

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

EXHIBITS AT GEORGETOWN.

Under auspices of the Williamson County Farmers' Institute a live stock and agricultural show will be held at Georgetown, Tex., Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 25 and 26. Valuable prizes are offered for Shorthorn, Hereford, Red Polled and Jersey cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, also for the best general display of farm products.

DIPPING AT QUANAH.

Assistant Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry, assisted by Dr. C. C. Klein, a veterinarian of St. Louis, have been at Quanah conducting experiments for the National government. They first dipped sixty head of ticky cattle and later thirty head in crude petroleum from the Beaumont field. The cattle dipped first were found to be entirely free from ticks after five days, and not injured at all by their bath. The cost of the dip and several other items will have to be looked into before the government is likely to adopt oil as the national dip.

LOWER PASTURAGE RATES PREDICTED.

Texas cattlemen have complained considerably during the past season about the rates charged for pasturage in Kansas, but they are confident of a reduction next season, as the Kansans have apparently arrived at the conclusion themselves that the terms imposed last spring were excessive. F. M. Bourn, a big cowman of Colorado City, who has been sizing up conditions in the Sunflower state, says: "I look for a reduction of at least one dollar a head on the price of pasture next season. The contracts are usually made in January, and last January there was quite a demand for pasture, and the owners of grazing lands in these counties held up the prices so high that many of the Texas cattlemen were compelled to either to stay at home or not lease at all. In many cases the owners of pasture lands did not get the cattle, and as a result their land stood idle, and there was more feed than cattle. Several ranchmen who put off leasing pasture lands a month or two got them much cheaper, and of course made money by waiting, but the ranchmen will not pay any such prices next season. I now predict that the prices next year will not exceed \$2.25 for cows, \$2 for three-year-old steers and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for yearlings. These prices would give the stockmen an opportunity to make some money, but at the prices they paid this year many of them lost on the deal."

Mr. Bourn is now in the Panhandle country buying cattle for next year's market.

AMERICAN CATTLE FOR MEXICO.

While in Chicago last week J. Diaz Barringer and V. F. Suchy, prominent Mexican capitalists, closed a deal for the purchase of some of the finest bred cattle raised in the Central West. Most of the money has been used in buying cattle for the Agricultural College of the Mexican National University at Puebla. The Mexican government is experimenting with crosses between cattle imported from the United States and native Mexican cattle. The purpose is to obtain an ideal breed. It has been found difficult to produce a breed of cattle in Mexico as good as the breeds raised here. Attempts to import cattle from the United States and keep the stock pure have also failed because the change in climate affects the virility after a few

years. Crossing native with imported breeds is proving successful, and the government has had best results from cattle imported about two years ago from Chicago. Part of the cattle purchased will go to private parties, as Mr. Barringer and Mr. Suchy are representatives of the firm of Diaz Barringer, Bartiz & Co., as well as being in charge of the governmental business. The Mexican experts bought more Holstein cattle than any other breed, although there were a few Durhams and Herefords selected. All the cattle bought were raised on farms in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Sheep in small numbers were also purchased.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

Range conditions in West Texas, along the Rio Grande, are very minutely described by Albert Robinson, superintendent of the big J. B. Irving ranch, near Alpine, who said last week: "The run from the far southwest corner of the state from now on will be large, as it is pretty dry and the cattlemen do not propose to keep over any cattle that can be marketed now. We had pretty good rains early in the summer, but later it has been dry, and the pastures are drying up. Besides this there is a scarcity of water in some places, as the tanks are not filled."

"Brewster county is strictly a grazing county, and scarcely anything is raised there except here and there along the streams where a settler has located, and then only a very little garden stuff. The land generally is in the hands of the big ranchmen who hold long leases, but where the leases expire there is generally a man there to take up a claim, which is usually picked out right in the middle of the ranch. This is disturbing the ranchmen considerably, and in time they will have to cut down their big pastures. When the present leases expire there will be some trimming down. Most of the ranchmen are breeding up their herds all through that country, and making improvements in the grade of their stock. Thousands of dollars have been expended during the past year for registered bulls by the ranchmen adjoining ours, and other smaller outfits are taking it up, so that the quality of cattle in that county is on the improve."

OKLAHOMA OFFICIALS EXONERATED.

In the charges of embezzlement against several Oklahoma live stock officials evidence has been heard at Guthrie, and the parties exonerated. Some time ago Dr. Beemblossom of Oklahoma City, formerly secretary of the territorial live stock commission, instituted charges against Thomas Morris, the present secretary of the board, O. C. French, A. G. French, and R. H. Hahn, live stock inspectors. The members of the board went over the transcript and made a report completely exonerating the men accused.

MISSOURI SHORTHORN SALE.

The third annual sale of the Central Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' association took place at Moberly, Mo., a few days ago. All were bought by farmers and breeders in that and adjoining counties. Only two animals were sold outside of the state. They went to Illinois men. The highest price obtained was \$225. This was brought by a cow, Lillie Acomb, owned by Samuel W. Roberts of Pleasant Green, Mo. Fifty-three head were sold, the total amounting to \$4120.

HORSE AND MULE AUCTION.

The formal opening of the Fort Worth horse and mule market is now taking place and, judging from the attendance, the sale promises to be one of the most representative ever held in the southwest. Several buyers from the East, North and Southeast are present. Among the shippers on hand with stock are the following:

Routinger & Son of Cleburne, five loads of horses and mules; J. S. Dodson, Hillsboro, one load of mules; E. C. Gray of Pecos, three loads of horses; J. R. Dendinger; three loads of horses from Hereford; Biggerstaff of Baird, one load of horses; Scarboro Cattle company, Colorado, one load of brood mares; Cook & Simmons, one load of mules from Mexia, and R. C. High, one load of mules from Corsicana.

"CHIMNEY BUTTE" RANCH SOLD.

A dispatch from Bismarck, N. D., says: The old "Chimney Butte" ranch, made famous as the ranch established by Theodore Roosevelt when he was a "Bad Land's" cattleman, has been sold by the Northern Pacific to Ferris brothers of Medora. It was at this ranch that President Roosevelt wrote some of his entertaining Western sketches. Subsequently he located another ranch, known as the "Elkhorn," forty miles south of Medora, and from here he outfitted for many of his mountain trips.

THE WEST TEXAS FAIR.

Advancement in West Texas along the lines of stockraising and agriculture was exemplified by the superior exhibits shown at the seventh annual fair in Abilene last week. Blooded and high grade cattle, chiefly of the Shorthorn and Hereford types elicited the admiration of visitors. There were also specimens of the superior hogs—Poland-Chinas, Durocs and Essex—which the farmers of the Southwest are raising in larger numbers each year to supply the growing market demand. There were also shown some superior equines, both of the standard bred and draft types; also agricultural and horticultural products which the uninitiated would consider it impossible to grow in a "dry" country. The Callahan county exhibit, in charge of S. H. French, was a veritable eye-opener. Taylor county showed splendid milo maize, Kaffir corn and cotton, besides fruit and truck of several varieties. Some choice honey from Fort McKavitt attracted favorable attention.

The \$77.50 premium offered for the best display of farm products was awarded to S. H. French of Baird, Callahan county.

Capt. Childers took the honors on Shorthorns, Judge Fred Cockrell on Polled Durhams and John R. Lewis on Herefords.

One valuable educational feature was a guessing contest, held for the purpose of directing attention to the difference in the weight of well bred and well fed cattle from the weight of common cattle that have to rustle on scant pasture.

The horse races held in connection with the fair proved a drawing card. There were thirteen entries in the roping contest, Hugh Bostick of Big Springs winning the first prize of \$100 Time, 0:24 3-5. Charles Popnoe of Coleman won second prize, \$65 saddle. Time, 1:13 3-5. Capt. Newman of Sweetwater won third prize, \$25. Time, 1:19 2-5. Milt Triplett of

Abilene won fourth prize, \$15. Time, 1:20. Mack Merchant won fifth prize, \$10. Time, 1:30.

THE INTERANTIONAL FAIR.

Saturday, at noon, the International fair in San Antonio was formally opened with an address by Gov. Lanham. The weather has been perfect every day since, and the result has been an attendance fully up to expectations of the management. As usual, the livestock exhibits are par excellent, while the display in Machinery Hall is also very complete. Agriculture is well represented, much to the gratification of the many farmers present each day since the fair opened.

The following is a list of the exhibitors in the registered cattle department:

Shorthorns.	
J. E. Brown, Granbury, Tex.	7
J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, Tex.	14
Jos. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Tex.	21
J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T.	1
D. C. Giggins, Giddings, Tex.	3
Harry Landa, New Braunfels, Tex.	7
David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Tex.	15
W. B. Blocker, Austin, Tex.	4
Herefords.	
Tom Hoben, Nocona, Tex.	4
W. S. & J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex.	29
H. C. Rhone, Fort Worth, Tex.	31
S. O. Porter, Pettus, Tex.	3
Frank Mason, Charco, Tex.	1
R. Weiss, Berclair, Tex.	10
Brown & Bell, San Antonio, Tex.	7
Glazebrook Bros., San Antonio, Tex.	2
Red Polls.	
Harry Landa, New Braunfels, Tex.	15
J. L. Jennings, Martindale, Tex.	11
Dr. W. R. Clifton, Waco, Tex.	12
W. D. Heard, Sabin, Tex.	1
Howel Bros., Bryan, Tex.	6
Howard Mann, Waco, Tex.	1
Polled Durham.	
Jos. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Tex.	8
Fred J. Schutt, Duncanville, Tex.	11
A. F. Hardie, Dallas, Tex.	32
Holsteins.	
A. F. Hardie, Dallas, Tex.	17
Jerseys.	
Martin Burge, Denison, Tex.	15
J. L. Gully, San Antonio, Tex.	13
J. O. Terrell & Son, San Antonio, Tex.	29
W. R. Spann, Dallas, Tex.	13
Devons.	
A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Tex.	17
J. C. Westman, Fair View, Tex.	1
Aberdeen Angus.	
Harry Landa, New Braunfels, Tex.	1
Total in barns	404

The swine breeders were represented as follows:

Berkshires.	
Geo. P. Lillard, Seguin, Tex.	13
Geo. B. Simmons, Ben Franklin, Tex.	11
Brown & Bell, San Antonio, Tex.	2
H. McBride, Laverna, Tex.	27
W. E. Davis & Bro., Sherman, Tex.	35
Essex.	
T. H. Pressley, Kingsbury, Tex.	23
W. B. Warren, Lancaster, Tex.	67
Poland China.	
Brown & Bell, San Antonio, Tex.	7
Nat Edmondson, Sherman, Tex.	15
C. D. Hughes, Sherman, Tex.	10
Duroc Jersey.	
C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.	25
Ed Edmondson, Newark, Tex.	21
C. D. Hughes, Sherman, Tex.	11
Chester White.	
C. R. Doty, Charles, Ill.	26
Total	299

In the poultry department nearly 1000 more fowls are on exhibition than last year. The horse and mule barns are well filled, while the sheep and goat industry is well represented.

The amusement attractions include several of the novelties introduced at the recent State Fair in Dallas, with several important features added. Bronch busting, roping contests and "bull fights" have been introduced with the gory features eliminated from the latter. Genuine Spanish and Mexican matadors are, however, employed. Horse races will be run every day.

WOMEN AS RANCHEROS.

A woman operates one of the most successful stock ranches in Arizona, eleven miles from Prescott. Her father moved there from Illinois in 1869, for his health. He died two years later, leaving a mortgage of \$15,000 on the ranch. His oldest child, Annette, took up the work, and since then the herd has multiplied three-fold. She has added 550 acres to the range, has paid off her mortgage, and is making money, having sold as much as \$14,000 worth of steers in two months. Her younger sister is her partner, and the two girls wear men's clothes when at-

tending to business. Thirty or forty miles a day in the saddle is not unusual with them.

PORK PACKING REVIEW.

According to the latest market review of Cincinnati Price Current, based on reports from all the livestock markets, only a moderate number of hogs is being marketed at this time. The total western packing is given as 265,000, compared with 305,000 the preceding week, and 265,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 310,000, and two years ago 390,000. From March 1 the total is 11,960,000, against 11,155,000 a year ago—an increase of 805,000. Prices are further reduced, closing for prominent markets at an average of \$5.60 per 100 pounds, compared with \$5.70 a week ago, \$5.95 two weeks ago, \$6.95 a year ago, and \$6.15 two years ago.

A. AND M. COLLEGE FACULTY.

The board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College has employed F. R. Marshall of Iowa as associate professor of dairying and animal husbandry. Prof. Marshall is a native of Canada, and received his technical training at the Ontario Agricultural College and the University of Toronto, from the latter of which he took the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. He then took a post-graduate course in the Agricultural College of Iowa, and then served three years in that school as assistant in animal husbandry. This position he resigned to become manager of the livestock interests of the famous Cook farms in Central Iowa.

While associated with the Iowa Agricultural College Prof. Marshall did much to perfect the students in stock judging. He will take charge of the classes in dairying, stock judging and feeding at the Texas institution, and also participate in experiment station work.

MULHALL STRIKES A SNAG.

Colonel "Zach" Mulhall and his wild west aggregation struck a snag at Vinita, I. T., Sunday, when their proposed roping contest was prevented by an injunction issued by Judge Gill of the Federal Court. The contest took place Monday instead. Recently Mr. Mulhall "woke up" the Associated Press with startling reports about how his daughter, Lucille, had defeated some of the oldest cowboys in the business as a lariat twister. It was hot stuff, but investigation by correspondents who had been called down for letting such a good story escape them showed that the "contest" had been with other attaches of the show and that the owboys gallantly let the young lady triumph over them for advertising purposes.

WORLD'S LARGEST RANCH OWNER.

Mrs. H. D. King, the largest individual ranch owner in the world, and one of the very few wealthy women of America, was in Fort Worth last week. Her estate is valued at \$25,000,000, including over 1,000,000 acres of deeded land, and between 75,000 and 100,000 head of cattle. This is the first trip Mrs. King has made to Fort Worth in about twenty years. She has valuable real estate in this city as well as in New York and St. Louis. She is a woman now over 70 years of age, very active for one of her years, and is modest and unassuming.

The King ranch is one of the famous ranch properties of the country. Under the management of Robert J. Kleberg, extensive improvements have been made on it within the last fifteen years. There are to-day something over seventy flowing artesian wells on the property. The latest experiment is the introduction of the sugar beet for feed for cattle, from which very flattering results have been obtained.

UNCLE SAM AS A BREEDER.

There is talk of making Fort Riley, Kan., a station for the breeding and raising of horses and mules for use in the army. Members of the general staff are mostly favorable to the project, and it is not unlikely that the matter will be presented to congress at the next session by the Secretary of War. At present the army regulations

TWO DAYS SALE

"100 Immune" Registered Short-Horns

At the San Antonio International Fair
San Antonio, Texas.

On Tuesday; October 27, 1903,

Thirty head will be sold, consisting of drafts from the well known herds of

David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas; J. W. Burgess Co., Forth Worth, Texas; Joseph F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas; J. T. Day, Rhome, Texas; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco, Texas. More Top cattle will be offered in this sale than any sale ever held in the state. Imported, Scotch and Show Cattle have been consigned, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1903, Messrs. Burruss, Bradford and Shiner Bros. will sell seventy head, consisting of young Bulls and Heifers, that have been in Texas all summer and on pasture—the most useful lot of Cattle that have been offered to the breeder, farmer and ranchman. For catalogue address

David Harrell, Liberty Hill, Texas, or M. K. and R. H. Shiner, San Antonio, Texas.

ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO.

DEALER IN

Pianos & Organs

Fort Worth, Texas.

The great interest of this age in music, makes it necessary for those who wish to keep pace with the times to have the best. Those who are learning to play need good instruments, as better progress is insured by using a superior instrument. Realizing this and desiring to maintain our reputation for supplying superior instruments, we offer only that high standard of excellence in pianos and organs that will keep our good name, and satisfy each and every purchaser.

Age alone supplies experience and it has been the good fortune of the Ross-Armstrong company to have as its members, gentlemen of long experience and unquestioned ability in their particular line of business, and those with a full knowledge of the essentials requisite to the construction of absolutely reliable and durable instruments. Any purchaser can be assured of getting full value for the sum invested in an instrument if purchased from a concern of this character.

Any good grade of piano or organ from the plain instrument of good quality at low price, to the most elegant and attractive instrument of highest quality and price, can be had at any time from the Ross-Armstrong company. Pianos of upright, cabinet grand, and concert grand styles, in all finishes, such as mahogany, walnut, antique oak, burl walnut and San Domingo mahogany, can be furnished to those who desire such, at reasonable terms and lowest prices. "The best that money can buy in all grades, and every instrument fully guaranteed," is their motto. Pianos are not sent out on trial. When you buy a piano from Ross-Armstrong company, you get a piano fully guaranteed and do not take any chances of buying a piano that has been on trial in half a dozen houses. You get a new unused piano that is not the refused and damaged instrument from some one else. A child can buy from them with the same safety that an older person can.

(Clipping from Fort Worth Telegram)

"The strict uniformity of prices and the high integrity of the concern makes it possible for a child to buy a musical instrument from Ross-Armstrong company with the same safety of an experienced grown person.

"The Ross-Armstrong company music house is one institution in our city that will treat a laborer the same as a crowned head in the purchase of a musical instrument. They have been known to our people for years."

Music is said to be "the language of the soul." It is true that it inspires to higher purposes, and has a refining and elevating influence. It is an introduction to the better circles of society and makes friends with good people everywhere. In buying a musical instrument the thoughtful parent will not fail to consider these things in the best interest of their children.

A liberal plan of purchase is offered to those who bear good reputations for paying their obligations. The so-called, irresponsible "agent" who has no character nor reputation, does not handle the instruments of the Ross-Armstrong company. These instruments are not of the inferior class that are "trafficked" around for any and all kinds of "trade" but are of that high class of instruments that appeal to those who buy fine instruments and appreciate them.

Those buying by correspondence who live at a distance can rest assured that they will get as fine selections as if they were present in person to see for themselves.

