

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

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COMPETITION FOR "COMBINE."

There is now a fair prospect that competition will soon develop at the Chicago live stock market where, heretofore, Swift, Armour and Morris have had things pretty much their own way. Persistent reports are in circulation to the effect that the Anglo-American plant, owned by an English corporation of which Sir Thomas Lipton is the head, has been purchased by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger for \$320,000, the deal having been completed during Sir Thomas' recent visit to Chicago. Officers of the two companies are reticent regarding the reported deal.

RANCHES BEING "CUT UP."

One by one the big ranches in West Texas are passing away. The Day pasture in Coleman county, comprising 60,000 acres, was recently placed on the market and it is now reported that an offer of \$7 per acre has been cabled W. G. Bush and Adam T. Brown, who are now in Scotland, for the 45,000-acre ranch owned by those gentlemen in Coleman county. It is thought the offer will be promptly accepted, and if it is, it will mark the passing of another big West Texas ranch. The intention is to cut the land up into small tracts of from 160 to 640 acres and settle it up with Missouri, Illinois and Iowa people, who are anxious to locate in that section. These people desire to engage in farming and stock farming.

TEXAS CATTLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

According to W. G. Harding, general live stock agent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, Texas cattle are giving a good account of themselves in the gulf states further east. Regarding conditions in Mississippi, Mr. Harding says:

"The Mississippi cattle are too poor a grade, as a rule, to warrant being fed, but the graded Texas cattle can be fed profitably there. Right now the cotton seed mill men are asking \$20 per ten for meal and \$4 for hulls, but I believe they will sell for less than that amount. I want about 7000 head for Mississippi feeders. I know where I can get the kind of cattle I want, if I can make the proper arrangements to get them to the feeding points. If I can make satisfactory arrangements in this respect I shall advise purchasing at St. Louis or Kansas City.

"The feeding business in Mississippi is increasing yearly. There is a reasonable profit in the business and it is being conducted along conservative lines. The only thing about the native cattle there is they are of too poor a grade to justify feeders using them for this purpose. The graded Texas cattle are, however, well suited for this business and are now being used almost entirely.

SALE AT SABETHA.

At the combination sale of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys in Sabetha, Kas., last Friday and Saturday, one bull, consigned by Henry Feldman, sold for \$100, and one cow, consigned by E. D. Ludwig, brought \$145. These two were the only ones to bring as much as \$100 each.

The general average on the 10 bulls was \$57.00, on 11 cows \$76.82, and on the 21 head \$67.33.

The Poland China sale resulted in a general average of \$20.83 on 41 head, which included a number of very small late spring pigs, besides a few bred sows and a lot of undersized fall boars. There were 13 contributors of the 41 head and the offering was decidedly mixed in breeding and quality. A few things sold too cheaply, but the average was fairly good. The buyers were mostly local breeders and stockmen from adjoining counties in both Kansas and Nebraska. Colonel Sparks

cried the Poland China auction. The top price was \$77.00, paid for a line-bred Chief Tecumseh 3d boar from a prize-winning litter bred by McKelvie & Son. The top on sows was \$60, paid by Thompson Bros., of Marysville, Kas., for Lady Price 2d by Over Chief 26564, sold by E. Hays, Hays also sold a yearling boar by Over Chief for \$40.

INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS.

A dispatch from Guthrie, Okla., under date of Oct. 9th, says that at a meeting of the Territorial Live Stock Sanitary Board on that day investigation of embezzlement charges against Thomas Morris, secretary of the board. R. Hahn, territorial live stock inspector, and Colonel A. G. French, secretary of the board in 1901 was commenced. The charges were instituted by Dr. Z. E. Beenblossom, immediate predecessor of Secretary Morris. They allege that French and Hahn allowed stockmen to pass the quarantine line for a consideration, and that Morris was irregular in his accounts. The board adjourned to meet again to-day. It is believed that there will be no finding against the accused. On the other hand Dr. Beenblossom may institute legal action against those whom he has charged.

HOSTILITIES AT AN END.

Secretary Thomas Morris, of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission, has returned to Guthrie from the seat of war between the territorial authorities and the farmers of Kingfisher, which has been most prominently located in and around the town of Kingfisher. It is not anticipated that the difficulties will be prolonged or that there will be a repetition of them. Secretary Morris met Sheriff Love and the county attorney, who wanted him to seek an interview with William Doorley, the man who, as alleged, assaulted Territorial Veterinarian Sanders. Secretary Morris averred that it was within the jurisdiction of officers of the county to look after those matters and suggested that were such action tardy in coming, he would appeal to the governor. Before Secretary Morris left Kingfisher, however, he was sought and found by Doorley, who assured him that there had been no intention of an infraction of the law. This, however, will avail little, for a warrant was ordered issued for Doorleys' arrest on the charge of interfering with Veterinarian Sanders, while the latter was endeavoring to discharge his duties.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

The Shorthorn cattle sale to be held at the San Antonio International Fair on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1903, by David Harrell of Liberty Hill, J. W. Burgess & Co. of Fort Worth, Tex.; Joseph F. Green & Co. of Gregory, Texas; Howard Mann & Bro. of Waco, and J. T. Day of Rhome, Texas, will be of greater interest to the breeders of Texas than any sale recently held. The parties who are contributing to the sale are the most prominent breeders of the state and they have agreed to offer only the very best individuals of their several herds. The catalogue of the sale to be had by writing Mr. David Harrell at Liberty Hill fully confirms their agreement. Any one interested in the catalogue should send at once for it. If you are thinking of starting a herd or adding to one this is an excellent opportunity to do so. No better can be had out of the Northern herds, as these cattle are all acclimated.

CONFERENCE OF CATTLEMEN.

L. F. Wilson of Kansas City, Mo., requests the Journal to invite all cattlemen to attend a meeting to be held in the office of the Cattle Raisers' Association, Scott-Harold building, Fort Worth, Oct. 15, 1903, looking to an organization of the Independent Packing company recently incorporated. Mr. Wilson desires a conference with all who are interested in this matter whether or not they contemplate becoming stockholders.

Don't forget the date!

EXPERIMENT CATTLE SOLD.

A bunch of Iowa experiment station fed cattle from the Odebolt farm sold in Chicago late last week on the following basis:

Lot	Feed.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4	straight corn	49	1111	\$5.30
5	oil meal and corn	50	1097	5.35
6	cottonseed & corn	50	1115	5.35
7	gluten meal & co'n.	50	1118	5.30
8	dried blood & co'n.	50	1103	5.25
9	South'rn steer test.	50	1110	5.40

As soon as the results of the slaughter tests have been recorded, they will be made public.

Professors Curtiss and Kennedy, of the Iowa Experiment Station, announce a feeding test that will require 1,000 cattle and will be carried on at the Cook farms, Odebolt, Ia.

JUDGES FOR INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The judges for the International Live Stock show in Chicago next month have been selected. They were largely chosen from the eastern and central western states, though Canada is also represented. Those who will pass upon the merits of cattle exhibits are:

Hereford Breeding Division—Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; John Robins, Ohio; Prof. E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Neb.

Shorthorn Breeding Division—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; M. A. Judy, Williamsport, Ind.; W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.

Aberdeen Angus Breeding Division—A. A. Armstrong; Camargo, Ill.; fat division, Louis Pfaelzer, Chicago; car loads, Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa.

Galloway Breeding and Fat Division—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa.

Red Polled Breeding Division—B. F. Jones, Montrose, Pa.; fat and carloads, J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis.

Polled Durham Breeding and Fat Division—C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborn, O.

LIVE STOCK AT WORLD'S FAIR.

At the annual St. Louis Fair, held last week, competition in the live stock department was limited.

W. H. Curtice of Eminence, Ky., captured every first and second premium offered in the Hereford cattle classes.

There was no rivalry in any of the beef breeds of cattle. Geo. W. Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., had things all their own way in the Shorthorn classes, and C. H. Gardner of Blandinville, Ill., secured all the blue ribbons in the Aberdeen-Angus classes.

The Ayrshire classes furnished the best contest of all the dairy breeds. Three prominent breeders paraded herds for the inspection of the judges. W. P. Schanck of Avon, N. Y., and Hiram Cooke of Beloit, Ohio, captured all the blue ribbons. Golden & Lee of Iowa City, Ia., got the second and third. Schank was awarded the blue ribbons for both senior and junior herds.

For Jersey cattle, R. Oliver and N. F. Berry, captured all the ribbons.

Among the gaited saddle horses, Rex McDonald, owned by Ralph Orthwein, won first honors.

The roadster rings brought out some magnificent specimens of horse flesh. C. Cann's Glenbrook triumphed over J. R. Peak's Sisco and Kentucky Peak in the ring for horses, four years and over. Belle C., owned by B. R. Middleton of Mexico was awarded the blue ribbon over J. R. Peak's Vivian M., and Thomas Knox's Russel Ward in the ring for mares four years and over. J. T. Hughes' Jay Hawket defeated Betterton and Knight of Ballingall and Black Chicken in the ring for geldings four years and over.

A meeting of breeders was held in connection with the fair for the purpose of increasing interest in the World's Fair live stock exhibits.

C. E. Leonard, one of the leading Shorthorn breeders of Missouri, who lives at Bell Air, suggested the advisability of naming a committee with membership from each state to cooperate with the live stock department of the fair towards making the live stock show the most remarkable in history.

Col. Charles Mills, Chief Coburn's assistant, responded on behalf of the live stock department of the exposition. He said that the World's Fair management would be only too glad to accept suggestions from a committee representing the breeders, and advised the appointment of an executive committee of three to issue a proclamation reflecting the sentiments of those present. This committee was named at once and consists of ex-Gov. Coleman Jas. A. Potts, of Mexico, Mo., and C. E. Leonard.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW.

Nothing is now wanting but the crowd to make the American Royal Livestock show, which opens in Kansas City next Monday and continues throughout the week, a great success. The list of entries in all divisions is large, especially so in the cattle division, where 700 head of pure bred Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway breeding stock is entered. Entries are still coming in for the carload lot division, and will be received up to the opening of the show. In the draft and coach horse, swine, sheep, and Angora goat divisions the entries are numerous and of high quality.

The following are the judges selected for the show:

Cattle division—Herefords, breeding stock: George E. Ward, Hawarden, Ia.; William Ernst, Graf, Neb.; T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo. Carload lots, William A. Morgan, Dodge City, Kan.

Shorthorns—Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; E. K. Thomas, Paris, Ky.; Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Ia.

Aberdeen-Angus—E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Ia.

Galloways—Charles Gray, Ames, Ia. Horse division—M. F. Dillon, Pueblo, Colo.

Swine division—Duroc Jerseys, J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.; H. B. Loudon, Clay Centre, Neb.

O. I. C.—B. J. Hargan, Glencoe, O. T. Sheep division—Prof. M. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

No judges have been selected for the Angora goat division. The exhibit is in charge of W. C. McIntire, Dr. W. C. Bailey and W. M. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo.

Enslage is a good feed for sheep in general, but should not be fed to ewes with lamb except in very moderate amounts.

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

On the subject of asparagus culture, a well posted agricultural writer declares that, like all really good things, it takes time to produce asparagus, but when you once have it in full bearing you have it for years to come, and it is so good as to be worth all the trouble to get it. By all means try to secure good, strong one-year plants of any of our standard varieties, such as Argentull, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal, etc. Then you have a good starting point. Select a rich, well-drained spot of ground, preferably a little off one side where it will be out of the way of the ordinary garden crops. It should then be given a permanent position, say, with the rhubarb, small fruits, etc. Manure heavily, then plow deep furrows, 5 feet (more or less) apart, and set the plants, with roots carefully spread, in the bottom of the trenches, 2 or 3 feet apart, and cover lightly with fine earth. Gradually, as the plants start into growth, fill the trenches with soil and manure, using especially fine compost around each plant. If the patch is large enough occasionally go through between the rows with a cultivator, or if small, give it a good, deep hoeing. Keep down the weeds, and the surface mellow. In the fall, more manure may be applied, the plants cut down when having finished their growth and burned up. Early next spring give the patch a thorough digging over with cultivator or hoe. Hill up the rows, and you are ready for harvesting at least a portion of the earlier stalks. I would not cut stalks off such a new patch for more than two weeks the first season, and not all of them then. What we want is a good strong plant, that after the second year can be depended upon to yield full crops of fat stalks.

MAKING CANE SYRUP.

From a bulletin on "The Manufacture of Cane Syrup," issued recently by Prof. H. H. Harrington of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the following conclusions are deduced:

1. That cane syrup, even when made only in small quantity, is a paying crop for the farmer.
2. A very simple and inexpensive outfit, consisting merely of a three-roller horse mill for grinding the cane, and one single horse evaporating pan, is all that is absolutely necessary for making a fair grade of syrup.
3. That this simple apparatus can be much improved, at very little increased cost, by the addition of the following:
 - (a) A simple hydrometer, as described for taking the specific gravity of the syrup, and thus getting it all of the proper density.
 - (b) Gray moss, when it can be obtained, for filtering the juice as it comes from the mill.
 - (c) Upright setting tanks, for the finished syrup.
 4. That if moss cannot be had, or if more than a few hundred gallons of syrup are to be made, a sulphur box, and lime, should be used.
 5. That if the syrup is properly made, it can be kept for one year or more, even in barrels, if these are agitated very little, and the syrup exposed to the air as seldom as possible. But that if in small vessels that are tightly corked, not even sealed, the syrup will keep indefinitely.

BITTER ROT IN APPLES.

A recent bulletin of the agricultural department estimates that the apple crop of the United States has been damaged to the extent of \$10,000,000 a year for several years by what is known as the bitter rot. The disease is especially severe in the Mississippi valley and the states along the Ohio river. In some orchards there was a total loss of fruit, while in others only part of the crop was ruined.

The department has conducted a series of experiments and investigations to ascertain the cause of the disease and the methods to be pursued in destroying it. Co-operative experiments were carried on with the Illinois experiment station in 1901, but during the last season the work was carried on independently by the station and the department. The department is now conducting co-operative experiments with the Missouri fruit experiment station, which will be continued.

Frequent requests for information

about this form of blight have been received by the department of agriculture and a treatise written by Prof. Herman Von Shrank, agent in charge of the Mississippi valley laboratory, is now ready for distribution.

HEALTHY SEED ESSENTIAL.

In a recent issue the Journal published an editorial pointing out the necessity for better cotton seed as a means of resisting the spread of the boll weevil pest. Attention was called to the possibilities for profit which would fall to the lot of some enterprising seedsman who should undertake to supply the growers with non-infested seed. Recently Secretary Thoburn of the Oklahoma board of agriculture issued an address to the farmers urging the importance of planting only the best seed from localities where the plant is perfectly healthy, declaring that this was fully as important as steady cultivation. Along this line Colonel N. A. Taylor writes the Dallas News:

"Some time ago I saw either in the News or Houston Post a letter written by an intelligent cotton planter—his letter showed him to be intelligent—who had been studying the hibernation of the boll weevil. He stated that he had discovered the varmint hibernating in cotton seed stored in his bins; that he bores into the seed, eats up the kernel and then coils himself in the empty shell for the winter's nap. I regarded this statement as most important, and expected it would attract a great deal of attention in the press. But it has not done so. So far as I have observed it has attracted no attention at all. I have since spoken of it to several cotton planters, and some of them told me that the writer in the News or Post spoke the truth; that they had made similar examinations in their cotton seed piles and found them full of boll weevils so coiled up. Therefore I regard the statement of the aforesaid writer in his published letter as undoubtedly the truth. I questioned Mr. A. Whitaker of Houston on the subject and he is well known as a very close and painstaking observer on all questions of that sort. He, too, says it is the truth and is ready to testify to its truth from his own examination. Now, what we want to know is this: Do the boll weevil as a rule hibernate in the cotton seed, or is it only an inconsiderable portion of them that do so hibernate? I want the cotton men of Texas to take this matter up, and by their investigations post themselves on it thoroughly for if it is a fact that the boll weevil as a rule hibernates in the cotton seed, then it is certain that we have got him by the throat, and can soon exterminate him. And how? Simply by putting a little bisulphide of carbon—commonly called "high life"—upon the cotton seed in the bins, and repeating the application occasionally through the winter. This will kill every one of the rascals as dead as ten salted mackerels. And it is a cheap stuff, which may be obtained anywhere. However, those who apply it in their bins must not go into the seed bins thereafter with a pipe or cigar in the mouth. Brought in contact with fire, the stuff has a strong tendency to raise Cain by explosions; otherwise there is no harm in it. Again, if this be true—that is, that the boll weevil hibernates in the cotton seed—let us plant no more Texas-grown cotton seed, but let us sell every cotton seed to the oil mills and thus press the weevils into oil; that is to say, we will plant no more Texas-grown cotton seed until this boll weevil storm be utterly passed away from Texas. The Mexicans say—and they swear to it—that the so-called Mexican boll weevil is not a native of Mexico. They say it was brought into Mexico in seed imported by them from Africa. If that be true, it confirms the manner of hibernation aforesaid, and I believe it is true. I hope to see my letter in the News and other papers on this subject, for certainly this is of vast importance." These suggestions will enable farmers who are so inclined, to carry on experiments of their own, in the manner suggested.

OUTLOOK FOR MOHAIR.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says, "It is evident that manufacturers of mohair entertain strong expectations regarding the spring business. The variety of mohair effects embraced in the new collections is very large, including very shaggy effects and smooth-faced creations. Not only is mohair being used in the heavier cloths for light-weight wear, but hairs of this silky stock are also introduced on the face of the sheer novelties of the veiling character. A large percentage of the fancy effects prepared by manufacturers contain a certain amount of mohair yarn. Dotted effects, broken stripes, etc., are prominent in the mohair selections. Zibellines are also included in the spring lines, but are not so well regarded as in the fall season." It was because Zibellines were fashionable that there was so good a demand for coarse, low-grade hair last spring.

