent of the separator, which does away with the keeping of the milk for the cream to rise, and the manufacture of ice all over the South, has brought the price of ice to a figure where the dairyman can afford to use it. With these changes in condition, dairying is proving a profitable industry in the South, where properly managed. This bulletin has been prepared to show the possibilities that exist in the South, and for suggesting practical details necessary for the best success. The great advantage which the South possesses for profitable dairying is the mild climate, which permits of pasturing for nine to twelve months in the year. The food that cows gather for themselves is the cheapest that can be provided. Pastures of Bermuda, Lespedeza and other plants are abundant all summer long. Clover and sorghum will carry the cows through any drouth, and by December the winter oats, vetches and crimson clover afford rich grazing till the grass starts again in the spring. The buildings, too, need be less expensive, by reason of the same mild climate, and the less food it takes to maintain the animal herd. Then, too, there is a home market in every Southern town, which has been heretofore poorly supplied, or supplied from the North. All over the Gulf States the average price of milk is from 30 to 40 cents per gallon, and butter is seldom lower than 30 cents per pound for a good article, and often higher. With the increase in dairy products over the demands of the home market we have in the near-by West Indies ready to take the surplus. Dairying, too, will tend to the more permanent improvement of the soil and the making of the farmer more independent of commercial fertilizers. The location is a very important matter in the starting of a dairy. Good water is essential. Flowing springs and streams are best, but when these are not there the situation should be where well water is abundant and easily gotten. Well drained land is also important, especially for the winter grazing. Good soil is, of course, needed, for barren land will not furnish the food needed. The buildings need not be elaborate, but should be convenient and well ventilated. Plans for cow barns are given. Concrete floors are recommended as the best. We think the concrete all right for the gutters behind the stalls, but do not want it anywhere else. A cement floor in a cow stable is the worst nuisance we ever had to contend with. A good wooden platform, with cemented gutters behind, is as good an arrangement as can be made. Full directions are given for the construction of the stalls and mangers, all of which are excellent. A cut is given of an excellent plan for a dairy building with cellar and sub-cellar ventilating from a well outside to an air shaft leading up to the top of the building. Great stress is properly laid upon the purity of the water supply, which is essential to the health of the cows. No open pools filled by surface drainage should ever be used, as they are sources of disease to cows and the users of the milk. A good wind mill and a tank large enough to hold several days' supply is a very good arrangement. Breeds of dairy cows are well treated of, and the characteristics of each well described. We agree with the statement that the dual purpose cow is a myth. A cow should be kept either for the value in the dairy or for beef, and the characters are so widely different that a cow cannot be profitable for the dairy and be good for beef, too. Excellent advice is given in regard to the breeding up of a dairy herd from always using a full-blooded bull. Permanent pastures; Bermuda grass is the best for the foundation, adding other grasses to suit the land. Red top, some of the paspalums and alsike clover will be good. Melilotus is good on strong lime soils. White clover does well where the soil is not too dry, and burr clover makes a good early growth when sown on a Bermuda sod. Bermuda is replaced by carpet grass near the gulf, and carpet grass is found associated with Bermuda as far north as Central North Carolina. On rich alluvial soils the Bermuda will often carry two cows per acre in summer. Col. F. L. Maxwell, of Mound, La., says that he has kept ten cows per acre in good condition from May to September; but such results are possible only on the richest soils. Various plants are discussed for temporary pastures, and the subjects of weeding and ensilage are well treated, and a silo is said to be indispensable.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 151.

The farm that is employed solely as a money maker, says an exchange, is often lacking in qualities that go to make a pleasant home. There are farms that furnish pleasant homes for their occupants that are not money makers. It is barely possible that a combination of home and business can be made so as to render the home also a profitable piece of property. If children are being reared on the farm it will be well to oblige some of the home advantages as well as a faculty for making money. Make the farm attractive to the children, and in so doing it will be pleasant for older ones.

In Girlhood

There is a great need of motherly watchfulness and care. A growing girl needs all her strength, and if she is nervous and melancholy, and loses appetite there is surely something wrong. This is especially true as the young girl approaches that important period of change when the womanly function is established. Timely care and proper treatment at this period may save much after suffering.

The best medicine for young girls who are nervous, melancholy, and irregular of appetite, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures nervousness, dizziness, and melancholy, promotes the appetite, and gives the body robust health. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

"My daughter was troubled with dizziness and constipation and was very nervous for years," writes Mrs. M. Carter, of 1545 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. "I tried several doctors but they gave her no relief. At length a friend of mine told me to try your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets' which I did. After taking one bottle each she began to improve and is still improving. People said she looked as though she were going into a decline. She is twelve years old. There are no doctors around her eyes now and she is healthy and robust, eats as usual, and is as healthy and growing faster every day."

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 SEATING CAPACITY 400. Established 1885. Sixteen Years of Continued Success. Exceeds all other Southern Colleges in its Absolute Thoroughness, in its Practical, Up-to-Date Courses, in its Matchless Penmanship and its Unrivalled Faculty and its Magnificent Building and Office Training Department. For Art Catalogue address: H. H. ARK, President, Alamo Insurance Building, San Antonio, Texas.

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 Medical Department of the Trinity University. Increased clinical facilities. Large faculty of salaried teachers. Third term begins October 1, 1922. Write for new catalogue.
 HUGH L. MCNEWE, M. D., Dean, Dallas, Tex.

McKinney Business College
 One of the best equipped schools in the South. Students entering almost every week in the year. No vacation. POSITIONS GUARANTEED. Scholarships un- limited. Railroad fair passes for the address of 12 persons who might be induced to take a course, we will write your name on 12 cards. See our new catalogue. Mention the Journal.
 N. R. STONE, President, McKinney, Texas.

IMPLEMENT TRUST.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Details in connection with the American Fork and Hoe company, which was incorporated in New Jersey last month to take over the leading concerns in the United States manufacturing hand implements for farmers, are to hand. It is announced that the new enterprise will control about 80 per cent of the country's output of such tools, and the companies acquired are as follows: Withington & Cooley Manufacturing company, Jackson, Mich.; Iowa Farming Tool company, Fort Madison, Iowa; Geneva Tool company, Geneva, Ohio; Brown, Hinman & Huntington Co., Columbus, Ohio; Batcher & Sons Co., Wallingford, Vt.; Ely Hoe and Tool company, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Utica Tool company, Utica, N. Y.; L. Bolles Hoe and Tool company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Sheibe & Klemm Co., Smith-Harper company and Myers, Irvin & Co., Philadelphia; Or-sego Fork Mill company, Grand Pa., and Ashtabula Tool company, Ashtabula, Ohio. The company has filed a mortgage for \$500,000. The capital of the new concern is \$4,800,000, of which one-half is preferred stock.

POLLED CATTLE.—Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas agricultural department, today issued a 100-page quarterly on "Polled Cattle." It covers the four breeds of hornless cattle, both beef and milk types. These are Aberdeen Angus, Galloway, Red Polled and Polled Durham. In the introductory, Secretary Coburn says:

"Aside from mention of the numerous and varied merits of the hornless cattle may permit their advocates are abundantly able to present telling arguments as to why their favorites should be given equal, if not greater consideration than others.

"In olden times, when cattle ran wild in forest and wilderness, constantly exposed to assault by savage beasts as untamed as themselves, the conditions made weapons for their defense a necessity. Nature wisely provided these in the form of horns, of such length, strength, sharpness, position and poise as to render for good reason the most formidable of their assailants impotent before the fierce charges and deadly thrusts of bayonet, saber, dagger and harpoon made possible. Every moment subject to attack and dangers innumerable, no other beasts were better equipped to repel with murderous measure enemies, even the most ferocious.

"In the onward march of civilization, however, cattle have become domesticated animals, kept strictly for men's use, in pastures, paddocks, sheds or stalls, where each foot of space occupied was a value; where peaceful, quiet and harmonious herding mean enhanced well being to the animals themselves and to their civilized owners. In the economy of cattle husbandry protection from wild beasts no longer requires consideration, and weapons of defense and attack should rightly be no more requisite for a well bred bovine than a six-shooter for a Sister of Mercy.

"He is indeed a clever expert who can appraise the legs in show room, feed and flesh on the large numbers of the weaker that by the few—sometimes one or two—stronger: in every herd in winter quarters are kept in such a state of terror, in motion, and separate much of the time from shelter, food and water. Who has not seen the vicious old sturper that kept a score of her betters moving, out of a shed, or away from a feed rack or watering place, accommodations which, apart from the horns of the daughter of the devil, were ample for the well being of all? Who can measure the diminished secretion of milk in every dairy herd where the cows with the biggest and sharpest horns make life a burden and death a restful consumption for their more timid and weaker sisters? Who can gauge the additional cost and area of shelter and the increased feed requisite to house and keep profitably and comfortably the cattle on the farms and in the herds where they gouge and gore and rip and ram each the one next weaker, as compared with the cost of caring for the same number un- armed, dwelling contentedly in compact quarters such as their size, number and comfort, rather than strength and viciousness demand?

"If such conditions as those outlined present a problem to the stockman, surely he may find it simplified if not wholly solved through the rearing of cattle harmless because polled."

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, Alleendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSES.
O. C. LANE, SANTA ANNA, TEXAS.
 Breeder of registered French Coach horses and Polled Durham cattle.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS.
 I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin to those of the Angus type, and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED CATTLE
 J. H. LANNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

L. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER, GREENE COUNTY, MO.
 Red Polled raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far from the quarantine line that shipping to Texas.

W. C. ALDRIDGE, PITTSBURG, TEX.
 Good Texas raised red polled cattle for sale.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW
 Trade Telegrams to Bradstreet this week, while pointing to some "letting up" in the heretofore big job demand at all centers, partly the result, by the way, of religious observances, all testify that the winter trade already booked has been exceptionally good, in most cases as good as preceding years, and crop yields, except in some sections, guaranteeing a full volume of business in the remaining months of this year and the early part of 1923. Personal buying at leading Western jobbing centers is not so active as some time ago, but increased sales by travelers result in a very heavy business for this time. Chicago reports record the best in years, clothing manufacturers crowded with orders, wet weather helping the shoe trade and increased activity in hardware.

More activity is noted in money, and while no real stringency exists, higher rates appear certain, as the volume of distributive trade and the moving crops eat up surplus supplies. A feature noted in St. Louis, as in other markets, is the entire absence of fruit and produce in excess of the supply. Similarly good reports of trade distribution come from Detroit, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. The latter notes a splendid trade in hats and dry goods, and Cincinnati reports business excellent, but the Kentucky tobacco crop will be small and the quality poor. Cleveland mentions special activity in all kinds of wearing apparel, and the demand for iron and steel in excess of supply. Strikes and the high cost of material retard building at Kansas City.

In the Northwest merchandise sales generally exceed those of last year and collections are good. Fall festivities attract buyers at Omaha. Flour output and sales are larger at Minneapolis, jobbing departments and retail trade are larger than a year ago at Duluth, and the farming sections report satisfactory progress in threshing. A large fall trade is indicated at the Pacific coast, where collections are better. Portland shows a gain on last year's business; manufacturing is active at Tacoma, and building activity exceedingly good and exceeds any previous record at Seattle.

Except for a few scattered pessimistic reports from the South, advices from that section are generally of a fair to good trade, with good collections. New Orleans is an exception, owing to strikes, either already declared or threatened, and retail trade is declared paralyzed thereby. Some of the responsibility for the rush of cotton to market is said to be the scarcity of money which is noted at Memphis, but premature ripening is still claimed to be the main cause. Rains in Texas have delayed maturing cotton, but much depends on the October weather, as to the ultimate out-turn. While the cotton crop is short in many sections, that of corn is generally larger than a year ago. A fair sized orange crop is indicated in Florida and large shipments have already been made.

RATIONS FOR FATTENING STEERS.
 The following combinations of feeds will be used in the steer feeding experiments at the Oklahoma Experiment Station the coming winter. The amounts in each ration are computed per day for a steer weighing 1000 pounds.

Ration 1—Cotton seed, 12 pounds; cotton seed meal, 3 pounds; wheat straw, 10 pounds; prairie hay 4 pounds. Cost, 15¢ cents.
 Ration 2—Wheat chop, 1 1/2 pounds; cotton seed meal, 3 1/2 pounds; wheat straw, 10 pounds; prairie hay, 4 pounds. Cost, 20 3/5 cents.
 Ration 3—Cotton seed, 12 pounds;

CATTLE SALES

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
 Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1922, Maple Glen—Herefords. T. H. Pugh, proprietor.

M. Zellner of Colorado purchased 100 steer yearlings at Roscoe at \$15.
 W. D. Long of Floyd county has sold his crop of steer yearlings at \$16.75.

M. V. Brownfield of Colorado, Tex., purchased 1500 steer yearlings in Nolan county at \$14.50.
 T. M. Hoben, Nocona, sold to R. B. Smith of Honey Grove, Tex., 170 feeders at private terms.