When purchases are made by correspondence, parties have the advantage of having everything fully written down so no possible misunderstanding can arise. The attention of cash buyers at all times is invited with a guarantee to them of full value for their money. **ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO.,** Pianos, Piano Players, Pipe Organs, Church and Parlor Organs, 711 Houston street, Fort Worth, Tex.

EXTENSION AXLE NUTS

Make an old buggy run like a new one. Quick sell—profitable. Agents wanted. Hardware Specialty Co., Box 15 6 Pontiac, Mich.

direct that the quartermaster general shall purchase horses for the cavalry, artillery, Indian scouts and such of the infantry as may be mounted, by contract after competition. There is quite certain to be opposition to the proposed change, but whether or not it will be strong enough to defeat it is uncertain.

Owing to the rigid requirements imposed, a very small percentage of the animals offered are accepted by the quartermasters, and the last five years there has been great difficulty in meeting the demand. Horses under five years old are not accepted, except in the case of fine and well developed animals. The horse market in the United States in the past few years has been subjected to a severe drain. In addition to the demands for animals for the United States army, the English government purchased many horses and mules for service in the Boer war, and the German government has also bought heavily of American horses for its army.

This demand has increased prices to such an extent that officials of the quartermaster's department have been compelled to consider plans for obtaining animals in some other way. Recently the United States has been paying as high as \$185 for cavalry horses, and there was only a limited supply at the advanced prices. The result has been that the war department has recently delayed purchases in the hope that the animals might be bought cheaper. The quartermasters will soon begin buying horses in the Kansas City, St. Louis and Kentucky markets. The proposition that the government purchase colts and raise them at Fort Riley has also been submitted to the general staff. The chief objection to both plans is that they would involve a larger expense than under the present satisfactory system.

Ellis Short of Kansas City has sold to the Schulster-Whiteman Lumber company of Gilmer, Tex., 20,000 acres of pine land in Nacogdoches and Rusk counties for \$120,000. The "raw material" on this vast tract will be converted into lumber.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. M. Hall, Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one inclosing stamped envelope.

CO-OPERATIVE METHODS A SUCCESS.

Some time ago the editor of this paper published a brief article about the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative society, in the development of which institution he was very much interested. The plan, as explained at the time, of organizing a gigantic mercantile institution whose shareholders should be scattered all over the country, on the order of the co-operative societies in England, seems to have met with instantaneous approval by the great mass of working people all over the country.

The plan, as originated by the founder of the institution, Mr. Julius Kahn, is very broad and comprehensive and it is really the first practical step taken toward genuine co-operation in merchandising in the Western hemisphere. The co-operators share equally in the profits of the business, and the scope of the plan is so gigantic that we predict it will in a very short period of time revolutionize methods of doing business

to such an extent that the working classes of people generally will be personally interested. This result is inevitable, because the enterprise to be a success must give the masses of the people the benefits proposed. It is the only way in which it could possibly succeed and live, and that Mr. Kahn has protected the interests of his co-operators is evinced by the way in which the most conservative students of co-operation have personally taken hold and are working in the up-building of the institution. We are informed that the shares are selling like wildfire, and that the success of the plan is already assured, although it has been but two short months since the first announcement was made to the public.

The whole plan is very practical, and being based, as it is, upon an old and successful business organization which has made a name for itself for good goods and square treatment; backed up by one of the cleverest merchandisers in the country; supported and indorsed by the ablest thinkers and practical business men, it cannot possibly fall under its present management.

The fact that a large percentage of the people who have subscribed for stock and are working for the institution already are old friends and customers of the Cash Buyers' Union, speaks for the esteem in which that institution was held by its thousands of patrons during the last eighteen years of its existence. The men who are at the head of it are men of character and integrity who have established themselves firmly because of their ability and sound judgment, and they have safeguarded the organization so well that it is simply invulnerable.

If any of the readers of this paper are at all interested in co-operation, or even if you are not, we would suggest that you write for the book on "co-operation" which Mr. Kahn has written and published, for even if you do not care to become a stockholder, it contains a well of information for co-operative institutions and practical economy that will be of the utmost value to any thinker. If you write Mr. Julius Kahn, the president and founder, personally, he will take the trouble to send you all of his interesting literature on this great international question, as well as any information you may desire to ask him, and it will not in any way obligate you, as he is much interested in having the American people know what he has done and is doing. Address, when you write, Julius Kahn, president, 158-168 West Van Buren street, Chicago, and mention this paper in writing him.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!

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



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

THOUGHTS OF EXPERIENCE.

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

BARLEY GOOD FOR HOGS.

Henderson, Tex., Oct. 11, '03.
Stock and Farm Journal Co:
One of your correspondents in the black waxy belt wants to know something about the value of barley as a hog feed. I have raised this crop very successfully on black sandy land and think it would grow all right on the kind of soil he describes. I would recommend the Mandshuri as the best variety. It should be sown early in the spring and cultivated about the same as oats. Two bushels of seed to the acre are about right. From experience I can say that there is no doubt about the value of barley for hog pasture and I predict that if the writer finishes them off properly he will "top" the Fort Worth market one of these days. Very Respectfully.

A DIVERSIFIER.

INCREASING THE EGG YIELD.

Denton County, Tex., Oct. 17.
Editor of the Journal: In a late issue of your valuable paper there appeared a letter from one of your correspondents, asking if there was any way in which fowls could be fed to increase egg production. I will answer, yes; and give my own experiences. Beef scraps, I have found are effective. The hens should be given a liberal quantity of them and also a mash of wheat and oats in about equal quantity once a day, providing they have a good range besides. If kept in confined runs this ration may be fed oftener to advantage. The meat may be mixed with the mash and fed in that way, or from a trough or feeding box. Very truly,
J. C. L.

A PLEA FOR THE BUZZARD.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 14, 1903.
Editor of The Journal:
Dallas, Tex. In the issue of the San Antonio Express of the 29th ult. I notice that Mr. R. J. Kleberg advocates the killing of buzzards in reference to the spreading of anthrax.
In recommending the killing of these birds for the reason mentioned there is no doubt that stockmen and others are sincere in their belief that this ought to be done. But before they are entirely exterminated, as some of our birds and animals already have been, it might be as well to recall that hogs, wolves and wild animals of other sorts, also dogs, as well as flies and other insects, can carry the infection, and the same evidence that shows the buzzard to be guilty will convict all these other creatures.
If it is a fact that human beings are liable to be infected with this disease by coming in contact with the infection, then the stockman, after killing the buzzards on his ranch, may contract the disease, having it carried to him and his home by his own dog which licks his hand.
In this connection the communications, of which copies herewith from scientific men, whose only object is to obtain facts, show "that at the present time it is not absolutely proved that buzzards are carriers of contagious diseases." I would venture to suggest that it may be as well to go slow before exterminating these birds, which are still considered of much use in many parts of the country.
Yours truly,
C. G. CARTTAR.

SUCCESSFUL ORCHARDING.

Editor of The Journal: To raise fruit, the first thing is to plant the orchard properly. This requires a selection of the trees adapted to your soil, climate, etc., and trees that will answer the purpose for which you plant. If you plant for home use, you should consider the flavors of the fruit to get the best quality, and also the time when they ripen, so to provide for the different seasons of the year. If you are setting for commercial pur-

poses, your location with reference to your nearest city or a cold storage should be considered. You can do well on summer and fall varieties if you are near a market. While if you are away from markets and storage you should plant varieties that will keep well, fruit that can be handled and stored without injury. Some varieties spoil easily in handling, and some scald and turn black in storage or soon after they are taken from it, as the Huntsman's favorite and the York Imperial, otherwise good apples.

Trees must be selected with reference to the time or age when they begin bearing, also with reference to quality of fruit borne annually or bi-annually.

You should rely largely on your local nurserymen. They will try to provide you with the best varieties to suit your conditions. By buying near home you get fruit better adapted to your soils, climate, etc., which will usually prove healthier and hardier.

The Northern winter variety of apples, as the Greening, Northern Spy, etc., become fall fruit here in the Ozarks, where the seasons are longer. Trees have an individuality or marked characteristics peculiar to the particular tree of which we will write at another time.

The variety to plant having been selected, the next question is what size or age of tree to plant. We have set all ages from one to six years old. Our experience has been as follows:

My father, the late Hon. Ira S. Haseltine, set the first commercial orchard in the southwest, 34 years ago, consisting of 90 acres and over 100 varieties of apples, pears, and peaches. He set some trees that were from four to six years old that are strong and healthy and bearing well to-day. In our experience in growing over 2000 acres of apples (everything considered) we prefer to set a tree two years old from the nursery. This two-year-old apple tree you can train to make the proper head. A proper head should have a center. That is, not two, three, or more limbs of equal length, but one larger and extended above all the others; the branches should be trained back to make limbs, not forks.

Prepare a hole large enough for all the roots. The Stringfellow method of setting the tree after cutting off all but a single root and punching a hole with a crowbar, did not prove so satisfactory to us as the above method mentioned. Head the plant deeper than they stodd in the nursery. I believe that too deep planting makes "root rot." The tree should be the largest at the surface of the ground, and there is where the roots should start.

My father used to say, "Look at Nature, God knows how to grow a tree." Look at the oak, elm and all trees including the seedling fruit tree, all have roots spread from the surface of the ground. Nature has a reason for this to prepare the tree roots in spring and autumn for the circulation of the sap, and roots that should be near the surface to receive the heat and magnetic influence of the sun and give the tree the greatest circumference at that point, when they are planted too deep in the ground, they die. Trees will sometimes try to correct their errors by sending out a new set of roots at the surface of the earth. You hunt with a microscope in vain for the cause of the "root rot" which you, yourself, have produced by banking the earth too highly around your trees.—S. A. Haseltine, Springfield, Mo.

BEST TIME TO PLANT TREES.

Erath County, Texas, Oct. 16.

Dear Journal: What is the best season of the year in which to plant apple trees in this climate? I know that the popular impression is that they should be set out in the spring, but on the other hand I am aware that among our most advanced horticulturists fall planting has become popular. Why is this? Let us hear from some of the north Texas nurserymen, with reasons for the faith that is in them. This is a subject in which all orchardists are interested. Am reading the "thoughts" each week with much interest. Hoping that I will get returns on this letter, I remain, sincerely yours,
HORTICULTURIST.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

POULTRY

Drizzling wings are an indication that the fowls are attacked with vermin.

YARDS FOR POULTRY.

We have always had better success in poultry work when the fowls were yarded; have received more eggs and succeeded in rearing a much larger per cent of the chicks hatched, says Emma Clearwater, in the Farmers' Voice and National Rural.

Hens will wander far afield; the little chicks will often get lost outright; oftener will come trawling up bedraggled with wet or weakened by too great travel; then, of course, there is the ever present danger of sudden showers or of varmints capturing some.

Our yard is not large, nor does it need to be where surroundings are kept clean. The number of chicks that may be grown on a small space successfully is greater than many think if everything is kept clean and in good order. Does this seem in contradiction to the excellent advice against overcrowding? This generally applies to the roosting arrangements, and we have found nothing worse than to overcrowd large or small chicks at night.

Our yard is fenced with poultry netting three feet wide, a roll of 350 feet costing \$2.25. This width will require one broad or two medium planks at the bottom but will make a stronger fence; also one easier stretched taut and kept in order than will a netting four feet wide, as we have proven by trial. This makes as cheap a fence as can be put up in our locality that will confine the fowls.

Our house is a shed style roof, with opening to the south, scratch shed attached, and this helps to fence the north end of the lot. Our plans are to have an attached run, inclosed with narrower netting for the little chicks next season. Where this has never been tried one would hardly believe the difference it will make in the thrift and comfort of the little things.

When the necessary furnishings are all placed in the yard there will not be left a large amount of space, but a smaller space is much easier kept neat and clean.

Many believe that hens will not lay as well, that chicks will not grow as well, and that feed will cost more if fowls are confined to a limited space. We know by having tried it that hens and chicks of the Plymouth Rock breed both lay and grow better when confined. We have also experienced that chicks of any and all breeds grow and thrive faster when yarded.

With us, and with all who do not keep much stock, the feed bill will be little, if any, larger where the poultry follow after quite a drove of cattle or hogs. The feed bill will, of course, be larger when the hens are yarded, but I think the satisfaction of having the

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—

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

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—EGGS

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

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

poultry where you want it and the smaller per cent of loss from both eggs and chickens will overbalance the extra cost of feeding.

An old hen and a few chicks can soon work havoc in the flower or vegetable garden, both with the seeds or growing things, and with one's temper. Whenever desired the hens can be turned out for a little airing. If they are let out an hour or so before roosting time they will go in of their own accord.

DUCKS ON THE FARM.

Why do not farmers' wives sometimes combine duck raising with chickens, instead of turkeys? This is a question asked by Mrs. James L. Hedkins in American Poultry Journal.

Start right; five dollars will purchase a trio of high grade Pekins (if these be your choice) or not wishing to invest so much, one might begin with a setting or two of eggs, procured from some reliable breeder.

Early hatched ones, well cared for and fed for fattening the last few weeks, will average nine pounds for the drakes and eight for the ducks. At our market price of eight cents, they bring easier money than turkeys at either. They stand more neglect than either, are less trouble to confine, satisfied and well with any old shed for sleeping, if the floor be dry, and free from poultry ills in general, and best of all, free from lice and mites.

If we raise from the fanciers' standpoint their value is much increased.

Then also we must take into consideration the feathers, four averaging a pound.

The price of these is seldom less than forty or fifty cents a pound.

If we intend raising on a large scale, two important things must be borne in mind; a good market for stock and plenty of available water.

The West have the grains, green foods, etc., with which to feed at a less cost than the Eastern breeder.

Breeding ducks do better when yarded and properly fed, than if allowed to range at will over fields and to adjacent streams, during the laying season. They may be allowed range after this is over if wished.

Water to swim in is unnecessary, as was formerly believed, to have the eggs fertile. Plenty of fresh water to drink, in vessels deep enough for them to easily clear the food from the nostrils is adequate.

Ducks are proverbially voracious feeders; bees, wasps, and other insects eaten, often causing death almost immediately.

Clover, rape, rye, weeds from the garden, with the refuse vegetables furnish a variety of green food.

Grit and some of the animal foods must also be provided if we expect them to develop rapidly and give us best returns. A mixture of two parts wheat bran, one part meal, one part ground oats or whole boiled ones, with a good per cent of grit and beef scraps added; the whole wet with milk or water into crumbly mass should be fed twice daily. Soaked corn and wheat, with green food for the other meal.

Feed only what they will eat up quickly. Keep water always before them, especially at feeding time. For first feed for ducklings I use egg and bread crumbs, with a small amount of soaked sin head oatmeal and beef scraps, and sharp sand or broiler teeth mixed in for grit.

After they are one month old I use same feed as for older ones. One feed of lettuce each day is given them, also sometimes chopped green onions and clover or refuse cabbage.

The young ducklings if kept dry and not chilled the first few weeks, will be comparatively out of danger, and if properly fed a well balanced ration, one can almost see them grow.

If shade is lacking in their yards provide it in some manner; the hot sun often proving fatal.

From seventy-eight hatched under hens and placed in a brooder, none were lost, although several were accidentally killed when fully feathered.

They will not crowd and smother numbers to death as will chicks in like conditions, although they succeed in getting things very wet and mussy during feeding time.

For time and money invested, nothing in the farmers' line of poultry will bring better returns financially.

Co-Operative Prices

are the lowest prices known and are not created by a sacrifice of quality as are the usual "low prices" but entirely by a saving of expense. The goods handled by a co-operative store are known the world over for their high standard of quality, because the share-holders of a co-operative store are also its best customers, and therefore, there can be no object in adulterating, substituting, cheapening or otherwise lowering quality. By doing with a truly co-operative society you are not alone assured of a large saving of money but a positive and absolute guarantee that the saving is not offset by a corresponding decrease of grade or quality.

ARLINGTON GEM Sewing machine with arm slightly lower than our higher priced machines, mounted on plain stand without ball bearings. Woodwork, good quality, with pretty pressed design. Full and complete set of attachments same as furnished with Arlington Queen. Guaranteed for 20 years same as all our other machines, although we recommend the purchase of anyone of the

ARLINGTON QUEEN Sewing machine with ball bearing stand, better quality woodwork and modern improvements. This is not a high grade machine, and offered only to those who put price above quality but is in all respects worthy of being included in our line of strictly reliable goods. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and high grade attachments \$11.25

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says one of our thousands of customers who have bought this machine. High grade, light arm, flat top tension, all modern improvements. Complete with all accessories. Instruction book and the splendid Grist Attachments, the finest made. Beautiful golden oak woodwork with handsome mahogany decorations. Ball Bearing Stand. A wonderful sewer—delight of all dress makers. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and high grade attachments \$14.75

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATION the plan whereby thousands of our customers have become partners in our business, thereby sharing in its profits, besides securing other special advantages, **WRITE FOR OUR PROSPECTUS—IT IS FREE. WE GUARANTEE 75 ON YOUR INVESTMENT.**

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Highest grade, highest arm, same as No. 6D22 illustrated above which please refer to with the addition of our own patented Automatic Lift and Drop Mechanism by which machines opens and closes automatically. A Marvellous Value. Combines the very perfection of mechanical construction with the most superb outward appearance and greatest convenience and elegance. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments made \$19.75

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Handsomely Polished Golden Oak woodwork. Acme of elegance. Ball Bearing Stand. Celebrated disc (or wheel) tension and independent take-up, same as Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Standard. Finest and most complete Grist Attachments. Equal in all respects to old-line machines sold at more than double our price. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments made \$17.75

We instantly refund your money including freight and cartage without question, quibble or controversy if you are at any time dissatisfied with your purchase for any reason. If you prefer to see and examine one of these machines before paying we will ship C.O.D. subject to examination, upon receipt of your request if you just state in your letter that you are in good faith and will accept and pay for machine on arrival if it comes up to your every expectation. We guarantee all of our machines for Twenty Years. Guarantee Prompt Shipment, Safe Delivery and Perfect Satisfaction and Great Saving of Money.

Our beautiful illustrated catalogue, showing all styles and samples of work done by attachments and fully describing our entire line and our new and liberal methods of doing business sent on application.