THE APIARY.

The advantages of a nectar supply the alfalfa field furnishes have never been fully appreciated by the alfalfa grower, at least not to the extent that this feature of the alfalfa crop represents in money value. The alfalfa plant is a highly charged nectar producer, and its almost continuous blooming season from the latter part of May to the frost period in the fall places it as far beyond the ordinary blooming plant, of nectar quality, as it excels in its hay producing properties.

BEGIN IN A MODEST WAY.

The beginner in bee keeping should be content to start with a few colonies, so that the hives may be well cared for during the period when he is imbibing experience.

Before embarking in the industry as a commercial enterprise, it is best to rest content, for at least one season, with enough honey for home use and distribution among a few friends, who invariably appreciate this "nectar of the gods" as a gift. The supply should never be drawn from the brood chamber, for if this species of robbery is practiced virtual starvation of the young in the colony will result. It is so easy and inexpensive to purchase the necessary outfit for engaging in bee culture—such as frames and hives—that the making of these at home is not advised. The hives and their surroundings should present an attractive appearance. Place them among the foliage in the yard at a point where they will be easy of access and apply a few coats of paint, in harmony with the surroundings. The Journal is an earnest advocate of bee culture, which, owing to climatic advantages and the many forms of vegetation from which honey may be extracted, should become a popular diversion in the Southwest.

HINTS ON BEE KEEPING.

As a minor branch of agriculture, bee-keeping may be mentioned as being one which could be made a source of both pleasure and profit when taken up in an intelligent manner. To listen to the satisfied humming of the bees at the close of the day's labor when they have been gathering nectar from hundreds of blossoms, is a great pleasure to one who loves to watch and study these industrious little insects.

The apiarist must decide whether he will use the extractor and get his honey in the liquid form or whether he will have the bees store it in the natural way in small boxes or sections as they are technically called. The amount of time that he can spend with his bees, the conditions of the honey flow, and the market conditions are usually the determining factors as to which will be the better method for each individual case. If the market is near by and if only a small number of colonies are kept it will probably be more satisfactory to produce only comb honey. On the other hand, if the market is distant and a large number of colonies are kept it will probably be better to use the extractor. The expense of securing the honey is much less and then it can be shipped safely in tin cans to any distance, thereby avoiding the loss from breakage which occurs when comb honey is shipped a long distance.

The modern beehive is the result of long years of study and experiment on the part of those who have been interested in this pursuit. There are several styles of hives; all of the best of them have the part for holding the surplus honey above the brood-chamber. This is known as the tiering up plant. This permits the increasing of the size of the hive at will when the bees need more room to store their surplus honey. The brood-chamber is so arranged that the bees build their combs in frames, which hang or stand in the hive, so that the apiarist may easily remove them from the hive and examine them to note the conditions inside. The use of whole sheets of comb foundation will cause the bees to build straighter and better combs which can be handled much easier. The experienced apiarist is able to judge pretty closely of the conditions inside the hive, whether a colony is weak or queenless, or if the bees need more room for storing honey, etc., without looking in, but it is often necessary to thoroughly examine a colony and this the modern beehive enables one to do

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very readily.

To obtain a fancy article of comb honey a great deal of care is necessary. One must secure straight combs by using a strip of foundation in the sections and then watch closely and remove the sections as soon as they are filled but and capped, so that the bees will not get the combs stained or dirty. The removal of the super from the hive is greatly facilitated by the use of the bee-escape, a sort of trap which is placed beneath the super. By placing this on the hive in the evening the bees will pass down through it to the brood-chamber, and, being unable to return, the honey may be removed from the hive without trouble in the morning.

In securing extracted honey large frames are used like those in the brood-chamber. When filled with honey they are taken out, the bees brushed or shaken off, the cells uncapped with a knife, and the frame placed in the extracting machine which by its rapid motion throws out the honey. It is then placed in tin cans or other tight receptacles and sent to the market.—H. C. McLallen in Bulletin from Experiment Station, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

COLORADO IRRIGATORS COMING.

Recently a delegation of farmers from near the Southeast corner of the Texas Panhandle visited Rocky Ford, Colo., and the surrounding territory, for the purpose of studying advanced methods of irrigation as practiced there. They obtained much valuable information and will now have an opportunity to reciprocate. Colorado raisers of luscious "cants" and other things will shortly visit Wichita Falls and Iowa Park for the purpose of being "shown" a few things about the artificial watering system that has made the Wichita Valley fertile. The visitors are scheduled to arrive Oct. 21 and will be given a cordial welcome by their former guests. It is regarded as highly probable that many of them will decide to locate in Texas.

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 FOR HOG FEED.

Arlington, Tex., Oct. 3.
Stock and Farm Journal:
I have a black waxy farm near this place and am thinking of sowing barley on it as a hog feed. Do not know the best season of the year to plant the crop and would like a little advice about it from practical farmers who have been successful in raising it. Will some reader of the Journal tell me about how much seed I should plant to the acre and the best method of preparing the ground. Very truly, H. R.

BAY VIEW READING COURSE.

San Antonio, Tex.
Editor of The Journal:
Will you please tell me through the Journal where information can be obtained about the Bay View Reading Course for literary clubs. It is frequently mentioned in the papers and seems to be in much favor. If you could give some description of it in the Texas Stock Journal I feel sure it would be just at this time, a real favor to many who are looking for plans for a literary club. ETTA FORD.
(Full details regarding the Bay View Reading Course on Germany, Belgium and Denmark may be obtained by addressing the secretary, Anna B. Smale, 165 Boston Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.)

WHEAT ON PEA STUBBLE.

A farmer who fails to give any name or address, writes: "I cannot refrain from telling of my little experience with wheat on pea stubble. One-half of a six-acre field was in peas and the other half in millet. In the fall the entire field was sowed to wheat, and at harvest time the wheat on the pea stubble was ten inches higher and 50 per cent better headed and filled than that which grew on the millet ground. The difference was very noticeable even at the very first row of peas. I may say that this is no exaggerated theory, but a matter of fact plain to be seen by any person who is at all observant."

CHECKING THE CUT WORM.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 9, 1903.
Dear Journal: Having found a way of checking the depredations of the cut worm in my corn I thought I would write and tell my experiences. The best way is to plow rather late in the fall, being careful to "flatten" the

THE LARGEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED IN ST. LOUIS.

The mammoth catalogue of the Kline-Drummond Mercantile Co., St. Louis, is just from the press. This book is devoted entirely to the illustrating, describing and pricing of goods of every character and description suitable for domestic use. There is scarcely anything that one eats, uses or wears but what is shown in this book, and all things are quoted at wholesale prices to consumers and users. This book has between 800 and 1000 pages—has fully 50,000 illustrations and quotes prices on fully 100,000 articles. It is the largest book of its kind ever published in St. Louis, and represents a new industry, which in time will undoubtedly rank among the leading houses of the United States.

The officers of the Kline-Drummond Mercantile Co. have numbered among them some of the leading business men of St. Louis—men well known in the Financial and Commercial world—and they have as their working force men of years of experience, who have formerly been with the largest Mail-Order houses in the country. This house will undoubtedly and deservedly obtain the patronage of a large portion of the rural element of the West, South and Southwest, as people living in those sections can buy from them to the best advantage, because they can receive their goods sooner when shipped from St. Louis than any other point, and the freight rates are much less as compared with Chicago.

In the publishing of the large catalogue, which they have just issued, the first edition required almost a train load of paper to print it, and over 100 people were constantly engaged day and night for three months in issuing it. Over 20 presses were kept constantly in operation during that time to issue this mammoth edition.

We understand that one of these books, but that the Kline-Drummond Mercantile Co. in their desire to have every rural resident obtain a copy have made a very liberal concession, and all they require is that anyone who desires a copy will send 15 cents in coin or stamps to partially pay the postage, and as an evidence of good faith, showing that they desire the book as a money-saving proposition and do not send for it out of idle curiosity.

furrows. This is done on the theory that after passing through the various stages of development the egg of this pest has, by fall, reached the stage where it is affected by the same laws as a living animal. This admitted, it will be readily seen that by burying him under an avalanche of dirt he will hatch out to find himself already as good as dead. This has been my observation and I give it for what it is worth. Very truly, J. C. S.

SKIN DISEASE DEVELOPS.

Las Cruces, N. M., Oct. 10, 1903.
Mr. S. R. Williams, Editor of the Journal:
Please publish this letter from me in your excellent paper. My lambs are afflicted with some disease of the skin, which evidently produces an itching sensation, or irritation, as they are continually biting themselves. An examination shows that the skin is inflamed and I have found mixed with the wool some tiny objects that resemble seeds. Would like to ask some well posted reader of the Journal what these are and how the flock may be restored to its normal condition. Sincerely yours, J. A.

A KNEE SPRUNG HORSE.

South McAlester, I. T., Oct. 8.
Editor "Experience Department":
I have a faithful old horse about 9 years old that is knee sprung, the result of hard work on my farm and road. He was all right when broke to harness, but is now almost a cripple. Sometimes, however, his knees appear to be straighter than at others. Would the animal's condition be benefitted any by blistering the tendons of the legs? In every other respect the horse is perfectly sound and, to all appearances, good for several year's service yet. I wish some well posted horseman would tell me what it is best to do. I don't like the idea of sending Dobbin to the bone yard just yet. Faithfully yours, F. A. B.

AN AILING BOVINE.

Anadarko, I. T., Oct. 8, '03.
Stock and Farm Journal:
I have been an interested reader of your paper for years, and look over the "thoughts" each week with a great deal of interest. Recently I paid quite a snug little sum for a full blooded Frisian cow, who, in her normal condition, is one of the best milk producers I have ever seen. Of late she has had a very poor appetite and her milk supply is correspondingly affected. Her droppings are thin and watery. Have had her on pasture much of the time in the hope that her condition would improve with a succulent diet of this kind, but she remains in as poor shape as ever. Please publish this letter in the hope that some dairyman will see it and answer. By doing so, you will oblige a CONSTANT READER.

"REMEDIES" FOR RAIDING RATS.

Mansfield, La., Oct. 10, '03.
To the Editor:—In the last issue of your paper I notice a letter from G. H. K., of Denison, Tex., complaining about the rats committing depredations in his poultry house and asking for a remedy. I suggest that your correspondent try to find their holes and, when located, put in the entrance to them a generous allowance of bisulphide of carbon. If he does not happen to have this drug on hand, rat cakes, which may generally be bought at any grocery or drug store, or any other standard rat poison will suffice. Another effective "medicine" is compounded as follows: To a quart of warm water add two pounds of lard and an ounce of phosphorus, mixing the whole together, and then thicken with flour. Spread this on a few slices of bread, sweeten with sugar, and place it where the rats can get at it, yet out of reach of the chickens. Respectfully yours, T. Mc. K.

TROUBLE IN THE FLOCK.

Gonzales, Tex., Oct. 9, 1903.
Editor of the Journal:
Dear Sir:—Some of my sheep are afflicted with an ailment such as has never broken out in my flock before, and I address this letter to the experience department in the hope that you will publish it and, that it will attract the attention of some stockman who may have had similar trouble. Recent changes in the weather may

Armour's Blood Meal CURES SCOURS IN CALVES.

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

ARMOUR & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.



The Old Reliable EVERRUNNING. EVERLASTING PEKIN'S WINDMILLS.

Write for particulars

F. H. CAMPBELL & CO.

General Agents, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



have aggravated the ailment. Several of the sheep seem to have lost their appetite entirely. They appear weak and are scarcely able to hold their heads up, while the eyes are red and bloodshot and the wool can be pulled out by the handful without much effort. One of the animals acts like a horse with blind staggers and wanders off by himself unless watched almost continuously. Some of them act as if they were likely to do die at almost any time. What ailment is this, and what remedy should I apply? Yours truly, P. A. S.

ADVANTAGES OF FALL COLTS.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 2.
Dear Journal:
For some weeks I have been reading the "Thoughts of Experience" department with much interest, but have not seen anything under that head or in the horse column telling about the advantages of raising fall colts. While it is too late to begin experiments now, the advice which I am about to give you will keep, and should be recalled a few months hence. I have found that there are many advantages in having mares drop their colts in the fall, one being that during the nursing period the mares do not have to work so hard as when the foals come in the spring. The colts can be weaned on the early grass and in this way the change of food will not prove a shock to the system. By the time that the mares are wanted for work in the field the colts are able to take care of themselves. In the winter, as a rule, we do not require as much hard work of our farm animals as during the busy season, and the mare will have ample time in which to suckle her colt. The nuisance of having the colt tag around after his mother is done away with. Trusting that these observations will be of some value to your farmer readers, I remain, yours truly, L. K.

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.

The growing popularity of mutton shows that the American people are beginning to appreciate a good thing.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN!

Attention is drawn to an advertisement appearing in the Journal of F. H. Campbell & Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., describing their gasoline engine and windmill. The writer has conversed with several men who have tried them and all speak of them in the highest terms. There is a great demand for gasoline engines and windmills throughout the state and anyone wishing anything in this line will do well to look into the merits of these goods before buying.

THE TEXAS GATE LATCH.

At the Texas State Fair last week was exhibited a recent invention of A. S. Jones of Belmont, Gonzales county, Tex. It is known as the "Texas Gate Latch" and ranks as one of the simplest, yet one of the most effective articles of the kind ever perfected. No animal can unfasten it. The uniform price of sixty cents for either large or small size puts it within reach of every stockman and farmer. Mr. Jones is having the latch manufactured in Dallas, so that all orders may be promptly filled. In another column will be found an advertisement describing this useful invention and all the claims made for it are well grounded. Those who have inspected it speak in highest terms of its utility. All inquiries and orders for the latch should be addressed to Rev. William A. Bowen, 143 South Ervay street, Dallas, Tex. In writing, mention the Journal.

Another Opportunity for Homeseekers to Home-seek.

The Frisco System again announces that it will sell tickets from St. Louis and Kansas City to points in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas and Texas, at the very low round-trip rate of \$15.00. Opportunities for homes in the Southwest are still plentiful, and the best lands are by no means all taken up. Excursion tickets sold at this extremely low rate will be good on any of the Frisco regular trains leaving St. Louis at 2:30 p. m., 8:35 p. m., and 10:00 p. m., October 20, and leaving Kansas City 7:15 p. m., and 11:30 p. m., on the same date. If you are looking to the Southwest for a future home, this excursion of October 20th is an excellent opportunity to investigate the country.

Your own home ticket agent will be able to give you full information as to rates and limits of tickets.

Write for our interesting booklet entitled, "New Lands Along the Frisco System," by Bryan Snyder, and for detailed information to R. S. Lemon, Secretary Frisco Immigration Bureau, St. Louis.

FARM.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER WHEAT.

In some respects it may be said that the preparation of soil for winter wheat does not differ materially from its preparation for any cereal crops. However, remarks the Iowa Homestead, the condition of the soil is usually very different in August, September, or October, as compared with its condition in the spring. It often happens that when stubble land is plowed for winter wheat it turns up more or less lumpy, the main problem being after plowing to pulverize these lumps.

We have known instances in the past where no special pains were taken to fine the surface soil, the idea being that the melting down of the lumps during the winter and spring was supposed to affect the crop favorably by adding a little covering over the roots and around the plants. With modern methods of seeding, however, this is not considered necessary, it being much better to thoroughly pulverize the surface and to sow the crop in such a way as to have the seed well covered and the roots well protected.

It will usually pay to plow stubble land early in preparation for a crop of winter wheat, because this affords an opportunity of working down the surface from time to time before the seeding period. In case plowing has not been done until seeding time approaches and if the land at this time is dry and turns up lumpy, it will always pay to do considerable work with such implements as the disc, harrow and roller. Under such conditions the surface may usually be brought into suitable condition by alternating the harrow and roller. This not only makes the soil fine, but it brings about a compactness that is highly desirable in the case of winter wheat.

We have many times observed instances where land was turned over hurriedly and sown to winter wheat while in a lumpy condition, and afterward a wall was sent up and this crop was condemned as being ill adapted to the conditions, and likewise were men condemned who advised growing it. Considerable experience along this line has taught us that unless one can take the time to thoroughly pulverize the surface soil it is better to let the winter wheat proposition entirely alone.

After bringing the seed bed into a firm, fine condition, it will be of considerable advantage to sow the seed with a drill. In this case a more uniform stand is obtained, on the other hand it is claimed by some that the ridges between the rows of grain tend to crumble down, constantly adding a little protection to the roots. This is especially true when freezing and thawing begin in the spring. In any case there is bound to be a little heaving and if the surface is only in such condition as to keep soil around the roots the crop will safely pass through a period where winter killing would be more apt to take place if it were sown broadcast and the seed covered with ordinary harrow. Nowhere on the farm is there such an important place for the grain drill as in the case of sowing winter wheat.

FARMERS IN DIRE NEED.

H. L. Scales, the well known institute worker, who is deeply interested in the agricultural welfare of Central Texas, commented in an interview late last week about the gravity of the situation which now confronts the cotton producers of the state. He said, among other things:

"Farmers, and especially small farmers in Navarro county, are going to be in sore need of assistance next spring unless they take steps at once to provide ways and means.

"The banks and money lenders who usually let farmers have small loans and take mortgages tell me that they can't extend such accommodations another year and take chances with the boll weevil, etc. In view of the situation it behooves farmers to begin now, at once, to prepare to take in a few dollars next spring and be independent of money lenders. How will they do this?"