W. D. Kersey, Durant, I. T., bought from T. M. Hoben, Nocona, Tex., two Hereford bull calves at \$60 per head.
 W. A. Glascock of Sonora bought recently 840 head of two, three and four-year-old steers from Reuben Gentry.

Judge R. E. Beckham and Col. D. W. Goodwin of Fort Worth are at Colorado closing up a \$16,000 ranch deal with R. D. Hunter, Jr.
 Pat Scoggin has returned from Wyoming where he is grazing 2000 Texas steers. He says the country is in fine shape, but the small men are rapidly taking it.

J. C. Knorrp of Kansas City was in Clarendon the first of the week, having just delivered to Knorrp & Barbee and Tob Bagbee 1800 head of "Bar V" yearlings at \$16.50.
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 A shipment of fine Hereford range calves was made from Clarendon to T. F. Sotham of Chillicothe, Mo. They were bought by O. H. Nelson from different parties and brought \$18 around.

Andres Canales shipped 480 head and A. C. Doughty two head, making a train between them to El Campo, Tex. These were all steers, and Messrs. Doughty and Canales intend to feed their female cattle at home.
 Nocona, Tex., Oct. 6.

I have been selling Hereford bull calves for ten years and the thirty head I offered this year is the best I have ever raised.
 Cattle are doing well and grass good since the late rains. TOM HOBEN.

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 Breidette & Leach, Atchamk, I. T., 12 Henrietta, Tex., 244 head, 685 pounds, at \$2.40; W. L. Crawford, Tulsa, I. T., 62 head, 624 pounds, at \$2; Stout Bros., Tulsa, I. T., 41 head, 637 pounds, at \$3.50; R. Y. Cox & Co., Summit, I. T., 50 head, 940 pounds, at \$3.50; O. B. Garrison, Ryake I. T., 62 head, 655 pounds, at \$2.20; H. M. King, Oklahoma, I. T., 20 head, 215 pounds, at \$3.50; Mallory Co. Co., Eufaula, I. T., 130 head, 761 pounds, at \$2.50; I. P. Allen, Spiro, I. T., 145 head, 887 pounds, at \$3.20; B. R. McConnell, Rush Springs, I. T., 119 head, 670 pounds, at \$2.35; A. P. Rachal, Oklahoma, I. T., 84 head, 137 pounds, at \$5.25; A. A. Springer, Addington, I. T., 23 head, 820 pounds, at \$2.56; Brown & Wilson, Comanche, I. T., 23 head, 899 pounds, at \$3; Young & Bell, Comanche, I. T., 30 head, 653 pounds, at \$2.50; T. S. Hendrix, Minnehah, I. T., 31 head, 792 pounds, at \$2.85; C. W. Himes, Mangrove, O. T., 38 head, 625 pounds, at \$2.50; J. B. Jones, Addington, I. T., 197 head, 996 pounds, at \$3.50; Myers & Atkins, Quanah, Tex., 18 head, 916 pounds, at \$2.25; J. W. Marshall, Waggoner, I. T., 32 head, 723 pounds, at \$5.41; Moffatt & Burr, Lawton, O. T., 69 head, 250 pounds, at \$3.35; Russell & Bevins, Elgin, Kan., 300 head, 940 pounds, at \$3.75; Ellis & Co., Elgin, Kan., 182 head, 914 pounds; N. H. Corder, Elgin, Kan., 37 head, 181 pounds, at \$5; Frank Vore, Cheetoch, I. T., 76 head, 886 pounds, at \$3.50; Fleming, Davidson & Brownson, Cheetoch, I. T., 24 head, 884 pounds, at \$3.25; D. C. Brand, Jacksboro, Tex., 21 head, 664 pounds, at \$1.85; A. A. Spring, Addington, I. T., 35 head, 738 pounds, at \$2.40; Harrison Bros., Pauls Valley, I. T., 30 head, 760 pounds, at \$2.55; W. L. Sullivan, Wann, I. T., 28 cows, 832 pounds, at \$3.00; Price & Keith, Wann, I. T., 21 head, 755 pounds, at \$2.35; J. A. Felty, Munster, Tex., 15 head, 778 pounds, at \$2.35; E. F. Kinley, Jacksboro, Tex., 24 head, 745 pounds, at \$2.25; M. D. Low, Jacksboro, Tex., 40 head, 774 pounds, at \$2.30; Newt, Atkinson, Jacksboro, Tex., 18 head, 969 pounds, at \$2.35; D. R. Wood, Brownwood, Tex., 376 head, 746 pounds, at \$2.60; First National bank, Davis, I. T., 18 head, 745 pounds, at \$2.20; B. F. Simpson, Mangrove, O. T., 318 head, 735 pounds, at \$2.60; M. L. Mertz, Elgin, Kan., 376 head, 940 pounds, at \$2.60; Clabe Bennett, Addington, I. T., 27 head, 1091 pounds, at \$2.70; F. B. Jones, Addington, I. T., 94 head, 935 pounds, at \$3.50; E. C. True, Addington, I. T., 56 head, 745 pounds, at \$2.30; Ragdale & Richardson, Mangrove, O. T., 39 head, 829 pounds, at \$2.50; M. P. Middleton, Zephyr, Tex., 32 head, 839 pounds, at \$2.50; T. H. Lindsay, Zephyr, Tex., 26 head, 607 pounds, at \$2.25; M. Half, Elgin, Kan., 27 head, 764 pounds, at \$3; J. H. Barrup, Caney, Kan., 288 head, 440 pounds, at \$2.15; W. C. Huffman & Son, Tulsa, I. T., 20 head, 1182

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pounds, at \$4. S. E. Sneed, manager Rush Springs, I. T., 218 head, 702 pounds, at \$2.15; F. H. Hanna, Wayne, Tex., 33 head, 709 pounds, at \$2.55; C. K. Kimble, Henrietta, Tex., 90 head, 161 pounds, at \$6; J. C. Hogan, Pryor Creek, I. T., 22 head, 1043 pounds, at \$4; A. M. Sawyer, Elgin, Kan., 60 head, 146 pounds, at \$6.25; Sol Myer, Davidson, Kan., 341 head, 70 pounds, at \$2.45; J. B. Middlebrook, Elgin, Kans., 149 head, 669 pounds, at \$1.95; J. D. Tannehill, McAllister, I. T., 28 head, 859 pounds, at \$3.25; Jno. Franklin, Vinita, I. T., 24 head, 916 pounds, at \$2.65; F. Millard, Davidson, Kans., 10 head, 167 pounds, at \$5.25; S. Boat, Henrietta, Tex., 23 head, 711 pounds, at \$2.00; Avansini & LoFry, I. T., 24 head, 841 pounds, at \$2.00; H. S. Shiner, Davidson, Kans., 81 head, 710 pounds, at \$2.05; W. S. Walker, Shamrock, Tex., 50 head, 750 pounds, at \$2.40; Russell & Bevins, Elgin, Kans., 286 head, 950 pounds, at \$3.65; T. H. Shaw, Elgin, Kans., 82 head, 138 pounds, at \$6.00; Nat Hughes, Edmond, O. T., 9 head, 1164 pounds, at \$4.35; A. J. Robbins, Sweetwater, Tex., 66 head, 238 pounds, at \$3.50; J. M. Coulter, Llano, Tex., 23 head, 809 pounds, at \$2.80; E. M. Irwin, Addington, I. T., 59 head, 974 pounds, at \$3.35; Wood & Henderson, Chico, Tex., 23 head, 629 pounds, at \$1.80; A. A. Bates, White Eagle, O. T., 101 head, 792 pounds, at \$2.85; H. E. Burleson, Quanah, Tex., 24 head, 680 pounds, at \$1.85; J. B. Middlebrook, Elgin, Kans., 53 head, 718 pounds, at \$3.25; Birge & J. G. Mansfield, Erick, O. T., 51 head, 718 pounds, at \$2.25; Birge & Ship, Erick, O. T., 35 head, 678 pounds, at \$1.60; Birge & Wetherby, Erick, O. T., 21 head, 624 pounds, at \$1.85; Price & Keith, Addington, I. T., 155 head, 698 pounds, at \$2.25; Buy Bliffe, Addington, I. T., 17 head, 559 pounds, at \$3.15; Rehm & Farris, Addington, I. T., 40 head, 760 pounds, at \$2.10; H. R. Spaulding, Sapulpa, I. T., 31 head, 642 pounds, at \$1.70; Spaulding & Hayes, Sapulpa, I. T., 80 head, 635 pounds, at \$1.70.

SOME SALES OF QUARANTINE CATTLE AT ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
 Hume & Day, Davidson, Kans., 106 calves, \$3.25 each; Lucas & King, Waggoner, I. T., 207 cows, 807 pounds average, \$2.60; W. Skinner, Lenapah, I. T., 144 steers, 1065 pounds average, \$3.75; A. P. Rachal, Oklahoma, I. T., 26 calves, \$6.00 each; A. P. Rachal & Co., Oklahoma, I. T., 31 calves, \$6.00 each; Hays & Grisson, Edna, Tex., 34 calves, \$1.75 each; Wm. Morrison, Vinita, I. T., 47 steers, 926 pounds average, \$3.40; Baldrige & Johnson, Catoosa, I. T., 25 cows, 739 pounds average, \$2.70; Adams & Haver, Elgin, Kans., 29 steers, 1012 pounds average, \$4.00; Naylor & Jones, Lilliaetta, I. T., 269 cows, 753 pounds average, \$2.55; J. W. Williams, Big Springs, Tex., 77 calves, \$10.75 each; M. J. Riggs & Co., Odessa, Tex., 58 calves, \$10.00 each; O. Tallen, Tallinn, I. T., 5 steers, \$10 pounds average, \$3.25; 27 steers, \$10 pounds average, \$2.55; S. D. Wood, Lilliaetta, I. T., 173 cows, \$11 pounds average, \$2.55; E. G. C. Weatherford, Tex., 67 mixed, 559 pounds average, \$1.75; C. W. Morgan, Wichita Falls, Tex., 27 cows, 802 pounds average, \$2.50; A. J. Evans, Wichita Falls, Tex., 23 cows, 732 pounds average, \$2.50; W. Hogue, Eastland, Tex., 86 cows and heifers, 588 pounds average, \$2.00; W. T. Greenwood, Tulsa, I. T., 170 steers, 800 pounds average, \$2.90; T. B. Jones, Oklahoma, I. T., 156 steers, 871 pounds average, \$3.30; W. P. Duvey, Henrietta, Tex., 28 cows, 747 pounds average, \$2.60; Turner & Todd, Muscogee, I. T., 46 steers, 1076 pounds average, \$4.00; J. D. Ward, Summit, I. T., 23 cows and heifers, 738 pounds average, \$2.75; 64 cows and heifers, 748 pounds average, \$2.40; Adon & Holt, Abilene, Tex., 53 calves, \$10.25 each; 15 calves, \$7.50 each; Kennedy & P. Bartlesville, I. T., 133 cows, 661 pounds average, \$2.25; J. D. McCutcheon, Strawn, Tex., 23 bulls, 1056 pounds average, \$2.60; 3 bulls, 960 pounds average, \$2.25; T. A. Stewart, Bartlesville, I. T., 83 cows, 734 pounds average, \$2.35; 1 bull, 1340 pounds average, \$2.50; Spaulding & H., Sapulpa, I. T., 94 calves, 143 pounds average, \$2.90; G. W. Whitehead, Son, Tulsa, I. T., 92 steers, 965 pounds average, \$2.50; W. Wharton Bros., Baird, Tex., 26 cows, 925 pounds average, \$2.10; R. D

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

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

DALLAS, TEXAS, Office: Gaston Bldg.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Office: Harrold Bldg.
KANSAS CITY, TEXAS, Office: New Edge Building
Subscription, **\$1.00 PER YEAR.**
Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., as second class matter.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.
Receipts—It is our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription. The receipt of the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal, the change of the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within a reasonable period of time on a postal note we will give it our attention.