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17 head of Shorthorn from 12 to 30 months old; a good, thrifty lot for the farm or ranch. Will be sold very low. For particulars, write to **N. MANROSE, Ottawa, Kan.**

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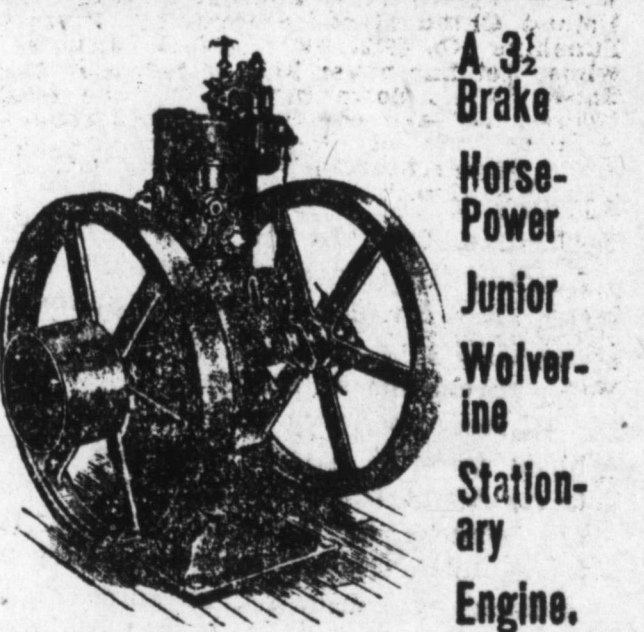
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Cotton Seed Meal at \$21.00 per ton. Cotton Seed Hulls at \$ 4.00 per ton.

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

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This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75 Before you buy a watch out this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75. Double standing case, beautifully engraved, steel wind and stem set. With extra sturdy jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long gold plated chain for ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any \$25.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH warranted 30 YEARS by your guarantee meet with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. F. BARBER & CO., 754, 25 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

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Herd Bulls: Young Alice's Prince 171111, champion bull of Texas; Imp. Count Mysie 149751, bred by Geo. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. **DAVID HARRELL,** Liberty Hill, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.
Young bulls by the Undeatable 1000 bull Royal Cup No. 123083 and out of 5500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 2817 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$2500 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Proud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. **JNO. B. BROWN,** Granbury, Tex.

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

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

Red Polled Gattle.

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

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED
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Registered Red Polled cattle for sale. **J. L. JENNINGS & BRO.,** Martindale, Tex.

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

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

CATTLE SALES

Lon Smith, ranching in Scurry county, has sold 175 yearlings past, to R. L. McMullan at \$14 around.

J. F. McCarty of Floydada, Floyd county, bought of **J. E. Hawkins** 32 yearlings at \$14 around; no cut backs.

Frank Mitchell, who ranches in Hutchinson county, has sold 60 head of 2-year-old steers to **J. L. Gillespie** at \$16 around.

A. C. Heard of Carlsbad, N. M., has sold 800 yearling steers to the Scharbauer Cattle company of Midland at \$18 around.

J. G. Rheinger, of Haymond, has bought of **T. B. Overstreet** of Alpine, Brewster county, 400 stock cattle at \$9 per head.

At Amarillo last week **Julian M. Bassett** sold to **J. W. Douglass** of Higgins, Tex., about 500 head of the —N— yearlings at \$14.75.

Ed Bromley of Childress sold 200 head of steer calves last week to **W. P. Dial** of Newlin, Tex., at \$11.50 per head. Delivery was made Friday.

The Scharbauer Cattle company of Midland has purchased 1500 yearling steers from different parties in that section at prices ranging from \$12 to \$13 around.

Ira Gates, representing Greer, Mills & Company, of San Antonio, was in Eldorado last week bidding \$5 for fat calves. Even at that price he was unable to obtain very many.

One of the biggest cattle deals made in Denton county in some time was consummated last week when **D. S. Donald** sold to **Light Bros,** 710 head of steers for \$25,000.

O. H. Nelson of Clarendon bought eighty yearlings at \$17 from **Pat Sweeney** of Silverton, also twenty-five calves from **Skeen** and twenty-eight from **Arnold** of Silverton at \$12.

O. H. Nelson of Kansas City purchased eighty yearling steers from **Pat Sweeney** of Silverton at \$17 around. He also bought a small bunch of calves in the same section at \$12 around.

J. H. James, a Carlsbad (N. M.) cowman, is kicking himself because he recently shipped to market 121 fat cows that netted him only \$9 per head. They are better off on the range when such starvation prices prevail.

A Wichita county buyer was in Donley county prospecting for "cow" stuff last week. He gathered in forty head of **Judge Akers'** heifers at \$13 and bought seventy-five yearling steers from **P. C. Johnson,** for which he paid \$14 per head.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.
Representative sales in quarantine division at Kansas City last week: **S. W. Miller,** Owassa, I. T., 23 steers, average 1337 pounds, at \$3.25; **Hite Bros.,** Ft. Cobb, O. T., 21 steers, average 1052 pounds, \$3.25; **H. B. Spaulding,** Elgin, Kan., 130 steers, average 913 pounds, at \$3.05, 268 cows, average 796 pounds, at \$2.25, 29 calves, average 772 pounds, at \$2.05; **Fleming & Davidson,** Elgin, Kan., 192 steers, average 854 pounds, at \$2.85; **G. H. Friz-**

zell, Kaw City, 293 steers, average 832 pounds, at \$2.80; **J. B. Murrain,** Elgin, 83 cows, average 830 pounds, at \$2.55; **W. K. Hal,** Kaw City, 28 cows, average 917 pounds, at \$2.40, 29 cows, average 847 pounds, at \$2.35; **Osten & Craig,** Westhome, I. T., 7 cows, average 808 pounds, at \$2.40; **D. D. O'Daniels,** Kaw City, 211 cows, average 784 pounds, at \$2.30; **F. S. Millard,** Kaw City, 110 cows, average 770 pounds, at \$2.30; **Harris Bros.,** Elgin, 343 steers, average 907 pounds, at \$3.72, 72 steers, average 914 pounds, at \$3.45, 45 cows, average 824 pounds, at \$2.20, 97 cows, average 773 pounds, at \$2.20, 40 calves, average 159 pounds, at \$6.25; **Culpepper Estate,** Osage Junction, 55 cows, average 796 pounds, at \$2.50; **John Collins,** Ochelata, 25 cows, average 801 pounds, at \$2.50, 56 cows, average 703 pounds, at \$2.25; **Hume Bros.,** Davidson, 85 cows, average 756 pounds, at \$2.30; **A. P. Waggoner,** Dixie, I. T., 55 cows, average 791 pounds, at \$2.30; **W. T. Hill,** Osage Junction, 71 cows, average 724 pounds, at \$2.20; **F. M. Ruckel,** Teawah, I. T., 66 cows, average 765 pounds, at \$2.10, 83 calves, average 148 pounds, at \$5.25; **Fleming & Davidson,** Elgin, 30 cows, average 643 pounds, at \$2.25; **Tahoka Cattle Company,** Bovina, Tex., 282 cows, average 817 pounds, at \$2.25; **W. G. McCampbell,** Osage Junction, 328 cows, average 748 pounds, at \$2.15, 23 bulls, average 1090 pounds, at \$1.90, 181 calves, average 153 pounds, at \$5.60; **W. P. Stine,** Jacksboro, Tex., 75 calves, average 244 pounds, at \$3; **J. E. Campbell,** Ochelata, 83 steers, average 993 pounds, at \$3; **H. M. Stonebraker,** Elgin, 251 steers, average 938 pounds, at \$2.95; **Sam Zettlemoyer,** Osage Junction, 130 steers, average 886 pounds, at \$2.85; **C. M. Grant,** Purcell, 259 steers, average 960 pounds, at \$2.80; **R. T. Lowry,** Comanche, 24 steers, average 902 pounds, at \$2.80; **G. R. Beeler,** Nennekah, I. T., 23 steers, average 896 pounds, at \$2.35; **W. O. Gann,** Red Fork, 61 steers, average 778 pounds, at \$2.10; **Ira Jennings & Co.,** Lawton, 56 steers, average 786 pounds, at \$2; **W. O. Woody,** Kaw City, 324, average 854 pounds, at \$2.35; **W. H. Jennings,** Kaw City, 287 head, average 997 pounds, at \$3.05. Supply, 600; market higher.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National stockyards last week: **J. G. Mehlin,** Chelsea, I. T., 62 steers, 1006 pounds average, at \$2.95. **Will Whitehead,** Sapulpa, I. T., 118 steers, 943 pounds average, at \$3.20. **W. Blair,** Red Fork, I. T., 182 steers, 297 pounds average, at \$3.20. **T. A. Parkin-**son, Wagoner, I. T., 43 steers, 1102 pounds average, at \$3.65; 12 steers, 935 pounds average, at \$3.25. **B. Miller & Pearson,** Okmulgee, I. T., 64 calves, 183 pounds average, at \$2.25; 2 bulls, 1135 pounds average, at \$2.05. **A. E. McKellop,** Sapulpa, I. T., 68 steers, 859 pounds average, at \$3; 14 cows, 851 pounds average, at \$2.65. **Green & Williams,** Iatan, Tex., 74 calves, 161 pounds average, at \$5. **Maxwell & Morris,** Chickasha, I. T., 169 steers, 836 pounds average, at \$2.95; 94 steers, 773 pounds average, at \$2.70. **Barnes & West,** Brady, Tex., 23 steers, 781 pounds average, at \$2.55; 74 calves, 218 pounds average, at \$8; 31 heifers, 569 pounds average, at \$2.50. **E. L. Webb,** Dundee, Tex., 33 heifers, 656 pounds average, at \$2.30; 23 heifers, 775 pounds average, at \$2.25; 76 calves, 300 pounds average, at \$7.50. **J. M. Chittim,** Summitt, I. T., 303 steers, 803 pounds average, at \$3.15. **J. M. Jones,** Summitt, I. T., 250 steers, 974 pounds average, at \$3.25. **Hunter & Smith,** Catoosa, I. T., 100 steers, 972 pounds average, at \$3.35; 130 steers, 973 pounds average, at \$3.35. **Naylor, Jones & Gibson,** Wagoner, I. T., 161 steers, 878 pounds average, at \$3.05. **T. D. Wood,** Summitt, I. T., 86 cows, 616 pounds average, at \$2.35; 81 steers, 365 pounds average, at \$3.10. **L. Powell,** Colorado, Tex., 71 calves, 249 pounds average, at \$3.25. **F. Miles,** Ballinger, Tex., 73 calves, 251 pounds average, at \$8. **Chittim, Fleming & Davidson,** Beggs, I. T., 121 steers, 989 pounds average, at \$3.35. **J. M. Chittim,** Summitt, I. T., 103 steers, 870 pounds average, at \$3.10; 104 steers, 830 pounds average, at \$3.10; 105 steers, 868 pounds average, at \$3.10. **M. Bryson,** Choteau, I. T., 1 steers, 900 pounds average, at \$2.50. **A. & Brown,** Coleman, Tex., 51 calves, 237 pounds average, at \$8; 1 calves, 230 pounds average, at \$7.50; 17 calves, 132 pounds average, at \$7.50. **J. Rothwell,** Coleman, Tex., 64 calves, 218 pounds average, at \$7.50. **J. M. Jones,** Summitt, I. T., 250 steers, 913 pounds av-

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

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Twenty high class registered females for sale, and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by **Sanhedrim** 46180, **Ikard** 6th, **Warrior** 80177, **Wilton** Alamo 9th, and **Beau Brummel, Jr.,** the two and cows bred to **Warrior** 6th, **Patrolman** 3rd and **Patrolman** 4th; also fifty high grade females 1/2 to 3/4 bred as good as any in the state. **W. S. IKARD, Mgr.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

age, at \$2.35. **O'Connor & Baldrige,** Beggs, I. T., 25 steers, 859 pounds average, at \$3.10; 26 steers, 362 pounds average, at \$3.10. **J. R. Bryson,** Choteau, I. T., 42 steers, 678 pounds average, at \$2.40; 24 cows, 650 pounds average, at \$2.15. **O'Connor & Baldrige,** Beggs, I. T., 222 steers, 850 pounds average, at \$3.05. **Naylor, Jones & Gibson,** Wagoner, I. T., 178 steers, 782 pounds average, at \$2.70. **W. S. Thompson,** Beggs, I. T., 85 calves, 181 pounds average, at \$3. **J. M. Chittim,** Summitt, I. T., 310 steers, 881 pounds average, at \$3.10; **Chittim, Fleming & Davidson,** Beggs, I. T., 115 steers, 987 pounds average, at \$3.30. **F. M. Long,** Eskota, Tex., 76 calves, 189 pounds average, at \$7.25; 63 calves, 261 pounds average, at \$2.50.

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SWINE

Keep the young pigs growing and developing bone and muscle. The fattening process can be attended to later on.

Too much sweet food nauseates the pig. The swine stomach naturally calls for sourish feeds, such as apples and sour milk.

The farmer who makes the greatest weight in the shortest time nearly always find that hogs are a profitable kind of stock to handle.

THE HAPPY MEDIUM.

Regarding the merits of the Duroc-Jersey hog a Missouri breeder writes: "One year packers pay a high price for light hogs, and the next year they want heavy hogs, consequently about the only thing to do is to get a breed which is of medium size and can be turned off at about the weight most desired by packers. When 250 or 300 pounds are most wanted send them to the market at that time. When 400 or 500-pound hogs are desired, keep them a little longer, until they attain that weight. The Duroc-Jersey answers very well for this kind of market. I try to raise a hog that can be put on the market at six months, when it weighs 200 pounds, of can run on pasture until almost twelve months old and weighs 300 or 400 pounds.

IMPROVING THE HERD.

Breeders should take hold of their spring pigs now and give them the best of care and treatment. Put some growth on them, but give them good growth. This means, of course, good feed, food that will grow bone and muscle. Feed them regularly and carefully; keep up their appetites and watch that they do not get off condition. Have plenty of good water for them to drink at will, plenty of pasture that not only affords them food, but exercise in getting it, so necessary to develop them. The man who grows good pigs does it by good feeding and good care. That is the secret of his luck. Neglect them, and you will have a lot of poorly developed and unsatisfactory pigs.—American Swineherd.

ABOUT CLOSE CONFINEMENT.

That close confinement of the pig from birth to time of marketing tends to injure the quality of pork is shown by some experiments noted by the Department of Agriculture. Hogs thrive on acid, however, and the feeding of dairy products, which contain acids, tends to compensate to a degree for lack of exercise in the animals. A compendium of experiments published by the department shows considerable judgment necessary in feeding if firm, sweet bacon is to result. The conclusion is reached that with pigs, having sufficient exercise and a mixed diet or if the feed consists of

POLAND CHINA.

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

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

GRAYSON COUNTY

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

FOR SALE—

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

FINEST TYPE REGISTERED

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

SHERMAN HERD

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

HOGSI HOGSI HOGSI

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

dairy by-products until they are 100 pounds heavy they can be finished off with corn without injuring the quality of bacon, whereas if corn is fed earlier it produces soft, undesirable meat. A feed consisting of barley alone, or in combination with oats and middlings, produced very fine bacon. So far as experiments have shown, root crops did not affect the firmness of the bacon.

GOVERNMENT HOG POWDER.

Judging by the number of inquiries received concerning swine ailments, and realizing that in many of these cases some appetizing condition powder can be fed with beneficial results, it is advisable, perhaps, to republish the government formula found in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 24. This preparation, while not a cure for hog cholera, can often be fed to advantage, as it increases the appetite, improves digestion, and, when given for two or three weeks, often leads to a very marked improvement in the condition of the herd. Most druggists can put up the powder, or it can be bought already prepared from firms advertising. The following is the formula: Wood charcoal, one pound; sulphur, one pound; sodium chloride, two pounds; sodium bicarbonate, two pounds; sodium hyposulphite, two pounds; sodium sulphate, one pound; antimony sulphide, one pound.

The ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. In case of diarrhoea in the herd leave out the sodium sulphate. The dose is a large teaspoonful for eight 200 pounds' weight of hogs to be treated. It can best be given dissolved in slop. Once daily will suffice, but a smaller dose twice a day is preferable.—W. B. Niles, Inspector Bureau of Animal Industry.

SELECTING THE BREEDING SOW.

In selecting the sow select a breeder rather than one for show. It is notorious that some of the most noted brood sows that have produced some of the highest priced animals have not had the form to fill the scale of points as show animals. There is a lightness in neck and shoulders that discounts them in the company of show animals. They have a roominess in the middle piece and a little more activity and length of limb than is desirable in the feeder or show animals.

These are the gilts for fine litters or choice breeding that the farmer and beginner will do well to look after. Study all the good brood sows one can and see wherein they differ from the standard form of the boar and show sows. When once we find a promising breeder we have better property than the average claim in a gold mine.

After we have found a promising brood sow we must remember she is to produce pigs, and we must do our part, so far as feeding for vigor and strength is concerned. It is the strong, active sow, and not the over-fed lubber, that is likely to do us the best service in the breeding pen. She must be a great eater, but we must give her bulky rather than concentrated feed. Her powers of digestion are the basis of strength, health and production of milk. It is too much to expect of any animal to excel at two things of opposite nature.

The milk cow cannot excel at the pail and in a beef show at one and the same time. She must be fed differently for each. So the most profit is to come from brood sows fed and handled for breeding and not for show.

The young sow that is to give us the best service, farrowing and suckling for years to come, must not be fed with barrows that are to go to the butcher at 8 and 10 months. By that age the gilt is to be ready for mating. Instead of being fat as a barrow she needs to be strong as an ox and active as a deer, and she will be both strong and active if allowed all the exercise and variety of feed the farm can furnish.

As to breeding under a year old, and for more than one litter, we have tried both, and now claim the sow that is ready to farrow soon after she is 12 months old, and then to produce at least three litters in two years, will make a more regular breeder and better suckler than if not bred until a year old and after that for only one litter.

The sow is a money maker and, like our capital, must be kept busy within the bounds of safety.—P. C. Holmes, in American Swineherd.

CANE AND BEETS DISTANCED.