"Every farmer who is worthy of that name has plenty of corn. Let him get one or more sows and raise his own meat and a little extra to sell; also

raise a few chickens for family use and to sell; sell a few eggs. Be sure to get a good cow and try to sell some butter. Sow wheat and oats this fall—sow now—and have a few extra bushels to sell in the spring. Plant one to five acres of onions. They will be ready for market in early spring and will pay handsomely. When well cultivated on good land they will pay from \$50 to \$200 per acre. Make a small hotbed and raise a few, say a row or two, of early tomatoes and get the benefit of early prices, which run from \$4 to \$8 per bushel. Why not plant an acre or two of early Irish potatoes and get your neighbors to do the same, and have an early car load of potatoes to ship to market? They sell at good prices. All of these things will give you a few extra dollars in cash in the spring when you so much need it and will at the same time give your family plenty for the table use. Try to raise everything you consume at home. Plant June corn on your oat and wheat stubble. Sell the mule team and buy two good large mares and raise two mules for sale and make a crop with your mares. Besides, a sorghum patch makes more feed than anything on earth. Hogs should have green grass to eat same as cows; don't forget this. Young cotton plants will stand more cold than corn—why not plant your cotton first, using some early variety of seed—King's Improved is good, and makes a crop before boll weevils come on.

"I advise a general meeting of farmers of Navarro county at the City hall in Corsicana at an early date."

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Now that experience has demonstrated that the production of sugar beets in the United States is an assured success, the department of agriculture, which was largely responsible for the introduction of this valuable vegetable, is endeavoring to arouse sufficient interest in the industry to secure the investment of \$750,000,000 of additional capital, with a view to producing in this country all the sugar that will be consumed in the several states and territories each year.

The report of Special Agent Charles F. Saylor to the secretary of agriculture on the progress of the beet sugar industry of 1902, says:

"The beet sugar industry has a bright future. With the signing of the protocols of the European sugar-producing countries and Great Britain, at the Brussels conference, the artificial stimulus to over-production of the world's sugar ended, placing the sugar industry of this country on a basis subject to no laws but those of its own enactment and those naturally evolved from healthful trade relations.

"The cartel of Germany will no longer place sugar on our markets at less than the cost of manufacturing it. There is an end to the unnatural arrangement which compelled the people of several European countries to pay a heavy tax on the sugar consumed in order to subsidize the sugar exported, and thus enable the manufacturers to sell in other countries at less than the cost of production."

In its effort to induce large investments in beet sugar factories, the department of agriculture points out that consumers in this country actually spent for sugar, both home grown and imported in 1901, the sum of \$265,664,000. They further point out that sugar is now the most important of our imports, and is still the one which, if produced at home, is best adapted to benefit our capital, labor and agriculture.

In the beginning, declares Mr. Saylor, capital was slow in taking an interest in beet sugar production, owing largely to the prevailing lack of information as to the production of sugar beets. There was a feeling that beet sugar could never compete with sugar produced from cane. It was later discovered, however, that Europe, in the production of beet sugar, was outstripping the producers of cane sugar in the tropics. Of the total sugar beets constituted 65.4 per cent.

As a result of these investigations, capital is today one of the aggressive agents in promoting the beet sugar industry. In the opinion of the department, capital stands in readiness to

Don't Die of Consumption.

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

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

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



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

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

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

If you are afflicted with catarrh, hacking cough, bronchitis or any throat or lung troubles which are sure symptoms of consumption, do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 3184 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients, it costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.

furnish money sufficient to build up this industry wherever it can be shown that the conditions are right and the farmers are ready to furnish the beets. Present efforts are mainly directed toward securing sufficient contracts with the farmers.

An interesting feature of the report is a chapter on the utilization of the waste products of beet sugar manufacture. The principal item is the pulp, which is worth today in the neighborhood of \$1.50 per ton. As a food for stock it possesses rare qualities. Experiments conducted in Michigan demonstrated that a ton of pulp would produce 41 pounds of beef, live weight. At this rate the total annual pulp product of the United States, 1,640,520 tons, would produce 67,261,320 pounds of beef. At present, however, not over 10 per cent of the beet pulp is utilized.

GROWING DEMAND FOR "FEEDERS."

Cattle feeders in the East and middle West are beginning to discover that they can obtain much better stock for the purpose in the southwest than at the big markets in their midst, hence the growing demand for "feeders" at Kansas City and Fort Worth. The well rounded, blocky steers raised in Texas and the territories are ideal beef animals, with none of the native characteristics bred out of them. Those found in such states as Illinois and Indiana are very largely the offspring of crosses between beef bred and dairy

BULLS!

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

N. MANROSE, Ottawa, Kan.

HAY PRESSES!

Seven Styles. \$30. Up. Sold subject to trial. Catalogue free. LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO., Dallas, Texas.

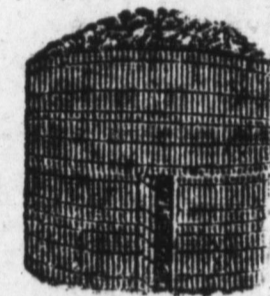
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For Stockmen. Including Sketches from Life or Photo. Best advertising medium on earth for the money. Good for one whole year. W. A. ROBERTS, Live Stock Artist, Phone 4260, 329 Tenth St., Oak Cliff, Texas. Eastern office, 90 Lake View av. Buffalo, N. Y.

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

STOCK GUARANTY & SURETY CO. Dept. A1—1122 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Agents wanted in every city and town.

CORN CRIB. Holds 400 Bushels.



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

THE DENNING FENCE WORKS Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Cotton Seed Hulls and Meal.

The National Cotton Oil Co.

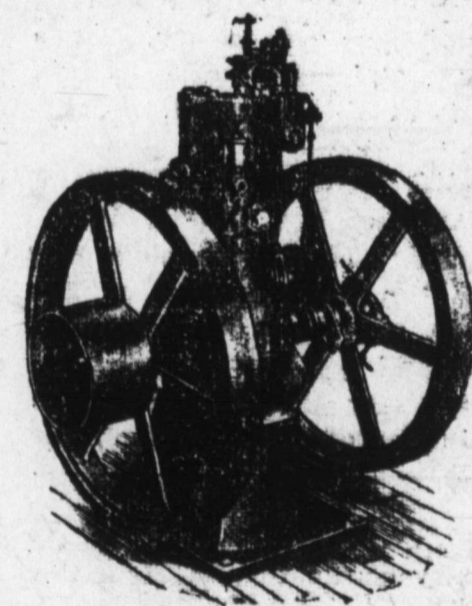
SEQUIN, TEXAS.

Have for sale prime Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls, product of 1903 planting, as follows:

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

All F. O. B. Sequin, Texas, in straight or mixed cars.

A BARGAIN IN ENGINES!



A 3½ Brake Horse-Power Junior Wolverine Stationary Engine.

This is positively the best Power Engine of this horse power that money can buy. We are now offering it for \$155.00 direct from our factory to you. Agents would ask \$220.00. Buy of us and save agent's profit.

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

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animals and do not take on flesh as well as the pure bred beef types.

An eastern exchange remarks that plans are on foot for the purchase of all the high grade filler tobacco that can be raised in Texas, and adds: It is expected that this will be the salvation of the farmers in sections of the state where the boll weevil has reduced the profits of cotton growing, inasmuch as tobacco-raising will supplant the cotton.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade
Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas.
I have 800 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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

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

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

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

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

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORT HORNS AND POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.
Young bulls by the Undeclared \$1000 bull Royal Cup No. 123093 and out of \$500 cows. Poland China Herd headed by Perfect Sunshine No. 29127 by "Perfect I Know," whose get has never known defeat in the Show Ring. Sows in here by the \$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. W. CRAIG,
Graham, Tex., on Rock Island railroad, below quarantine line, breeders of registered Shorthorns and double-standard Polled-Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of serviceable age, our own raising, for sale. All of the oldest and best Shorthorn tribes and of the choicest breeding. Correspondence invited and all inquiries answered.

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

Aberdeen Angus.

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

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

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

MAVERICKS.

A. V. Lipe has sold to C. G. St. Clair a quarter section of land three miles from Clarendon for \$960.

An outbreak of anthrax is reported from Brazoria county. Over 100 head of live stock have died since the epidemic began.

Harrold and Spence, near Italy, Tex., have received 891 steers from Colorado City, which will be fed for market on their pastures.

Richard Sullivan of San Saba county has sold to Dr. J. C. Sneed of Rosebud, Tex., his China creek farm and ranch, stocked with a registered Hereford for \$6,500.

Dipping experiments with Sarnol fluid are in progress at the "49" and Long ranches in Borden county, under direction of M. de la Torre of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, who introduced the fluid into the United States, and J. B. Godlett of Quanah. About 3000 head of cattle are to be treated.

John A. Loomis of Concho County has raised a crop of 400 acres of milo maize. He will crush the grain and feed to cattle to fatten for market. Milo maize is being grown extensively throughout this country and makes fine feed for both horses and cattle.

W. G. Richards of Quanah has sold to Luther Clark of the same place, 39,000 acres of land, part of the 3D ranch, and taking in the east end and headquarters of the ranch. The consideration, was \$2.50 per acre for the land and \$17 and \$17 per head for the cows, the deal involving in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

An effort is being made to wipe out wolves, panthers and other "varmints" in Sterling county, Texas, that depreciate on live stock. The Commissioners' court of that county is now paying a bounty of \$5 each for lobo and panther scalps, and 50c each for coyotes.

R. W. Cleverdon, W. E. Gregory and S. M. Wilson, prominent cattlemen of Saline county, Kansas, purchased 1,900 head of 3-year-old steers in the Texas Panhandle a few days ago. The steers were purchased from F. D. Wright and were shipped out from Dalhart. The prices paid were not made public.

The Prairie Cattle company, which owns 300,000 acres of land and 35,000 head of cattle in Texas, 20,000 head of cattle in Colorado and 40,000 head in South Dakota, is now shipping fat stuff to market. A train load is being sent out from Colorado City every week when cars can be obtained.

Ed English has sold 240 acres of land in Zavalla county, out of his home ranch, to D. J. Williams and Geo. W. Brown, of Calcasieu Parish, La., at \$5.00 per acre. He has also sold to the same parties 3680 acres at \$4.00 per acre. Messrs. Williams and Brown contemplate the boring of several artesian wells on this property and putting a large quantity of the land in cultivation.

The deal for the sale of the McKinley ranch to Williamson county parties has been closed, only a portion of the ranch being sold. The report was made that the entire ranch was sold, but Mr. Peter McKinley states that to have been a mistake. The parties paid \$1,000 down and took an option on the ranch either to purchase twelve or

twenty-seven sections. The sale has been made of twelve sections, 7,680 acres, for \$38,000, possession to be given November 15. The purchasers will stock it with a fine grade of Herefords.

A squib from Temple, Tex., says that John R. Jackson, who is feeding a large number of cattle there this year, is especially gratified over a bunch that he recently picked up at Fort Worth. He declares them the finest cattle for feeding ever brought to Temple. A curious feature is that Fort Worth is the best place for cattle feeders to secure that class of stock, as they can be had for a cheaper price there than anywhere else in the country, so Mr. Jackson states.

In an interview at Kansas City one day last week Gray Bell, son of B. T. Bell, the big sheepman of Hereford, Tex., said of live stock conditions near the New Mexico line: "We are running this year a herd of about 7,000 head of sheep and they are doing well. The grass has been good all season and sheep are fat. In July we shipped to Kansas City 3,000 head from our ranch, and now we are selling these lambs merely to cut down our herd as it is the custom of Texas sheepmen to sell lambs at this season of the year. Our herd is now the largest in Castro county."

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.

John Barfield of San Angelo bought from John Roberts of Howard county 36 horses and mules at \$30 around.

Eric Cloudt of Sutton county sold 20 head of horses and mules to Bangarden and Thompson of Brady at \$40 around.

Tom McGill of San Angelo sold to an East Texas buyer, 35 stock horses at \$12.50 per head, and 6 saddle horses at \$40 per head.

John Roberts, of Howard county, reports the sale of thirty-six head of horses and mules to Knox Barfield of San Angelo, at \$30 around.

John W. Turner, of Santa Rita, N. M., has purchased eight cars of cows and calves from Jackson & Harmon, of Alpine, Tex., paying \$19 per "pair" for them.

John N. Farris of Floyd county sold seventy-three head of the F ranch horses to A. L. McDonald of Abilene at \$25 around. Part of these horses will not be delivered until Nov. 1.

J. I. Huffman of San Angelo sold for F. Beck, to Tom McGill, 9 bucks at \$11 per head; to Garland Odom, of Runnels county, 11 bucks at \$9 per head; to Chas. Rawles, of Sterling City, 7 bucks at \$9 per head.

The manner in which the "grading up" process is being practiced out in the Concho country finds no better illustration than in the act of C. G. Burbank, a leading stockman of Menard county, who recently returned from Indiana with a carload of registered Delaine Merino bucks to be used on his ranch and Mrs. J. Wilhelm's ranch in Menard county. Raisers in this locality are rapidly improving the quality of their sheep and cattle.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade
Herefords.

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

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing,
Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by 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.

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Perhaps the most pitiable object in all animal creation is an invalid pig. He is a burden to his owner and a nuisance to himself.

Unbalanced rations are frequently the incentive which prompts the sow to commit the unnatural crime of eating her own pigs.

ALFALFA AS HOG PASTURE.

Whatever may be said derogatory of alfalfa as an exclusive pasture for dairy cows, it must be admitted that the elements which this succulent plant contain are those which the hog requires to preserve good health and take on flesh during the transitory period, between the time, as a shoat, that he is weaned from mothers' milk until it comes time to finish him for market. Care however, must be exercised in order to obtain the best results. The hogs should never be allowed to graze on a new pasture. If turned in during the first year it is likely that they will root up many of the young blades and crop the others too closely. When the plant is well matured the roots are so deeply embedded in the ground that it is impossible for swine to withdraw them.

Experience has shown that the most satisfactory way is to distribute the hogs in the proportion of 10 or 12 to the acre, while feeding. In this way a uniform gain may usually be obtained, ranging from 70 to 95, or even 100 pounds in a quarter of a year. It is well to feed a little corn or shorts, though these are not absolutely essential. By figuring up the prospective growth of a herd and then computing the price paid for hogs at packing centers, and deducting a reasonable sum to cover the cost of grain used in the "finishing" process, it will readily be seen that a very substantial margin of profit remains. There are ample reasons why every farmer in the southwest, whose land is adapted to it, should have an alfalfa pasture. If any plausible arguments against this contention can be advanced, the writer would like to have them expressed through the columns of the Journal.

In order to make the plants increase and multiply rapidly, the mowing of the pasture once or twice every year is advised. The land should afterwards be disked and harrowed to preserve moisture and cut the crowns of the

BERKSHIRE.

LILLARD FARM BERKSHIRES.

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

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HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!

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

plants to give the seeds a free outlet. While the owner sleeps, the alfalfa is absorbing from the air the elements of nitrogen needed for enrichment of the soil. At the same time, the hogs are waxing fat. Is it any wonder that this fragrant, nutritious plant has gained so rapidly in popularity throughout Texas and the territories?

POLAND-CHINA-YORKSHIRE. CROSS.

Many instances may be cited where the "crossing" of pure breeds has resulted in preservation of the undesirable traits of each, and elimination of the good qualities of both, which it was desired to perpetuate. However, the product of a Poland China sow served by a big, lusty thoroughbred Yorkshire boar is reported to have shown most satisfactory results. A correspondent to the Swine Breeders' Journal says:

"I have been crossing Poland China sows with thoroughbred large Yorkshire boars for four years and I get more pigs and better ones than I ever got before. They are strong and more thrifty growers and fatten on less feed than any hog I ever saw. Now, take the increased number and the saving in feed and we have much larger profits from a given number of sows. That is not all, they are harder and not so liable to disease as the native breeds. A few years ago I had seventy head of the native hogs and forty-six Yorkshires and Poland-China crosses, and cholera set in among them and I lost the entire herd of natives and I only lost four of the cross breeds. I fed the forty-two crosses awhile and then sold them at five cents above the market, they brought \$460.00. If the other seventy had been crosses and I had saved the same per cent. I would have had \$704.00 more. Now these are facts and I have good reason to like and recommend the large Yorkshire to my neighbors. I stand by them and will breed pure stock this fall for early spring pigs. I had twenty-six crosses that averaged 175 pounds at a little less than five months old. This spring twelve sows had 100 pigs and saved ninety of them and they are the thriftiest lot I ever saw."

HINTS ON SOME FEEDING.

Some valuable suggestions about swine feeding are given by Prof. W. A. Henry. He says that among the grains ground wheat has been found to have the same feeding value as ground corn. Generally speaking, a bushel of wheat will produce twelve pounds of pork. Wheat for hogs should be ground and fed moistened either with water or milk. Dry whole wheat has not been fed satisfactorily. Even when soaked, a large percentage of the grain passes through the hogs and appears unbroken in the droppings. The best results have been obtained where wheat has been fed ground in a mixture with ground corn.

Ground barley has proved about 8 per cent less valuable for producing gain in hogs five to fourteen months old than ground corn. Pigs relish barley meal most when soaked in a comparatively large amount of water, at least three pounds of water to each pound of meal. Barley is thought especially desirable for growing hogs and to add variety to the ration. Oats in the proportion of one-third ground oats to two-thirds cornmeal have been fed with good results. Whole oats scattered thinly on the floor is reported excellent for brood sows when maintenance and not rapid gain is desired. Sorghum-seed meal fed wet had a feeding value of about 55 per cent of that of cornmeal. Hogs maintained themselves and made some gain on sorghum syrup skimmings alone. When fed with cornmeal, good gains were made.