In this issue of the Journal will be found a report from the department of agriculture on the big corn crop of this year. The report is interesting in many particulars, and especially is it so in the comparison instituted as to the value of crop selling at a low and high price. The statistics show that for the year 1901 the crop of corn brought \$229,555,768. In 1899, when the crop was twice as large, the price obtained by the farmers was \$229,216,110, fully one-third less money. The value of the corn crop in 1901 was about \$10 per acre, while in 1899, the greatest corn year prior to this one, \$6 was the average price obtained by the farmers. In 1899 the United States at 10 cents per bushel. This immense fluctuation in values should not occur and would not even in the presence of a drought but for other influences other than the law of supply and demand. Corn at this time is being offered in Missouri and Kansas as low as 13 cents, due more to the selfish influences of the buyer and speculator, together with the custom of long continued low prices, than the situation demands. The farmers are antsy at the information given out regarding the crop and their minds go back to the 10-cent crop of other years, and they accept the first offer made them, expecting lower prices. The corn is not yet matured and will not be for some time because of the heavy rainfall. There never was such a demand for it at home, to say nothing of the foreign demand. The farmers are too easily excited. Those who have corn to sell are entitled to a good price under all the conditions, and will let it if they only ask it. Read of the calves, sheep and hogs that are being visited from all points to the corn belt for the reason that they are short of feed and it is too high.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING AND GARDENING.
About 10,000,000 of the population of the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits. This number represents over one-half of the entire population, and is several times as great as the number of people engaged in any other occupation. Any person can estimate what this body of people can accomplish in shaping the affairs of the country if they would co-operate for their common interests and to accomplish definite results.
According to the latest census bulletin the farmers as a class are the richest. They represent more wealth in land, buildings, implements and live stock than any other class or industry. The value is over twenty billions (\$20,000,000,000) of dollars. In comparison with this we have the total manufacturing capital in the country, from the steel tract to the smallest factory, at a little less than ten billions (\$10,000,000,000), and the total value of the railroads, counting bonds and stock capitalization, is a little less than twelve billions (\$12,000,000,000). The farmers, therefore, are worth nearly as much as the manufacturers and railroads combined.
Bradstreet's has, however, figured that the manufactured products over-value the farm products in the ratio of 18,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000, or as 13 to 5. To illustrate more clearly: The manufacturers, with an investment of ten billions, produce thirteen billions of products, but the farmers, with an investment of twenty billions, produce only five billions of products. To illustrate still farther: the invested dollar of the manufacturer returns him \$1.30 of products, but the dollar of the farmer returns him only 25 cents.
Here is certainly food for thought. Where a dollar invested in one manufacturing enterprise earns \$1.30, and only 25 cents in another (farming is manufacturing), something is radically wrong with the system under which one or both are done. True the profits are the fair test of any business, and this is a feature that was not made out in the census; yet it is plain that farming is not on an equality for gross returns nor profits with manufacturing, simply because there are no definite values—no sustaining—elements to prices of farm products—and it is not uncommon to receive less money for a very large crop than for a very small one.
The New York Financier says: "The farmers, so far as actual wealth are concerned, are the capitalists of the country." Take this fact together with our teachings that the farmer actually has it in his power to make or ruin any enterprise of the country by marketing or withholding his products,

We begin to realize the position the farmers occupy, or can occupy, in the affairs of the nation.
The development of our country has been great along all lines, but no other important line has kept pace with that of agriculture. Notwithstanding that agriculture excelled all others in rapid development, it is a fact that very few large fortunes have been acquired by its adherents, while the manufacturers and railroad men are wealthy, as a rule, and many of them have immense wealth. Here is another unfavorable comparison against the agriculturist and clearly indicates that the benefits are not equally distributed.
If our farms were manipulated the same way as are manufacturing plants and railroads, they could be doubled, tripled or quadrupled in value in a very short time. We have taught our readers that farm products are very much desired—in fact, are indispensable to human and animal comfort and existence. The value of all property is based on its earning capacity. Through co-operation by manufacturers, railroads, etc., they are able to put such prices on what they have to sell as to yield large profits, when the values of their plants are enhanced. This is commonly called "watering." There is a limit to the amount of "water" a railroad or manufacturing plant will stand. This limit comes when the high price of their output will induce others to build railroads or factories and become competitors. There is practically no limit to the number of railroads or factories that may be built. In this respect the farmer has a great advantage over all other lines of business. No more land can be created. It is a known, definite amount. It cannot be spread out farther nor contracted. Therefore, if the owners of the land would decide to co-operate, they could put such prices on their products as they pleased. Suppose they would say \$5.00 a bushel for wheat, \$2.00 a bushel for corn, \$1.00 a bushel for potatoes, 10 cents each for apples, 75 cents for a pound of butter, \$2.00 for a chicken, etc., etc. What would consumers do about it? Inventive genius has not yet contrived a way to satisfy the stomach nor to clothe the body without the farmer's products. No more land can be created, hence the owners of the land hold the key to the situation. Such prices for farm products would increase the value of farms ten hundred per cent, and no power on earth could prevent the farmer from doing this very thing. Of course legislation might control such things, but why limit the farmer when people in other lines of business have been practicing such methods for many years.
We give the above only as an illustration of what the owners of the land might do if they would through co-operation. It is not a fancy picture. If the attempt was earnestly made only a few months would pass before its actual realization. The farmers, however, can be trusted to be reasonable in their demands when co-operating, and this is the sole aim and object of the proposed American Society of Equity.
Keep the farmer prosperous and the country has nothing to fear in the way of panics and hard times.

HOW TO SAVE KAFFIR CORN.
The crop may be handled in two ways, says the Homestead. If it has been seeded in rows the ordinary corn binder may be used, in which case the fodder could be shocked after the manner of an ordinary corn crop. In this condition it could be left in the field until thoroughly dried out, and as no power on earth could prevent the atmosphere there will be a little danger of impairing its vitality. After it has become thoroughly dry the fodder may be threshed, or what is more frequently done, the heads of the sheaves may be held to the cylinder and not allowed to be threshed out, nor allowed the fodder to pass through. The plan is sometimes adopted of cutting the heads from the sheaves with a large broad-ax and afterwards running this through the threshing machine.
A different plan would have to be adopted in case the crop was seeded broadcast. In this instance it might be necessary to cut with the mower, unless it should be considered practical to cut by hand. After mowing, the fodder should be thoroughly dried out before shocking. This may require from ten days to two weeks, the exact time depending on the condition of the atmosphere. The drying process may be hastened by tedding it every three or four days. When the fodder has become thoroughly dry, and the seed hard, it may be drawn directly to the threshing machine. Some may think it advisable to shock up for a time before threshing, and while it is possible that this may be done with impunity, we very much doubt the wisdom of the practice, for the reason that the seed is liable to heat.
It matters not what plan is adopted in the handling of Kaffir corn, there is one principle that must not be violated, and that is, the seed must not be covered up with green fodder, otherwise heating would be induced and its vitality impaired. That Kaffir corn and sorghum seed are so frequently low in vitality is directly traceable to this very cause.

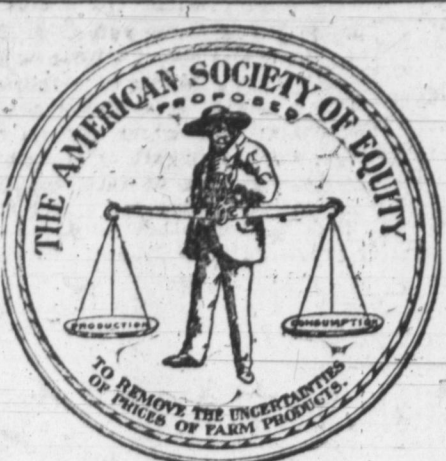
Mr. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, having been recently interviewed by an Associated Press representative in Chicago, said: "I deny absolutely the oft repeated stories that such a thing as a reef trust is in existence, and I have no knowledge of a merger of the packing house interests as being in contemplation." He further said there is no element of truth in the report that J. P. Morgan whipped the packers into line by a threat that he would upset the merger plants if they refused to let any other person than him finance the trust, and that he was to receive a fee of \$10,000,000 for engineering the gigantic deal.

INDIAN TERRITORY.
Dear Sir—I am pleased to know that there is an effort being made to organize the farmers to protect them in selling their products. I will do all I can to aid in the work.
W. M. AKIN.
Sept. 25, 1902.
To Selden R. Williams: Your favor in regard to the American Society of Equity received and contents carefully read. I will say that it will be a pleasure for me to do all I can to help the farmers of our country. It seems to me that such an organization would be of great benefit to the farmers.
R. S. PARSONS.

IT WILL NOT WORK.
Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Tex., says: There is no industry in this country that will not combine to oppress the people, and it is well that it is so, for on that industry every man, woman and child depends for bread. There can be no farmer's trust. There are now about 6,000,000 farms in the United States and more than 360,000 in Texas. The total value of farm property in the United States by the census of 1900, was \$20,512,001,838, or about \$256 per capita of the total population. What other industry can show an equal amount of wealth, or wealth so widely distributed? These farms produce annually about \$5,000,000,000 worth of products which go to feed and clothe the people of the world. This is about \$63 worth for every man, woman and child in the entire country. By no possibility can 6,000,000 farmers be combined. It is a difficult matter to induce 600, or even sixty of them to combine, even for strictly legitimate purposes. If all these farms were owned by a few dozen men, or if all the farm property was concentrated into a few trusts and all acquisitive combinations are organized primarily for the purpose of exploiting the producers, and consumers, of which farmers are by far the most numerous class. It would not do, even if it were possible, for farmers to go into a trust, for then there would be no reason for the farmers' values, but all would be in the hands of a few trusts. The farmers, while under the present system many crops are marketed at cost, or the price that can be obtained, does not justify the expense of gathering and marketing. Part of a large crop marketed at a profitable price is far better than a large volume of produce on the market and make it unprofitable for everybody. Through local co-operation all these things can be controlled.
J. A. EVERITT.

ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION.
Organization and co-operation are the order of the day. Can farmers organize and co-operate? Can a vast army be organized and co-operate? In the case of the army the question is answered. Illustrations are numerous from the beginning of history. All that is necessary is to divide the army into small groups with an officer over each, and a head over all. In the case of the farmers we would do practically the same thing. The organization would comprise a national head, state heads and local branches as numerous as necessary to include every person engaged in agricultural pursuits. The inducements to the members to hold together and co-operate will be the very strongest that can be devised, viz: financial benefits. Not only will the members secure better prices for standard crops and see their land rise in value, but through local co-operation they will be able to regulate their planting and marketing of garden and fruit crops to secure profitable prices, while under the present system many crops are marketed at cost, or the price that can be obtained, does not justify the expense of gathering and marketing. Part of a large crop marketed at a profitable price is far better than a large volume of produce on the market and make it unprofitable for everybody. Through local co-operation all these things can be controlled.
J. A. EVERITT.

THE COMBINING OF FARMERS.
Last week this week the views of Mr. H. H. Carr, of the Chicago board of trade, have been given regarding the business combination of farmers—not for aggressiveness of the



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
TO PROMOTE THE PROGRESS OF THE FARM PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Indian Territory.
Dear Sir—I am pleased to know that there is an effort being made to organize the farmers to protect them in selling their products. I will do all I can to aid in the work.
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R. S. PARSONS.

COAL FOR SWINE.
A writer in Practical Farmer suggests that coal (particularly charcoal), is generally known to be a valuable stomach and bowel corrector for swine, goes without saying. Just how and why it is beneficial, no scientist of note has yet attempted to explain. The fact alone is known that it aids in keeping the digestive apparatus in normal condition, thus making the most of the food they consume. Since the burning of charcoal has almost entirely ceased in the country, many knowing the value of that material for coal in its place, carefully at first to test it to learn if swine would eat it and if it would do them as much good as charcoal and be as harmless. This was soon settled favorably, as the mineral coal was found to be equal to the charcoal for this purpose. Now very few swine men make it a point to feed their animals bituminous coal during the fattening period when coal seems most needed by hogs, owing to their being unusually crowded with concentrated feed, which, probably, causes a fermentation in the stomach and which the coal allays. That fattening hogs will eat bituminous coal ravenously, is well known. I have seen swine gather about the mouth of a soft coal mine in Pennsylvania, snap up bits of coal and crack and swallow them as they did chestnuts that fell from the nearby trees when a hard wind was blowing. Soft coal contains a large proportion of sulphur and it is thought by some that hogs eat it because of the sulphur it contains, it being a vermifuge and subdues any stomach and bowel worms that may be present; but this cannot be as there is very little sulphur in charcoal and swine consume that just as readily, and it seems to benefit them just as much. Coal "slack" or fine screenings is the form in which coal is fed. This saves a large amount of biting and chewing. But I have seen swine attack lumps as large as a man's foot or head. Those who cannot conveniently get soft coal or are afraid to feed it, can easily prepare charcoal. Go to a piece of timber and erect and burn a small, old-fashioned coal pit. Any old farmer who has reared in a wood country when it was being settled, could instruct how to build and how to burn a coal pit. Probably the easiest and best way to get a supply of coal for swine is to make it of corn cobs. It is done about in the following manner: Save the cobs and store them in a dry place to be burned when time permits. Make a pit in the ground four or five feet deep, with a narrow bottom and three to six feet across the top. Get some sheet iron, old or new, to cover the top. Have a large enough to project six inches over the edge. Start a brisk fire in the bottom with shavings and add by degrees a bushel or two of cobs and let them get well aglow, and then add cobs gradually until the pit is full. See that all the cobs are in full blaze, place an iron bar across the center so the cover will not sag and then put the cover in place and seal the edges with earth, air tight, and leave it until next morning, or later, when the charcoal can be taken out. Should any live coals re-

main, the fire in them can be quenched with water. The way to feed the coal is to arrange some large box and at the bottom of one of its sides leave an opening just wide enough for the pieces of coal to drop down into a three-cornered trough. Place the box where the hogs can have access to it at will. They will eat what they want from time to time and waste none. Each hog will eat the coal of about two bushels of cobs during the fattening season. They would not eat it if they got no benefit from it, and what benefits them benefits the owner.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES.
Young trees that are bought from the nursery should be planted in the fall. Over ninety-five per cent of the nursery trees are dug in the fall and exposed to the sun and wind all winter without sufficient moisture to keep the trees in perfect condition. These trees should be delivered in the fall and set out in the orchard before January. The sooner the trees are set in the orchard after being dug the better. The trees should be well planted and the moist soil pressed firmly about the roots. The top of the trees gives off moisture in the winter through the bark, and the roots must be well packed in moist soil to supply this moisture; a condition which seldom exists when the trees are in temporary quarters. If the trees are set in the fall, the soil settles around the roots in the winter and will be full of moisture and the trees are ready to start into full and rapid growth in the spring. November and December are usually the best months for transplanting trees and shrubs.
Trees set in the spring will usually grow and do well but the results are not so uniformly satisfactory. The trees are seldom in as good condition for spring setting as for fall—Oklahoma Experiment Station.