The agricultural department is inquiring into the statement of Consul-General Richard Guenther that a new plant has been discovered in South America which promises to supplant the sugar cane and the sugar beet. Scientifically the plant is known as the Eupatorium rebandium, and it contains a large amount of saccharine matter and a high percentage of natural sugar properties which are easy to extract. According to Mr. Guenther, a lump the size of a liver pill will do the business in a cup of coffee, as the product made from the plant is from twenty to thirty times sweeter than cane or beet sugar. It is said to be easily cultivated in countries having climatic conditions similar to those of the southern portion of the United States.

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And the Skin Made Beautiful,



Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moths, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, Acne, Eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I have published a few of the thousands of letters I receive which praise its merits. **PROOF POSITIVE**

June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 19 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 25, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

June 21, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EBERVALE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast. Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 5 cents stamp. **DR. A. RUPPERT, 6 W. 12th St., New York City**

SHEEP---GOATS

Goats may be kept in the same pasture with sheep and will put dogs to rout.

The successful sheep feeders of later years have prospered simply because they have resorted frequently to the dipping tank, writes H. H. Mack. The parasites that sap the vitality of the sheep and produce the diseases known as scab can be eradicated by intelligent dipping and in no other way.

Nearly all of the leading stock yards of the country have conveniences for dipping sheep. No sheep are allowed to be shipped from the Chicago stock yards without first being thoroughly dipped. All of these precautions are important, but they do not reach the case.

The sheep feeder who relies upon one dipping to eradicate the mites and the eggs that produce scab will surely fall. It is well enough, perhaps, to dip the sheep before they leave the stock yards, but if they are put back into infected cars for shipment, what has been gained?

The wise feeder will build a "quarantine yard" on his farm, where he can put his western sheep upon arrival, and they should be left in this yard until they can be thoroughly dipped. Nothing but new arrivals should be put in this yard.

The feeder should not be satisfied with one dipping, but should dip again after five or six days have elapsed. If western sheep are taken to a farm for feeding they should be kept separate from the regular flock until the dipping operation has been thoroughly accomplished.

The following is copied from a well-known authority on sheep dipping: "As it is only eleven days from egg to egg again, and as it takes four days for the eggs to hatch, it will be readily seen that the second dipping must not occur sooner than five days after the first and must not be postponed more than ten days, otherwise there may be some eggs present after the second dipping to hatch and furnish parasites to continue the disease."

It is ridiculous to assume that Western sheep that are bought in any particular market are worse than those from any other. All public sheep yards are apt to be impregnated with the scab germs; the same may be said of all stock cars in which sheep are shipped. The only absolutely safe course to pursue is to dip thoroughly and often enough to absolutely drive the industrious mite out of business.

SAYS SHEEP ARE CRAZY.

From time immemorial, the shepherd has been exploited in poetry and song and, judging from the lack of sound sense which sheep display on most every occasion, they are justly entitled to the plaudits which they receive. One matter-of-fact herder who considers his occupation decidedly prosaic rather than romantic, writes despairingly:

We have to watch them every minute, and, if vigilance is relaxed for an instant, the entire flock is likely to practically commit suicide. In handling most animals, some degree of self-help or intelligence can be relied on to aid the owner in saving their lives, but sheep seem to set deliberately to work to kill themselves.

If caught in a storm on the plains they will drift before the wind and die of cold and exposure rather than move 100 yards to windward to obtain shelter in their corral. To drive sheep against the wind is absolutely impossible. I once lost over 1000 head, because I could not drive them to a corral not 200 feet away.

In the corral they are still more foolish. If a storm comes up they all move "down wind" until stopped by the

GOATS.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMPSAY CABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

GOATS WANTED.

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

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

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck, Turner, weight 20 pounds, sheared 13-4 pounds of wool. W. C. MOKAMY, Frankford, Tex.

fence. Then commences the proceeding so much dreaded by sheepmen, known as "piling." The sheep will climb over each other's backs until they are heaped up ten feet high. Of course all those on the bottom are smothered. Not one has sense enough to seek shelter under the lee of the fence, as a horse or dog would do.

Again, if a sheep gets into quicksand, its fate teaches nothing to those that come immediately after, but the whole flock will follow its leader to destruction. No more exasperatingly stupid animal than a sheep walks.

Still, a good flock is worth all the care and attention which can be lavished upon it.

ERADICATION OF SHEEP SCAB.

It is well that the question of scab eradication continues to hold the interest of Western sheepmen, while it is also a matter of deep regret that a few unscrupulous subordinate officials should so far forget their plain and honorable duty as to resort to such methods as find no favor except in the eyes of the public filibuster.

Any official who overrides the legitimate application of regulations designed for the public good deserves to be horsewhipped. We hear of cases where inspectors are seeking to assume an authority that is unwarranted by the orders of their superior officers. Instances have been reported to us where some of the federal inspectors have declined to pass clean sheep to market because they had not been cured in one of the government dips.

Secretary Wilson and Dr. Salmon have both clearly stated that clean sheep must be allowed to pass to market whatever dip they have been cured with. There is to be no embargo on clean sheep nor is there any desire at Washington to place any impediment in the use of any particular sheep dip by the individual sheep owner on the range.

Sheepmen are probably better acquainted with the nature of their state laws than with the federal regulations in force for the suppression of scab. To put the matter clearly, all state regulations are for the cure of scab within the state itself, while the federal regulations are formed to prevent the disease being carried from one state to another.

The federal authorities have no power or desire to invade any particular state or to dictate to the individual sheepmen what dip he shall employ in curing his flocks at home. Where a violation of federal regulations is attempted by any inspector we should be glad to be informed of it and will quickly bring the gentleman to a proper understanding of his duty.

The department of agriculture is spending a vast amount of money and doing heroic work for the elimination of scab from the Western range and requests that any erratic action of inspectors which violates the dipping order be reported to them.

Another point in this matter is important for sheepmen to bear in mind; while the federal regulations insist upon the use of lime and sulphur where sheep are found scabby on the way to market, they do not necessarily endorse that compound as the ideal dip for general purposes. As Secretary Wilson recently remarked to a member of our staff: "We use lime and sulphur not because many of the dips are not effective and all they are claimed to be, but that some of them are not what they are claimed to be. As regards the endorsement of any particular dip by any state veterinarian or officer of the government I will say that no one has any license or authority from headquarters to endorse or condemn any kind of dip."

While we have always regretted that the government should have adopted lime and sulphur as an official dip the message of Secretary Wilson is so far satisfactory in that it virtually endorses dips of good character over the rest.

The fact being made clear that sheepmen are free to use what dip they choose at home little sympathy will be felt for the owner who sends his sheep to market in a diseased condition with a consequent shrinkage in value by the government lime and sulphur.

The moral of it all is, build a good vat; dip thoroughly on the range; use a dip you can cure with and send the animals to market clean and so escape the penalty of federal regulations.—American Sheepbreeder.

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1903.

Experiments are now in progress under the direction of the Agricultural Department in the hope of discovering a variety of cotton that will successfully resist insect pests. They can't find it any too quickly to satisfy Texas and Territory growers.

The Farmers' Co-operative Shipping Association, recently organized in Kansas, was quite successful during the past season, and has now spread out so as to include the state of Nebraska. It is the purpose of the organization to handle agricultural products to the exclusion of the middlemen and to construct elevators for the storage of grain until such time as satisfactory prices can be secured.

Swine breeders are gradually arriving at the conclusion that much more corn is fed than is necessary. There is nothing that compares with these nutritious kernels when it comes time to finish the porkers for market, but they can get along without them as a regular diet, providing there is a good alfalfa pasture handy. The farmers are learning this fact, which accounts for the growing popularity of this latter crop.

Co-operating together, the farmers in the vicinity of Duncan, I. T., marketed their cotton conjointly last week and obtained some substantial advantages. They sold the entire output at a stiff interpretation of the market price and obtained much better bids for the lower grades than would have been possible had they sold their individual crops separately—a practical illustration of the old saying, "In union there is strength."

In an address to the people of West Texas, delivered at Ozona, Crockett county, a few days ago, Land Commissioner Terrell disclaimed any desire to make conditions burdensome for the cattlemen of the range districts, but clearly explained what he considered to be his duty in the matter of leasing school lands for grazing purposes. His arguments were favorably received, and impressed his hearers as fair. There is a growing impression that the opposition to the commissioner's interpretation of the laws has not been as pronounced as was represented in certain interested quarters.

There is a movement on foot in the Chickasaw Nation to induce congress to establish demonstration farms in that section of Indian Territory. The Indian farmers have been impressed with their success in Kansas, Texas and several other Western states and territories, and believe that equally good results would attend them in the "new country." If established, these farms will be of untold benefit in educating the several tribes along scientific agricultural lines and more rapidly equip the Indians for full citizenship than any project which has so far been devised.

For the purpose of aiding farmers to obtain help at seasons of the year when they are most in need of it, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has opened a farm hand employment bureau at Washington. It is expected that the agency will be in full running order by next season. Such an institution has long been needed, not only as a means of furnishing help to the farmers at critical periods, but for the purpose of keeping worthy persons who may desire to find work on the farms posted as to actual conditions in different parts of the country. With the bureau in successful operation there will be less chance of men haphazardly seeking employment falling

victims to designing employment agents whose chief aim is to get their hard-earned dollars away from them.

DIVERSIFICATION IN STOCK RAISING.

It is gratifying to note that the prejudice which exists between cattle raisers and sheepmen on the Northern ranges has no counterpart in the Southwest. For a long time our stockmen did not regard muttons with favor, and were not enthusiastic over the possibilities for profits in Angora goats, but the warfare between cowmen and flock masters which has disgraced Wyoming and Montana has been conspicuously lacking. On many pastures cattle and sheep are being grazed together successfully, and the time-worn theory that the former would forsake any section frequented by the latter seems to have been exploded. Not a few of the cattlemen, disgusted with the decline in the beef market, have embarked in sheep and goat raising as a side issue, with most satisfactory results. In view of the broadening market hog raising, too, offers an inviting field to those who are located in sections of the country where feed crops can be successfully raised. There is plenty of latitude for diversification in the stock raising business as well as in agriculture, a fact which the "raisers" are beginning to find out. With cattle, hogs, sheep and goats in his pastures the stockman will be in a position to regard temporary market fluctuations with serenity, just as the up-to-date farmer with a flourishing truck and fruit patch is able to enjoy prosperity even at times when the boll weevil eats up his cotton.

WOMEN ON THE FARM.

It seems to be the prevailing impression in some otherwise well regulated farm homes that about all "mother" is good for is to milk the cows, feed the pigs, clean up the yard, care for the garden, cook the meals, darn the socks and perform other menial tasks, several of which should rightfully devolve upon the masculine branch of the household. There are, of course, many occupations which rightfully fall to the women and no loyal wife will rebel at performing the necessary duties of her home. It is not unreasonable to insist, however, that the line should be drawn at caring for the chickens. This has come to be recognized as a legitimate feminine occupation. Nor will many husbands dispute the right of their better halves to the pin money which poultry culture affords. Newspaper reports tell of an Indiana bride who married a millionaire farmer and, upon accompanying her lord and master home, was immediately assigned to the task of carrying swill to the swine and cleaning up the stable. Mortally offended, she went back to her former abode and was, no doubt, justified in doing so. The rich farmer thought that he needed a wife, but he should have advertised for a hostler.

OKLAHOMA CITY EXPECTANT.

Reports are in circulation at Oklahoma City to the effect that one of the pig packers contemplates the location of an up-to-date plant there. The Times-Journal says:

"It has been known for some time that Nebraska men have had their eyes on Oklahoma City for the location of a mammoth plant and also, that the United States Packing company of Chicago, want to come. The latest comes from the Armour's. A traveling representative of the company who visited this city recently, intimated that the Armour's were figuring on putting in a plant here. A representative of this paper sought confirmation of the report at the local office, but the employes professed to know nothing about such a movement on the part of this great company. Be that as it may, three propositions for packing houses are being considered at this time. The packers have realized that there is a market here and that this territory will furnish an excellent field for a large plant."

The Parker County Fruit and Truck Growers association will meet at Weatherford, Tex., Saturday, Dec. 5, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID AND ABSOLOM.

November 1-2 Sam. 15:1-12.

Golden Text—Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Exod. 20:12.

1. And it came to pass after this, that Absalom prepared him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him.

2. And Absalom rose up early, and stood beside the way of the gate: and it was so, that when any man that had a controversy came to the king for judgment, then Absalom called unto him, and said, Of what city art thou? And he said, Thy servant is one of the tribes of Israel.

3. And Absalom said unto him, See, thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee.

4. Absalom said moreover, Oh that I were made judge in the land, that any man which hath suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice.

5. And it was so, that when any man came nigh unto him to do him obsequence, he put forth his hand, and took him and kissed him.

6. And on this manner did Absalom to all Israel that came to the king for judgment: so Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel.

7. And it came to pass after forty years, that Absalom said unto the king, I pray thee, let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the Lord, in Hebron.

8. For thy servant vowed a vow while I abode at Geshur in Syria, saying, If the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord.

9. And the king said unto him, Go in peace. So he arose, and went to Hebron.

10. But Absalom sent spies throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying, As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet, then ye shall say, Absalom reigneth in Hebron.

11. And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called; and they went in their simplicity, and they knew not anything.

12. And Absalom sent for Ahithophel the Gilonite, David's counsellor, from his city, even from Giloh, while he offered sacrifices. And the conspiracy was strong; for the people increased continually with Absalom.

We have in this lesson one of the results of David's sins—a rebellious son. Absalom, like all sons of the present day, accepted David, his father, as his standard of a great man, and naturally aspired to be as great as he was. The sins committed by David, no doubt, counted for very much with the boy in his waywardness, and gave him the excuse for not honoring him. May not the fault be the father's when some fail to honor them, because the life of the father is not true to his teachings? However, on the part of the son there can never be any justification for his failure to honor his father and mother. It is the first of the Ten Commandments, and carries with it a promise of long days upon the earth.

Absalom's failure to honor David brought disgrace and early death, as we will find in a later lesson. He was naturally endowed with every characteristic to make him a great man. All influence and power was at his command. By right, he should have succeeded his father-as king, but he failed in his first effort to become great, because of sin and rebellion against him whom he should have supported with all his manly courage.

Is not this history daily repeated in our time? Sons, fail not to honor thy father and mother.

A true father ought to be truly a friend to his son, and a true son ought to be a friend to his father. Indeed, without friendship, fatherhood and sonship come woefully short of their possibilities; for friendship is the outgoing, unselfish love of one who is eager to give without thought of return. Many a father needs to realize this. Many a son is making home unhappy because he expects his father to be a friend to him, while having himself no real sense of his duty of being a friend to his father.—Exchange.

News comes from Missouri to the effect that T. F. B. Sotham, one of the most prominent Hereford breeders in the central west, is shortly to sell his famous Weavergrace stock farm near Chillicothe, Mo., and all that it contains. Mr. Sotham has not yet disclosed his plans for the future.

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

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—65 acres of fine black waxy and black sandy land, seven miles from Fort Worth, in the edge of the prairie; house, cribs, plenty water; price \$30 per acre; \$350 cash, balance \$200 a year. 150 acres sandy loam land 10 miles from Fort Worth on gravel road; 80 acres in cultivation, balance timber, pasture, good grass; 8 acres in orchard and vineyard; very good house, barn and outbuildings; nice location, near schools, churches and stores; free mail route by the place daily; price \$17.50 acre; \$400 cash, balance easy terms. 59 acres good black sandy and sandy loam, 6 miles from Fort Worth, on gravel road; near schools and churches; near railroad station; price \$20 per acre; \$250 cash, balance \$150 a year; will take 25 to 100 head of cattle in on either of the above places, or will take horses and mules. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms. HAMPTON & MORRIS, 1407 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

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FOR SALE—1000 acres Brazos valley farm; all cultivated, fenced, tenant houses, water for irrigation, 3 miles to city and two railroads; owner has other business. Will take one-third in trade, balance long time, small payments. CRUTCHER BROS., Dallas, Tex.

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

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WHY FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

The first, and chief reason why the farmers of America should organize, is embraced in the old maxim which declares that "In Union there is Strength." This of itself is sufficient reason why the farmers should put themselves in a position to co-operate with each other. The reason why farmers should join the American Society of Equity is laid down in the preamble, or list of objects and purposes of this Society. It is not a secret association. Everything that its officers or members do, and the reason why they so act, is laid down in black and white, so that any man may read and understand the position of the society, and the very limited obligations attending membership in it.

And now, let us see why the farmers should unite themselves in such a manner as to be able to resist the many encroachments on their rights, that are of daily occurrence.

In the first place; the capital invested in the manufacture of every class of machinery on the farm, is organized; and likewise, the skilled labor that is utilized in the making of it. The capital that is invested in the making of wheat sacks and flour barrels, and four sacks, is organized, and so is the labor. The twine and the nails are made by organized capital and labor, and the mills are owned by associated capitalists, who control the output of the mills, and sell flour and wheat bran at an agreed price among themselves; and that portion of it which is bought by the city and town bakeries, is baked and marketed by baker's trusts, who employ union bakers. The bread, the cakes and pies which they sell are very largely eaten by men who are wound up in organized labor associations.

This in connection with the course and the disposition of one of the chief products of the farm. And yet, there are men who cry "wolf" when the subject of a farmer's organization is broached. They would have us believe that every one has a right to organize but the farmer, and the only right he has, is to dig in the dirt, and to produce for others. The question of equity cuts no figure with such people.

Farmers should organize for their mutual benefit socially and intellectually; for the purpose of holding meetings at stated periods, for the discussion of farm topics, and matters in which their financial interests are involved; to talk over the ways and means of reaching an end, or a purpose of interest and value to the producing class; to maintain institutions of learning, or instruction for the benefit of their children, as well as themselves—places of study, investigation and comparison, where different methods may be tested, and the best utilized in the farm work.