Hogs did not relish pigeon-grass seed alone, but on one-third pigeon-grass to two-thirds cornmeal they made nearly as good gains as on cornmeal alone. When pigeon-grass seed was cooked, it appeared more palatable to pigs than when fed raw. When so prepared it may constitute two thirds of the ration. Better gains were made on a ration of two-thirds cooked pigeon-grass seed and one-third cornmeal than on cornmeal alone.

By inspecting and cleaning the hoofs frequently a horse owner may guard against the possibility of a nail or pebble lodging in the foot.

CONDITIONS IN THE PANHANDLE.

Among the prominent Texas cowmen in Kansas City last week was Tom S. Bugbee of Clarendon, president of the Panhandle Cattlemen's Association. In response to inquiries by a Drovers' Telegram scribe he said: "The Panhandle district has been especially favored this season, as we have had splendid rains and have an abundance of feed for all stock. The Panhandle country is certainly the great cattle breeding center and the source of supply for a vast territory. For several years the ranchmen of Montana and the Dakotas have been drawing on us for their supplies, and besides these some of our cattle have been sent on to Canada. Then we have been stocking up South Africa, and several thousand have been shipped over into Cuba during the past year. But all this heavy drain on the ranches of the Panhandle, and Texas, does not seem to have much effect on the cattle supply, as we have more stock there now than can be shipped out, and the cattlemen are crying all the time for more cars. Occasionally some one is found who is not very well posted, who speaks of the Texas cattle as though they were of an inferior class set off to one side by themselves. Readers of the Daily Drovers' Telegram have no doubt noticed that the Texas calves have been topping the Kansas City market all summer, and that Texas stockers are selling all the time right up at the top. For several weeks a cattleman from Dayton, Ohio, has been in the Panhandle district buying calves and has now a herd of over 2000 head bought and ready for shipment to that state to be developed and fed up.

"The cattlemen of the Panhandle country are beginning to raise more rough feed than they formerly did and are providing for their stock more and more every year. I now have on my ranch 1200 acres in cultivation, which is used in raising corn, Kaffir corn, cane and alfalfa. The cane and Kaffir corn grow there and make good crops almost every year, seldom failing, and are the best feed we can raise. The crops this year are the best ever grown. They are harvested about the same as wheat, and are cut with machinery and cured for winter feed. Cattle eat these stocks seed and all, and fatten on them, and with plenty of other range feed the Panhandle cattlemen have started in this fall in good shape."

IRRIGATION OF THE GARDEN.


Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the importance of having the garden spot well watered at all seasons while the fruits and vegetables are in process of growth. Money expended for the irrigation of this tract during periods of dry weather is about the best investment any farmer can make. The fact that enormous yields can thus be produced, even when other weather conditions are unfavorable, needs no demonstration.

If it is concluded to try the experiment of watering a one-fourth or one-half acre patch, a little different treatment may be accorded the soil than where the natural rainfall is to be depended upon. In the first place, the ground should be made as rich as possible, for if the water supply is good there will be no danger of burning the crops. In connection with the application of fertilizers and manures, the ground should be plowed to an extreme depth. It would be a good idea to subsoil the land; if a subsoil plow is not available, follow an eight or ten-inch furrow with a heavy bull tongue, loosening up the ground to a depth of from twelve to sixteen inches. It will take some little experimentation and experience to become a successful irrigator, even on the scale of one-half an acre, but the yield which can be produced will more than pay for all the work and trouble. The only question should be, is there an available water supply? It can be depended upon that an acre will require eighteen inches and probably two feet of water, that is, the land will have to be covered over two feet deep with water during the growing season.

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PROOF POSITIVE

June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.
June 25, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, P. A., 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 25, 1902. Miss MARY MOONEY, EBER VALE, P. A., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast.
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SHEEP--GOATS

There are about sixty mills in the United States that use more or less mohair and only about 1,000,000 pounds of domestic hair to go round. This fact should enlighten the public some as to why Angora goat raising is becoming popular.

The American Shropshire Association, through its secretary, Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., has made application to Chief Coburn for a date for a public sale of Shropshires during the exhibit of this breed of sheep at the St. Louis World's Fair. The American Shropshire Association has the largest membership of any live stock organization, and has recorded nearly two hundred thousand sheep in the sixteen large volumes of flock registers published. The Shropshire Association has made liberal provisions for special prizes for this breed at the World's Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP NEWS.

The American Shropshire association, through its secretary, Mortimer Levering of Indianapolis, Ind., has made application to Chief Coburn of the department of live stock for a public sale date in connection with the exhibit of Shropshires at the World's Fair. This association has a larger membership than any other live stock organization, and Mr. Levering has recorded nearly 200,000 sheep in the sixteen large volumes of the flock registers published. The American Shropshire association has made liberal provision for special prizes for exhibits at the World's Fair. Mr. Levering expresses himself as confident of an unusually large and fine display of Shropshires at the Universal exposition of 1904.

Through a misprint in making up the preliminary prize list of the World's Fair live stock shows, Lincoln sheep were given a classification with but \$220 in awards. The sum intended for this breed is \$2,911 and it is given an allotment and classification the same as that for Hampshires, Leicesters and Cheviots. Sheep breeders who have received the first copies of the World's Fair prize list may find the correct classification for Lincoln sheep by taking that given for Hampshires on page 133 of the book.

The World's Fair prize list divides the different breeds of sheep into three groups in accordance with statistics furnished by authorities as to numbers and values. Shropshires, Cotswolds, Oxfords, Southdowns, Delaines, Merinos and Rambouillets are in the first class. Hampshires, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cheviots and the wrinkly and the smooth American Merinos are placed in the second class. The third class consists of Dorset, Suffolk and Tunis sheep. Angora goats are given a classification equal to Shropshires. Cashmere and milch goats also receive attention.

RANGE BREEDS AND RANGE CONDITIONS.

In breeding from two distinct races of sheep the aim of the shepherd must be assumed to be to remove defects or to improve the shearing or the fleshing qualities, or both. The rangeman is notoriously a cross breeder, and he seems to pull along successfully with many changes in spite of the theorist and mixes up with his Merino beginnings all sorts of blood—Shrop, Lincoln, Oxford, and even the Hampshires—and it is scarcely to be expected that a typical hurdle sheep such as Prof. Wright-

GOATS.

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

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck Turner, weight 220 pounds, sheared 15 3/4 pounds of wool. W. C. MCKAMY, Frankford, Tex.

son describes as receiving a dozen different kinds of farm foods in a day should be a good rustler.

Who will evolve from the medley of experiments a type that will be a range sheep, as good a traveler and herder as the Merino, a quarter or a third heavier, with a Shrop coat, approximating more nearly to the mutton than the wool type of sheep and indifferent to rough weather?

We haven't found the sheep yet. Meantime we should remember that in mixing breed we must consider the kind of environment the product of the cross must fit itself to. If it is the case that the young stock is to be bred and fed on a range that is already meagre for the mother there is no wisdom in breeding to big, heavy pampered sheep, eliminated from the male side of the The element of rustle can not safely be cross.

The keeping up of the weight of fleshing properties of the flock has been the problem with the ranchman right along. The novice begins with whatever ewes he can find. You can't go wrong easily on ewes. If they belong to the ground they can rustle and it is principally the rams that determine the quality of what you are going to have in the future. In the matter of rams, however, everybody has had something to learn. The beautiful, sappy, clover and rape ram lambs or yearlings of the farms are good lookers and everybody has bought a bunch and everybody has lost a fair proportion of those he has brought into the range and put right to work. Then he has tried bringing them on to the range as lambs and using them at a year old. He has had fewer losses in this way, but still some. He has finally pined for something in the ram line that is on to the ways of the country and this demand has increased the practice of growing natives. A little farming has been grafted into the ranch business where conditions will permit the growing of good sheep foods, and there has been money for the ram breeder who has had good lots of natives to offer.

These have, however, been founded on the best English stock, some directly imported and some brought from the best flocks of the east, and they have been sheep accustomed to generous living. Bringing them into another atmosphere has not wholly dissipated the ranchman's troubles. Though he has got a better class of rams, the English breeds are not rustlers and he finds that he can not hold up his stock or build it up so as to assimilate closely to the perfection of the males.

This brings us back to the old place. When are we going to evolve a characteristic range mutton sheep. The solution is not so important as it might seem. The range business is one that must, unlike most other industries, suffer contraction instead of enjoy large expansion. The cattlemen hold their graft well and are not on the decrease. It seems the policy of governments to discourage instead of foster the expansion of sheep grazing, as shown by their defining sheep limits to those actually in present use. Then the fencing of range contracts the sheep man's privileges, and farmers and settlers are sitting in so close to him that he is each year more anxious about sufficient feed. In some places around and east of Medicine Hat whole villages of foreign settlers are locating right in the lands formerly run over by sheep. The leasing of lands is subject to be interrupted by the settler.

This makes it look as though bands will have to be reduced in number, also that different management will be necessary. If lands on which sheep are now run are suitable for the farmer, then the sheepman will have to put his hand to the plow and grow feed. Stacks of alfalfa and hay and oats will be on the increase to increase the supply of food or to compensate for the loss of range. Sheep may be less numerous, but they will be better; range will be more limited, but the elements of risk will be less.

When this new era in the sheep business is inaugurated the question of breeds or a range breed will be solved. With the increase of cultivation the mutton breeds that belong characteristically to the arable lands will thrive and increase. The farm flock will ultimately supplant the range flock.—J. McCall, in American Sheepbreeder.

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second class mail matter

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1903.

It is fitting at this time to call the attention of breeders who contemplate offering livestock for sale at auction to two important points. First, get the stock to be disposed of in the best possible condition and then secure the services of a good "crier" who is familiar with the pedigrees of the animals consigned. If these rules are followed there will be fewer disappointments and more general satisfaction with the prices bid.

They have just held a very successful Agricultural fair at Dawson City in the Yukon country, supposed to be the abode of icebergs. It's wonderful what the farmer can accomplish when he sets out to do anything. Cultivation of this remote territory for crops was never contemplated by the sturdy men who originally set out to develop its resources, but experiments have demonstrated the adaptability of soil and climate to vegetable products that mature rapidly.

The Anti-Horsethief association, which met in annual convention at Springfield, Ill., last week served to call attention to the fact that the crime which the organization was formed to combat, used to be alarmingly prevalent, in the west. Having done its part to make the offense despicable and bring this class of criminals who were so numerous a quarter of a century ago to justice, the society has about fulfilled its mission and has no further excuse for existence.

While the demand for ordinary cattle is uniformly "slow" at all the markets, choice stock still commands a fancy figure. The truth of this assertion is proven by a sale of grade Whiteface calves from near Memphis, Tex., in Kansas City last week at \$18 per head, or \$4.65 per hundred. Pretty good, in view of the prevailing depression! This is decidedly more satisfactory than shipping shorthorn steers to the packers. Taken all in all, veals have held up pretty well all through the period of unpleasantness.

Poor shipping facilities and excessive charges imposed by the railroads have prompted the stockmen of the Sunflower State to enter politics. They do not contemplate an alignment en masse with either party, but will seek to have men nominated for membership on the board of railway commissioners, who will be friendly to their interests. When named, these will be given united support by the association. A demand is made for restoration of car lot rates and other needed reforms. While disclaiming any desire to have favoritism shown them, the stockmen assert that they have been discriminated against by legislation beneficial to the corporations and they demand a "change." Public sentiment seems to be with them in the fight.

The prevailing impression that modern Mexico is up to date in every respect has received a rude shock through a report forwarded to the state department by the United States consul at the capitol of that country. He says that only about twenty per cent of the agricultural implements and tools used in Mexico are modern; the other 80 per cent are of the crudest and most primitive type. Only the large farmers, or hacienadoes, employ modern agricultural implements, and those only within comparatively recent years. Labor in Mexico is very cheap. Farm laborers may be employed at from 13 to 50 cents in United States currency per day, though in many parts of Mexico they are very scarce and unreliable. About 95 per cent of all modern agricultural implements and tools used in

Mexico are imported from the United States, the remainder being imported from Germany. The implements most in use as reapers, threshers, mowers and iron plows, the latter principally with single handle and wooden frames, all being usually of the cheapest construction. Our consul believes that there is ample opportunity for missionary work on a large scale by American manufacturers of agricultural implements.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

On the editorial desk of the Journal are two assortments of cotton seed. One was picked from Alabama grown stalks of the kind that produce a bale to the acre and the other came from the weevil infested district of South Texas. The contrast is striking, the Alabama seed being nearly three times as large as that from down Rio Grande way. Yet some farmers wonder why it is that home grown seed does not produce as good crops as that brought in from a healthy locality! Not only does the weevil destroy the fleecy staple, but it saps the vitality of the plant. How important it is, then, that the foundation stock for another year's crop be obtained from some locality far removed from the ravages of insect pests!

MEAT TRADE IS STIMULATED.

The demand for American livestock products has been stimulated by removal of all doubt as to complete elimination of the foot and mouth disease in New England and other eastern states. Most of the foreign countries have abolished the embargoes established several months ago when the epidemic first broke out and increasing shipments are having a salutary effect upon the meat trade. It is not unreasonable to believe that these restrictions were largely responsible for the decline. Such being the case, a reaction is now about due. Sizing up the situation William Penn Anderson, travelling representative of the Pecos Valley lines, who has just returned from a trip to the Atlantic seaboard very truthfully and forcibly says:

"It is not the foreign effect, but the local, that causes this declaration to mean so much to the beef makers of this country. You might say that all the Atlantic ports have been under a damper for the past few months so far as the consumption of meat was concerned. The public heard of diseased meats and were not able to distinguish between Western meats, which were absolutely untainted, and the New England variety. They looked on all beef with suspicion and consumption was reduced considerably. Now that the public mind is set at rest, however, I look for a tremendous reaction to be felt in the beef trade, and my prediction is for an upturn in prices resultant from this augmented consumption. Unless increased cattle runs do not offset this strength to the trade, I am certain that beef will advance and not be long doing so, either. Too much importance cannot be laid upon this settlement of the foot-and-mouth disease clamor, in regard to its affecting the seaboard meat trade. Our exports of meats are immense, but they are not to be compared with the local demand. For every 1,000 cattle that go to Boston for export 2,000 carcasses or live ones go to be slaughtered for home consumption, and it may readily be seen that anything seriously affecting this latter demand will hurt the beef growing industry greatly."

DAIRY BREEDS ARE POPULAR.

An exhibit of Holstein-Frisian cattle, perhaps the most complete ever brought together in the United States, will be one of the attractions at the St. Louis World's fair. It is generally conceded that cows of this type produce a larger quantity of milk than any other, but Jersey fanciers maintain that the quality is not near so good as that yielded by their favorites. Holstein enthusiasts do not admit this contention and ask to be "shown." Up to this time Holstein cattle have not been introduced very extensively in the southwest, but their fine markings excite admiration whenever shown at the fairs. There is plenty of room for competition in the further development of the breed. This is attested by the fact that at the Texas State fair this year only one herd was entered and, of course, it captured all the honors, which were fully as worthy of being tried for as those distributed among the Shorthorn and Hereford breeders. It is to be hoped that at future shows there will be

more acute contenders for the prizes. A good start has been made, but a more general distribution of the ribbons is desirable.

In addition to the regular prizes of \$3995 appropriated by the Louisiana Purchase exposition management for the Holstein department, the American association, which controls the herd book of the breed, has notified Chief Coburn that nearly \$1500 additional has been appropriated for the purpose of further insuring a creditable display. The combined sum of only a little less than \$5500 should accomplish the desired result.

The union organization sentiment is growing in this part of Texas, not only among mechanics and miners, but among the farmers as well. Organizers are going through the country talking the matter up among the farming classes. Organization for mutual protection of the farmer is just as legitimate as organization for mutual protection of bankers, merchants or any other class of our citizenship. Secret political organizations, however, will not stand, as has been demonstrated.—Palo Pinto County (Tex.) Star.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID'S JOY OVER FORGIVENESS.

October 25.
Psalms, 32.

Golden Text: Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. Psa. 32: 1.

1. Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered.
2. Blessed is the man unto whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile.
3. When I kept silence, my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long.
4. For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me; my moisture is turned into the drought of summer. Selah.
5. I acknowledged my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Selah.
6. For this shall every one that is godly pray unto thee in a time when thou mayest be found: surely in the floods of great waters they shall not come nigh unto him.
7. Thou art my hiding place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance. Selah.
8. I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye.
9. Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, which have no understanding; whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee.
10. Many sorrows shall be to the wicked; but he that trusteth in the Lord, mercy shall compass him about.
11. Be glad in the Lord, and rejoice, ye righteous; and shout for joy, all ye that are upright in heart.

The temptation to do wrong is ever present in some form with all of us. It is the hidden sin that burdens us and makes us unhappy. All know how difficult it is to conceal evil deeds, and so it is with all kinds of hidden sin. Our characters are affected and thoughtful associates recognize it in our every-day life. The only way for us to find relief from all sin is by confession. It is written, "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." David experienced the truth of this promise, and he called himself blessed, for his sin was covered, and it is the only way. He was happy through his forgiveness, and later he writes of God's promise, "I will guide thee with mine eye." Here is God's promise to direct our walk through life as he did David's if we will accept Him. Shall we use our reason and follow the teachings of the Bible, guided by wise counsel, or will we be, "as the horse or as the mule, which have no understanding?"