ENJOYING COUNTRY LUXURIES.
A good many country women, not properly alive to their opportunities, feel that they are entitled to a great amount of sympathy because they are denied city luxuries; yet many of them do not make the most of the country luxuries they have or might have. On some farms no effort is made to have an early and long season of the summer vegetables so easy to grow in the country and so impossible to secure in perfection in the city, and the bill of fare, though served with abundant measure, is monotonously limited. Many farm cooks have no ambition to enlarge their repertoire and scarcely vary their methods of cooking the foods they prepare from one year to another. It is surprising how much a woman of resource and skill can accomplish with simple materials. Some of the poorest cooks the writer has ever seen were on farms, where, with fresh milk, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruit, one would expect to dine like a prince. It was hard to discover the reason unless it was that the culinary ambition lacked incentive, because the sturdy appetites of the consumers made food of any sort acceptable. Then, too, these rural housewives had fewer opportunities than their town cousins to match their skill. If the country girls would unite in a determination to excel as cooks, what city girl could compete with them in the matrimonial market, other things being equal?
With all the other directions which are given for the prevention of disease among poultry, none is of more importance than that of having clean, well-ventilated houses.

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.
REAL ESTATE.
CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.
The San Antonio & Arkansas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address: D. W. BOAZ, 806 Main Street, Fort Worth.
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.
RANCHES.
FOR FINE BARGAINS IN RANGES and ranches in the best stock raising part of the Panhandle, write to W. H. WILSON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.
TO HOMESEEKERS—100 desirable farms and ranches for sale at a bargain in Lampasas and adjoining counties. JOHN McLELLAN, Lometa, Tex.
FOR LEASE—1 to 5 years, 10,000 acres fine Mesquite grass, abundant water, Colorado river front, no windmills, natural protection, has not been used this year. Coleman county. Full information and would subdivide; plenty of farm land; part of Day ranch. MRS. J. C. LISA, 209 North St., Dallas, Tex.
FOR SALE—A leased ranch of seventy sections in the San Angelo country, well watered, good grass, good wire fence, with two houses and other improvements. Four of the seventy sections are owned and the headquarters of the ranch is located on one of these. There are 2000 head of cattle and the cattle are all Western raised and good colors. A bargain can be had. Address: S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.
FOR SALE—One of the best ranches in Southwest Texas, consisting of about 8500 acres, about 1000 of which is rich, dark, sandy loam land susceptible of cultivation. It is located in Live Oak county, twenty miles from Oakville. It is divided into nine pastures, fenced with four or five wires. About twenty thousand acres is watered by the Neuses river, which runs through it. There are seven wells and windmills on the other portion. There are three well improved ranch houses on the place. There is also a residence on the ranch with all necessary outside improvements. The gas on the ranch is fine, only a small amount of stock has been kept on it since the present owner has been in possession. When completed the land will sell at \$25 to \$30 per acre. The owner is sick and wants to sell. Will make very low price and give easy terms. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANT TO sell or exchange desirable improved land of 450 acres in DeWitt county, stocked with cattle, four and one-half miles from railway, for Dallas city or Dallas county property. Also some desirable property in Chicago. For similar exchange, write W. W. DUNN, 222 Main St.

FOR SALE—Large number of good farms, in Barber and adjoining counties a number of good bargains. Write me for price list. W. C. ALFORD, Houston, Kan.

FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved land and town property in Franklin and Titus counties, Texas, the best farm, stock raising, in Texas. S. B. GOSWICK, Mount Vernon, Tex.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—14 miles southwest of Greenville, S. E. south of Reddo Mills, 134 acres, one-half pasture, balance cultivated. See JOHN SMITH at Blyden School House, or write ALICE JACKSON, Holdenville, Tex.

INDIAN TERRITORY LANDS—We have 7000 acres rich agricultural land in Creek nation, I. T., along the Canadian river, for sale for five years. Lease on \$500 for whole term, on easy payments. The biggest bargain ever offered. Write at once for particulars. Fine pocket map of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and big list of farms for 10 cents in stamps or silver. No trouble to answer questions. F. B. LLOYD, "The Daily Star," 117 West 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE OR CITY PROPERTY—1000 acres farm lands near the Leon River, 4 miles from Ogden by road and 10 miles from Ogden by rail. In cultivation about 400 acres finest timbered land, timber about 1000 per acre, including clearing; 12 tenant houses, good wells, one splendid artesian well, barns and buildings for each house blacksmith shop and tools; 14 head of young mules, several sets of harness, 3 wagons, farm implements, and list of stock clean merchandise or improved city property. The annual rental is \$200 to \$300 per acre; now rented to good tenant. T. W. TALLA, Ogden, Okla. For more information, write to Lands, Loans and Rental Collections, Dallas, Tex.

STOCK FARMS.
BARGAIN in this rich agricultural land, 1800 acres, 20 miles of Fort Worth pack-trails, one mile of town with two railroads. Address BOX 24, Cresson, Tex.

CATTLE.
TEXAS raised registered Red Polls for sale by B. W. LANGLEY, Denton, Tex.

FOR SALE—30 head of full blood Hereford bull calves, 8 weeks old. TOM HOBBEN, Nocona, Tex.

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

FOR SALE—Three hundred steers, two and ones past; Callahan county cattle, close to herd. Write R. CORDEWENT, Baird, Tex.

POOLED DURHAM and Pooled Angus cattle, and Cleveland Bay horses. Young stock for sale. DICK SELLMAN, Rockwell, McCulloch county, Tex.

TEN sections improved, watered, cattle, if wanted; 2000 acres unimproved, near railroad station; 12,000 acres near railroad station. PAXLAND RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Tex.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, Collins, Collin county, Texas, breeder of full-blooded shorthorn cattle; have for sale 30 cows, some calves, not registered, bred to Lord Butterfield 26834. Also, 5 yearling bulls, 1 yearling steer, one-year-old cow, 1 yearling calf. Address J. B. JONES, Pidenok, Tex.

FOR SALE—Six high-bred geldings, keen to single and double harness, two of them fine saddlers. For more information, write S. C. MOREYBARNES, Rockwell, Tex.

SEEDS.
FOR SALE—Seed barley, rye and Johnson grass seed, also winter wheat, cracked oats. E. R. EVERETT, Belton, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.
RODS for locating gold and silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 193, Dallas, Texas.

ONE lady (only) in each vicinity to handle our high grade jewelry. Sample furnished free. O. L. COLEMAN & BRO., Dallas, Tex.

LADIES—Use our harmless remedy for delayed or suppressed period; it can not fail. Trial free. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

CAPT. J. A. H. ROSACK of Cleburne, Tex., "The Best Towa small back or 1000 lbs" will make all kinds of auction sales anywhere required.

WANTED—Agents for churn; makes butter in ten minutes, \$20 per month guarantee. Write to JOHN BAXTER CHURN CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

\$3 TO \$5 PER WEEK for ladies willing to write 5 letters a day. Particulars and stamps on receipt of 2-cent stamp. Write to Beauty, Studio 29 N. 6th St., Reading, Pa.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS—For delivered prices on cotton seed meal, hops, crushed bran, also corn, oats, chaff, rice-bran, etc. Address: D. W. BOAZ, 806 Main Street, Fort Worth.

WANTED—Salesmen and firms to handle the celebrated Alpine Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—exclusive or as a side line. Big demand. Lowest price. Write to ALPINE SAFE AND LOCK CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE HAVE business man with \$10,000 desiring to purchase a safe bank or 1000 lbs in one; would consider lumber yard or any profitable established business that will stand thorough investigation. Write to SOUTHERN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA INVESTMENT CO., Kansas City, Mo.

OPIMUM AND WHISKY—The Mathews cure. Any drug or whisky habit cured in 10 to 30 days; positively painless, full guarantee. No pay if not thoroughly cured. Full information on receipt of 2-cent stamp. T. J. Hubbert, Ph. G. M. D., ex-patent of Mathews' Home, San Antonio, Tex.

GREATEST of all remedies for lung and bronchial troubles—W. H. C. Beaumont's "Cure of Coughs" cures consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, coughs and colds. Six months supply in Mexican jug with full directions. Write to W. H. C. Beaumont, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y. To quickly introduce we will give away a fine leather, rubber-tired rocking chair to one purchaser of every five. Write for lots of one dozen jugs. W. H. C. Beaumont, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE WYNDHAM ROBERTSON CO. general distributors, North Texas Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

MONEY MADE selling the "People's Wind Mills" I build and sell every farmer. I build the mills myself. The material costs cost of a 150 mill, to the farmer who prefers building his own mill. The plans and specifications. It is the safest money I ever made. Any intelligent man can do as well as I if he uses money wisely. I will send plans and specifications, prepared, and all necessary information, free success, on receipt of a 2-cent stamp. Write to J. P. CASEY, Drawer No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.
LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest price for first-class work. Cash or long free. Agents wanted. WOOD EDWARDS, 24 Main Street, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—Large number of good farms, in Barber and adjoining counties a number of good bargains. Write me for price list. W. C. ALFORD, Houston, Kan.

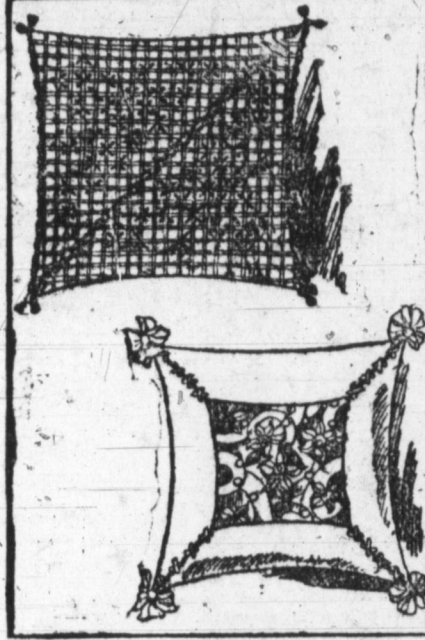
FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved land and town property in Franklin and Titus counties, Texas, the best farm, stock raising, in Texas. S. B. GOSWICK, Mount Vernon, Tex.

USE OF BANDANNAS.

NEW PILLOWS EASILY MADE—CUSHIONS EASY TO MAKE AND LAUNDRY.

In every collection of cushions, no matter how dainty and varied the assortment, it is always desired to have a few of the homelier sort, rough and ready pillows, for the family living room, the "boys' room" and various nooks in which comfort and utility somewhat override pure art. This consideration, however, is not incompatible with something of beauty and more of novelty, as a writer in the Ladies' World proceeds to demonstrate with the following sketches and descriptions:

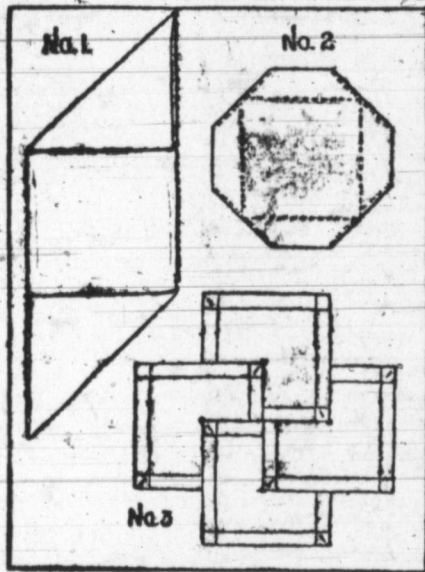
The two cushions in the first cut were especially designed for the easy removal of their covers for laundering. The first, or No. 1, is of ordinary glass toweling, white linen barred with blue threads, and the single strip which forms back and end is in length exactly three times its own width after the ends are finished with narrow hems. This strip is folded as indicated in the diagram of No. 1, the lines of the folds



EASILY MADE AND LAUNDRY.

being marked by rows of long back-stitches in blue flax thread. Similar stitches are set along the selvages as close to the edge as possible. The simple design is likewise in blue flax thread. The strip is folded over the back of the cushion, which must be an exact square, and the corners are turned in so that the crosswise lines of stitching meet diagonally on the top of the cushion, which is then laced with heavy white cotton cord. The knots are easily untied and the cords readily withdrawn to remove the cover.