Organization promotes harmony in the community, and social intercourse,

which adds to the pleasure of the home and makes the farm more attractive to the boys and the girls whose home is there. The absence of this latter feature, in a great many localities, is the reason why so many boys leave the farm, and the girls are dissatisfied with their home in the country. The more innocent pleasure there is on the farm, and the greater the social intercourse, the more attractive it is to the youth. We who are advancing in years, should give this feature of the farm life consideration, and take action accordingly. Co-operation, even in social functions that attract and please the young people, is well worth our hearty support.

As the writer understands it, it is the purpose of the A. S. of E. to strengthen the farmer and enrich the farm life all along the line, by organization, and united effort. To do this equitably, with all due consideration for the rights of others; and in a way that will redound to the advantage of all.—Up-to-Date.

OUTLOOK FOR DOLLAR WHEAT.

In a bulletin explaining why wheat does not immediately advance to a dollar a bushel Mr. J. A. Everitt, president of the National American Society of Equity says:

May 26th, we sent out our famous dollar wheat bulletin, advising farmers to hold for \$1, and predicted that by keeping the visible small, dollar wheat would be realized.

All the conditions have been produced to warrant dollar wheat but it does not come. We warn farmers to not be discouraged. It will come if you are patient a little while longer, and the conditions are such this year that no bad after effect will follow.

But why don't the price go to a dollar at Chicago? We will tell you. Nearly all the wheat and rye (bread grains) are raised in the northern hemisphere. The harvest time covers about three months. The harvests are just coming to a close. Now, even though the crops in all the countries were short, there will still be much wheat marketed immediately following the harvest. To prevent it would require an organized, concerted action on the part of farmers in all the producing countries which does not now exist. This first run has been coming into market and is being consumed as fast as it arrives. The great elevators and store houses are not filling up as is usual at this time of the year. The farmers are storing the grain out on the farm—the best and cheapest warehouse in the world. Also another factor that enters into the matter of price is the fact that the 1903 crop was sold in advance by millers and speculators, at low prices. They are now loath to let the prices go up, which means serious loss to them. Notice the following extracts from the Northwestern Miller, an authority on grain.

Acme Milling Co., Indianapolis: We note an improved demand from abroad, although the prices bid are not quite in line with our ideas of value. The domestic trade continues fair. Feed sells slowly at slightly easier figures than a week ago. The farmer seems to have made up his mind to hold what wheat he has not sold, for a dollar a bushel; at least we should judge so for he is delivering very little wheat.

Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis: The flour trade has been quiet and we have made no large sales, as the bids we received last week were below our ideas of value. Although there has been a little decline in the option markets, yet we are finding it very difficult to buy even at the price we were paying when the option market was two cents higher. The demand for feed has been fair.

In the week ending August 29, Indianapolis mills produced 13,010 barrels of flour, compared with 13,220 the week previous, and 17,930 a year ago.

The demand for flour last week was not quite so brisk as it was during the week before, but was sufficient for the mills of this city, which have practically sold their output for the next month.

There is but very little wheat moving, and there are no indications of a change in the situation. These conditions are by no means confined to this city, but refer to every section of the Ohio valley. For what little grain was sold in Indianapolis Saturday, it fetched on a basis of 81½ cents for No. 2 red.

The wheat crop in the winter wheat sections is of an excellent quality—of this there will be no doubt—and because of its good quality the farmers will hold it or market it according to their needs. Wheat of good quality is like other commodities or farm requisites. A poor horse or cow is soon gotten rid of, while good animals, like good wheat, are retained. With such conditions in the South and Southwest, together with exceedingly light stocks of wheat and flour in this country and abroad, it will require a long time to fill up the empty wheat bins and place the flour stocks in their normal condition. I am friendly to wheat and am confident we shall see a decidedly higher range of prices of both wheat and flour.

Farmers, you will win this battle and the next one will be easier. We implore you to continue faithful and prevail on your neighbor to help.

NURSERYMEN.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EAST DALLAS NURSERY CO., 1442 Main St.; M. MANNEWITZ, manager. Phone 2536. All kinds of shade and fruit trees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

DAIRY

Jars make excellent packages for the farmer to pack his butter in when he is supplying a regular trade.

EFFECTS OF ADULTERATION.

When some babies in Seattle, Washington, died from cholera infantum recently the city chemist analyzed the milk taken from the dairies and was present at a trial as the chief witness for the state. He came to the court room with a bottle containing the gastric juices of a stomach. He poured half of the fluid into another bottle and added a very small amount of formaldehyde—less than is contained in half a pint of milk sold by adulterators. He then produced a hard-boiled egg and splitting it in half placed a portion in each bottle. The half placed in the bottle containing the pure gastric juices digested in a short time while that placed in the bottle containing the drop of formaldehyde remained just as it was put in and would remain so, he explained, for a long time. He then explained that the amount of poison contained in the bottles was not so great as that in the milk analyzed. One-half pint of adulterated milk is enough to poison an adult.

CATTLE FEEDING ABROAD.

In the latest Year Book of the department of agriculture the above subject is briefly touched upon by Chief H. E. Alvord, of the dairy department. Professor Alvord says:

"Very skillful feeding may be observed in many of the dairying districts of foreign countries. The owners seem to know how to obtain the maximum product from their cows with the minimum expenditure of forage. From Norway to Italy and from Ireland to Siberia, dairymen, including the poorest peasants, do not hesitate to buy concentrated cattle foods when necessary to supplement home supplies; the purchases are made judiciously, and the feeding is equally so. But this skillful practice is almost all based upon 'the rule of thumb,' learned from sire by son, and passed from generation to generation. We believe that, at the present day, there is much more general knowledge of the difference and comparative value of feeds and of correct principles of feeding in this country than anywhere else, Denmark not excepted. And yet there is probably more careless and wasteful feeding of dairy cattle and animals of all kinds in America than anywhere else in the world."

GROWTH OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.

There is no one factor in farm operations that has done more to help out the farmers of the country than the dairy cow. Her importance is much greater than at first thought it would seem to be. The growth of the dairy industry in this country has been gradual but sure, and no backward steps have been taken. "Improved and better cows" have been the watchword. Iowa's State Dairy Commissioner, H. R. Wright, points out that the largest single line of agriculture save one, is the dairy. Its products with a value of \$590,000,000, is greater than the annual value of hogs sold in the United States, \$500,000,000. It is greater than the value of all hay and forage, \$484,256,846; it is greater than the value of all the meat cattle slaughtered, \$419,455,200; it is greater than the value of all the wheat produced, \$369,945,320; it is greater than the value of all the eggs and poultry, \$281,178,35, and it has a value almost twice as much as the value of oats, \$217,098,584; sheep, \$50,000,000; barley, \$41,631,762; rye, \$12,290,540; rice, \$8,000,000, and buckwheat, \$5,747,853, of the United States. It far surpasses the value of cotton, and is second only to the value of corn produced, \$828,258,326.

DAIRYING AND SOIL FERTILITY.

The New Jersey experiment station has conducted some experiments with the idea of illustrating the extent to which soil fertility is accumulated where dairy animals are kept on the farm. Twenty-three cows in 1896 consumed 9.40 tons of bran, 8.20 tons of dry brewers' grains, 6.10 tons of corn meal,

and 3.55 tons of linseed meal, these foods containing 1700 pounds of nitrogen. In 1897 twenty-five cows consumed 12.50 tons of bran, 8.15 tons of dry brewers' grains, 3.30 tons of corn meal and 4.45 tons of linseed meal; the total amount of nitrogen in this food being 1781 pounds. The same number of cows in 1898 consumed 14.50 tons of bran, 10.25 tons of dry brewers' grains, 5 tons of corn meal, 3.50 tons of linseed meal and 1.75 tons of rice meal; this food containing 2190 pounds of nitrogen. The foods of the three lots mentioned contained, respectively, 958, 1108 and 1373 pounds of phosphoric acid; also 462, 562 and 655 pounds of potash, respectively. There was contained in the milk of the twenty-three cows of 1896, 849 pounds of nitrogen, this being 851 pounds less than the amount supplied in the food. The herd in 1898 was supplied in the food 1154 pounds more nitrogen than was removed from the farm in the milk. In 1896 there was 640 pounds more phosphoric acid supplied in the feed than was contained in the milk; in 1897, 761 pounds, and in 1898, 984 pounds. Of potash the food contained 241 pounds more than the milk in 1896, 291 more in 1897, and 353 more in 1898. To summarize these results, it may be said that during the three years there was a gain of 2859 pounds of nitrogen, 2385 pounds of phosphoric acid and 853 pounds of potash; that is, these amounts of the fertilizing elements were left on the farm in the form of barnyard manure after removing the milk. If there is this increase in fertility when the milk is taken from the farm, what must be the result when only the cream is removed? It simply is this, that the amount is practically nil, being less than \$7 for every \$400 worth of dairy products sold. There is no system of farming that to so great an extent conserves the elements of fertility as dairying, and especially so when only the butter fat is removed and the skim milk left on the farm to be fed to the calves and hogs.

A CHEAP SIRE, CHEAP COWS.

When a person is sick he does not employ a doctor because he is cheap, but sends for the one whom he believes to be most skillful and most likely to perfect a cure. It is not a matter of cheapness, but of results that the patient is looking for. He wants to get well quickly and seeks such methods as in his judgment will most quickly and effectually accomplish his desire. How is it with the man who milks poor cows because they are cheap cows, year after year? Does he accomplish anything? Does he get ahead in the world, and does he exercise judgment worthy of emulation by his neighbors?

There is a well defined purpose in every act or undertaking, or at least there should be. A doctor is employed to restore health; cows are kept, milked, fed and cared for to make money. If cheap cows are best to make money from, then why not employ a cheap doctor?

When a proposition becomes so personal as to threaten the life of a man or a member of his family, he sees straight and clearly and does not hesitate to act promptly. He employs the doctor most skilled in his profession and best able to cure quickly, and he well knows that the expense will be less in the long run.

By cheap cows is meant poor cows, the result of a cheap bull. The man who uses a poor bull because he is cheap loses sight of the main issue (his health is not involved), and he seeks to make money at the wrong end. He saves \$25 in the purchase of a bull and loses \$500 in the production from his herd, both in milk and increase.

It is difficult for some men to see a proposition clearly until it assumes a threatening attitude, until it hits directly at the pocketbook. If men were obliged to feed cows money instead of provender, which is the equivalent of money, they would be more particular as to what use was made of it.

Choose a dairy sire as a physician is chosen—for his ability to accomplish something, to produce results quickly that are lasting and profitable. Don't look to price first, let that be a secondary consideration. Consider the individuality of the bull first; if that is right, examine his breeding; if both are good, buy him.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

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

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

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

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

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

The Texas Latch Beats Them All. JONES GATE LATCH.

Works on any gate. Will follow the sag of a gate into the ground and still latch. No beast can open it; a child can. No hog can raise the gate. Will last a life time. Railroads are adopting it. State or county rights or single Latches for sale. Latch is malleable iron and steel.

PRICE COMPLETE.

\$1.00 for Large Lize. 75c for Small Size. Price during the Fair 50c. each.

AGENTS WANTED.

Write to REV. WM. A. BOWEN, 143 S. Ervey St., Dallas, Texas. Jones' Gate Latch Co., Belmont, Texas.

Special Offer.

Having established a herd of Registered Short Horn and Hereford Cattle at my place, "VALLEY VIEW STOCK FARM," 4 miles north of Claude, Texas, on the F. W. & D. Ry., (Armstrong County) and desiring to interest others in my section of Texas to breed a higher class of cattle, and to reach that end, I have decided to offer a limited number of young cows or cows with calf by side; some heifers and young bulls at private sale. If you have any appreciation of thoroughbred cattle and would like to join me in business, the prices will be within your reach. Will give 6 to 12 months time on satisfactory paper. Address SILAS EDMONSON, Mgr. Claude, Texas, or R. E. EDMONSON, Kansas City, Mo.

A BOOM

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

THE PAN-HANDLE

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

WHY?

Because only recently the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into

SMALL STOCK FARMS

Wheat, corn, cotton, melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven) together with the

LOW PRICE

of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is happening in the Pan-Handle.

THE DENVER ROAD

has on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket, which allows you stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Pan-Handle.

WRITE A. A. GLISSON,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Ft. Worth, Texas,
For Pamphlets and Full Information.

BUCHANAN'S

Cresylic Ointment,

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

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

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

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and
Fragrances.

ONE E. THOMPSON, Treas.,
K. T. City.



WOMANS DEPARTMENT

THERE are two kinds of busy women—the woman who never has time to do anything and the woman who does a lot," remarked the wise woman. "H'm!" here put in the old bachelor. "I reckon I have met quite a few of the first kind!" "Yes, I know. They are always late for everything, fluttering around in a perpetual state of confusion and rush. They don't have time to attend to their children. They don't have time to put anything in order. They don't even have time to eat their meals or to say their prayers, and yet if you were to pin them down to the schedule of their week's work you would be surprised to find how little of importance it really contains. It is all trifles and fuss, and yet they flatter themselves that they are most overworked and indispensable; that without them the whole of their little world would come to a standstill. And when such a woman falls ill or is temporarily incapacitated she is simply lost in surprise, while the machinery runs as smoothly as otherwise—more so, in fact, half the time." "It is all a lack of management, of course."

"Naturally. It is simply wonderful the amount of work one can do when one has system. You learn, too, to save yourself on comparatively unimportant things in order that you may have time for the more important ones. When a woman is capable of earning with her brain a large amount of money it is foolish of her to waste moments which might be made profitable doing petty or menial work which she can hire others to do for her while she makes four and five times the amount spent. What would be thought of the head of a great concern if he persisted in doing all the work, including that of the office boy? Yet this is the principle on which some women work. Take the woman who works hard at some business and in her spare mo-



A DISORDERLY BUREAU DRAWER.

ments wastes her strength making finery for herself. I have no sympathy with her if she breaks down. She should reserve her strength for her more important work and be content with fewer clothes, which she can purchase ready to put on without any fuss or bother."

"And the woman who never can lay her hand on anything when she wants it?"

"Oh, she is the worst type of them all. She never can be a good business woman, for owing to her unfortunate habit she never is on time for anything. She is always tearing madly through a disorderly bureau drawer or rummaging along the tables, floor and even the mantelpiece in her wild search for something she just threw down because she was too much in a hurry to put it away. And if at the end of the year the minutes she wasted in this

manner were to be counted the total would appalling."

"What about lack of concentration?" "Yes. Thank you for reminding me of it. That is another pitfall in the way of the business woman. She has not been taught to focus her energies upon the subject in hand. She writes or she draws or she clicks the typewriter with her mind but half fixed on what is before her."

"One of my chief quarrels with the business girl is that she does not dress the part."

"That is without doubt another evidence of her lack of concentration. If she thought it all out she would see how she is impeding her own progress and wasting her strength by wearing top heavy and expensive hats, trailing skirts and neckwear that needs constant fussing and renewing. It is far better to see an alert, healthy looking girl in a plain shirt waist and stock than to see a jaded one stupid from lack of sleep who parades around in chiffon fripperies which hardly last the day. A neat walking suit, a smart plain hat with becoming curves on the brim and shirt waists which will launder on all occasions, these are necessary to the comfort of every business woman, and she would recognize that they make her look nine times more attractive, too, if she only had a sense of the fitness of things."

HELEN CLIFTON.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Two women in Paris have a legal permit to wear men's clothing. One is the lady who reported the French legislative proceedings for the now defunct La Fronde, the woman's newspaper. She wears her hair short and roams at pleasure all over Paris in her convenient male disguise. The other woman licensed to wear trousers is Mme. Dieulafoy, the gifted, fearless wife of the famous French explorer. With him she journeyed on expeditions in savage countries and found masculine attire so convenient and safe that when she returned to civilization it was a real hardship to go back into skirts. Consequently the municipal authorities of Paris permitted her to continue in trousers. She wears masculine attire always, even at evening receptions, where she appears in the swellest of swallowtail suits.

Mrs. Ada Landon Hand has gained an enviable reputation as an orchestra leader for both male and female musicians. During the past summer she, at the head of an orchestra of fine young women, made music at one of the leading Long Branch hotels. No sooner had this orchestra, the Landon ladies' quartet, completed the summer engagement than it was employed to play afternoons in a great department store, according to the pleasing new American fashion of furnishing music to the customers of the large places of merchandise. Mrs. Hand herself is the pianiste and leader of the orchestra. She deserves all success for her pluck and perseverance as well as her ability.

People who talk constantly of themselves are usually called conceited. They are not really so always. They are persons who know they are nothing uncommon, but are wild to make others think them so. The individual who is really "it" and knows it does not say anything about it. "It" speaks for itself.

Will red bananas grow in the United States? If they will some woman gardener in the south can make a fortune cultivating them. They are delicious and at present quite expensive.

Once more at the beginning of this autumn the tocsin of politics has sounded. Once more women in all our cities have the privilege of raising money for men to use in the political campaign. Women in politics are always warmly welcomed to that extent.

Is there any more unpleasant sight than to see a pretty girl manicuring her neglected finger nails in a street car?

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

Advertisement for Studebaker Farm Wagons. Includes an illustration of a large wagon and a smaller carriage. Text: 'Studebaker Farm Wagons. Measure up to the highest standard for appearance, strength of material, perfection in workmanship and long continued service. Every conceivable size and style of Farm and Business Wagons are carried in stock at the Dallas Branch House; also a large and complete assortment of Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages and Harness of all kinds and prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Ask for our catalogue and prices, or call at our Repository, 317-319 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. WM. T. FULTON, Manager.'

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

Advertisement for Gallup Saddles. Includes an illustration of a cowboy on a horse. Text: 'YOU OUGHT TO SEE how carefully Gallup Saddles are made—how thoroughly every piece of material is tested—how very skillful the workmen are. You could then understand WHY Gallup Saddles are best. If you want the best saddle in the world, you want a Gallup Saddle. The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co., Pueblo, Colorado. Catalogue free on application.'

Advertisement for Blacklegoids. Includes an illustration of a man administering a vaccine to a cow. Text: 'BLACKLEGOIDS. BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG. Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them. Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free. PARKE, DAVIS & CO. DETROIT, MICH. Branches: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Walkerville, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; London, Eng.'