WISDOM MORE THAN MONEY.

Wisdom is above price. Gold cannot buy intelligence. But it is often said, "Money will buy food, clothing and shelter." Even this is not always so. Tribes of men exist who, with the wealth of the world in their hands, could not secure for themselves one loaf of wholesome bread, one comfortable, beautiful garment, nor one clean white pillow on which to rest. Perhaps it is not money that secures these lesser blessings. Our country is prosperous and delightful. Does mere money make it so?

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

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

RANCHES.

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

RANCH FOR SALE—In Hemphill county, 6400-acre ranch in solid body, 25 miles from Oklahoma line, southwest corner Hemphill county, 5 miles from railroad and 8 miles from Miami on Southern Kansas railroad; at least 900 acres fine tillable valley land, clay subsoil, remainder very best rolling grass land, not rough, Mesquite and sage grass; 160 acres in fine state of cultivation, another 100 acre field preparatory; ranch subdivided in 5 pastures, with 3 wells and 16-foot tubs and 4 fine tanks; good ranch house and chicken house; 200 feet of excellent sheds; granary, with driveway through, costing \$500, and a good barn; all improvements comparatively new; 4 spans of mules, 1 span of work horses, 3 good saddle horses; double gang Cassidy and Hancock 3 disc gang, McCormick broadcast binder, McCormick row binder, lister, drill, disc harrow, steel harrow and Bain wagon; all machinery comparatively new. \$4 per acre; patented good title; over one-half purchase price for 5 years at 8 per cent interest. H. G. HENDRICKS, Amarillo, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL.

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

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

MULES.

MULES FOR SALE—In Indian Territory, 125 well bred 2-year-old past mules. Address F. H. OBERTHIER, Comanche, Tex.

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

CATTLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE.

1200 ACRES OF LAND; over 600 acres of black sandy land in fine state of cultivation, balance good grass, over 100 acres fine pecan grove; abundance of timber for farm, pecan, oak, cedar, etc.; plenty of fine building stone on land; good church house, good school near by; three flowing artesian wells on farm, plenty to irrigate a large portion of the farm, and Brazos river runs three-fourths of the way around it; one rock house, two rooms 16x16 each, with hall, side rooms and front gallery; large gin house for barn, and eight tenant houses; good peach orchard; several springs of fine water; a fine fruit and vegetable farm combined with good ranch. Price \$12,000; half down, balance to suit purchaser. We have a great number of farms from \$500 to \$30,000 for sale, as fine fruit and vegetable country and as healthy as there is in Texas. Write or come and see. GLEN ROSE REAL ESTATE CO.

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.

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

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

FARMS.

170 ACRES, about 2 miles from Belcher-ville, Montague county; fair 3-room house, plenty good water at door, 55 acres cultivated, balance good grass land. Price \$2000, small payment, balance time 8 per cent. Also good farm of 420 acres 3 1/2 miles from Clinton, Mo., only \$36 per acre. H. BODDY, Henrietta, Tex.

LAND FOR SALE—Improved farms from \$6 to \$5 per acre, owing to improvements. For particulars write W. T. RICHARDSON, Brashear, Hopkins Co., Tex.

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

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

BLACK WAXY FARMS, improved, in the famous Itasca Valley, in Hill Co., at \$30 to \$80 per acre. ED WILKINSON & Co., Itasca, Tex. Write for price list.

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

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

TEXAS school land for sale: forty-four sections in one body in Hansford county, or in any size tracts to suit purchaser, at \$7 per acre. Also some Beaver county (Oklahoma) land for sale at prices that will interest you. Call on or address JORDAN & LANGSTON, Guyton, Ok.



NATIONAL AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

Home office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., president.
Selden R. Williams, Fort Worth, Tex., vice president.
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There are other officials yet to be named.

STATE SOCIETY

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

"A FARMER'S TRUST."

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

Col. Black, of Fort McKavett, also made a speech on the same subject, taking altogether a different view from that expressed by Mr. Winn. On the theory that supply and demand regulates the price, Col. Black outlined a plan by which he thought the farmers could control the supply, thereby controlling the price of their products. Taking cotton as an example, his plan in brief is as follows: Let the farmers in every county in the United States organize, obtain a charter from their respective states, with authority to enforce their rules and regulations with proper legal penalties; have a central establishment or National Exchange at Washington to which all reports as to acreage are to be made. When the National Exchange ascertains the amount of cotton needed to meet the demand, all the county exchanges will then send in to the National Exchange the number of acres the farmers of their respective counties have planted or intend planting in cotton. The acreage is then footed up, and if it is found to be too great, the county exchanges are notified that the farmers must cut down the acreage, say 25 per cent, or whatever the facts justify, the object being that the supply must not exceed the demand. And the farmers are under penalty of the law compelled to follow out the instructions of the organization.

In a word the result would be a farmers' trust for regulating the supply of cotton so as to meet the demand, thereby insuring a good price for their cotton. In other words, it would be trust meeting trust, or fighting the devil with fire.

Col. Black contended that the speculators were a direct advantage to the farmer because of the fact that if speculators did not bid on products (cotton for example) the spinners would be the only buyers of cotton, whereas the speculators and gamblers coming into the market increase the number of buyers, creating competition and raising the price, the benefits of which the farmers are now receiving in 10 to 11 1/2 cent cotton.

The colonel's talk was well received.—Coleman Democrat.

Both of the above mentioned gentlemen are to a certain extent correct. If the growers of wheat were organized all over the land they could place their own price on it, and it would be taken to the extent of the needs of consumption, and if the quality was not in excess of actual requirements then the price could and would be maintained. If the production is at any time in excess of demand, then it would become necessary to either decrease production as suggested by Col. Black, or store the surplus or increase consumption by a lower price—this in face of the statistical fact that the higher the price of bread the more of it there is consumed. It is claimed that co-operation among producers with a system of crop and census reports would enable them to forecast

the supply and possible demand, so as to fix a price that will take the various crops. The principle of merchandising all crops will likely be the result of the co-operation of farmers. This will involve an intelligent knowledge of the supply, as well as prospective demand. If it were possible to raise every year only the needs of consumption it would be an easy matter, but the season largely enters into the production, and in the face of great expectations often comes small returns. So the equitable method would appear to be that which enables the producer to market according to the demands of trade. The greatest loss, from which the producer suffers more than any other, is the custom of putting his surplus upon the market early and at a time when speculators only seek it. This will be remedied by warehouses and elevators, mostly owned by the producers themselves. Before we attempt to settle all these issues let us organize and the manner of accomplishing results will open as we progress.

LOUISIANA FARMERS INTEREST.

Longstreet, La., Oct. 4, 1903.

Mr. Selden R. Williams,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In the Farm Journal of the 30th ultimo I find mention made of the National American Society of Equity, which is a bit of information I knew nothing of, till I saw the article, and that you are the president of the State Society. Therefore, I take the liberty to write this letter of inquiry desiring to know more of this movement. I have recently called my neighbors together with the view of organizing a local union of the chosen farmers led on by Van Tine, and others of the state of Texas. A grand farmers organization is sadly needed in this country and organization that knows no state lines; that is to say stretches out from one end of the agricultural region to the other—one that every farmer can join and be the better for joining. Therefore I desire you to furnish me with such information as you have at hand. And will the two organizations be consolidated? Again I desire to say the farmers of Louisiana are ready to join any movement that promises relief. Awaiting your early reply, I am,

Fraternally,

T. J. GUICE.

A convention of the cotton growing interests of Texas will be held in Dallas, Nov. 5th for the purpose of discussing the best methods of circumventing the boll weevil.

Turnips are good for sheep raised on grain feed. They impart an element of succulence that aids digestion.

PERSONAL.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OWN your 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.

STENOGRAPHERS.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

NURSERYMEN.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—60 head of stock cattle, one and two years old; accept 15 high grade Jersey cows, for sale reasonable. L. GOELZ, Clarksville, Tex.

FOR SALE—616 acres smooth black and chocolate, rich, loamy school land, 3 miles south from Haskell; 250 acres in various kinds of timber, good protection for stock, balance prairie; all enclosed with good fences; 100 acres in cultivation; well of good water and windmill, also cistern; good four room dwelling, well finished, with galleries; good barn, sheds, cotton seed house, necessary lots, garden and smoke house; reaper, grain drill, planter, one disc and one sulky plow, two cultivators and steel harrow go with the place. Price \$9 per acre cash, and purchaser assumes payment of \$550 due the state. This is a fine stock farm and extra good bargain. Also 480 acres released loamy, smooth, timbered land, 3 miles west from Haskell; all fenced, 75 acres fenced off for farm, 70 acres in cultivation; good three room box house, well and surface tank, good lots, shed, garden, etc. It is a fine stock farm. Price \$3.50 per acre, one-half cash, balance in payments to suit purchaser, with 8 per cent interest. I also have a long list of other fine lands for sale. Call on or write me what you want. P. D. SANDERS, Haskell, Tex.

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 WITHERSPHOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

ASTHMA—Taylor's Asthma Remedy will cure any case of Asthma if used exclusively of all other remedies. Regular size box by mail 25c, 3 boxes for \$1. TAYLOR & CO, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

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

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

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

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

EAST DALLAS NURSERY CO., 1142 Main St.; M. MANNEWITZ, manager. Phone 2526. 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. 912 1/2 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

Sugar beet pulp is steadily gaining in favor as a dairy feed.

A good dairy cow, scientifically fed and milked regularly will prove a much better investment than an entire herd of "scrubs."

The United States census shows that the total number of pounds of cheese made in the United States is 298,344,654 pounds, per annum.

As the life work of a dairy cow is the production of milk, the earlier, within reasonable bounds, she has her first calf, the more likely are the qualities of a high class cow to have been established and intensified in her make-up.

FEEDING SORGHUM SEED.

Noticing a number of queries on the subject of feeding sorghum seed the writer decided to make a test of its value as a milk-producing ration. Six milk cows were selected ranging from comparatively fresh cows to those far advanced in lactation. They were fed for fourteen days on a grain ration consisting of one-third ground cane-seed and two-thirds bran. The portion of cane-seed was then increased to one-half the grain ration and so continued through the experiment. After feeding these cows the cane-seed for one month they were changed back to the ration the rest of the herd were receiving namely, bran and corn-chop, equal parts. Six different cows were then picked out and fed on cane-seed ration for twenty-one days. There were so many circumstances affecting the milk flow during the test that exact figures cannot be given. A careful study of the milk record, however, reveals no fluctuation in flow which can be ascribed to the cane-seed ration. The cows ate with a relish and were in good condition. We also substituted ground cane-seed for kafir corn meal in the grain ration we were feeding to our dairy calves with perfectly satisfactory results.

In spite of the general prejudice which there seems to be against the use of cane-seed as a feed the writer would have no hesitation whatever in using it as a substitute for kafir corn whenever surplus seed is available for feeding purposes.

G. C. WHEELER,
Kansas Agricultural College.

HOW TO GROW THE DAIRY CALF.

As this is an important question I take pleasure in giving a statement, briefly, how I have done for over twenty-five years, writes J. A. Middleton, in Jersey Bulletin:

As soon as the calf is on its feet and can "stand alone" I take it from its mother, and for ten days cow is milked three times a day and calf fed as often with its mother's unadulterated milk. After ten days, twice a day will do, for thirty days. I then use one quart fresh separator milk mixed with its daily quantity of skimmed milk, regularly, so that when calf is sixty days old (and sometimes before) I have worked it to use skimmed milk altogether. After reaching this point I add to skimmed milk, one pint of shipstuff, increasing the latter gradually until calf is fifteen to sixteen weeks old. After it reaches this point, it goes on bluegrass in summer and shipstuff and clover hay in winter.

I think the calf should be weaned from its mother very early in life, but should never be weaned from the herdsmen—or the one in charge. I am a liberal feeder, and think calves are better by being fed once or twice a week, even in summer time, as one quart shipstuff or corn meal will do them good. They will expect it and it has a tendency to make them gentle and kind. I give calves feed instead of medicine. Whenever a case of scours occurs (which is generally produced by irregular or overfeeding), I use raw eggs and soda—the former three times a day, or oftener if necessary. Give your calves raw eggs at any time.

My per cent of dead calves is small; in fact, I rarely lose one. I keep my calves in good shape from the time they are born, and breed them when twelve or fourteen months old. They should

then be fed regularly, sheltered in winter, not crowded, and handled kindly to make good cows. Heifers are put in a paddock twenty or thirty days before calving, and the man in charge sees them daily, so that when due to calve they will not fear him, but will be glad to see him.

VALUE OF THE SILO.

F. E. Dawley, director of farmers' institutes for the state of New York, writes: "The roughage for our cattle consists of alfalfa, which we grow at the rate of four tons to the acre, and silage made from corn which we grow at the rate of 12 tons to the acre. We have put some alfalfa into the silo with remarkably good results, and in case the weather is wet at any cutting this is the way we cure it. I would not attempt to keep a dairy of five cows or more without a silo. The one we are now using is sixteen feet wide and thirty feet deep. It is made of cypress without a knot in it.

"You ask if a silo would pay on a small farm. Ours is a small farm, only about 100 acres, and still we keep fifty head of cattle on it, beside twenty-five sheep. We feed silage to everything on the farm, including the hogs, and believe that it is economy to do so."

The government has issued a preliminary report on the nature of Tachos in goats. The pamphlet contains some good cuts, and gives some valuable points upon prophylaxis and the therapeutics. It will be sent free upon application to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

CURING THE AFFLICTED.

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

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

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

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

SAN ANTONIO INFIRMARY,
112 Wyoming Street,
San Antonio, Tex.

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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.

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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.



BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Sore 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 Proprietors.

CHAS. E. THOMPSON, Treas. N. Y. City.

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.

THE HOUSEHOLD

From a petted girl on a quiet, dream-like Mississippi cotton plantation, amusing herself doing something or nothing, as her own sweet fancy prompted, to a newspaper woman hustling for her bread in the largest city of the western world, where the competition is fiercest and the chances are most desperate, is a change the girl herself could never have imagined in her furthest flights of fancy, yet it was entered on the destiny book of the girl Anna Kershaw. Her father was Colonel Thomas Kershaw of the old South Carolina Kershaw family.

As little as they themselves did Colonel Thomas dream his daughters would



MME. DE MONTAIGU.

ever need to earn their living. They were sent to Europe to be educated as ladies should be in the judgment of southern cotton plantation owners. They spent considerable time in Italy. When they returned to the plantation a French governess came with them and lived in the Kershaw family twelve years. The proper ladylike accomplishments were drilled into the Kershaw girls.

Meantime Anna got considerable lively enjoyment as she went along. She was the best shot and best horseback rider among women in that part of the south. If she aimed at a squirrel or game bird it had to come down. There was no horse she feared to ride. Sometimes she varied the amusement by canoeing in the magnolia fringed bayous with others as young and lively as herself. Water lilies stirred as they paddled past, hanging gray cypress garlands touched their faces, and now and then a great alligator made at them with open mouth, snapping as though he would swallow them, canoe and all.

Some years passed and the old happy life was destroyed. Those who lived it had to face working for their bread, that, too, with no more real preparation than a child of ten years has. Anna's older sister, Mrs. R. K. Walker, a widow, became society editor of a St. Louis paper and filled the place twenty years.

Meantime Anna married a titled Frenchman, Count de Montaigne. Once Mrs. Walker took a vacation and went to Europe for three months. Anna occupied her chair and was society editor till her return, and thus Countess Anna de Montaigne entered the field of newspaper labor. Events whirled on, and the countess, too, found it necessary to work. She knew something of journalistic writing by this time and began in that path the steep, uphill road to success. She worked awhile on St. Louis newspapers, then was a Washington correspondent, later still tried her luck in New York, managing always to sustain herself, and also by her sweet temper and gentle graces man-

ners to gain the warm good will of those she met.

In her profession Mme. de Montaigne is indefatigably industrious and energetic, likewise painstaking and sincere, as the conscientious woman always is. Of late years she has lived much in Paris. Her command of the French language and her living interest in the woman movement and in all human progress enable her to gain a knowledge of the real life of Paris such as probably no other American woman journalist at present possesses. In this respect she resembles the late Lucy Hamilton Hooper. Mme. de Montaigne is now in the United States visiting her sister in St. Louis.

France is not like America, says the countess. There everything changes slowly, though now French women are waking up, really trying to get out from the iron bondage of the cruel old Code Napoleon. They have won some success. Formerly a married woman could not without her husband's written consent draw out of the bank in which she had deposited it even the money she had earned. She may now do so. The woman's daily paper, La Fronde, still moves on. It has become a co-operative enterprise, the employees being its stockholders. Mme. Margaret Durand, its leader and inspiration during its first years, has returned to the stage. La Fronde's parliamentary reporter has a permit from the Paris legal authorities to wear male attire, because it is safer for her as she moves about in performance of her tasks. Her hair is cut short. JANE STORY.

THE NEW WOMAN.