In No. 2 the back is a square of heavy cream linen ten inches larger than the finished cushion. The corners are cut out (see diagram) and the extra width faced five inches deep all around with the same linen. Eyelet holes are worked as indicated, and a single line of cable stitch in dull blue flax thread is carried close to the edge to strength-



DIAGRAMS OF CUSHIONS.

en it. The whole is laced over a square of blue and cream cotton tapestry the exact size of the top of the cushion.

Most simply constructed is a cover of four bandanna handkerchiefs. The sum of the work is two buttonholes in one and one button on each handkerchief. All four overlap, as indicated at No. 3 in the diagram. The corners are cut out, the extended sections fold over to form the back. The corners button in place—two to each button—and the cushion is complete.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

A Fine, Rich Homemade Confection, Handsomely Iced.

Given our grandmothers' careful regard to mixing, making and baking and a slow oven—no hotter, in fact, than is required for the bean pot—then close watching until the cake is ready to be taken out, there is no reason why, with a good recipe, a homemade wedding cake cannot be the proudest achievement in the bridal

preparation. According to Good House-keeping, such is the case, and it gives instructions, about as follows, for securing this result:

Cream till very light one pound of butter; gradually add one pound of sugar and beat it well together. Separate the yolks and whites of twelve eggs. If you can have two assistants at the work, it will hasten matters if one beats the yolks till thick and lemon colored while the other whips the whites to a dry froth. It will do no harm if, during the same time, one cook continues the steady creaming of the butter and sugar. To this add the yolks of the eggs, then the whites. Add one pound of flour, saving from this quantity one-third of a cupful to dredge the fruit; which is added later. Now put in two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, three-fourths of a teaspoonful each of nutmeg, allspice and mace, and a teaspoonful of cloves and a quarter of a cupful or a little more of milk, if your principles forbid the use of the brandy which allows the traditional wedding cake to be made a month or six weeks before it is needed that it may improve with age.

The fruit mixture required to enrich this batter is three pounds of raisins seeded and cut in halves, one pound of currants, one pound of citron cut in very thin slices and one pound of finely chopped figs. Dredge the raisins, figs and currants with flour and add to the cake. Butter and flour a large round pan and into this put a layer of the cake mixture. Dredge the citron with flour and lay it carefully over the batter. Cover with the remainder of the mixture; lay the rest of the citron on top. Cover the pan with a buttered paper, tying it down about the rim; then steam for three hours. Afterward bake for one and a half hours in a very slow oven.

If you are not an expert on the use of the pastry bag in icing, the cake might be given a caterer for finishing touches, or take a private lesson on ornamental frosting at a cooking school. This would cost no more than the baker would charge, and you would obtain a knowledge that would enable you to be prepared for a second wedding in the family.

A pastry bag is made of a half yard square of rubber cloth folded into a three cornered bag. The end is cut off, and into it is slipped an icing tube, which can be bought for 15 cents at any kitchen furnishing house. Fill the point of the bag with the thick frosting and squeeze it through in any pattern desired. Roses, stars or hearts can be achieved according to the shape of the tube. Hold the point of the bag in the left hand while using and squeeze the frosting through.

SMILES AND TABLECLOTHS.

Temper Trying Days and What Can Be Done Thereon.

Our grandmothers had it impressed upon them by one of the popular cook-books of their day that a smile and a clean tablecloth would do wonders toward making up for the deficiencies of a meal. As human nature is said to be one of the few unchanging things on our planet, it would be just as well for the housekeepers of our own day to bear in mind this consolatory assertion in time of trial.

There are, in the experience of most housekeepers, not only Black Fridays, but Black Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc., as well—days when the happening of the unexpected always turns out to be some calamitous occurrence; days when the cook leaves without warning or the butcher, hitherto supposed to have a conscience, sends in joints that would try the teeth of a shark or broilers that would require the services of a steppan; days when the biscuits are pronounced by critics to be as hard as Pharaoh's heart and the soup might be described as Lot's wife in solution; days when the pie crust is heavy and the potato refuses to be boiled into mealliness. These are temper trying days—days on which life seems to be scarcely worth the having. It is then, we take it, that the clean tablecloth is much more easily produced than the smile. Soap and water are cheap, and we have them always with us.

The Salvationists tell us that the members of their famous slum brigades, in order not to be overyelled for the taste of those among whom they work, will sometimes don aprons with holes in them. Rags they can put up with, but they draw the line at dirt. That they will not tolerate as long as there is a bar of soap to be had for love or money. The well intentioned housekeeper will profit by their example. If her tablecloths have been worn thin in the wash tub, there is, in time of stress, no harm in using one that is past darning, but it should be guiltless of jam or gravy spots.

We read that on one occasion the famous March family (in "Little Women") with one consent went to work to meet some untoward happening with a cheerful spirit, and, "being a family of a decided dramatic turn," they succeeded admirably. If ever we feel

WEDDING ourselves such a suit, the time to bring it into play is when things in general go at sixes and at sevens. Such histrionics have nothing in them of deceit or guile. They are only an outward demonstration of the commendable resolve to make the best of things.

DECORATIVE SLEEVES.

The Making and the Marring of Many Gowns Now Lie in These.

Slaves have attained the very acme of elegance. Almost the first detail of the eye of the experienced dresser travels to in some novel design in the sleeve, to find more likely than not the chief secret of success resting there. The present immense decorative sleeve has developed by a process most gentle and discreet, and to the gown of determinedly simple aspect, such as those in "the inner circles" now affect, the sleeve plays a most important part.

As things go, for the immediate moment the tendency is to keep the shoulders flat and close, the elbow or just below being marked by some extravagant excrescence in the form of a puff, and it is upon the length and breadth and general disposal of this latter that variety is brought to play.

The latest evolution of the always popular bishop sleeve is distinguished, as shown midway of the pictured group, by the fullness being laid in a box plait at the back of the wrist and the arm nicely defined on either side. The tailoring world is disposed to make much of this neat arrangement in the cause of gowns of severe style. Nor will furriers be far behind in appreciation of its merits, since it is a model that meets the decrees of shapeliness and style.

A little to the right we find a perfect pattern for the heavier woolen stuffs of the deep cuff disposed in a series of stitched bands, each one decoratively held by a button. Above comes the inevitable long, drooping puff, the fullness from the shoulder divided into three double box-plaits, pressed and stitched down invisibly from the inside, though presumably held taut by two buttons. And this again is a design likely to be included in the tailor's category as well as the rather medieval affair beneath it at the left, which, in point of novelty, we may perhaps regard as the chief d'œuvre of the collec-



VARIETY IN SLEEVES.

tion. There has been a marked feeling throughout the last few months for the long, shaped shoulder epaulet or cape, and of a fact no more graceful result could have been achieved than this elongated close fitting upper part, which forms, together with a correspondingly deep cuff, a sort of restraining sheath to the exuberant puff. A velvet sleeve with a silk puff is assuredly worthy of serious consideration.

The picturesque bell sleeve set into a turnback cuff is a clever pattern, especially destined for a sack coat or jacket, in velvet or cloth for the present and later on in fur, and the double unrestrained bell model at the summit of the cut is most suitable to matronly wear.

The evening sleeves must perforce speak for themselves.

Wall Coverings. If you are planning to freshen walls and ceilings for the winter, some of these suggestions made by an exchange may fit your case:

To varnish papers one must first give them a coat of shellac.

Varnished papers are next best after tiles or a hard painted finish in bathrooms, nurseries and kitchens.

For bedrooms nothing prettier than the latter effects has been evolved.

Onyx, a paper really like a number of marbles, costs 60 cents a sheet, 24 by 24 inches.

Wisteria figures in a number of lovely new papers.

Striped bases are used quite a bit. Nothing is prettier than the delicate moire paper in pink, blue, lilac or maize.

One color papers are paneled with narrow floral effects.

Paneled drawing rooms should not have friezes. It cheapens the whole. Figured ceilings are in evidence.

Tresses of the Toilet. Almonds, both bitter and sweet, are excellent in preparations for whitening and softening the skin; also removing sunburn.

Good rice starch to which is added finely powdered orris root or violet powder is a simple and harmless face powder.

The old fashion of milk in the bath is revived as an aid to beauty. Lemon juice is good for brittle nails. Cold cream prevents hang nails.

MARRIAGE GOWNS.

SOFT WHITE SATIN IS STILL A FAVORITE FABRIC—PEARLS USED IN PROFUSION.

For bridal dresses soft satin carries off the palm. Some of these are made quite plain on the hips, but widening out very much at the waist, and the large, ample and voluminous sashes of mousseline de soie, which fall to the feet, are secured to the skirt by a handsome pearl ornament. A good many bridal dresses, just now are being very elaborately trimmed with



WEDDING AND GOING AWAY GOWNS.

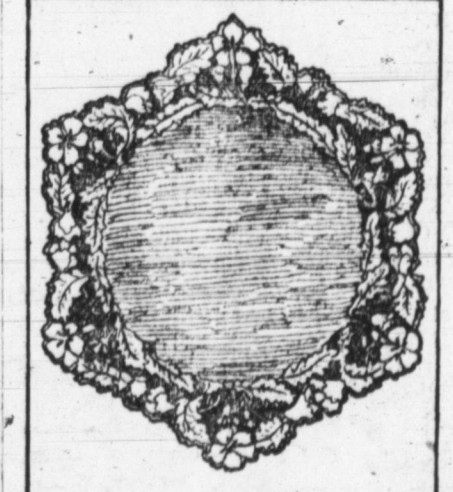
pearls. From the bodice at the waist falls a series of points looped with pearls, and shoulder straps with pearls often give substance to the gossamer fabrics that are employed to fill in to the neck. Many brides have of late favored lace veils, but those who prefer tulle wear them much larger and more voluminous than they used to be, and they are often drawn up a little on the head with a chaplet of white blooms. When very long trains are worn, they carry deep flounces of lace.

The wedding gown of a charming fall bride is constructed of white crepe de chine, the vest and undersleeves braided with silver, as is the skirt, which is tucked lengthwise. The chiffon veil will be worn with a wreath of myrtle and orange blossoms. The dresses of the bridesmaids are white silk and the hats white boaters, with one long or trich plume and a chiffon rosette. The bride will take her departure in a dress of cream colored cloth trimmed with gold braid, a long light coat and hat to harmonize.

TABLE MATS.

Pretty and Useful Achievements of the Amateur in Pyrography.

Table mats done in burned leather prove a popular addition to the amateur's achievements, says a writer in the Household. There is a wide choice of materials, even while one must carefully exclude skins of acid surface, which do great injury to the platinum point. The ooze sheep and that with a



MAT OF LEATHER.

lightly grained surface—called, I believe, "oak finished"—are both excellent, the latter being particularly adapted to the reception of color. Therefore in executing the design herewith given use the ooze if you intend only to burn and the "oak" if you wish to add color.

Stretch the skin tightly upon a drawing board or pine table and fasten down with thumb tacks. Describe upon it with compasses a circle sixteen inches in diameter and within it another three inches smaller to mark the inner edge of the border. Place the traced pattern upon it so that its point just touches the circumference of the outer circle and transfer carefully with blue impression paper, starting with the outer line, which bounds the design, and work inward.

With the combination point and a slow, free stroke burn in outline the full blown primrose, which is the central unit of each sixth of the hexagon. Here and there vary the weight of the line to give a suggestion of texture and burn the dark spots in the center with a succession of parallel lines. The long cup of the primrose should be done in a little heavier line and shaded with short oblique lines where it shadows beneath the petals. With several strokes, all following the same direction, trace the midribs of the leaves, making them wider at the stem than at the apex. Then outline the leaves. The smaller irregular veins demand a light, broken stroke, which becomes stronger as it approaches its parent vein, into which it must flow with a continuous curve. Let the shading in the buds and half blown flowers be

deviate as possible, the innermost touch of the burner being sufficient. Darken the stems and leaves a little on the left side to give a feeling of roundness and with a heavy, even stroke put in the outermost line, which bounds the design, about an eighth of an inch away. If no color is to be used, cut the mat out on this outline and scorch the raw edges into harmony with the design. "Oak finished" leather is used and color desired, mix turpentine with the oil colors as you paint to thin and dry them.

Grape Juice.

For grape juice wash, drain and stem the grapes, put in a deep agate or porcelain kettle, wash well with a wooden potato beetle, and heat slowly until they begin to simmer. Have ready a number of straining cloths or bags made of three thicknesses of cheesecloth and wrung out of warm water. Put about two quarts of the hot pulp in each and hang up to drip. When no more juice drops from the bags, squeeze as dry as possible, keeping this cloudy juice separate. Have ready some warm sugar syrup made by boiling two pounds of sugar in a pint and a half of water for five minutes. To the clear juice add sufficient of the sugar to pleasantly sweeten. Fill bottles or jars with this juice, place in a canner, with the covers or corks beside them, and process for forty minutes, or place in a steamer over boiling water, cover closely and steam for an hour. Before removing from canner or steamer put on covers or corks and tighten as the grape juice cools. If corks are used, tie down next day with stout twine and dip the tops in melted paraffin.—Exchange.