Advertisement for F.W.B.C. Fort Worth Business College. Text: 'F.W.B.C. Fort Worth Business College means Fort Worth Business College. Which stands for all that is thorough and good in business education, as thousands of the most successful men and women of Texas will testify,—a high-grade institution whose rooms are always filled with bright young people, who come through the good words spoken by former students; it receives 95% of its home patronage; tuition reasonable. Positions for graduates. F. P. Preull, Pres.'

Advertisement for The Katy Flyer. Includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress standing next to a train. Text: 'Forty Centuries look down upon a perfected mode of travel. The KATY FLYER.'

MAVERICKS.

The movement of stock cattle to market from the Panhandle country is now at its height.

James Williamson has sold his farm and ranch, five miles south of Hamilton, Tex., consisting of 672 acres, to W. W. White at \$10 per acre.

G. H. Russell's ranch, near Amarillo, is being stocked with fine Durham cattle. Three carloads arrived there from Gainesville last Sunday.

J. S. Preston of Cranfills Gap has bought the old Felt ranch on Bear creek, near Hamilton, Tex., paying \$9000 for it. There are 2000 acres in the tract.

Two carloads of dairy cows were shipped to Mexico from Lytle, Tex., last Thursday. The prices paid were from \$25 to \$50 per head, both grades and thoroughbreds being included.

Abdon Holt, a well known young stockman of Abilene, is building a 250-ton silo, and if pleased with the result of feeding its contents to beef cattle, he will build more next year and plant big feed crops.

El Paso butchers are buying their beef cattle in Brewster and Presidio counties, thereby helping out the cattlemen, who would otherwise be compelled to ship a long distance to a slow market.

Wm. Craven, manager of the Shoemill ranch, is at Shamrock, Wheeler county, superintending the shipment of 3000 head of cattle. The first shipment consists of 1000 yearling steers which go to Kansas to be put on feed.

Luther Clark has purchased of W. Q. Richards 40,000 acres of the 3-D ranch, including the headquarters, and 1200 cattle counted at \$17 per head, the whole transaction involving \$120,000. The land is located mostly in Foard and Cottle counties.

George Lemmon, manager of the Lake Tomb Cattle Company, which has extensive ranch and cattle interests in Hockley county, Texas, has fenced 880,000 acres of land in the northern part of South Dakota, and makes the declaration that the day of the open range in South Dakota and Montana is gone.

A big ranch and cattle deal was closed a few days ago at Quannah. W. Q. Richards of that place sold to Luther Clark 29,000 acres of land, part of the 3 D ranch, and taking in the east end and headquarters of the ranch. The consideration was \$1.50 per acre for the land and \$16 and \$17 per head for the cows, the deal involving in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Harris Franklin, owner of the Harris Franklin Cattle Company, extensive operator in Texas cattle, and the largest outfit in South Dakota, has sold all his great herds of 75,000 head of cattle, saying it is no longer a money-making plan to run cattle on the open range. Mr. Harris is a man who has made \$3,000,000 out of the range cattle industry.

D. Morrison of Trent, Taylor county, Tex., recently purchased the 846-acre "C-A" ranch, sixty-five miles southwest of Roswell, for \$10,000 cash, including a substantial stone residence, with furnishings, and a set of farming implements. Mr. Morrison is stocking the pasture with Durham cattle shipped from Taylor county, and will shortly move there, with his son, to reside.

The meeting of the railway men at San Antonio to-morrow for the purpose of considering the abrogation of feed-in-transit rates on cattle going to feed lots in Texas is causing considerable uneasiness amount cattlemen. Under the arrangement now in effect cattle can be billed from point of origin with the privilege of stopping at the feed lots from sixty to ninety days, and then go on to market. If this privilege is withdrawn by the railway compa-

nies it will be equivalent to a very material advance in freight rates on that class of cattle.

E. R. Crockett, owner of an 11,000-acre ranch in McCullough county, Tex., was at the Kansas City Stock Yards last Thursday with a string of steers which he brought up from the Creek nation in the Indian Territory. "I had no pasture in the Territory this season about 1000 head of steers, but owing to the heavy rains in the forepart of the season they have not been doing well," he said. "Grass has been fairly plentiful, but the cattle do not fatten, and this complaint is general with all who have pastured in that vicinity. Down in Southwestern Texas on my ranch, however, the grass is splendid, and stock are doing well. The range feed all over McCullough county is good and the stockmen who kept their cattle at home have hit it this season."

STOCK YARD NOTES.

M. B. Fields, from Childress, had in 58 head of 176-pound calves that sold at \$2.65.

C. Shelton sent in from Waco last Thursday 21 head of steers, 996 pounds average, that brought \$3.

John Smothers of Hallettsville had 75 calves on the market of 229 pounds average last Thursday that sold at \$2.75.

H. C. Gallion from Frost, topped the hog market last Monday with 51 hogs averaging 182 pounds, that sold at \$5.52½.

S. N. Bennett of Mount Vernon was in Thursday with a consignment of sheep, 27 of which averaged 88 pounds, and sold at \$3.25.

Chas. Vorge of Pecos, Tex., shipped in last Friday two loads of stocker hogs, including 52 pigs, averaging 116 pounds, which sold at \$5.50.

The L. S. ranch of Tascosa had on last Thursday's market 38 head of well graded cows that were good enough to bring \$2.40. They averaged 824 pounds.

A bunch of 131 well bred Angora goats, sent from Strawn, by Peter Swenson, sold Thursday for \$175. An average of \$1.37½ per head, Wm. Austin being the purchaser.

Goodwin & Lynch of Claude, Tex., had in Thursday 16 head of choice high grade Shorthorn and Hereford heifers, averaging 616 pounds, which topped the market and sold at \$3.

J. M. Savage of Denton county, who marketed last Thursday some fine hogs averaging 250 pounds, that sold at \$5.60, said: "The crops in my section of the country are nothing extra. The yield of cotton and corn will both be very light. I sold not long ago seventy-two head of stock cattle to J. H. Wilson of Justin, and also seven head of hogs. These hogs were strictly corn fed and of no particular breed."

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.
John N. Farris of Floyd county sold 73 head of the F ranch horses to A. L. McDonald of Abilene for \$25 around.

Jenkins & Graham of Menardville recently sold to B. H. Holdridge, of Arkansas, twenty-seven head of horses and mares. The mares went

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

W. A. ROBERTS,
Phone 420, 22 10th St., Oak Cliff, Tex.

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When one wakes up aching from head to foot, and with the flesh tender to the touch, when

Soreness and Stiffness

makes every motion of the body painful, the surest and quickest way out of the trouble is to use

St. Jacobs Oil

promptly. It warms, relaxes, cures. Price, 25c. and 50c.

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325 Elm St., Dallas; Greenville, Corsicana, Texas, and South McAllister, I. T. Book-keeping or Shorthand taught in 8 weeks or money refunded; \$22.50 each. Penmanship \$10; all 45. Books included. Special rates on English Branches. Why pay more? Our courses are thorough. Diploma free. Our motto: "Best courses, Shortest time, Least money." Highest endorsements. Attend in Person, or take By Mail. Write either place, and Mention the Journal!

for \$22.50 and the horses at \$67 around.

S. H. Henderson of Concho county sold 35 head of two, three and four-year-old unbroke mules to P. W. West of Arkansas for \$60 per head.

J. D. Peppers of Sonora, Sutton county, sold to Whit Ellis five registered Angora "billies" at \$22.50.

Will Jenkins of Menardville bought of W. R. Howard, of Burnet county, 700 muttons and 300 ewes at \$2.30 a head.

CURING THE AFFLICTED.

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

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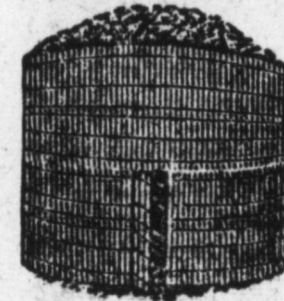
No argument is necessary to prove that under all other methods presented to the suffering public more than one-half of the population are suffering in some way and can find no permanent relief from any of them. That none are adequate and do not in any degree remedy the diseased body. Most of them do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

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

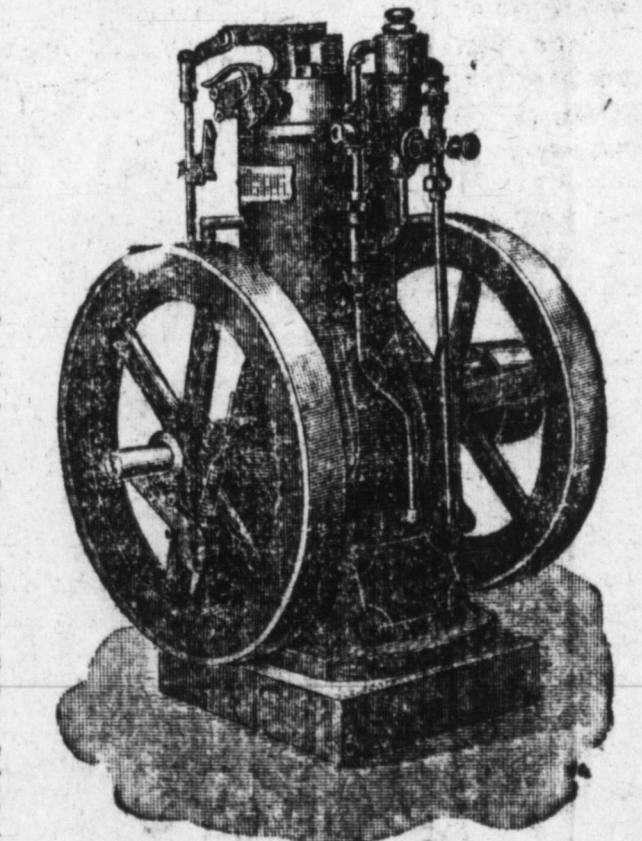
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pulling stumps, grubbing, etc., and clearing land for yourself and others. Hercules a Stamp Puller is the best.
Catalog FREE. Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 63, Centerville, Ia.

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And Horse Power.
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The portable corn crib is not a luxury for the farmer. It is a necessity. Once you use one, you would not do without it. It can be set up in ten minutes and when empty can be used for chicken fence and for corn again when needed, or can be sawed into a 2-ft. hog fence, as each section contains six cable wires, thus leaving three cables in each piece of two foot fence. This is just the thing to pen up small pigs to wean or make a yard to feed small chicks in. It is a grand thing to set up in the field while husking or to feed out of during the winter. If wanted to store corn some pieces should be laid on the ground and the crib set on top. A covering can be made of hay with stringers to hold it on. Will also make a good grain bin, if lined with straw or canvas. Tar paper laid in the bottom will keep out mice and rats. Look up the advertisement elsewhere and write about prices. Mention this paper.



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This outfit can be directly connected to a pump and will supply sufficient water for general farm and household use. Why not have a water works plant of your own at a small cost, and this is the most desirable power for in case of fire or other necessity it can be started at a moment's notice. You don't have to wait for the wind, it is always ready to work. The engine can instantly be made available for other power purposes, such as grinding feed, churning, etc., by disconnecting the pump. This outfit is simple, durable, economical, easily operated and ready for work any minute. No country home is complete without this ideal labor saver.

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

The Blakeslee Manufacturing Co.
Builders of
The Blakeslee Gas and Gasoline Engines and Connecting Outfits.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

THE HOUSEHOLD

"I was brought up in Germany," said Mrs. Harman. "In our part of the country workingmen usually gave all their wages to their wives so soon as they received them. The wife kept the family purse, bought food, clothing and paid the other expenses of the household, giving the husband such sums as he desired for his own personal use. The plan worked very well. I naturally expected if I ever married to do as my mother and grandmother before me had done—keep the family purse.

"I was married soon after coming to America. I realized beforehand that



"NO; YOU GIVE IT ALL TO ME."

if my husband and I were to get ahead in the world I must look after the outlay in our family. I resolved to begin right at the start, when my husband was still soft and loving and would do anything for his bride.

"You can hardly believe it, but my husband was earning only \$10 a week when we were married. We had two rooms rented and furnished, and we went into them and set up housekeeping at once. Our modest wedding festivities were quickly over, and my husband went back to business. The morning he did so he laid a one dollar bill upon the mantelpiece.

"What is that for?" I asked him.

"Why, it's for you to pay out for house expenses, of course."

"No, no, sweetheart," I said. "You give all your money to me, and I will take care of it. Here is this little cabinet that I have. There are two keys to it. I will keep one, you keep the other. You give me your wages every week, dear, and I will put them in the cabinet. When you need money unlock it and get what you want. I will do the same. That's the best way, isn't it, for us both to be suited?"

"A man who has only been married three days cannot deny his wife anything, and of course my lover-husband said yes, and there never was any trouble between us about money from that day on. I tell you a bride must start right with a man in the very beginning."

Mrs. Harman was too modest to continue and tell the result of her financial management, but here it is:

As time went on the young wife found she could save a little even on \$10 a week. She saved it, and as the sum swelled she invested it, wisely keeping matters of this sort mostly to herself. Children came—dear, bright little sons and daughters; the husband's pay increased; still this model wise woman of King Solomon looked well to the ways of her household and went on laying by such small sums as she could. By and by with the money she had saved her husband was able to go into business for himself.

Then their day of prosperity began, the wife still having charge of the purse. That fact gave her a dignity

and consideration from her husband and sons nothing else could have done. This is quite true. Money does talk.

Still better days came. This household economist at length purchased an apartment building and kept it in her own name for herself. A branch of the husband's business was established in Havana, and one of the sons was sent there to take charge of it. He married and lives in Havana, the Cuban venture meantime having grown to be a large commercial house. The husband has retired and has nothing to do except be happy and wax fat and wonder how he will put in his time.

Whether he ever speculates on what would have happened if his bride had allowed him to keep all the money and dole it out to her a dollar at a time one does not know. It is doubtful if he ever would have accumulated much. Like many men, he was in the habit of buying whatever hit his fancy, whether he needed it or not. His wife bought only what he, she and their children needed, saving the rest and investing it. Woman is the natural economist and conservator of the human race, only in our back foremost stage of evolution the natural order has become reversed. We shall get back to it again.

This is a true story. Along with all the financiering on her own account and being the household bursar for half a century, Mrs. Harman has remained from first to last the gentle, lovable, most loving of women, adored by her family, looked up to by her husband and sons.

MARY EDITH DAY.

DON'T FOR WOMEN.

Don't talk about other people's promises to you and your future plans.

Don't be good in a superior manner and don't be perpetually pointing out the fact that you are doing things in the right way. It is an excellent method of getting yourself hated.

Don't bluff and don't boast. You may have a more intelligent audience than you think, and anyway there are always enough clever people to see through you.

Don't talk all the time. Give others a chance.

Don't forget that all really good conversation is impersonal.



DON'T TALK ALL THE TIME.

Don't tell what you could do if you had the chance. Either do it or don't talk about it.

Don't be afraid to acknowledge when you are in the wrong, but when you are in the right stand firm.

Don't run after other women, and they will run after you.

Don't, when a woman tells you her troubles, immediately cheapen her tale of woe by hatching up a more doleful one of your own.

Don't tell your women friends' secrets. Remember that their friendship may some day be dissolved, and, while some women do keep secrets, no woman ever allowed a secret to last any longer than her friendship.

Don't tell everybody if you make your own clothes.

Don't be a slave to your house or your furniture.

DR. R. G. FLOWERS, VETERINARIAN.

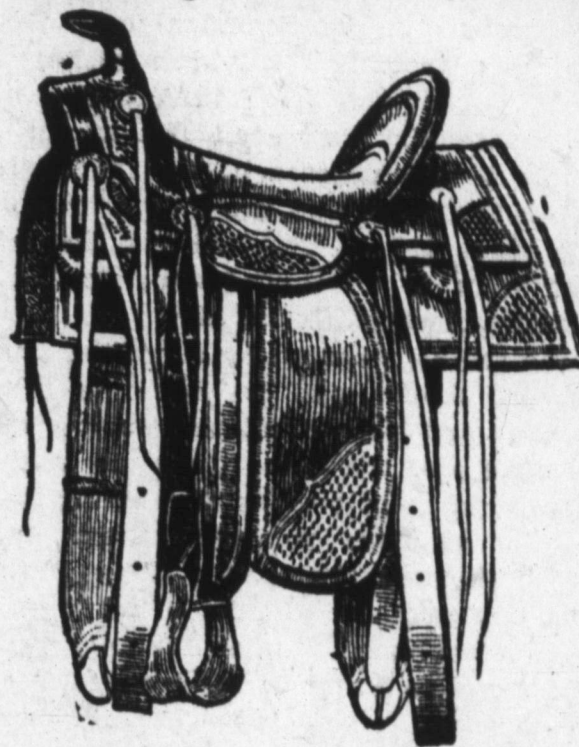
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FRISCO SYSTEM EXCURSION RATES.
Detroit, Mich.—Christian church national conventions. Tickets sold Oct. 14, 15 and 16, final limit Oct. 25, 1903. Round trip rate \$24.15.
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H. & T. C. R. R. \$25

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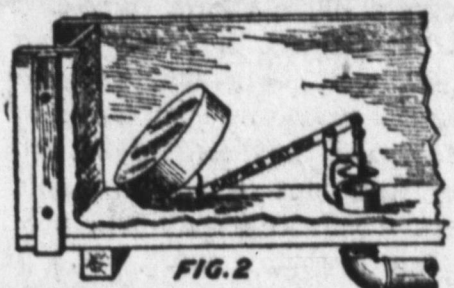
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THE HORSE.

The size of horses does not indicate the strength and constitution. Quality throughout and firmness of bone are more important than size.

By changing the diet occasionally the appetite of a horse may be considerably increased and he will show a corresponding gain in energy.

FEEDING THE COLT.

Feed as near as you can a balanced ration consisting of a variety of feeds, using oats, bran, a little corn in the winter, and roots, if you have them. I prefer clover hay, if cut early and clean, with some timothy and corn fodder, and plenty of grass in season, and always a place where they can get exercise. If fed all they can clean up and digest well they will always be ready for the market. If not sold when three years old they should be broken to drive, and put the draft colt at light farm work, and they will pay for the keeping for the next year. Then they should be fed for the market, and that means they should have about two hundred more pounds of flesh than they usually have in the average farmer's care. Then they will bring from \$25 to \$50 more per head than they would if sold while still thin. In fact, there is no better business for a stock feeder or farmer than to feed draft horses for the market, as a good, growthy young draft horse, if properly fed, will put on flesh at the rate of one hundred pounds per month for two or three months. When they are put up for feeding give them light rations on the start and gradually increase the ration until they get all they will eat and properly digest.—H. A. Briggs.