YESTERDAY I met a dear old lady, seventy-eight years of age. She belongs to a political club of women, and a day or two before I saw her she had been at a meeting to help decide what action her organization should take in the coming municipal campaign in New York city. Before that she had been with her daughter down at Coney Island for a little lark, and a few weeks ago she went up Long Island sound on a steamer excursion, an all day trip, from which she returned somewhat tired, but full of life and red blooded interest in up to date things. Until yesterday I had not seen this new woman of seventy-eight for some months. The last time we met she seemed to me to look aged and sorrow. She was not then in good health. This time she was better and stronger, but the improved health did not sufficiently account for her improved looks. She seemed now fifteen years younger. Her complexion was fair; her clear, pretty blue eyes were girlish in their brightness. Then I noticed her dress. Yesterday she wore a light colored skirt and a white shirt waist with neat up to date neckwear. The last time I had seen her she was dressed in the dull black so much affected by old ladies. The difference in her looks was caused by the difference in her dress. If elderly women deliberately tried to disfigure themselves and add a decade or two to their appearance they could not do it more effectively than by rigging themselves out in the rusty black togs which most of them, rich or poor, wear habitually. The duller and more wrinkled a woman's complexion becomes the more she should shun black clothing, which exaggerates every defect of the skin—that is, unless she has arrived at that hopeless, thoroughly unwomanly stage where she does not care how she looks.

The highest praise old timey people could bestow on a little boy or girl was that he or she was a "biddable child." That may be a credit to a child, but it is by no means so to a woman. In general women are far too "biddable" even to this day. They are in bondage to husbands, doctor or minister, sometimes to all three, but always to the masculine sex. Not one woman in a thousand knows the joy of exercising her own will or the resistless, splendid power of it when she does exercise it.

For your comfort in discouraged hours know this: Nothing is more certain than that you will win out at last if you keep on working and willing toward a given end. Know this too: No trouble will ever be put upon you that is greater than you can bear.
ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

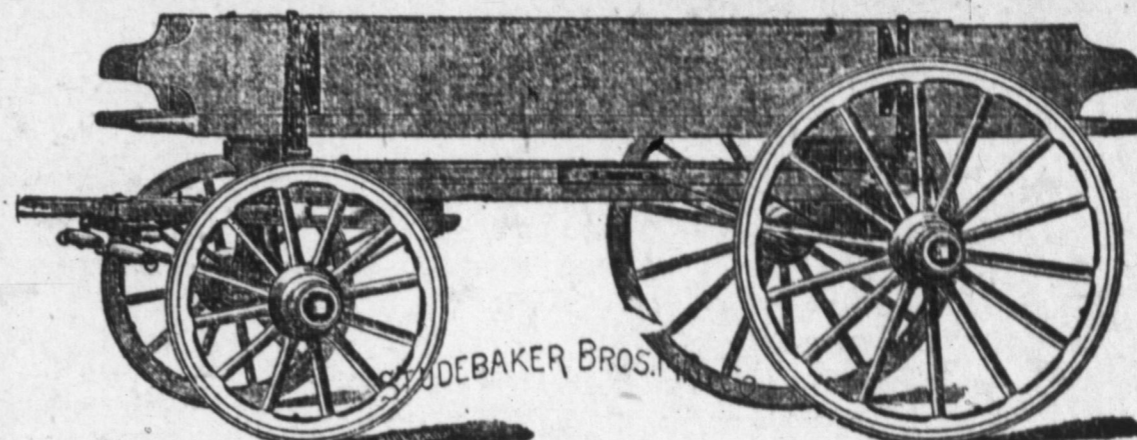
TWO DAYS SALE
"100 Immune" Registered Short-Horns
At the San Antonio International Fair
San Antonio, Texas.

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.

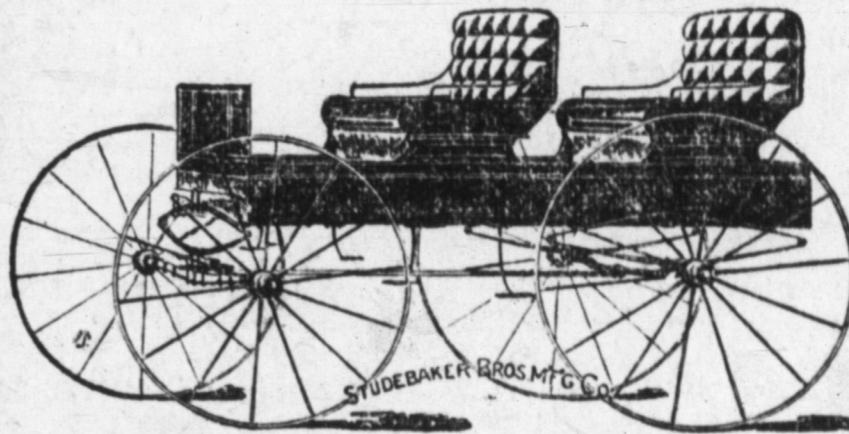
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1903, Messrs. Burruss, Bradford and Shiner Bros. will sell seventy head, consisting of young Bulls and Heifers, that have been in Texas all summer and on pasture—the most useful lot of Cattle that have been offered to the breeder, farmer and ranchman. For catalogue address

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



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

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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.

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:

BLACKLEGGOIDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.

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

F.W.B.C. Fort Worth Business College
means
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. Preult, Pres.

CATTLE SALES

At Beverly Chas. Brooks bought a number of yearlings at \$13 to \$14.50 with a few at \$15.

J. G. Rheiner, of Haymond, has purchased 400 head of stock cattle from T. B. Overstreet, of Alpine, at \$9 around.

C. R. Moreman, of Hereford, Deaf Smith county, has sold fifty head of yearling steers to local parties at \$19 around.

Several parties are buying yearling steers in Floyd county and the price paid is said to be generally \$13 around, with 10 per cent cut back.

Some inferior stock cattle have been selling at Colorado City for \$8.00 around per head. There's not much money even in tallings at this price.

O. H. Nelson of Clarendon bought 80 yearlings at \$17 from Pat Sweeney of Silverton Saturday, also 25 calves from Mr. Skeen and 28 from Mr. Arnold of Silverton at \$12.

Murchison and Thompson of Hereford have bought 200 2 and 3-year-old steers from J. N. Ivy and Wiseman Bros., at Colorado City, the price paid for the former being \$22.50.

A. L. Houston of Big Springs sold W. H. Godair two cars of calves and Jerry McWilliams one car of cows Saturday, getting about \$7 for calves and \$15.50 for cows.

Geo. Houston of Brackett, last week bought from V. A. Brown of the Nueces, 200 head of 2-year-old steers with 15 per cent cut back at \$16.00 per head, which were delivered Monday.

W. C. Jones and Son, ranching on the South Concho, sold 500 head of feeders which the had on pasture in the Osage Nation at \$14 for cows, \$18 for bulls and \$23 for steers, delivery Oct. 10.

Charles and Hays McFarland of Weatherford recently purchased in Palo Pinto county 450 three and four-year-old steers at \$20 and \$25 per head. They will be put on feed and fattened for winter market.

One of the biggest territory cattle deals of the season was closed at Chickasha last Saturday night when W. R. Moore of Ardmore purchased 1,000 head of steers from different parties. Nearly \$30,000 changed hands in the transaction.

G. E. King purchased at Taylor, Williamson county, last Friday thirty-five head of fine Durham bull calves from Hugh Burns for the account of Goldfrank, Frank and company of San Antonio at \$25 per head. They were shipped to the company's ranch near Eagle Pass.

Two loads of finely bred grade White-face calves raised by John Jackson, the veteran cattleman of Memphis, Tex., and shipped by Montgomery & Jackson, of the same place, were sold here for \$18 per head, reports the Kansas City Drivers' Telegram. The calves averaged 387 pounds, making the price per cwt right at \$4.65. They were bought by an Illinois feeder and when laid down at home will stand close to \$5 per cwt. A sale like this shows that exceptionally well bred stock brings the money regardless of the market for common cattle.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the representative sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City last week were the following:

Harris Bros., Elgin, 195 steers, average 963 pounds, \$3.25; 14 cows, av. 833, \$2.25; 22 calves, av. 203, \$5.75; 18 bulls, av. 1,218, \$1.90. T. J. Richards, Childress, Tex., 382 cows, av. 791, \$2.15. G. M. Carpenter, Elgin, 19 cows, av. 806, \$2.00. J. A. Murchison, Kiowa, I. T., 31 cows, av. 729, \$1.90.

H. M. Stonebraker, Davidson, 76 steers, average 947 pounds, \$3.10; 26 steers, av. 943, \$3.00; 202 steers, av. 936, \$2.95. G. T. Hume, Davidson, 268 steers, av. 913, \$3.00. Coleman & K., Kaw City, 43 steers, av. 926, \$3.00. E. R. Crockett, Red Rock, 98 steers, av. 911, \$2.80; 4 stags, av. 1,137, \$2.40. J. C. Harris, Muskogee, 30 cows, av. 747, \$2.30. D. D. Paramore, Iatan, Tex., 27 cows, av. 833, \$2.20. N. W. Marsh, Kay City, 39 cows, av. 708, \$1.95; 31

calves, av. 177, \$6.00; 19 bulls, av. 1,184, \$1.90.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Sales in the quarantine division at St. Louis last week included the following transactions: A. Ward, Wagoner, I. T., 53 steers, 925 pounds, \$3.10; Gunter & Jones, Boynton, I. T., 81 calves, 115 pounds, \$6.00; G. McElroy, Red Fork, I. T., 88 cows, 822 pounds, \$2.65; Moore Bros., Dewey, I. T., 79 steers, 855 pounds, \$3.00; C. H. Brown, Bartlesville, I. T., 50 steers, 953 pounds, \$3.00; J. G. Mehlin, Chelsea, I. T., 91 steers, 1061 pounds, \$3.00; Mitchell S. & S., Okmulgee, I. T., 46 calves, 131 pounds, \$6.00; J. & T. A. Parkinson, Wagoner, I. T., 68 steers, 1077 pounds, \$3.50; M. Marshall, Llano, Tex., 64 calves, 293 pounds, \$9.75 each; J. M. Chittim, Summit, I. T., 200 steers, 909 pounds, \$3.00; 100 steers, 916 pounds, \$3.00; R. B. Humphrey, Llano, Tex., 48 calves, 197 pounds, \$8.50 each; 92 calves, 237 pounds, 8.50 each; Roberts Bros., Osage Junction, O. T., 26 steers, 960 pounds, \$3.00; E. Meyers, Jolly, Tex., 46 calves, 191 pounds, \$8.25; 215 steers, 960 pounds, \$6.25; P. Jordan, Llano, Tex., 85 calves, 194 pounds, \$9.00; C. M. Cauble, Cisco, Tex., 75 calves, 237 pounds, \$8.00 each; Hunter & Lynn, Beggs, I. T., 127 steers, 969 pounds, \$4.25; R. Fitzgerald, Sweetwater, Tex., 81 calves, 194 calves, 194 pounds, \$8.75; Reynolds L. & C. Co., Albany, Tex., 84 cows, 806 pounds, \$2.35; 78 calves, 202 pounds, 78 calves, 199 pounds, \$8.25; Fleming & Davidson, Osage Junction, O. T., 256 steers, 959 pounds, 18 steers, 995 pounds, \$3.25; Green & Jameson, Colorado, Tex., 97 calves, 216 pounds, \$7.00 each; J. E. Gunn, Paris, Tex., 30 cows, 745 pounds, \$2.25; 31 cows, 697 pounds; J. H. Wilson, Osage Junction, O. T., 55 cows, 782 pounds, \$2.45; 1 calf, 250 pounds, \$8.00; J. W. Friend & Son, Osage Junction, O. T., 27 cows, 820 pounds, \$2.65; J. W. Oden, Osage Junction, O. T., 62 cows, 789 pounds, \$2.50; C. Schauer, Osage Junction, O. T., 26 steers, 1076 pounds, \$3.30; 82 cows, 793 pounds, \$2.35; 30 steers, 964 pounds, \$3.20; Thos. Walden, Tuttle, I. T., 55 cows, 700 pounds, \$1.75; C. Davis, Checotah, I. T., 23 steers, 1089 pounds, \$3.10; 23 steers, 957 pounds, \$3.00; 26 steers, 917 pounds, 25 steers, 821 pounds, \$2.90; B. Van Tuyl, Colorado, Tex., 70 calves, 209 pounds, \$9.00 each.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

C. C. Spring of Ryan, I. T., sold 66 hogs averaging 205 pounds at \$5.80.

E. J. Stone had in from Celina 79 hogs averaging 202 pounds, which sold at \$5.85.

O. G. Doud of St. Joe, Tex., was represented with 61 207-pound hogs, which sold at \$5.80.

S. L. Smythe sent in from Marlow, I. T., 50 hogs of 262 pounds that sold at \$5.72½.

Callen & Co., from Menardville, sold 73 calves of 194 pounds at \$3.25 and 8 of 269 at \$2.50.

J. F. Teel of Frisco, Tex., had in one load of 59 hogs averaging 251 pounds, which went to Swift at \$5.90.

A. M. Fritz, from Ponca City, O. T., had in Wednesday 73 hogs of 218 pounds that sold at \$5.80.

Quillan & Lewis sent in from Nacoma Thursday 28 steers of 873 pounds, that brought \$2.85.

S. L. Dennison of Goodnight was represented Saturday with 74 hogs, averaging 217 pounds, which sold at \$5.47½.

"Stockers" are selling at good prices, a fact which demonstrates that Texas farmers are embarking largely in the hog raising business.

Donohoe Bros. were in from Mulhall, I. T., with 70 hogs of 220 pounds that sold at \$5.80, and 9 "heavyweights," 351 pounds, that brought \$5.52½.

The Club Land and Cattle company shipped from Dundee three loads of cows, out of which 27 head, average 900, sold at \$2.20, and 53 of 839 pounds, at \$2.10.

Harold & Spence topped Wednesday's market with 50 head, 25 of which averaged 1448 pounds, and brought \$3.90, while 25 averaged 1115 pounds, and sold at \$3.75.

Harold & Spence marketed on Saturday a couple of loads of their meal and hull fed steers from Italy, which averaged 1103 pounds, and sold at \$3.80,

10 cents below some slightly better ones shipped in Wednesday. They will send in about 500 more cattle during the late fall and winter.

A fine bunch of steers was shipped in by J. T. Taylor of Talpa. There were two loads averaging 1002 pounds, and they sold at \$3.15, the top price for the day received.

J. W. Rogers of Brady, Tex., had in last Saturday one car of 130 head of medium quality sheep, averaging 85 pounds, which sold at \$3.

Judge W. D. Harris topped last Friday's cattle market with a late sale of steers. He drove in from his farm about ten miles from town 14 head that averaged 1050 and sold at \$3.

The Corey stock farm shipped in Saturday from Drummond, O. T., 53 hogs averaging 225 pounds, which topped the market, and sold to Swift & Co at \$5.50.

C. A. Hager of Quay, O. T., topped the market last Thursday with 77 hogs averaging 240 pounds at \$5.60. L. B. Williams of Arapahoe, O. T., had in 92 head, averaging 196 pounds, that brought the same figure.

Sheepmen are manifesting much interest in the sheep shearing machine and it is thought that the ease of operation of the machine with the consequent rendering of the shearing of sheep a lighter task will prove an incentive to the sheep industry in West Texas. It is also claimed for the machine that the work is done so much cleaner and the sheep sheared so much more evenly; that they are not skinned up or scarred and that there is consequently so much less danger from scab. The machine will shear 1,500 to 2,000 sheep a day easily, and will undoubtedly result in the avoidance of much worry and work.

POULTRY.

SOME REMARKS.

About Chickens—We have for sale 1500 fine one-year-old chickens, full-blooded, guaranteed to score not less than 89 to 90 points, of 30 different varieties. Also have 3000 very fine half-grown chicks of all breeds that we offer for sale now. All of the high bred stock guaranteed to give good satisfaction and safe arrival. Remember you save express charge if you order chickens now and the weather is very favorable to ship them this fall. Please send for one of our catalogues, in which you will find cuts and laying strain of every breed we offer for sale, also prices and a good many other things needful for poultry raising. Please give us a trial order; we will please you. Our stock is all farm raised and healthy. Price for catalogue is four cents. We also have geese, ducks and turkeys of all breeds for sale, young and old as preferred. Find price in catalogue. We thank the people of Texas for the many orders they gave us last year, and if any of them are not well pleased, don't be afraid to call on us; we are always willing to make every shipment satisfactory. Yours respectfully—W. SEIDEL, Proprietor, Eleroy, Ill.

FOR SALE—

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

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—EGGS

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

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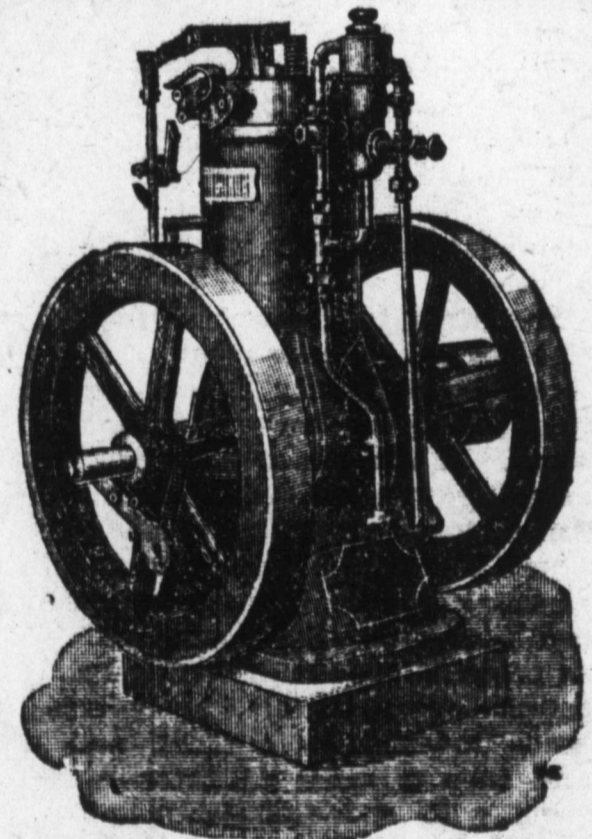
YOUNG MAN, Y
GET BUSY

If you have a team and can give bond we'll give you credit and start you in a business of your own, selling our standard household remedies. No experience required. Oldest, largest and best company of the kind in the world. Write to-day for exclusive territory. 325 canvassers now at work—all satisfied. Established 1863. Capital Stock, \$500,000. THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, 96 Liberty St., Winona, Minn.