Pickled Peas.

Make a sirup for pickled peas, allowing six pounds of light brown sugar, one quart of good cider vinegar, five teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon and two of cloves. Put the peas in small cheesecloth bags. Peel the peas very carefully, leaving the stems on. Steam until nearly tender; then put them in the boiling sirup and let them cook three minutes. Skim out and put in two quart jars. Pour the sirup over them and screw the covers on.

A Parisian Coiffure.

Hairstressing has many fancies, yet most of them are revivals from picturesque styles of long ago. Long curls and other vagaries are indulged in by the youthful, and little innovations to



LOW COIFFURE WITH PARISIAN KNOT.

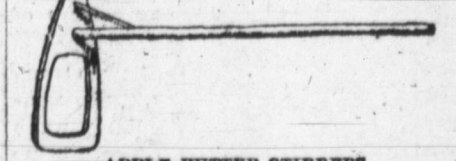
suit the individual style are permissible to every one. A charming Parisian coiffure is constructed with a knot, which may be low, as in the cut, or may be set higher on the head. The hair is softly waved in the popular style, with a dip in front. Rich side-combs in shell and gold add to the general effectiveness.

Garnish For Apple and Celery Salad.

To garnish a salad of apples and celery arrange unpeeled, thin, wedge shaped sections of the apple with the skin uppermost around the inside edge of the dish and decorate the middle with candied cherries and celery tops.

For Fruit Butter Making.

For stirring apple butter, peach butter, pumpkin butter and other delicious confections of the autumn an exchange recommends a simple device: Take a tough oak board six inches or more longer than the depth of the kettle, one inch thick and six to twelve inches wide, according to the size of the kettle. Bore holes all around and block out the center, leaving it open, as shown. Sharpen and shape the



APPLE BUTTER STIRRERS.

Bottom edge to scrape clean. Put in a handle, with a short brace fastened with a nail at each end. A broomstick will do for the handle if the hoe is small. When stirring a kettleful of butter, the open space in the hoe should reach a little above the surface; then it will work with the greatest ease. Butter needs stirring only at the bottom, and this implement does it to perfection.

Cheerful Yellow.

Few people in furnishing a winter house seem to recognize the value of yellow as an element of cheer in a room, particularly if the latter is inclined to be dark. The sunny effect of yellow damask, for instance, is striking, especially if the outer world is stormy and cheerless. Going recently into a little yellow drawing room on a rainy day, this fact struck the writer most forcibly. The contrast between the murky, cold and already darkening winter afternoon and the cheerful gleam of the freight on the satin figures in the wave of the damask curtains and chairs and sofas, seeming almost like glancing sunbeams, had produced an instantaneous effect on the moods and spirits of people present. The

WINTER WEAR.

LATEST MODEL IN HANDSOME FUR GARMENTS. WOOL DRESS GOODS.

Perhaps the chilly and unceremonious summer had something to do with the vim and vigor with which fashion assumed her autumn modes. At any rate



NOVELTIES IN MOTOR COATS.

that alert dame is now fully launched on a career for the coming months that promises to be of extraordinary activity, as may be inferred from the various novelties here mentioned.

Entirely suggestive of winter is the coat of the lady in the motor carriage, being built in white hair seal, lined with checked flannel and showing capacious sleeves. The same model is made up in other furs and heavy cloths. The second coat sketched is of brown frieze, leather lined, with leather buttons and cuffs lined with fur. Just here it may be noted that many of the protective garments that must meet the exigencies of the weather are made of tweeds and other stuffs that have been waterproofed, which doubles their usefulness on many occasions.

The second cut shows the new long basqued fur coats, whose latest variation is in moleskin and squirrel.

Speckled and mixed combinations of color give a taking effect in cloths for tailor gowns, and sideline cloths in tones of green and blue display irregular broad stripes shading off to lighter or darker tints. A pretty effect is produced by a complete coating of long hairs covering the entire surface. Specks, broken stripes and lines give variety to soft woolen fabrics, while small invisible checks and chevrons tartans enable the grave and the gay alike to gratify their tastes.

Skirts sweeping the ground are a noticeable feature and are shaped closely to the figure round the hips.



HANDSOME NEW FUR MODEL.

The middle of the back behind is fashioned into a series of flat plaits on some of the gowns and appear to lead up to a coming idea of much trimmed backs.

Remember that borax is drying; its excessive use may make the hair brittle and irritate the skin.

ACHING KIDNEYS

Urinary troubles, palpitation of the heart, Constipation and stomach disorders, yield at once to

Prickly Ash Bitters

It is a marvelous kidney tonic and system cleanser, strengthens the tired kidneys, helps digestion, regulates the bowels.

PRICE, \$1.00.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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ROUND TRIP TICKETS ON SALE DAILY
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ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE "KATY" DALLAS, TEXAS.

POULTRY

57 PREMIUMS—57
In three shows in 1921. Breeders of high class Poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns. Eggs \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 15, and White P. Rocks \$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, Lambers' Death Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 429 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEHORNS, Blue Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. Will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

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Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes; C. I. Game; Light Brahma; White, Black and Buff Langshans; Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks; Golden Sebright and B. T. Japanese Bantams. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Silver S. Hamburg, Pekin Duck Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Rough and Smooth Turkey Eggs \$1.50 for 12. Rough and Smooth Cured Hens and 25¢ per box.

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

The cabbage is probably more relished than any other green food by hens in mid-winter, but it is not so easy to have cabbage as some other green stuff. The sugar beet, for instance, is a splendid feed and easily kept for winter and we believe it to be quite as good for fowls as it is for hogs. The hen is fond of the beet, and the beet is appetizing and keeps the hen in good health besides its rich in saccharine matter. It is richer the highest quality of food in the root family.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Southern Seeds are the Best
Everything for Garden, Field and Farm Ready to deliver. Cabbage, Onion Seed, very scarce, order early. Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce, etc.

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Whiskey Cure
GENTLE FREE to all cases of morphia, opium, laudanum, etc. 30¢ per bottle. 50¢ per dozen. Wholesale and Retail. Address: R. M. WOOLLEY, 231 N. 7th Street, Dallas, Texas.

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Specific Against Retention in After-Birth of Cows.
Prepared by L. ROUX, Veterinary Surgeon (France). All cattle farmers careful of their interests should keep a supply of this valuable remedy for use in case of emergency. It is certain and efficacious in its effects.
Good Price at Paris, 1900.

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26-30 N. Williams St., New York
Agents for the United States.

POULTRY

Hay (clover) is prepared in various ways for the birds. Some cut it up fine and place it in the pens, letting them eat at will; while others boil it, using the tea for mixing a warm mash for the stock about twice a week.

Don't crowd the hens. There is more profit in a flock of twenty-five which have plenty of room than there is in a hundred when they are crowded. Hens in close quarters will get insufficient exercise, become diseased, and will not be productive. The lice will find it much easier to get a foothold, too.

It is frequently asserted that the sex of an egg can be determined by the shape of the egg, the position of the air cell, the curl or twist at the small end, etc. The tests have been disproved by careful experiments, which have shown that all such ideas and theories are erroneous and absurd.

Egg eating is a vice. One hen learns it, and soon teaches a whole flock. She finds a broken egg, discovers that it is good eating, and will ever afterwards make way with all she can find. Fat hens, lazy hens, idle hens and hens that are fed no meat are subject to the vice. It is never in the breed, but the individual.

Grit is as necessary for the poultry raiser as far as the poultry. It is as much a factor for the success of the man as it is for the well-being of the hen. With plenty of it the qualified poultryman will be nearly as likely to make money as the hen will be to lay plenty of eggs. Both kinds of grit are essential and are sure to win.

The Irishman makes a savings bank of his pig, but a number of months must elapse before killing time comes and dividends are declared. Raising cattle is still slower work. But a chicken is eatable at three months of age, and money paid for feed can be turned to cash again in three days through the medium of the well-filled egg basket.

There is supposed to be in the United States about 284,000,000 chickens and that they lay in 1921 something over 10,000,000,000 eggs, which is an average of about thirty-eight eggs a year. The value of these eggs alone is more than the value of the fowls. Nothing pays so well as the poultry industry and there is an ever increasing demand for chickens and eggs. Give some thought to your poultry. It will pay.

Location has much to do with the production of first-class birds. It is certainly true that fowls thrive best in high and dry localities, with sandy or gravel soils. In a heavier or clayey soil they grow slow and their plumage never looks so nice. More care is necessary to keep them in good health where the soil is damp. In such localities, coarse sand or gravel should be placed in their yards at least once a year.

POULTRY

If you have noticed a particular hen during the season that seemed to excel the others in laying, do not sell her because she is molting or has stopped work for awhile, but keep her for another year. You may not be able to breed as good pullets from her as she is herself, but leaving the value of her offspring out altogether, it is always safe to retain a hen that has shown herself profitable. Hens often last four or five years, and it is time to dispose of a good hen only when you notice that she is beginning to fail.

Many breeders make the fatal mistake at this season of the year of disposing of their one and two-year-old breeding females, says one writer. In looking over the fock the pullets look so much better than last season's breeders that one is liable to think they are better than their dams. This, however, only proves that the old breeding females have been a success, and one and two-year-old hens, as a rule, are much superior to pullets in producing large, strong chicks. It is all right to experiment and test the breeding qualities of the pullets, but never discard the tested breeders, either male or female, until you have others to take their places.

Roosting coops for big chicks. We have built a number of houses on posts which leaves them elevated about 12 or 15 inches from the ground. These coops are floored, which keeps the birds high and dry and free from dampness, and at the same time allows them sufficient shelter from the sun, and gets them away from the draught that is generally found nearest the ground. A board runway leads from the chicken door to the ground, giving them convenient passage to and from the inside.

These coops are built four by eight feet, and are four and one-half feet high in front and three feet at back, giving a short pitch to the roof, which sheds the water readily. They are covered with tarred paper, and have one sash, six lights, nine by twelve inches, and a door twenty-four inches wide and full height of the building, which is fitted with a screen for use in hot weather. There is an opening at the highest point at each end, which allows the heat to escape. This is closed in cold weather.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

CAUSES OF FAILURE WITH FOWLS.—A common cause of failure—which is in part the cause of by far the greater number of failures in poultry keeping—is a lack of sufficient capital. Any business undertaken with insufficient capital is heavily

DAIRY

GOOD PLAN FOR A SILO.—Most of our best dairymen believe in the silo. Some have not found it convenient to build and use one. The St. Paul Farmer has the following plan for one that is both cheap and strong. Mr. R. J. Duncan of Winona, Minn., says that he has used a silo two years and considers it a profitable thing.

The foundation of my silo, he goes on to say, is of stone, six feet deep, the floor being of stone and cement. The staves are 2x6 and 24 feet long, and are either tongued, grooved or beveled.

In setting up the staves I plumbed the first one to the barn, then used lath to hold until half way around, then put in top and bottom rod, and then the rest of the staves. Would advise painting on the outside, and hot coal tar on the inside.

I use from 9 to 12 hoops, of 3/4 round iron, drawn upon 6x6 pine posts. My roof is of cheap shingle.

The entire cost of labor and material in constructing the above silo was \$119.64. Have used for two years and see no evidences of decay. We plant the common dent corn, and begin filling when the corn is well grained, and usually fill in three and a half days, using nine men and three teams. I use the Blizard Blower, propelled by steam power, and tramp the silage well with two men. Have used no other material for silage than corn, and do not cover the top of silage when filled.

I feed three-fourths bushel per cow twice a day, and have had no bad results, either from injuring stock, or tainting milk. I fed silage all last summer with good results, feed it to all kinds of stock successfully.

The size of this silo is 18x30 feet. I put in a six-foot wall to bring it down on a level with the basement barn. I flagged and then cemented the sides and bottom with good strong cement.

I wish I had built my silo twenty years ago.

DAIRY

CAUSES OF MOTTLED BUTTER.—I have seen a good deal in the dairy papers about mottled butter and its cause. Some of the writers give a cause that comes very near to the mark, but they are not quite sure of it, and seem to give no remedy, while others give causes and remedies and come so far from the mark they are more liable to make mottled butter than to prevent it.

I notice one man from Boston tells the boys to buy a butter trier and try their butter, and if they find mottles put it back in the churn and work it over. That will help get rid of the grain or appearance of the butter; if anything, it will have a tendency to lower the price as much as the working out of the mottles gains in price. I can see no advantage in that method, al-

though the trier is a nice thing to have. You can get the general appearance of your goods as to grain and salt, and the buttermaker can tell whether he has worked his butter too much or not.