CAUSES OF WEAK FOALS.

An eminent veterinarian, Dr. Smead, has contributed to contemporary literature some comments on the underlying causes of weak foals among work horses. He says:

"Weak foals in any breed are not weak by reason of the breed, and one breed will produce weak foals equally with another, as far as breed is concerned. It is a fact, however, that the draught breeds are producing more weak foals than the trotting or standard breed of horses.

"But the fault does not lie in the breed; it lies in the man who breeds the draught breed or fits them for sale. The trotting breeds are handled from infancy and given work on the road as soon as old enough, while the draught breeds are kept confined in some pen or stall from weaning time, or at most when from 12 to 20 months old.

"A lot of feeders I know of feed them on the same line they do their fattening swine. They desire to get all the weight they can in both hog and horse, and they do it with wheat bran and middlings to make bone, and then corn them to make them fat and give them weight. It seems that weight is all some men look for in a draught horse, and herein is where the mistake is made.

"A growing colt for stud, as well as a gelding or mare, should be given exercise. Yes, until old enough to work, he needs a yard and shed for winter and a field or paddock for summer. He needs growing food, and should carry only fat enough to round out his body, not to fill up his tissue with it.

"We don't eat horses in this country, we work them, and the stallion that is to produce work animals should himself work. Yes, I mean it. Every stallion colt, when old enough, should be put to work.

"But some will say: 'Oh! he is a stud, and we can't work him.' Mistaken notion, that is all. Stallions work in France, and in Germany, and in Scotland. Why can't they work in America? They can and should, and they will have to work if this country is ever to become the equal in draught horse and coach horse breeding of the countries of Europe. And she cannot only equal them but excel them, when the breeders practice common sense feeding and common sense handling of the horse.

"In selecting a sire always aim to get

the best one, but don't select him for the fat on his ribs, or you will likely be a disappointed man. Breeders, raise your colts on the line advised, and, buyers, don't buy the hog-fat horse to breed from, and when you have bought him feed him like a work horse not like a fattening hog, and all will be well."

EXERCISE FOR STALLIONS.

There is some difference of opinion as to the advisability of using stallions in the stud while giving them preparatory training work. Not so long ago an eminent English veterinarian stated in an American truf journal that it was wholly impracticable to train a horse for racing and use him in the stud at the same time. He said also that to do so meant to court disaster and the almost certain result would be (if no worse) the spoiling of the horse's temper, in that way making him shifty and unreliable. A correspondent says that he has a trotting stallion he wishes to race, but at the same time wishes to race with him his mares. He wants to know if the necessary work may be given the horse and the mares bred at the same time. The eminent English authority to the contrary notwithstanding, we think he can.

We see no reason why a limited stud season should not be done by any stallion and his preliminary work given at once and the same time. It is the custom of most owners of trotting and pacing stallions to work them and breed them in the spring. Dan Patch and Cresceus are samples of what may be accomplished under this system. Old iron Joe Patchen is another which to our certain knowledge did his work in the spring. It is madness to suppose any harness racing stallion worth the name can be maintained through his mating season without a large measure of exercise and if he gets that he is being worked just as if he was not in the stud at all though not to the point of repeating of a very fast mile.

In this country horses cannot do themselves or their owners justice in the stud if they are not given plenty of exercise and what is preliminary training but plenty of work. Use in the stud may have soured the tempers of our horses in the past and made them unreliable, it assuredly did not in the instances quoted and to these we might also add Star Pointer, John R. Gentry and a host of other good stallions.—Breeders' Gazette.

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With a back constantly aching, With distressing urinary disorders, Daily existence is but a struggle. No need to keep it up. Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you. Thousands of people endorse this claim.

Mrs. L. H. Riden, wife of L. H. Riden, stationary engineer of 313 W. Second St. Fort Worth, Tex., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in my family and satisfactory results obtained from the treatment. I am more than pleased to endorse the claims made for them. No one need have the slightest hesitation in advising others to go to Weaver's Pharmacy for the remedy if they are not at all subject to backache or any of the individuals which follow in the wake of that far too prevalent annoyance, kidney complaint."

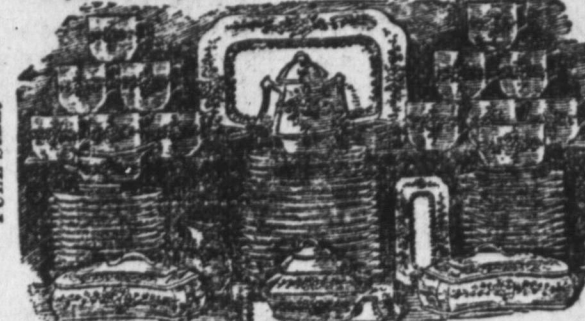
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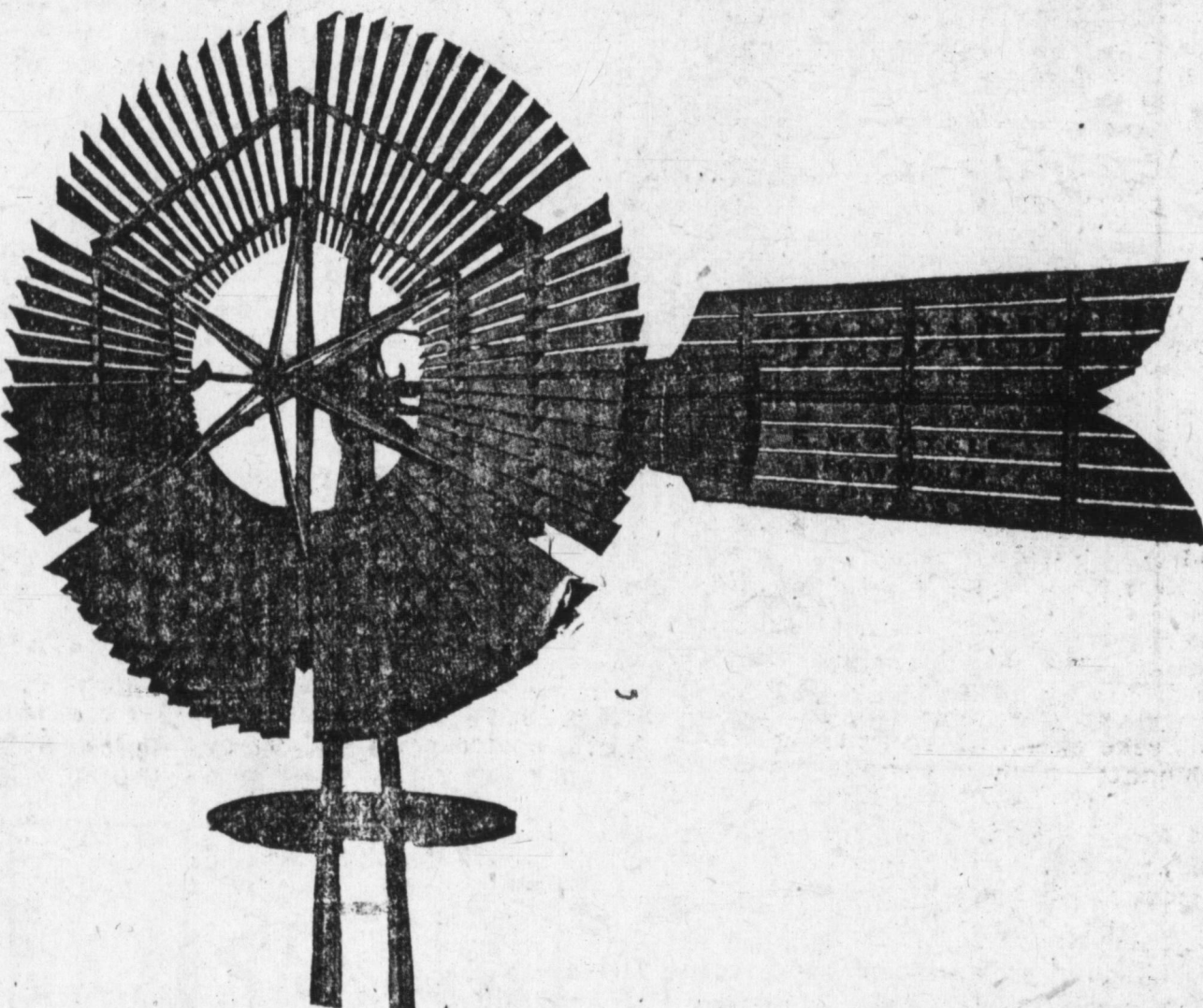
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The workmanship is such that the Mills can be put together with an ordinary monkey wrench. Time and money have not been spared in making perfect patterns, thus insuring an exact fit when finished.

It is ten per cent. heavier than other Mills of the same type, yet all parts are interchangeable with such other Mills.

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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 track to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and Equipment Unexcelled.

Leaving St. Louis	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arriving Detroit	7:50 p. m.	9:40 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
Arriving Buffalo	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Arriving New York	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arriving Boston	5:20 p. m.	9:50 a. m.	10:10 p. m.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Leaving St. Louis	9:22 a. m.	9:05 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arriving Chicago	5:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.

Stopover Allowed on all Tickets via Niagara Falls * Meals Served in Wabash Palace Dining Cars

NEW FAST, SOLID ST. LOUIS—ST. PAUL TRAIN

Leaving St. Louis	2:30 p. m.	Leaving St. Paul	7:10 p. m.
Arriving Minneapolis	8:15 a. m.	Leaving Minneapolis	7:45 p. m.
Arriving St. Paul	8:50 a. m.	Arriving St. Louis	2:00 p. m.

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

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

MARKETS

This week opened at Fort Worth with an unprecedented run of cattle. On the first day there were 139 cars, containing 5466 head unloaded. This was "record" for the market and the rush shows no sign of abatement. The bulk of receipts is butcher stock of fair quality. The tone of the market is good and prices are holding steady, in spite of heavy receipts. S. B. Burnett marketed 2 loads of heifers from his 6666 ranch in the Panhandle, which sold as "toppers" at \$2.50. J. K. Zimmerman of Giles had a few extra quality cows that sold at \$3.25. Steers are in light quota, the bulk of receipts being cows and heifers. Feeders and medium quality calves are selling steady.

Hog receipts are unusually light and the market is off 15 to 20 cents compared with last week's close. Sheep are scarce and in good demand at satisfactory prices. Quotations:

Cattle—Steers, top \$3.00, bulk \$2.35 @ 2.80; cows, top \$2.50, bulk \$1.90 @ 2.40; heifers, top \$2.50.
Hogs—Top, \$5.60.
Sheep—Bulk \$3.50.

It is generally agreed by Fort Worth commission men that the market at last week's close, showed a pronounced gain in all kinds except best killing steers, which are steady and close to St. Louis and Kansas City quotations. Barse reports that butcher cows and heifers have shown the most advance. Feeders are still buying bulls and the demand is good, with calves, especially "heavies," also selling well. Sheep are strong and hogs showed a 15 to 20c advance.

Saunders is specific on cattle, reporting 15c to 20c advance on good cows and butcher stock, and 5c to 10c on the poorer grades, closing steady to strong, with good killing steers and veal calves selling well.

The Cassidy-Southwestern Company give the receipts of cattle last week as 9,823 head, with an advance of 25 cents per hundred on good cows and heifers and from 10c to 15c per hundred on the common kind, with good fed steers steady at 10 cents lower. Veal calves have suffered a decline of 50 cents per hundred. Feeder steers sell strong. Hog receipts last week were 2,671 head, with the condition of market still unsatisfactory. Sheep receipts were 420 head and these sold at strong prices.

The National reports a gain of 15 cents per head on hogs over prices paid two weeks ago, with receipts light and inadequate to the demand.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 17,500 head natives, 2500 Texans, calves 1750 natives; best heaves steady to weak; quarantine lower; cows steady to lower; stockers and feeders weak, dull. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.60 @ 5.40, fair to good \$4.00 @ 4.60, stockers and feeders \$2.20 @ 4.00, Western fed steers \$3.00 @ 4.40, Texas and Indian steers \$3.00 @ 3.45, Texas cows \$1.20 @ 2.30, native lows \$1.25 @ 4.00, native heifers \$2.50 @ 4.00, canners \$1.00 @ 2.35, bulls \$2.50 @ 3.00, calves \$3.00 @ 6.25. Hogs—Receipts 4000 head; market 15c to 25c lower; heavy \$5.05 @ 5.20, light \$5.20 @ 5.30. Sheep—Receipts 12,000 head; market 5c to 15c lower. Native lambs \$3.25 @ 5.20, Western lambs \$2.90 @ 5.10, fed ewes \$2.35 @ 3.75, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.50 @ 4.00, Texas clipped sheep \$2.40 @ 3.75, stockers and feeders \$2.00 @ 3.50.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts 9000 head, including 7000 Texans; market heavy, supplies cause a decline in steers, cows steady. Native shipping and export steers \$5.25 @ 5.50 with strictly fancy worth up to \$5.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.05 @ 5.40, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50 @ 5.25, stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.00, cows and heifers \$2.25 @ 4.25, canners \$1.75 @ 2.15, bulls \$2.40 @ 3.25, calves \$3.00 @ 6.75, Texas and Indian steers

\$2.20 @ 3.75 for grass, with fed worth up to \$4.25; cows and heifers \$2.00 @ 3.00. Hogs—Receipts 4500 head; market slow and easy. Lights \$5.25 @ 5.75, packers \$5.15 @ 5.50, heavy \$5.30 @ 5.75. Sheep—Receipts 25,000 head; market steady. Native muttons \$8.20 @ 8.85, lambs \$4.00 @ 5.50, culls and bucks \$2.00 @ 4.00, stockers \$2.00 @ 4.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 35,000 head, including 500 Texans and 50 Westerns; market mostly 10c lower. Good to prime steers \$5.10 @ 6.65, poor to medium \$3.60 @ 4.60, stockers and feeders \$2.25 @ 4.00, cows \$1.35 @ 4.40, heifers \$2.00 @ 4.95, canners \$1.35 @ 2.45, bulls \$2.00 @ 4.60, calves \$2.50 @ 7.25, Texas steers \$2.75 @ 3.50, Western steers \$3.00 @ 4.50. Hogs—Receipts 32,000 head; market 15c to 20c lower. Good to choice heavy \$3.40 @ 5.60, rough heavy \$3.90 @ 5.25, light \$5.25 @ 5.75, bulk \$5.25 @ 5.40. Sheep—Receipts 5000 head; market steady, lower. Good to choice wethers \$3.90 @ 4.50, fair to choice mixed \$2.00 @ 3.00, Western sheep \$2.25 @ 4.10, native lambs \$3.25 @ 5.75, Western lambs \$3.85 @ 5.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 17. To The Journal:

Again this week the close finds an excess of ordinary steers, cows and heifers. This makes the third week this condition has prevailed and prices, particularly on the lower grades, have been very weak. Choice, heavy steers have been in some demand and the receipts not heavy. Calves were in liberal supply all the week, but active trading leaves the market bare of everything but the commonest in this line. The receipts being moderate today makes the outlook good for fat calves and heavy, choice steers.

CROWLEY, PURRIN CO., LTD.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 19.—Reports today from the Dallas Union Stock Yards show that the usual Monday receipts. The cattle market remained steady and the quality of the run being exceptionally fine some good prices were obtained. The hog market showed some strength at the opening, but weakened in sympathy with Northern quotations. The close was, however, steady at following prices: Finished hogs, 200 to 240 pounds, \$5.10 @ 5.25; mixed packers \$4.90 @ 5.00, rough heavy hogs \$4.65 @ 4.80, good to choice wethers \$2.75 @ 3.25, choice steers, \$2.75 @ 3.25, choice steers \$2.50 @ 2.75, choice cows and heifers \$2.25 @ 2.50, medium cows and heifers \$2.00 @ 2.25, bulls and stags \$1.50 @ 2.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.) Galveston, Tex., Oct. 17. To The Journal:

A fair demand exists for all classes of fat cattle, especially calves and yearlings. Supply light. Outlook good for coming week. Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common to fair, \$2.25 @ 2.50. Cows, good to choice, \$2.25 @ 2.50; common to fair, \$1.75 @ 2.00. Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common to fair, \$2.00 @ 2.25. Calves, good to choice, \$3.00 @ 2.75.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 19.—Spot cotton steady and 1/8c off. Sales 73 bales spot and 1800 f. o. b. Low ordinary 8 3-16, ordinary 8 11-16, good ordinary 8, low middling 9 1-16, middling 9 9-16, good middling 9 13-16, middling fair 10 7-16.

HOUSTON SPOTS.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 19.—Spot cotton easy and 1-16c off. Sales 463 bales and 4270 f. o. b. Ordinary 6 1/2, good ordinary 7 1/2, low middling 9, middling 9 1/2, good middling 9 1/2, middling fair 10 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 19.—Spot cotton quiet and 3-16c off. Sales 1000 bales spot and 750 to arrive. The closing prices: Ordinary 6 15-16, good

ordinary 8 1/4, low middling 9 1/4, middling 9 1/2, good middling 9 13-16, middling fair 10 3-16.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, Oct. 19.—Spot cotton quiet and 10 points off. Sales 24,435 bales. The closing prices: Good ordinary 8.70, low middling 9.32, middling 9.70, good middling 10.14, middling fair 10.66, fair 11.00.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Country Produce.—Prices paid shippers: Poultry—Old hens \$3.50 per doz., roosters \$1.75, large fryers \$3.25, medium \$2.75 @ 3.00. Turkeys—9 @ 10c. Geese \$4.00 @ 5.00 doz. Ducks—\$3.25 @ 3.50 doz. Country Butter—15 @ 13c lb. Eggs—Country 18c doz., cold storage 18 @ 19c doz. Honey—Strained 9 @ 12 1/2c, comb 15c.