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The best and hardiest varieties. See our prices. Grafted Apple, 1 1/2 cts. Budded Peach, 5/8 cts. Concord Grapes, 2c. Black Locust Seed, 1/2 cts. per 100. GERMAN NURSERIES We pay the Freight. A free illustrated Catalog, either German or English, will be sent free. GERMAN NURSERIES Carl Sonderegger, Proprietor Box 27, Beatrice, Neb.

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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 Gas and Gasoline Engines and Connecting Outfits. BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

WOMANS DEPARTMENT

Time was when a lady's collar was but an adjunct to her costume, but now it has assumed far greater proportions and has become a most important factor, adding, as it does, the last touch of elegance and dainty grace. A wisp of lace, a linen band or a flat collar which left the entire throat bare was once considered fine enough, but today the daintiest, the prettiest and most delicate of the things belonging by right to the fair sex are put into the new neckwear, and as if the materials alone were not good enough ingenuity has been taxed to find something better.

Neckwear has never been so fine as now, and handwork has taken the place of machine stitching, so that it is doubly delicate. The beautiful Mexican drawnwork is made especially for collars and cuffs, and all who know how durable and desirable this is are aware of its exceeding value. First, it requires the greatest patience, the best sight and the neatest hands. The



EXAMPLES OF THE NEW NECKWEAR.

threads of the pure sheer linen are carefully drawn out from the body of the material, and the design is then worked in with needle and thread, forming exquisite patterns in the lace which it becomes. Now it is adopted for the new neckwear in forms easily understood by a glance at the illustration.

There are so many different designs that one could not mention them in a day. Those in the upper part of the picture have the stock of velvet or black silk, with the sheer lawn fastened over. Points overlap all around in some cases. In others there are what we might call tabs down the center of the front. Some are straight and in one piece, and others are in two pieces, but the prettiest of all are those where four triangular pieces are laid so that they lap over one another. In them all the drawnwork is seen in some one of its variations. The triangles seem to display the design best.

There are stocks of white and pale blue and other colors in soft, lustrous silk overlaid with the dainty lace work. Some few are plain. There are in many cases wide girdles of the material to match, but these are only of the silk, with a handsome buckle in front. They are planned in folds which narrow to a point in front. The cuffs match the collars.

The mingling of black and white has resulted in the production of some most effective neckwear. Velvet, crepe de chine and black silk are employed for foundations, on which lace is superposed in some cases, while in others applique of a little white is made. When this is done only the most striking part of the design is employed. Then wheels of white crocheted work are set on in different ways to enhance the effect. On the lower line is illustrated the manner in which these are utilized. The silk itself has a rich design of raised hand embroidery defining the edges and marking a beautiful tracery in which black and white mingle. Sometimes the foundation is white and the ornamentation black.

One very stylish and novel tie was attached to a black silk stock, which has a sheer white linen collar, with scalloped edges daintily hemstitched in three lines. The tie bow, about five inches wide, is of black taffeta hemstitched all around. At each end is a novel arrangement made of

narrow flat folds of the silk, crossed in latticework and held with tiny silk buttons. This end is pointed. The other is finished square with the same narrow folds, but these have a lace pattern worked in black sewing silk.

There are many dainty stocks entirely of the hand wrought lace, all light and airy and all having some novel arrangement in front—tabs, diamond shaped pieces, curved and scalloped, single, double and triple and all lovely.

Most of the dark silk collars have cuffs and belts to match. Some are several inches wide in the back, but the majority are not over two. All are beautifully made, with a little exceedingly tasteful trimming in folds, stitching and embroidery in raised outline and in clusters of small crocheted rings. These rings are seen so often in the different trimmings that one wonders where they all came from, for they are necessarily made by hand.

Very many of the stock collars show much fagot stitching, black on white and vice versa.

These stocks and collars will be worn extensively, so much so that no woman will be considered well dressed without one. Ribbon stocks are relegated to the scrap trunk, and the washable stocks are disappearing from the face of the earth. So if any lady knows how to make this tedious but exquisitely beautiful drawn lace she can have a stock. It is to be feared that the few cherished pieces of table decoration in this work will be suddenly put to a new use.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

Here is a good story of a gifted young new woman: Alice Beach McComas, the pianiste, was playing at a concert in Blue Earth, Minn., when in the midst of the music a terrific thunderstorm suddenly swept over the place. The storm area covered the whole section of country and was accompanied by a tornado that in some localities knocked down buildings, killing several persons. Wind, thunder, lightning and rain burst upon the hall where Miss McComas was at the piano, but she played on. Crash after crash of thunder shook the building, the electric lights went out, but the girl played calmly on in the darkness that was only illuminated by the lightning flashes. Persons in the audience were badly frightened, but not Miss McComas. In the darkness, without being able to see a note, the storm raging like a thousand demons, she played on and calmed and held the excited audience till the tempest ceased. It was a splendid exhibition of womanly nerve and cool headedness.

Many people's idea of a friend is some one who will listen to them while they talk about themselves.

Blessed be the woman who does things and makes no fuss about it.

The pretty, healthful and comfortable fashion of going about without hats has prevailed among women more extensively than ever the past summer, to the great benefit of their hair. In the country recently I noted some young ladies who gave their heads a rest by braiding their hair and letting it hang down the back all day. The injunction of Paul against uncovered heads among oriental women has no application fortunately to Christian women of western nations. Women in our time do not go to church to "prophesy." They go to hear sermons, and they listen to these all the more devoutly for having their heads cool and comfortable. May the bareheaded habit become permanently established among our sex!

Say to yourself continually. All mankind are my friends and I am their friend.

The only person who ever did go over Niagara falls and live to tell the tale is a woman, and she did the feat in a barrel of her own devising.

Oh, that women cared more for beauty and less for clothes!

All the women's hotels conducted on the liberal new woman plan are filled to overflowing, with many applicants on the waiting list.

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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.
Chicago, Ill.—International Live Stock exposition. Tickets sold Nov. 28, 29 and 30, final limit December 9th, 1903. Round trip rate \$28.40.

H. & T. C. R. R.
\$25

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ONE WAY.
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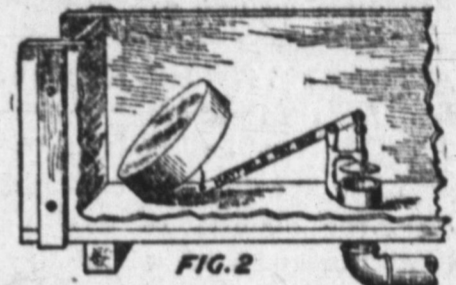
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THE HORSE.

A horse that displays no energy except when a whip is flourished over his head is not good for much. Constitutional laziness in the equine is a mark of early neglect and lack of proper discipline.

When a horse has a good hoof, the nails of the shoe should not come out more than three-quarters of an inch above the bottom of the hoof. The shoe should be made so that it will fit the sole of the hoof, and not the foot or hoof made to fit the shoe.

Exposure to cold fall rains causes the colts on pasture to lose flesh. They should be put in the stable during the cool nights. It is easier to keep a colt in good condition than it is to get him up when once he has run down.

A TOAST TO THE HORSE.

Here's to that bundle of sentient nerves, with the heart of a woman, the eye of a gazelle, the courage of a gladiator, the docility of a slave, the proud carriage of a king and the blind obedience of a soldier; the companion of the desert plain, that turns the moist furrows in the spring in order that all the world may have abundant harvest, that furnishes the sport of kings, that with blazing eye and distended nostril fearlessly leads our greatest generals through carnage and renown, whose blood forms one of the ingredients that go to make the ink in which all history is written, and who finally, in black trappings, pulls the humblest of us to the newly sodded threshold of eternity.—Rider and Driver.

CARE OF THE HORSE.

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than is at all necessary. Brushing a horse's skin is better than scraping it—better for the health and appearance of the animal. A good brush, in the hands of a good groom, thoroughly removes all dust and dirt, stimulates the skin and imparts a gloss to the coat. The currycomb may be used on rough-coated horses in the winter, but it should always be used lightly, and on no account should the teeth be sharp or more than one-eighth of an inch long. A water brush may be used to wash all mud and dirt from the feet and legs of the horse, and stains from its quarters. Or, when mud has dried on, it can be nearly all removed with a hard corncomb, and the rest is easily brushed away. A corncomb is an implement not to be despised in stable work; it can be used to advantage on the hocks and other sensitive parts which some horses cannot bear to have curried. But, as we have hinted, the currycomb might well be laid away. In summer it is absolutely objectionable, and in these days of clipping and singeing, it is almost as unnecessary in the winter.—American Horse Owner.

CHECKING A BAD HABIT.

The slobbering of horses in my opinion is the effect of condition that any

UNCOMMON WISDOM.

Some Texas People Profit by Neighbors' Experience.

It's a wise man who profits by the experience of his friends and neighbors. Here is a chance to do it, and every man, woman or child who knows the misery of a bad back, the nervousness and restlessness caused by kidney complaint or the annoyance of urinary disorders, will show uncommon wisdom to profit by the following statement:

W. H. Thacker, bookkeeper in the Hardwick-Connor Machine Co.'s works, residence 335 Wood street, Dallas, says: "Anyone who is subject to attacks of the back ache which ensues from the kidneys are either weakened or over-excited, but every one does not know what to do under the circumstances. These attacks may leave a sufferer for a day or two, perhaps a month or two, but they are sure to recur at regular or irregular intervals with more or less severity. When one finds that Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at W. S. Kirby Co. drug store, at first help; as the treatment is continued relief is received and finally the attack disappears, he is only too pleased to recommend the means employed which brought relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

vegetation undergoes in contact with or near proximity to the ground during the warmest season of the year. I have always found short pasture to be worst and, I believe the vegetation becomes acid and will retain enough to slobber stock badly unless handled and aired in cooler weather, says a writer in Breeders' Gazette. I remember being obliged to move and use some second growth clover hay once in cold weather without any bad or very little bad effect to my horses. I also had some oats once that I left to cure and they were caught in the rain that slobbered my horses so badly I was obliged to feed them to cattle. I did not know the effect of airing, in cold weather then. One acid poisoning can be cured by other acids and to prove my theory I ask you to feed sour apples liberally to horses that are slobbering, or the starch in a peck of bran will stop them.

BREEDING OF AGED MARES.

Whether or not it is advantageous to breed aged mares is a subject which has not been written upon to any great extent, yet one which should prove of interest to all interested in veterinary science. In this connection Prof. Thomas Shaw says: "Not a few cherish the idea that it is all right to work a brood mare until indications of old age are coming on and then breed from her. In other instances, after such mares have become disabled in some way, so that their utility in harness is lessened, they are set aside for breeding. The results are, in not a few instances, quite disappointing. In the first place, a mare which has not produced progeny until up in years is not so likely to become a safe and sure breeder as if she had been bred when young. It has been noticed, moreover, that the foals from such are liable to be small and less well developed than from any other mare; nor do they suckle their young so well; oftentimes the supply of milk is insufficient to rear a good foal. If horse breeding is to be made the success that it ought to be, those who engage in this work should begin breeding their mares at a comparatively early age, say no later than the age of four years. Such mares are likely to produce foals regularly from year to year, and to rear them in good form. It is not unnatural that the results from breeding mares that are not set aside for breeding until they become advanced in age should not be satisfactory. The breeding powers are not well developed in such instances, consequently the results that follow from breeding them cannot be satisfactory. As with all other powers of the system, these are improved and strengthened by use."

IT IS EXCELLENT.

New Canada, Minn., Feb. 21, 1902. I was chopping wood, and my hands were all blisters and sore. I was advised to use Watkins' Petro Carbo Salve, and bought two boxes. It is excellent, and I will not be without it. FRANK SUCHLA.

LIVE STOCK FOR FAIR.

The more important rules which will govern the exhibit of live stock at St. Louis in 1904, as formulated by Chief F. D. Coburn and confirmed by the managers and board of directors, read as follows:

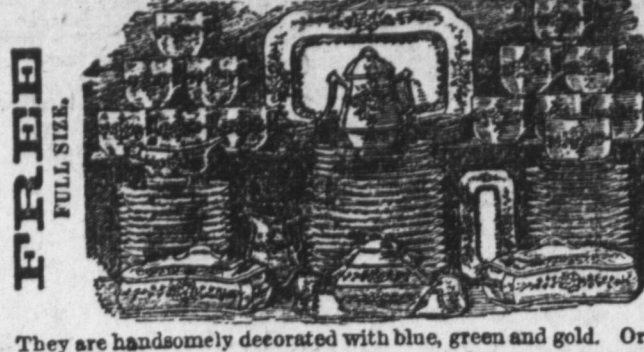
All prizes in the department of Live Stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be awarded by individual judges or the "one-judge system," and by comparison. These judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment and their awards will be final.

Judges are instructed to award in each instance only prizes of such grade as the merits of the individual animals fully justify. Absence of competition will not be accepted in any instances as justification for awarding high-class prizes to animals of medium or inferior quality.

Only such animals as have been awarded first prizes in their respective classes will be eligible to championship awards, and the championships will in each instance be awarded by the judge who awarded the breed's class prizes.

No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a prize, nor shall a prize be withheld merely because of lack of

\$1,000 REWARD



They are handsomely decorated with blue, green and gold. Or we will allow you 50 per cent. commission for selling our assorted remedies.

COLONIAL MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, DEPT. A 8, NEW YORK.

To anyone who will prove we do not do as we advertise. We want to have our marvelous household necessities used by every family in America, and we intend to give away at least 25,000 DINNER SETS in order to do this. Do you want one? Please note the only conditions: Send us your name and address and we will send you eight boxes of our remedies; sell each box at 25c., and return us ONLY \$1.00 of the \$2.00 received for the sale of our medicine. This \$1.00 is to show your good faith and that you really want the dishes. The second dollar you send us ONLY after you receive the dishes and have actually used them, and are entirely satisfied that they are equal to any \$10.00 set you can purchase in the country. We trust you with the dishes and also with \$1.00 received for our medicine. We do this because you may have been fooled by some fake concern; and we want you to thoroughly appreciate our honesty. The dinner set consists of 56 pieces, and is FULL size for family use; including soup plates, dinner, tea, and bread plates, cups and saucers, cover dishes, coffee pot, butter and milk pitcher. We will allow you 50 per cent. commission for selling our assorted

TEXAS TOBACCO RACTS

Write for full information.

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So Says Secretary Wilson, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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Soils and Climate similar to famous Yuelta Abajo District of Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.

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

competition; but where there are fewer entries in a section than prizes offered, the judge shall in his discretion, award a prize or prizes of such grades as the merit of the animals may warrant.

Entries on prescribed forms for the several divisions must be filed with the chief of the department of live stock as follows: Horses, asses and mules, by July 16, 1904; cattle, July 30; sheep, August 20; swine August 20; poultry, pigeons, pet stock and dogs, September 10. In divisions for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, exhibitors will be restricted to the entry of not more than two animals in each section or ring.

The ages of cattle, sheep and hogs will be reckoned from date of birth to the first day of September, 1904. The ages of horses and foals, except draft breeds, will be reckoned from January 1, and in case of draft breeds the ages shall be determined from date of birth. All foals except draft breeds will be considered as one year old on the first of January succeeding birth.

Provisions will be made for the accommodation of the various national live stock breeders' associations desiring to sell at auction animals of the breed the respective associations represent, no sale to exceed in number one hundred animals of any one breed, such animals to be selected by their breed associations from those entered for prizes. The auction sale of animals of any given breed will be made within the period in which such breed is on exhibition, in a suitable building adjoining the live stock amphitheater, conveniently arranged for the purpose, and will be under the auspices of the breed association, who will alone be responsible for all matters in connection therewith.

USE OF NUTS AS FOOD.

Nuts are used extensively as a luxury and their food value has been given little attention. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture nuts were imported to the value of \$1,518,484, in 1901, and this amount does not include the nuts which are admitted duty free. The use of nuts under the unfavorable conditions for digestion has given to them a reputation of being indigestible, writes J. P. Weems. If used under favorable conditions as part of the meal and not as an addition to a product which is indigestible itself, there is no reason why many of the nuts should not be regarded more favorably as food. The cost of nuts places them among the luxuries, since they cannot be regarded as an economical food material, except possibly the peanut. Compared with the more expensive forms of breakfast foods many

IMPROVED SERVICE ON THE SAN ANGELO BRANCH OF THE



PULLMAN SLEEPER BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND SAN ANGELO

SCHEDULE OF SLEEPER

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

SLEEPING CAR RATE

Between Ft. Worth and San Angelo,	\$1.25
Between Temple and San Angelo,	\$1.00

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. Galveston, Texas.

To California

For \$25.00. Daily, Commencing Sept. 15. \$50 Round Trip, Oct. 11 to 17 inclusiv.



DETROIT and return, one fare, plus \$2, Oct. 14, 15 and 16.

Only Line with Through Sleepers, Texas to Chicago. Leaves Houston via H. & T. C., 11:30 a. m.; Fort Worth 9:00 p. m.

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

of the nuts are not expensive forms of food.