As to the causes of mottles, as I have found in my experience, there are quite a number. We will start at the separator for the first one. If you are running steadily along, skimming the full capacity of your machine and your supply of milk runs short, the separator will churn globules into fine particles of butter and they will of course pass out into the cream vat. When you cool down the cream they will harden and will not take the color. To prevent this cause of mottles, always strain the cream when you put it into the churn.

This will remove the churned particles, and with a little warm water in the strainer the particles will be softened and take the color. This will prevent mottles from that source.

There is another very prolific source of mottles. You may churn your butter at 60 degrees and wash it in water at 40 to 45 degrees. The butter granules will harden on the outside. When you work it some of the granules will pass through the mass of butter, which will give it a mottled or streaked appearance.

To prevent this I churn at 58 degrees in the winter and 54 in summer and wash my butter at 56 degrees in winter and 50 to 52 in summer.

There is another cause which often produces mottles in the winter time—salting the butter with very cold salt. If your butter is at a temperature of 60 degrees, throwing on salt at a temperature of 30 to 35 suddenly cools the particles of butter with which it comes in contact and this almost always causes streaks under these circumstances. To prevent this, have your salt in the working-room long enough to become of the same temperature.

I have followed the methods described above, and have never had trouble with mottles or streaked butter, and really think the main cause of poor butter and mottles is the carelessness of the butter maker, trusting the second hand to look after the cream and the working of the butter.—G. F. Burton, in Elgin Dairy Report.

DAIRY

THE SPLENDID RAINS WE ARE HAVING this fall," said Mr. A. G. Walker of the David Hardie Seed company of Dallas, "is certain to make a large increase in small grain that will be sown this fall. The rains have been tolerably general over all of North and Northwest Texas, and I look for a very large acreage in wheat, oats, rye and timothy. October is the month when these seeds should be sown, that they may get a good start before the freezes come on. We received a car of fresh alfalfa seed a few days ago, and the demand is so heavy we may have to order another soon. Texas is planting a heavy crop of alfalfa this fall—much larger, I think, than ever before."

Coffees Coated
with stale eggs, glue and other things are not fit to drink.
Lion Coffee
is pure, uncoated coffee—fresh, strong, well flavored.
The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

VARIOCOCELE
A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. 40 years' experience. No money accepted until patient's well. Consultation and book free, by mail or at office. Write to DR. W. B. GIBSON, 918 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS
Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own use. Write to DR. W. B. GIBSON, 918 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO. Send stamp for Catalog.

THE WEBER 14 H. P. Gasoline Engines
For pumps, generators, etc. Free catalog. Write to WEBER ENGINE CO., 818-820 W. 8th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALLIGATOR BRAND ROOFING
Is tough, durable and easily laid. Made of chemically treated and waterproofed material coated with a heavy asphalt. Water-proof, wind-proof, acid-proof, protection against fire. Suitable for any kind of building, for roofing or siding. For particulars and low prices write to KANSAS CITY ROOFING CO., 818-820 W. 8th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DEAL DIRECT WITH MAKER.

CHAS. P. SHIPLEY
Boots and Saddles
Are winners. Order catalogue and measure blanks. Prices right. Perfect workmanship. Try us with one pair—Visit our store.
Opposite Stock Yards
KANSAS CITY, MO.
No. 50, Tongue French Calf Boot, price—\$12.00
No. 50, Alligator, same as above, price—\$14.00

BERKSHIRE

UP-TO-GATE BERKSHIRES.
Baron Victor VI, 5th Champion, Dallas Fair, 1901, at head of herd. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

WINOY FARM BERKSHIRES—ON HAND
Now some fine ones ready for prompt shipment. Write me for prices on Barred Plymouth Rocks, to make room for youngsters coming on will sell matured fowls cheap, quality considered. Address: S. C. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coanata, La.

POLAND CHINA.
LONG STAR POLAND CHINAS.
For sale: Males ready for service, bred sows and pigs in pairs or twos not related. Breeding hogs. This herd won 5 firsts and 3 seconds at Dallas Fair 1901. JOHN W. STEWART, Jr., Sherman, Texas.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2007, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

DUROZ JERSEY.
TOM FRAZIER MORGAN, BOR-UE
Choice registered; now ready to ship.

The dull, stupid hen is not one that lays. The ones that scratch for their living, and lay eggs for what they get. Provide them a place for both branches of their business, or they will find one, and perhaps not where you wish.

An experienced farmer-poultryman says that the best way to keep poultry droppings is to put them in a barrel and keep them slightly moist, using dishwater or soapuds where available.

GOOD SADDLES
AT REASONABLE PRICES
The Famous Pueblo Saddles
MADE BY
R. T. FRAZIER
PUEBLO, COLO.
Send for New Catalogue No. 4

SWINE

In a feeding test for fattening of hogs at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, commencing with weaning pigs, and feeding 126 days. It was shown by results that the best ration was one-third corn meal and two-thirds wheat middlings. The average daily gain was 1.5 pounds per pig. A ration containing cotton seed meal was found to be more economical, but the loss by death was greater.

ECONOMICAL PORK PRODUCTION.
Economical pork production is based largely on the selection of good breeding stock from year to year. This must be combined with intelligent feeding. The most common error is that of neglecting little pigs at time of weaning. Pigs stunted at this time never make profitable pork.

One should handle his hogs so as to have them ready for market at from 5 to 8 months of age, weighing at this time from 200 to 225 pounds. In spite of the fact that corn is frequently denounced as a hog food, it cannot be denied that it is the best and cheapest food that is available on western farms. Green feed, such as rape, clover and alfalfa, are not sufficiently used as foods for growing hogs. These foods not only supply nutrients that are highly important, but they serve to give variety to the ration—a factor that is very important and one that is frequently overlooked. As one writer puts it, squealing hogs are not profitable hogs.

SELECTING A SOW.—A sow should have good length, with a strong, broad back, slightly arched, strong across the loins. Particularly do we want a sow broad across the hams, as observed when standing behind her, and the hams should extend well down on the hocks. She should also have great depth of body, not the narrow depth that allows the belly to drag the ground when she is heavy with pig.

Always select a sow that shows a quiet disposition. Indications that point to this are a broad face, the ears that are not foxy. With the up-eared breeds a dividing line is easily drawn between those that are quiet and those that are too nervous. Particular care should be taken to select those that have good, strong bone and stand perfectly on their feet. Attention should be given to the number of teats. There should be more than ten. We have two aged sows that only have ten each, and we have several times wished they had more. With all these desirable points the sow should also have a good coat of hair. Now, as to feeding from birth to farrowing time, it should be along the same line at all the time. The foods that are best to produce bone and muscle are also the ones to produce the most desirable development of the young she carries and the milking qualities. Sows for breeders should have plen-

ty of range over pasture fields—clover, timber and blue grass. Exercise is absolutely necessary for proper development of the system. Aside from the pasture she gets, she should have brand and middlings, with a very small amount of corn. During the winter season clover hay and roots make a desirable part ration. With all this care in selection she must also have kind treatment, so that she will always look on her keeper as her friend. Many coarse qualities that are desirable in a good brood sow will condemn her in the show ring, and her offspring by the selection of their sire.—Blooded Stock.

FEEDS FOR SWINE.—Brood sows can be wintered, well on a half bushel of swedes or mangels in two feeds, morning and night, and at three pounds of whole oats at noon. On this ration, if sows are in warm, roomy quarters, they will winter well, and there will be no trouble at farrowing time. In the eastern states and provinces grain and mill feed is worth generally a cent a pound, and an ordinary brood sow would consume about six pounds per day, making the daily cost of wintering six cents—a cost that will hardly pay. In the corn belt, corn may be fed to surplus, and the actual cost per day of wintering the brood sow will not be more than two to three cents, and this is why the Western hog raisers were making a little money when hogs were selling as low as \$3.50. With present prices, there is a veritable Klondike for the hog raisers of the corn belt.

Yet I cannot imagine how strong litters can be farrowed by a sow wintered on corn alone, particularly when the climate is not severe. There is no doubt, however, that men in Illinois and Nebraska have continued to breed and market scores of hogs for years, fed on a ration of corn and nothing else, not only for the brood sows, but for the offspring, from the time they were able to crack a corn kernel till they went to the block. Scientific breeders cannot understand this. Yet it has been done, and will continue to be done by the million. Breeders of pure-bred swine in the West, of course, do not depend on corn alone, but use large quantities of mill feed, oats, etc., and for this reason it costs these breeders very much more to produce the breeding pigs they sell. But after all, there must be something in corn that the chemists have not discovered that counteracts the evil effects of the starch and oil it contains. Corn must be a better feed than science gives it credit for.

But whatever way corn works in the West, I know it counts danger to feed very much of the ground meal to young fattening shoats in winter. For brood sows and swine at large, of course there is no danger, except in the fact that the absence of mineral and protein matter in the corn kernels must, per se, bring forth weakly pigs. I

believe, however, that corn in the kernel or in the ear is less dangerous to feed to any class of pigs than when the kernel is ground. This I cannot explain, but the truth is apparent, and for some inexplicable reason I verily believe that what saved the Western hog was the fact that the corn was fed either in the ear or in the kernel. I should like Mr. Jamison's opinion in the matter.—J. A. MacDonald in Country Gentleman.

SANTA FE EXCURSION RATES.
Weca—Account annual meeting Grand Chapter Eastern Star, convention rates, Oct. 12 and 13; limited Oct. 17.
Omaha, Neb.—Account conventions Christian church, one fare for the round trip, Oct. 14 and 15; limited Oct. 24, with extension privileges.
Dallas—Account Texas State Fair, special low rates; various limits; Sept. 26 to Oct. 12, inclusive.
Cameron—Account General Baptist State Convention, convention rates, Oct. 18, 19 and 20, limited Oct. 23.
California—One way \$25. Tickets on sale daily to Oct. 31.

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

A small flock of sheep can be kept with but little expense, and whether wool is high or low, the check their wool brings in the spring is about clear profit, to say nothing of the feasts of roast lamb and mutton chops the home table has held during the year. Then the increase sold, whether as dressed meat on the local market, or as live sheep to be shipped, will bring in quite a snug sum. It is hard for us to conceive of a farm upon which a small flock of sheep will not pay.

Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, the dropsy specialists of Atlanta, Ga., have made dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with wonderful success. They have cured many that were thought to be hopeless and make the very liberal offer of ten day's treatment free. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., Box K. K.

The time in which eggs may become fertile after a hen is mated with a certain male varies. In some cases six days may give true results but it is best to allow from ten days to two weeks for certainty in the matter. A few days saved here will be a gain on the other end of the season.

There's not much profit in hatching out chicks to sacrifice to lice. Be sure the mother hen is free from vermin when she is sitting. To insure this see that she and her nest are well dusted with insect powder when the eggs are put under her.

The smaller the poultry quarters, the cleaner they must be kept.

SHEEP--GOATS

At the Oklahoma Experiment Station two Shropshire lambs made a gain of 30 pounds in four weeks, eating two pounds each daily of Kaffir meal, aside from hay. One of these lambs was quite fat at the beginning of the trial, and made a gain of only ten pounds in a second period of seven weeks. Three grade wethers, thin in flesh, made a gain of a trifle over one-half pound daily. They ate 237 pounds of Kaffir grain. Sheep digest underground Kaffir grain better than do horses, cattle or hogs.

As regards size and beauty, it is generally safest to select moderately large, strong and rangy ewes—ewes of the wedge pattern, having a nearly even taper from the hips forward to the shoulders. A ram in full fleece, perpendicular drop from the rump to the ground, and should be thick through the heart, with a girth front of the hind legs. Not so in the ewe, however. In her should be found a slight departure from the perpendicular drop, due to the less fullness in the ham, and the rear girth ought to be a little greater than the front one. In the best sucklers, and especially when advanced in years, a deep, pendulous fold may be found along the median line of the abdomen, terminating in the udder; and this is something that is a sure indication of excellent maternal organs.

At this time of year quite a number of lambs on the range are troubled with sore eyes, which become inflamed and in two or three days they are covered with a white film that destroys sight. This ophthalmia is due to the pollen from grass and weeds, which irritates the eyes and produces the inflammation, or it may be caused by acid dust blown upon the plains by whirling winds. The dry alkaline dust is carried in clouds through which the sun shines red and irritates the eyes, throat and lungs of every animal exposed. The eyes become red, weep and soon exude a purulent mucus which is itself irritating. This is in fact, what is known as "red eye," and if in handling the sheep the herder gets any of it in his eyes, he, too, becomes diseased. The right thing to be done is to keep the flock within easy reach, drive them before the wind and dust and get them into shelter as soon as possible. Then wash the eyes with pure water and blow into them by means of a quill a small pinch of finely powdered alum. Give four ounces of epsom salts and keep the sheep up a few days.

Half-breeds, on both sides, are quite apt to turn out a satisfactory flock, with no more than such a natural variation individually that will be ruleable in any kind of breeding. But each half-breed must be selected from the very best specimens which have the

GOATS.