Vegetables.—Prices from store: Parsley—30c doz. Cabbage—2c lb. Turnips—40c doz. Green Onions—25 @ 35c doz. Potatoes—Greeley 75 @ 80c bu. Colorado Burbanks 75c. Carrots—2c lb. Squash—75c bu. crate. Tomatoes—Texas 50c crate, 50c 1/2-bu. basket. Egg Plant—40 @ 50c basket. Green beans—60c 1-3-bu. box, wax 50c. Butterbeans—80c 1/2-bu. Green Pepper—50 @ 55c 1/2-bu. box. Lettuce—50c 1/2-bu. basket. Cucumbers—7c 1-3-bu. box. Okra—70 @ 80c 1-3-bu. basket. Beets—2c lb. Parsnips—4c lb. Cauliflower—8c. Corn 10 @ 12c doz. Celery—Colo. 40 @ 50c bch. Sweet potatoes—50c bu., Pumpkin Yams 75c bu. Pumpkins—75c @ 1.00 doz.

Fruits.—Prices from store: Persimmons—Jap. 85 @ 1.00 per 4-basket crate. Quinces—\$3.00 @ 4.00 bu. Apples—Fancy \$4.00 @ 4.50 bbl., Northern \$4.00 @ 5.00 bbl., Cal. Bell Flower \$1.65 bu., \$3.50 @ 5.00 bbl. Bananas—Fancy \$2.50 @ 2.75 bch, 4c lb. Jumbo \$3.00 @ 3.2 b5ch. Oranges—Late Val. \$3.50 @ 4.00. Pears—Keifers \$1.25 bu., Pecos Valley \$3.00 bu., Duches \$1.50 box. Grapes—Concord 20c 4-lb basket. Pecos \$1.75 crate. Lemons—Messina 360s \$4.00. Cal. 300-360s \$3.75 @ 4.00. Cranberries—\$9.00 @ 10.00 bbl. Coconuts—\$4.50 per 100. Figs—\$2.00 per 24-qt. crate.

Grain and Hay.—Prices paid in car lots.—Prices from store 5 @ 10c more per 100 lbs. on bran, 2 @ 3c on corn and oats per bu. and 10 @ 15c on hay. Hay—Johnson grass \$8.00 @ 8.50, prairie \$8.00 @ 9.00. Bran—80c. Corn Chops—\$1.00 per 100 pounds. Corn—Shelled 50 @ 55c, ear 45 @ 48c. Oats—44 @ 47c bu. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 80c, 3 79c, No. 4 77c, rejected 78 @ 76c. Alfalfa—\$14.50 @ 16.00.

Dairy Products.—Prices from store: Butter—Creamery 24 @ 26c lb., country 15 @ 20c. Cheese—Daises, single and full cream 14 1/2c; Longsorns, single cream, 15c; Swiss 25 @ 26c, imitation Swiss 16c; brick cheese 10 @ 15c; Limburger cheese 14 1/2c.

Wool and Hides.—Prices paid shippers: Hides—Dry flint heavy butcher 12c, dry flint heavy fallen 11c, light dry 9c, heavy dry salt 9 1/2c, light dry salt 9c, green salt, 40-lb. and up 6 1/2c, green salt under 40-lb. 5 1/2c, dead green 40-lb. and up 5 1/2c, under 40-lb. 4 1/2. Wool—Bright medium 15 @ 16c, heavy fine 10 @ 12c.

E. S. Bouldin is purchasing mules in Scurry county, and Th Snyder papers report that he has picked up 17 head, for which he paid \$1377, an average of \$81 around.

MR. HALBERT'S VERSION OF THE TROUBLE AT MARFA.

In a recent issue the Journal published a report of an incident which occurred at Marfa, Presidio county, Texas, wherein L. N. Halbert, County Attorney of Brewster county, was roughly treated as the result of a misunderstanding over school lands. Mr. Halbert has issued a statement regarding the trouble in which he states that, at the request of a leading resident of Marfa, he went there and made out an application which would enable his client to purchase four sections of state school lands for himself, and two sections for his widowed mother. He denies that he misrepresented the value of the lands to him or any person, and continues:

"I have never written an application for any one to buy state school lands

who was not a citizen and knew the lands better than I did. I have never induced people to come to this country with the idea or hope of being able to make a living on four sections of state school land by farming, but to the contrary I have written many a letter discouraging people from coming here for that purpose. A good name is prized above riches with me."

Mr. Halbert then graphically describes the incidents leading up to the early morning attack upon him by five masked men and goes into details to show that the outrage was deliberately planned and entirely unprovoked. He then adds:

"After they had gone as far as they wished, beating me and kicking me to their liking, they told me that I must leave for home at once on foot, and that if I returned they would kill me, and requested me to tell L. W. Durrell and A. P. Folsom that if they ever came to Presidio county they would be killed. I asked what I had done to deserve such treatment, when I was told in words more emphatic than polite, that I had been assisting "squatters" or actual settlers to take up lands in their pastures. They also told me that they were a committee representing the people of Presidio county. They also told me that we would be killed if we ever crossed the line from Brewster over into Presidio county. I was again ordered to proceed on my journey home, afoot, without my hat and grip. I finally, after much persuasion, got them to permit me to return and get my hat and grip and take the train for home.

"With these facts before us, we would naturally conclude that the deed was done by a lot of outlaws, or possibly by a few young men, who were immature in their judgment, and who, after brooding over the imaginary wrong, had allowed themselves to do such a crime, which they are now sorry for.

"But the article in the Marfa New Era, which seems to have been written by a person who knew just what the mob wanted him to say, will not bear us out in such conclusion. He says the majority say that this mob was composed of the best citizens of Presidio county. If this is true, let us have their names, for the best people are surely not afraid to make known their deeds. But I am not here to defend the best citizens, they can take care of themselves, and if they are willing for the New Era to tell the world that they are guilty of this infamous crime, I must not complain.

"But I do object to the statement that I, for a fee, had misrepresented the lands. I now say it is false. And as I am a sworn officer of the law, I have too much regard for my oath to ever let my wounded feelings cause me to violate the law I am sworn to uphold. My wrong must be righted in the court, not by mob violence.

"Now, in conclusion, what is the status of this affair? It is this: In Brewster county, Texas, live three men who have violated no law of Texas, and who have no malice toward anyone, yet they are forbidden under the penalty of death to go to Presidio county, a part of the same state. And if we are to believe the published and verbal reports from there, it is the best people of that county who stand ready to take the lives of these men. This is hard to believe. Yet, who could have believed that the best citizens would have been guilty of the outrage toward me?"

"Thank God, I am not afraid to die. I have business at Marfa, and I am going, although I may never return alive."

THE LADD TRADING COMPANY.

One of the most responsible firms of Fort Worth which deals in furniture, stoves and other household goods is the W. T. Ladd Trading Company, whose "ad" appears in another column of the Journal. Associated with Mr. Ladd in the business are Messrs. White and Boyd, formerly of Cleburne. They make a specialty of exchanging new furniture for second hand goods and pay cash for the latter, also rent household goods when desired, and sell on easy payments. Readers of the Journal who have any business in these lines would do well to communicate with them.

CAMPBELL & ROSSON LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

A STRONG COMBINATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH.
JOHN K. ROSSON, Manager. MARK N. FRENCH, Cattle Salesman
W. C. BANNARD Hog and Sheep Salesman. J. W. CONWAY, Office
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman, Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo.
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DO YOU NEED MONEY?

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

DO YOU WANT MORE MONEY?

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

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

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



JOHN K. ROSSON.

SAN ANGELO CARNIVAL.

The "Pearl of the Conchos" was in gala attire last week on the occasion of the fall carnival and fine stock show. Horse races and roping contests furnished plenty of action and excitement such as the plafnsmen thoroughly enjoy. The prizes in the roping contest were quite large. Joe Gardner of Reagan county, who roped and tied his steers in 40 4-5 seconds, took first money, \$400; Will Nixon second, \$200, and Fred Baker third, \$100. In the livestock barns were about 150 head of blooded cattle, swine, sheep and goats, the exhibits being largely contributed by the ranchmen of Tom Green and adjoining counties. The awards were made by Thomas James of Coleman and William Anson of San Angelo aided in the sweepstakes by C. H. Alvord, who also passed upon the Jersey cattle. Prizes were distributed as follows:

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull, any age or breed, Ikard, first, owned by Payne & Jones; Dallas second, owned by Lee Bros.; Paul Jones third, owned by Lee Bros.

Best cow or heifer, any age or breed, Miss Ikard first, Payne & Jones; Sixteenth Grand Duchess Red Rose second, Penrose B. Metcalfe; Leedale's Queen third, Lee Bros.

HEREFORDS.

Best bull, 2 years old or over, Ikard

THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE.

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

No More Stooping, Rubbing or Boiling
...of Clothes....

Every Household Needs One.



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE

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

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

WOULD NOT TAKE \$50 FOR IT.

Spring Hill, Texas.

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

J. C. MATTHEWS.

IT IS A WONDER.

Savannah Yacht Club,

Savannah, Ga.

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

W. M. KIDWELL, Supt.

NO BOILING. NO RUBBING.

Christianburg, Va.

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

N. B. WILSON.

Write at once for catalogue and full particulars.

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

first, owned by Payne & Jones; Paul Jones second, owned by Lee Bros.; Warrior third, owned by Payne & Jones. Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, Granville first, owned by J. P. Anderson; Gold Drop second, Lee Bros.; Rustler third, Payne & Jones. Best bull calf, under 1 year, Dallas first, Lee Bros.; Major second, J. P. Anderson; Leedales Prince third, Lee Bros. Best cow or heifer, 2 years old or over, Miss Ikard first, Payne & Jones; Edith second, Lee Bros.; Miss Orr third, Lee Bros. Best heifer, 1 year old, and under 2, Mary Tina first, Lee Bros.; Leedale's Princess second, Lee Bros.; Mabel's Beauty third, B. M. Collyns.

SHORTHORNS.

Best bull, 2 years old, or over, Twelfth Young Archer first, Metcalfe second, Russel & Rainey; Buffalo Bill third, J. T. Christian; Scotch Walker third, J. T. Christian. Best bull, 1 year and under 2, Buffalo, J. T. Christian. Best cow or heifer, 2 years old or over, Sixteenth Grand Duchess Red Rose first, Penrose B. Metcalfe; Red Lady second, Metcalfe, Russell & Rainey; Barrington Bloom third, Metcalfe, Russell & Rainey. Best heifer calf, under 1 year, Sure Thing first, Metcalfe, Russell & Rainey.

JERSEYS.

In the Jersey cattle class the awards for best cow or heifer 2 years old or over, Roxana Belle first, owned by Mrs. J. B. Taylor; May Day second, Lee Bros. Best heifer under 2 years old, Elberta Taylor first, owned by Mrs. J. B. Taylor.

RED PLOLS.

Best bull, 2 years old or over, Lee first, O. N. Vaughan of Coleman.

RANGERS.

Range cattle unregistered: Best pen beef cattle over 1 year old, first, second and third prizes awarded to Lee Bros.

SWINE.

Best display breeding swine, including boar, Lee Bros. first, J. M. Cox second, M. C. Clark third; Best fat hogs, C. B. Metcalfe first prize.

GOATS AND SHEEP.

The premiums for best display of Angora goats and breeding sheep were awarded to Stanley Turner of Water Valley.

HORSES, MULES AND JACKS.

In the horse, mule and jack exhibit the awards were: Best span horses (mares or geldings), in actual use on farm, shown in harness, Chas. B. Metcalfe first, Lee Bros. second, T. B. Thaxton third. Best pair mules in actual use on farm, shown in harness, C. B. Metcalfe first and second, Bailey M. Collyns third. Best jack, any age, S. T. Butler first, C. B. Metcalfe second, ee Bros. third.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The agricultural display consisted of some excellent specimens of Kaffir corn, milo maize, pumpkins, cotton and sorghum shown by J. M. Cox; onions and Irish potatoes by Charles B. Metcalfe, and samples of onions, peppers and pumpkins grown by John D. Scott.

A number of trained spotted mules, owned by Mr. Metcalfe, were also exhibited and created considerable amusement.

The first poultry show ever held in Tom Green county was a feature of the fair, some 3000 birds being exhibited, all "natives" except those in one coop.

TERRELL DEFENDS HIS ATTITUDE.

In an address delivered at Ozona, Crockett county, last Thursday, Land Commissioner Terrell told the residents that his object in visiting West Texas was to see the country in person and get direct information as to the value of the school lands. He said that it was his duty as land commissioner to treat everybody with absolute fairness, yet he must jealously guard the interests of the school children of Texas. He explained that the land was the property of the children and he is simply their guardian, and was not only bound by law, but also by duty, to do the best for them possible.

He acknowledged that the land was in some instances held too high, but called attention to the fact that in the past great mistakes had been made in putting choice lands on the market much below their real value. He ex-



DR. J. H. TERRILL

285 Main Street

DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas

Specialist in Diseases of Men

If you are suffering from any chronic or private disease. If you are in doubt as to its exact nature. If you desire a clear, complete, concise explanation of it. If you want to know its cause and effect. If you want to know how you can effect a permanent cure of

Varicocele, Stricture, Piles, Hydrocele, Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Genito-Urinary Organs. SEND FOR MY NEW BOOK ON DISEASES OF MEN ONLY, sent free on application

pressed himself as desirous of avoiding such errors in the future, and said because good land had been virtually given away in the past was no reason why the practice should be continued in the future.

Some of the Crockett county land, he said, was too high, and some of it too low. He found that some of the school land where it was difficult to obtain water was held higher than individual lands of the same character, and intimated that his future policy would be to avoid such mistakes wherever possible.

OKLAHOMA'S OPEN SEASON.

The Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary board has fixed upon the open season to begin November 1 and continue until January 1.

The work of investigating conditions in Logan and Oklahoma counties, preparatory to removing the federal quarantine line below those counties, is moving slowly, as the inspectors have so much work over the territory to attend to.

Noble county has been completed, and it is expected now that both Logan and Oklahoma will be examined before the open season commences. The conditions thus far have proven very satisfactory and there is but little doubt now that the line will be changed.

PLEA FOR MORE HOGS.

Santa Anna, Tex., Oct. 12, 1903.

Editor of the Journal:

Having just read Mr. Armstrong's statement in last week's Journal in regard to hog raising, would like to add a few words of encouragement to farmers to raise hogs. Texas is indeed a great hog raising state. We seldom have cholera, especially out here in West Texas it is unknown. The Texas razorback is fast going into the history of the past, like the typical long-horn beef. Just why Texas farmers do not raise more hogs has for a long time been a wonder to me. Every market report begs for more hogs, and the present prices are all right and should justify increased production. Now as to the breeds. Mr. Armstrong gives his preference as a cross with the Berkshire and Poland Chinas. This is an ideal hog, but I differ with him as to this being the best hog from every standpoint. In hog raising, as in every other line of business, there are wonderful advances being made. New varieties of fruits, new kinds of implements, in fact, advancement is the watchword in all lines of business.

One of the first points in profitable hog-raising is pasturing or grazing. Some people put hogs in a small, muddy and filthy pen, and when they do not do well say there is no money in hogs. Alfalfa is said to be the best pasture. Sorghum is good for spring and summer. In the fall, corn or Kaffir corn, or both, are good to finish them off. Always have an abundance of good water and shade in the pasture. Now, what is the best hog? After twenty years' experimenting with Poland Chinas, Berkshires and the cross of the two, and crossing each of these on range hogs or with hogs raised on the ranges, I failed to get the hogs that suited me. Finally I got the large Black Guineas and crossed them with pure Essex, continuing the experiment twelve years, toping out always the best for breeders, until now I have a distinct type. They are the best grazing hogs I have ever found, and the easiest hog enclosed with light fencing.

They are also very prolific. Now in regard to Mr. Armstrong's statement about farmers' curing meat, will say, we cure our own meat, make our own lard and usually have some to sell, and I am proud to say to Mr. Armstrong and others we can, and do sell our lard from 1½ to 2 cents higher than the best packinghouse lard offered. We have regular customers for all we can spare. Our bacon is also nicely kept and usually pronounced better and always as good as any offered on the market. Farmers, raise more hogs, learn to save your own bacon and hams; sell your surplus to the packeries to prepare for those who do not know how!

WELTON WINN.

HERE AND THERE.

Farmers in Fannin county, Texas, are about to experiment extensively with wheat.

An outbreak of charbon has developed near Jennings, La., and is proving fatal to many cattle.

The Washington County Truck Growers will meet and elect new officers at Brenham, Tex., Oct. 31.

Hog cholera is killing off the swine population of Shawnee and Douglas counties, Kansas. Over 1000 deaths are reported.

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

Round trip tickets to St. Louis during the World's Fair are being offered as prizes for the various counties which contribute superior specimens to the Oklahoma exhibit.

Exports of wheat from the United States for the eight months ended Aug. 1, 1903, have been 48,733,940 bushels, against 78,428,293 bushels for the like period in 1902, and exports of flour 11,865,000 barrels, against 10,933,242 barrels.

OAK GROVE BERKSHIRE SALE.

At the sale of W. N. Ware's Berkshires, Oak Grove, Mo., last Friday, 25 boars brought \$361; average \$14.14. Thirty-two sows brought \$732; average \$22.88. Fifty-seven head brought \$1093; general average \$19.18. The stock was offered in fairly good condition. A number of the younger boars lacked size, and were sold low as a consequence.

Swenson Bros. of New York have sold to Illinois and Indiana parties 1500 head of Hereford yearlings and calves. They were gathered from the Swenson ranches near Stamford, Tex., and shipped from there Sunday. It required thirty-eight cars to move these cattle, and while the terms have not been made public, the price paid is supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The biggest cattle trade in years took place at Chickasha, I. T., last week, when Capt. L. T. Morris, of the firm of Maxwell & Morris, dealers of Gainesville, Tex., sold to W. R. Moore 1000 steers for \$30,000. The cattle will be driven to Ardmore, I. T., where they will be fed at the oil mill the coming winter. The cattle are splendid young yearlings, and the buyers are looked upon as fortunate.

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