W. G. HUGHES & CO.
Angora Goats, rams, trios or bucks, shipped anywhere. Hasting, Kendall county Texas.
R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN ABA.
Texas. Breeder of Leicester, Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.
ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TOM, T. FUGA
(Use German Post), Marble Falls, Tex.
G. B. BOWHELL & SON.
THREE hundred extra good Ramboulet Rams for sale at a bargain. We have been growing rams for the western trade for over thirty years and have the best. G. B. BOWHELL & SON, Breckenridge, Mo.

is absent in mutton made from grass or grain feed. Many claim that the animals make a better growth among the bushes than an open pasture, and that the quality of the fleece is better. This bulletin further says: "They are fond of straw and fodder of any kind. * * * The impression must not be held that they will thrive well upon coarse fodder in the absence or browse. They must receive some supplementary food. Any kind of grain will answer this purpose. * * * In feeding grain care must be taken not to make the supply too liberal, unless the object is to fatten them for slaughter. Goats easily become lazy on a plentiful supply of grain, and will decline to go out and feed upon the brush. This is an important point, as their hardness to a large extent is attributed to their feeding upon browse and resulting exercise."

HEAVY SHEEP MOVEMENT.—The report comes from Idaho, says the Denver Record-Stockman, that the railroads have on file orders for 2899 sheep cars which they have as yet been unable to fill because of the unusual demands for rolling stock. The cause of the heavy movement from Idaho is principally the overcrowded condition of the range, the dry season, poor outlook for winter range and the two-mile limit law. Utah is also shipping heavily and the indications are that it will be late in December before the run is over for the season.

BROWSE FOR ANGORA GOATS.—In the opinion of Wm. H. Wheeler, a successful breeder of Lane county, Oregon, Angora goats thrive better on browse than on any other tame feed. Mr. Wheeler quite agrees with Farmers' Bulletin No. 137, department of agriculture, which says among other things:

"They are omnivorous eaters and seem particularly to avoid that class of vegetation which other kinds of stock prefer. * * * Every leaf and every twig within their reach is greedily eaten, even to most of the bushes and weeds that are considered poisonous to other ruminants, while remarkably few weeds are passed by." They will desert the finest of clover and blue grass for such an outlay. The bulletin further says: "The predominant opinion seems to be that the goats thrive best under conditions most nearly like those of their original home. It is certainly the best argument to say that goats prefer any kind of browse to the most nutritious of grasses, which is true, and therefore browse is better than grass. * * * One of the recommendations in favor of Angora mutton is that it has the flavor of venison. This flavor is imparted by the browse, and

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

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Directors: Geo. T. Reynolds, F. Crowley, V. S. Wardlaw, W. D. Davis, L. Kuntzels, Hogs.

References: FORT WORTH BANKS.

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

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THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CHICAGO.

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

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

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 Arriving in Buffalo: 1:05 a. m., 6:50 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
 Arriving in New York: 3:15 p. m., 7:40 a. m., 7:30 a. m.
 Arriving in Boston: 5:20 p. m., 10:05 a. m., 4:30 a. m.

Unequaled Service Between St. Louis and Chicago.

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

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 Pass. Traffic Mgr. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tel. Agent.
 HOUSTON, TEXAS.

MARKETS

(Reported by National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 4.

The Northern cattle market declined each day this week. The close is fully 40c lower than the opening. Good cows sold at \$2.60 and \$2.70. The medium and common ones sold at very unsatisfactory prices. Considering the condition of the Northern market, our prices have remained comparatively steady on the choice cows. The best cows selling here at \$2.40@2.50. We have had too many of the medium and canner cows, and not enough of the strictly good ones. The demand for feeder bulls is active. We sold several car loads at \$2.15 and \$2.20. You cannot do better than ship us bulls. Two and three-year-old steers quotable at \$2.40@3.00, demand good for the best; others dull. Both this and the Northern markets remained about steady on hogs, with a slight advance the last two days. A smooth load of hogs averaging 220 pounds sold by us at \$7.00.

Quotations for the week: Choice fed steers, \$3.50@4.00; medium fed steers, \$3.00@3.75; good grass steers, \$2.75@3.25; light thin steers, \$2.50@3.00; choice sorted heavy cows, \$2.25@2.50; medium butcher cows, \$1.90@2.25; light butcher cows, \$1.50@2.00; hogs, 75c@1.50; bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.75@2.25. Hogs—Choice sorted 200-pound and up, \$7.00; fat, smooth, medium hogs, \$6.50@6.90; lights, \$6.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.00@5.50.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—70c.
 Carload lots—Dealers charge from 10c to 15c per bushel on oats and corn and 10c to 15c per 100 pounds on hay.

COTTON MARKET.

Forty bales of cotton were received in the local market yesterday. The receipts averaged middling and brought a basis of 7.47 1/2c. Strict middling 8c and good middling 8 1/2c. Futures declined 20 points.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The cottonseed products market was dull, with mills awaiting developments in the weather. Prime crude oil 25c for prompt and October shipment, with some selling. Meal and cake 13.50 for prompt shipment. Seed slightly higher and quoted at \$16 1/2 c. o. b. cars. Prime summer yellow 31c, with some selling. Linters 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2, according to quality, with the majority of the sales yesterday at 2 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—Cattle receipts 5000 head, including 3500 Texans. Market firm. Native shipping and export steers \$5.00@7.35, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.50@6.50, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.00@5.00, stockers and feeders \$3.20@4.30, cows and heifers \$2.25@3.25, canners \$1.75@2.00, bulls \$2.15@3.25, calves \$3.50@7.25, Texas and Indian steers \$3.20@4.40, Texas and Indian cows \$2.10@2.35, native cows \$2.00@2.40, native heifers \$2.10@3.60, canners \$1.00 @2.00, bulls \$3.00@3.50, calves \$3.00@5.50.

Hog receipts 4000 head. Market strong; heavy and mixed packers \$7.25 @7.40, light \$7.22 1/2 @7.37 1/2, pigs \$6.75 @7.30.

Sheep receipts 10,000. Market strong. Native lambs \$3.20@4.10, western lambs \$3.00@4.75, native wethers \$2.50@3.00, fed ewes \$2.50@3.35, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.75 @3.70, Texas clipped sheep \$2.75@3.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Cattle receipts 25,000 including 10,000 Westerns. Market steady. Good to prime steers \$7.25@8.50, poor to medium \$4.75@6.75, stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.95, cows \$1.25@5.40, heifers \$2.25@5.50, canners \$1.25@2.40, bulls \$2.05, calves \$3.87, Texas fed steers \$3.25 @4.25, Western steers \$3.50@5.75.

Hog receipts 18,000. Market steady. Good to choice heavy \$7.45@7.52 1/2, light \$7.00@7.70, bulk \$3.30@7.55.

Sheep receipts 4000 head. Market strong. Good to choice wethers \$3.25@3.75, fair to choice mixed \$2.25@3.40, Western sheep \$2.50@3.90, native lambs \$3.50@5.50, Western lambs \$3.75@5.25.

BEEF CATTLE.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Receipts of cattle this week will run out very close to last week, but will fall short of a week ago by about 1000 head. The six markets' supply will also be close to the number that arrived last week, which was very heavy and close to 45,000 more than case at these points for the corresponding week last year. Of the total supply of cattle this week, 2300 were natives, 25,000 western and 6200 Texans. The total was greater than the demand seemed to warrant, for, outside of the best qualities, the market was dull and weak. It was hard work to sell natives that lacked weight and finish. There was a pretty good demand for the choice heavy cattle, but not enough to make them sell any better, though they were relatively scarce. The market all week has been supplied liberally with the medium and plain steers averaging 1100 to 1250 pounds. Many of these cattle are good in quality, but lack weight and fat necessary to make them attractive to buyers, who get enough of the light steers from the western, ranging to about all their orders. Most of the common to medium steers are 150@250 lower for the week and were hard to sell every day. The week closed with prime to fancy cattle quotable at \$3.00@3.60; good to choice, \$2.40@3.00; medium to good, \$2.00@2.40; common to medium, \$1.50@2.00; inferior, \$1.25@1.50.

EDUCATIONAL.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 3.—The present term of Baylor University opened Sept. 2, 1902. The institution was established in 1845. In the last ten years the number of its students has increased about 50 per cent, there being in the current catalogue 952. Its building and real estate were valued ten years ago at \$150,000. The present value of buildings and real estate is \$425,000.

TOBY'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 1.—Toby's Practical Business college opens the fall term, with a large attendance of students. This institution was founded in 1890 by Edward Toby and now occupies three floors in one of the largest buildings in Waco. The school never closes and the daily attendance averages 250.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

College Station, Tex., Oct. 3.—The twenty-seventh session of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas opened Sept. 10, and has in attendance 235 cadets. This is a slight decrease from that of last session, due to the fact that the faculty raised the age of admission from 15 to 16 years. The number of students enrolled during the first session of the college in 1876 was 109, and during the first ten years of the existence of the college the number increased until the enrollment in 1886 amounted to 176. The college opened its first session with six instructors, the numbering increasing during the first ten years to twelve. The value of all college property, including land, buildings and improvements, in 1892, amounted to about

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 6.—Sugar strong; open kettle, 2 1/2 @ 3-16c, open kettle centrifugal 2 1/4 @ 4-1-16c, seconds 1 1/2 @ 3-1/4c.

Molasses—Dull; centrifugal 5 1/2c, new spray 35@35c.

Hog products—Quiet.

Pork—Standard mess, \$7.50.

Lard—Refined tallow \$7.50, pure lard \$11.25.

Boxed meats—Dry salt shoulders \$10.25, sides \$11.25.

Hacon—Clear rib sides \$11.75.

Hams—Choice sugar cured \$12.75 @ 14.25.

THE HORSE.

CORNS AND THEIR CAUSES.—The question, what is the most prolific cause of corns in the foot of the horse, is at once plain to the student of blood circulation, writes a horsehoer in the Horsehoer's Journal. All portions of the circulating organs operate perfectly if kept in perfect condition. The foot of the horse is different from that of any other animal, as all its operations are confined inside of a hidden structure, the hoof, without aid or assistance to break the circulation, excepting that which is provided by the plantar cushion, the frog, which in nearly all cases is made inoperative by the ordinary method of shoeing. The parent of all foot evils is contraction, and the prolific cause of corns is the want of good, intelligent foot shoeing, to keep these members of the horse anatomy in a true normal condition, so that the blood will be allowed to circulate properly. Corns are what may be properly called ruptured capillaries. Climatic conditions play a large part in expansion and contraction, and the greatest danger is after this latter form of disease sets in, particularly if it is not carefully looked after. It is not necessary to bruise a foot in order to cause a corn, as want of circulation is sufficient to that end. A lack of circulation sets up an inflammation, and this, depriving the foot structure of its necessary nourishment, the result is a corn in that part of the foot which is subject to intense weight and concussion. The inside heel of the foot, being more in the center of gravity, compels it to take a greater portion of the animal's weight, and there being constantly present super-abundance of horny tissues, the heels it is that are prone to the disease, likewise to contraction and atrophy. There are different other reasons for corns, which every scientific horsehoer knows, but these are of slight importance compared with the causes advanced through the process of inflammation.

BETTER HORSES NEEDED.—There is no gainsaying that an evolution of improved breeds is now of greater force than at any period of development of live stock husbandry. Not only increased consumption, incident to growth of population but an increased demand for a better-grade of stock, features all the wholesale markets. It is not only a question of quantity that affects the profits of the producer. The trend of public taste is in the direction of higher forms of equine conformation, says the Horsehoer's Journal. There is no question but what the improved types of modern breeds are capable of performing more efficient service, possessing greater endurance and durability, than inferior grades of the same breeds. With consumers it is not so much a question of esthetics as commercial economy that is intensifying the demand for better horses of all classes.

The improved types of the different breeds approximate nearer to physical perfection in the true balance of all parts of the anatomical and muscular conformation. A machine that is perfectly adjusted will perform more work on the same expenditure of power than a machine of the same class that is compelled to overcome a large percentage of friction. The bone, contour and action of the improved type of horses must be equitably balanced and properly adjusted to give the greatest strength in the several parts and obviate friction. An unbalanced physical organization generates friction and deteriorates from the general efficiency of the animals.

Farmers are now in position to control the horse production of America, and with nearly all the non-descript disposed of that were raised during the period of inflation of the industry, they can easily elevate the standard of the different breeds. This can be accomplished by boycotting all unsound and mediocre mares and breeding to the choicest stock. It is time that farmers grasped the forecast of the situation and commenced to breed horses to supply the future demand. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and the husbandman who raises good horses of any of the standard breeds will find a ready demand for them at remunerative prices.

Mr. R. W. Wray, proprietor of Wray Bros. Music Company of Dallas, and Miss Nelle Hatcher, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Dan E. Hatcher of Franklin, Ky., were married at the home of the bride's parents several days ago and arrived in Dallas last week. Mr. Wray is one of Dallas' leading business men, being at the head of Wray Bros. Music Company, a strong and progressive firm doing a wholesale and retail business in pianos and organs.

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

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

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