The analysis of the nuts which have been made in connection with this study include the native nuts and those found on the market. There are other nuts beside those that have been selected which it is hoped will be added to the results given in this paper at some future time. As a matter of interest the chufa nut has been included in the analyses. While the chufa nut is not found in the market, it is advertised by seedmen as a nut which readily grows in Iowa and can be successfully raised in New England and the Middle States. The peanut is undoubtedly a valuable food material, and its reasonable price readily places it as the most useful of the nuts commonly met with in the market.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

There have been liberal receipts at the Fort Worth market so far this week in spite of the decline and poor outlook for an immediate advance. Many shipments were billed through to St. Louis with privilege of Fort Worth. The total arrivals the first day were 4109 cattle, 1031 hogs and 56 horses and mules. Slowness characterized the opening of the market, the bids being a shade lower than close of last week. Later, the market strengthened and the pens are now being cleared at strong and steady prices. Feeders sold well at good prices and choice butcher cows are bringing better prices than for several weeks past. Veal calves are also steady and stronger, due partly to an improvement in quality. Hogs are 10 cents higher and in good demand at steady to stronger prices. Sheep receipts are too scarce to base an estimate upon. Quotations:

Cattle—Steers, top \$3.85, bulk \$2.50@3.00. Cows, top \$2.50, bulk \$1.90@2.15. Hogs, top \$6.00, bulk \$5.45@5.50.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.
(Reported by Cooke and Simmons.)

HORSES.

Drafts, good \$140@155
Chunks, good 75@130
Drivers, good to fancy 75 up
Drivers, medium 55@75
Southerners, common to fair 30@50
Southerners, good to extra 75@100
Plugs 15@20
Rangers, plain 10@30
Choice range horses 50@75

MULES.

13 1/2 to 14 hands, fat \$40 to 50
14 to 14 1/2 hands, fat 65 to 75
14 1/2 to 15 hands, fat 80 to 100
15 to 15 1/2 hands, fat 115 to 130
15 1/2 to 16 hands, with quality 135 to 150
16 to 16 1/2 hands, extra, 1,250 to 1,500 155 to 165

Messrs. Cooke & Stimmons sold recently twenty-one mules to a party in Little Rock for \$4,200. This same party has purchased from them over one hundred thousand dollars worth of mules.

Cooke & Stimmons say that Texas has more mules in it than any other six states in the Union.

A party from Clarksville, Tenn., was on the mule market Saturday and purchased a car load for shipment to that city.

Many Texas mules are being shipped to Tennessee and Missouri. A number of Kansas City buyers were on the market last week and made purchases.

It is generally agreed by the commission men at the yards that there has been little change in the market during the past week. The Geo. W. Saunders company report receipts liberal and prices steady, with heavy killing steers of quality in good demand, and choice cows selling a little stronger than last week, with common kinds slow to lower. The bull market is good, but hogs are 50c off in sympathy with northern markets. Sheep find ready sale. An improvement is looked for if receipts are not too heavy.

Barse reports fluctuation in the steer market, with demands for good killers limited to ten or fifteen loads per week at present. Choicest straight-bellied, fat heifers do not bring quite as much as they should, compared with St. Louis, but all other cow stuff is in line. The calf market, except on choice veals, has been bad, but bull prices are still good. Choice feeders are in demand, but two-year-old steers and yearlings slow. Slightly improved conditions on good steers, heifers and calves are looked for.

The National, commenting on the sheep supply, reports a ready sale at strong prices. The packers are in need of some good, fat muttons, and the best are quotable at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Hogs are sized up as 40 to 50c lower than the close Saturday, Sept. 3, and 80 to 90c off as compared with quotations a half

a month ago. To an extent, this heavy break is attributed to a decline in prices of provisions.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 17,800 head natives, 2200 Texans, calves 1900 natives, 500 Texans. Steady to lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.50@5.50, fair to good \$4.15@4.50, stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.00. Western fed steers \$1.75@4.40. Texans and Indian steers \$2.55@4.25. Texas cows \$1.50@2.25, native cows \$1.30@3.90, native heifers \$2.70@4.00, canners \$1.00@1.25, bulls \$1.50@2.60, calves \$2.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts 4000 head. Market 5@10c lower. Heavy \$3.35@5.60, mixed packers \$5.55@5.80, light \$5.65@5.75, pigs \$5.65@5.75. Sheep—Receipts 9000 head. Market steady. Native lambs \$3.25@3.35, Western lambs \$2.90@5.15, fed ewes \$2.30@3.75, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.50@4.95, Texas clipped sheep \$2.40@3.70, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.45.

Advices to the Journal from Kansas City at close of last week report a net gain of 10 to 15 cents on steers, 15 to 25 cents on cows and 10 to 15 cents on bulls, with calves a trifle higher. Hogs dropped fifty cents, reaching the lowest point since the middle of August. There has been a good demand for butcher sheep, but feeders are quiet. However, a load of choice feeding lambs from Hereford, averaging 54 pounds, proved an exception and brought \$4.10.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 20,000 head, including 600 Texans and 5000 Westerns. Good to prime steers \$5.10@5.80, poor to medium \$3.10@4.75, stockers and feeders \$2.35@4.10, cows \$1.40@4.50, heifers \$2.00@4.75, canners \$1.40@2.50, bulls \$2.00@4.35. Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head; steady. Good to choice heavy \$5.30@5.75, light \$5.25@5.90, bulk \$5.15@5.55. Sheep—Receipts 45,000 head; 10@15c lower. Good to choice wethers \$3.35@4.25, fair to choice mixed \$2.00@3.25, Western sheep \$2.25@4.25, native lamb \$3.50@5.65, Western lambs \$4.25@5.40.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 7500, including 5000 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers \$4.50@5.60, dressed beef and butchers steers \$4.25@5.35, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.45@4.00, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.50, canners \$1.75@2.10, bulls \$2.50@3.25, calves \$3.50@6.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.20@4.25, cows and heifers \$2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts 2500 head. Market strong, 10@15c higher. Pigs and lights \$5.30@5.75, packers \$5.20@5.50, butchers and best heavy \$5.35@5.80. Sheep—Receipts 3500. Market steady. Native muttons \$5.35@4.00, lambs \$4.50@5.50. Culls and bucks \$2.00@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.10.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 12.—The week opened up light at the Dallas Union stock yards on both hogs and cattle. What stock was in was of choice quality, the entire run of hogs bringing top price, and the cattle selling well up in the medium class, one bunch of fat cows netting \$4.95. Receipts 4000 head, including the shipper \$2.40. The hog market was strong and showed some inclination to advance in the early stages, but finally closed steady at Saturday's figures. Following were ruling quotations: Choice steers \$3.00@3.50, good steers, fat, around 900 pounds \$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, good to choice wethers \$2.75@3.25, finished hogs 200 to 250 pounds \$5.25@5.50, mixed packers \$5.00@5.20, rough heavy hogs \$4.85@5.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.)
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 10.
To The Journal:
Receipts of cattle and calves still liberal, with prices weak. The indications are that there will be little change in conditions this coming week. Quo-

Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co.

C. E. NICKS, Pres. W. ANSON, Vice-Pres. J. R. BENDINGER, 2nd. Vice-Pres.
COOK & SIMMONS, General Managers.

The opening of the Horse and Mule departments at the Fort Worth Stock Yards will be marked by the

FIRST MONTHLY
Horse and Mule Sale!

Complete assortment of horses and mules of all grades, broken and unbroken, car lots and single animals, will be sold at the

Forth Worth Stock Yards,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

OCTOBER 20, 21 and 22.



The sale will be held by the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co., and they propose to make it a red letter event. Buyers from all the cotton states will be on hand and consignments of horses and mules of all merchantable classes are wanted. Accommodations for stock are unexcelled and charges for food and commission moderate.

Animals will be sold at auction or private sale at the option of the owner.

Shipment should be made to The Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co., care of Fort Worth Stock Yards. For further particulars address,

Secretary Fort Worth Horse and Mule Commission Co.

P. O. Box 106, North Fort Worth, Texas.

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

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston Spots.
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 12.—Spot cotton firm and revised. Sales 700 bales f. o. b. Low, ordinary 5 16-16, ordinary 6 1/2, good ordinary 7 1/2, low middling 8 13-16, middling 9 1/2, good middling 9 9-16, middling, fair 10 3-16.

New Orleans Spots.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 12.—Spot cotton steady and 1-16c up. Sales 2100 bales, spot and 4550 to arrive. The closing prices:
Ordinary 6 1/2, good ordinary 7 13-16, low middling 8 13-16, middling 9 3-16, good middling 9 1/2, middling, fair 9 1/2.

New York Spots.
New York, Oct. 12.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 3700 bales. The closing prices:
good ordinary 8.60, low middling 9.22, middling 9.60, good middling 10.04, middling fair 10.56, fair 10.90.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Country produce—Prices paid shippers: Old hens, \$3.25@3.50 doz.; roosters, \$1.25@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, 17c lb. Eggs, Country, 18@19c per doz.; cold storage, 18@19c per doz. Honey, strained, 9@12 1/2c; com, 15c.
Dairy products—Prices from store: Butter, creamery, 24@26c lb.; country, 15@20c. Cheese, Daisies, single and full cream, 14 1/2c; Longsorns, single cream, 15c.
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, 75c. Corn chaff, \$4 per 100 lbs. Corn, shelled, 50@55c; ear, 45@48c. Oats, 42@45c bu. Wheat, from wagons, No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 79c;

No. 4, 77c; rejected, 73@76c. Alfalfa, \$14.50@16.00.

Wool and hides—Prices paid shippers: Hides, dry flint heavy butcher, 13c; dry flint heavy fallen, 11 1/2c, light dry, 9c; heavy dry salt, 10c; 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, 6c; under 40-lb, 5c. Wool, bright medium, 16@17c; heavy fine, 10@12c.

Vegetables—Prices from store: Parsley, 30c per doz. Cabbage, 2c lb. Turnips, 40c doz. Green onions, 25@35c doz. Potatoes, Utah, 95@1.00; Kansas, 90c; California Burbanks, 90@95c; Greeley, 85@90c. Carrots, 2c —lb. Squash, 75c bu. crate. Tomatoes, Texas, 75c crate; 80@90c 1/2-bu basket. Egg plant, 40@50c basket. Green beans, 75c 1/2-bu box; wax, 75c. Butterbeans, 69@75c 1/2-bu. Green peppers, 50@60c 1/2-bu box; California, 60@75c. Cucumbers, 75c third-bu box. Okra, 60@75c third-bu. basket. Beets, 2c lb. Parsnips, 4c lb. Cauliflower, 8c. Corn, 10@12 1/2c doz. Cantaloupes, \$2.75@3.00 crate. Celery, Colo., 40@50c bunch. Sweet potatoes, 75c bu. Pumpkin Yams, 90c@\$1.00. Pumpkins, 75c@ \$1 doz.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—Close: Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator 87 1/2c, track 86@88c; December 85 1/4c, May 82 1/2c. No. 2 hard 78 1/2@79c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 42 1/2c, track 44@44 1/2c; December 40 1/2c, May 40 1/2c @ 40 1/2c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 36c, track 37@38c; December 37 1/4c, May 37 1/4c. No. 2 white 41 1/2c. Rye lower at 54c. Poultry quiet; chickens 10c, springs 1 1/2c; turkeys 14c, ducks 9 1/2@10c, geese 7 1/2c. Butter quiet; creamery 17@21 1/2c, dairy 14@18c. Eggs steady at 19 1/2c, loss off. Timothy seed steady at \$2.75 @3.00. Cornmeal steady at \$2.40. Bran quiet; sacked east track 71@75c. Hay steady; timothy \$8.00@12.50, prairie \$6.00@10.00. Receipts: Flour 10,000 barrels, wheat 114,000 bushels, corn 75,000, oats 111,000. Shipments: Flour 8,000 barrels, wheat 52,000 bushels, corn 38,000, oats 32,000.

TELL 'EM

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A STRONG COMBINATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH.

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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.

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CAMPBELL & ROSSON, Livestock Commission Co. Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.



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FARMERS' INSTITUTE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The A. and M. College, through its department of Farmers' Institutes, will organize and hold institutes at many points in the state during the fall and winter months, and communities wanting an organization are urged to notify the director of Farmers' Institutes as soon as possible in order that dates may be arranged to conform with other places.

These institute meetings bring together the farmer, the specialist and the scientist for instruction and discussion of agricultural problems, methods and crops, and as the winter season is now approaching farmers are urged to hold institute meetings for the discussion of methods and plans that may be advantageously employed in the next crop.

For institute meetings competent lecturers will be supplied upon application to this department, and in making such application it is important to state the subject on which the lecture is desired.

The college specially desires the organization of institutes in counties where no institutes have been held, and the director solicits correspondence with interested persons in such counties, and if not more than one person be interested and cannot work up sufficient interest for a meeting, the director of institutes will aid in working it up. Information on agricultural subjects will be furnished when requested and correspondence with the director is invited and solicited.

Address R. L. Bennett, Director Farmers' Institute, College Station, Tex.

MAGNITUDE OF WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES.

That cash prizes offered in the livestock department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition aggregate almost 30 per cent more than the total premiums of twelve leading state fairs and the International and American Royal shows combined might reasonably be doubted by experts in such matters, but such is the case. The cash prizes in Chief Coburn's department of the World's Fair are \$55,300 greater than those offered by the fourteen largest livestock shows of the United States in 1902.

This interesting comparison was made at the recent meeting of the American Livestock Herd Book Secretaries in a paper on "Livestock Exhibits at the World's Fair," read by Hon. Geo. W. Stubblefield. Mr. Stubblefield took for comparison the amounts of money offered in 1902 by the state fairs of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin, and of the International Exposition at Chicago and the American Royal show at Kansas City. The total livestock offerings of these fourteen great shows, compared with those of the World's Fair at St. Louis, read as follows:

	State Fairs.	World's Fair.	D'n'ce.
Horses	\$ 49,488.00	\$ 93,640	\$44,152.00
Cattle	84,623.50	54,030	20,593.50
Sheep	23,906.50	45,500	21,593.50
Swine	24,477.00	32,136	7,709.00
Poultry and Pigeons	13,329.85	15,770	2,440.15
Totals	\$195,824.85	\$251,126	\$55,301.15

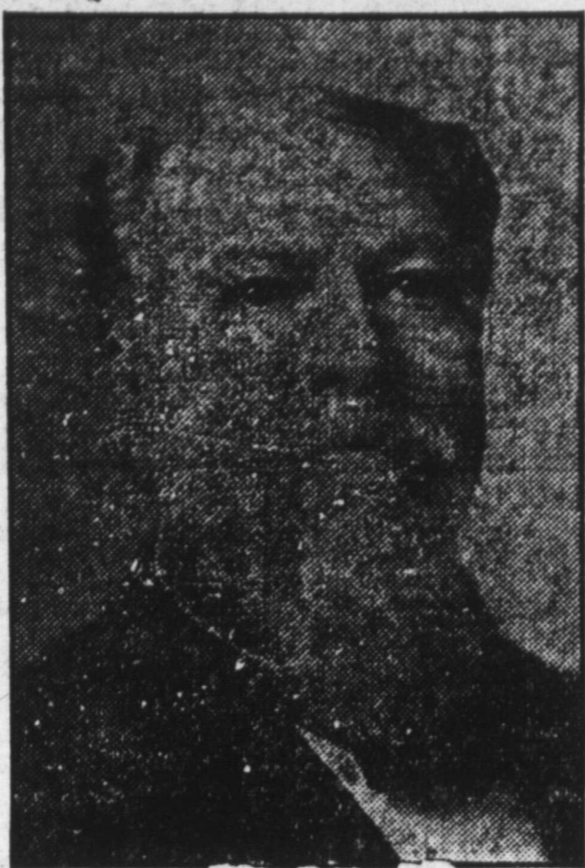
These figures give at a glance a view of the magnitude of the World's Fair livestock prizes. The differences shown above are in favor of the World's Fair except for cattle, from which the aggregate of the fourteen shows is the larger. The sums allotted to the dog, cat and pet stock shows at the World's Fair are not included in the foregoing.

MUTUAL RIGHTS OF CATTLEMEN AND FLOCKMASTERS.

The incessant warfare on the western ranges between cattlemen and flockmasters is beginning to attract the attention of the eastern periodicals which, as is usually the case, are not slow to prescribe a remedy. One writer, in Leslie's weekly, advocates separation as the only solution and continues:

"The public lands now used for cattle and sheep throughout the disputed ter-

Specialist in Diseases of Men.



If you are suffering from any private or chronic disease.

If you are in doubt as to its exact nature.

If you desire a clear, complete, concise explanation of it.

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If you wish to know how you can effect a permanent cure—

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DR. J. H. TERRILL,

285 Main Street.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

ritory must be divided between flockmasters and cattlemen on permanent and legal lines. Congress must legislate as to the disposal of the arid lands in the territories so that each owner shall have the exclusive legal right to his range. Through the national association stockmen have been before congress for years proposing plans for a settlement of the difficulty. They desire the right either to lease or to buy such lands as cannot possibly be subject to irrigation. There is a sentiment in the east against granting this legislation lest the rights of the smaller settler should be endangered, but it must be remembered that very little of the range under dispute is available for farming on account of lack of water. It has also been proposed that the railroads, which now have alternate sections along their tracks, be given instead alternate townships so that they may lease them to the cattle men. This surely would help to unravel the tangle of conflicting rights which at present have no substantial legal basis. Until some action is taken by congress the live stock industry, which has more invested capital than any other business in the country, must remain in a precarious condition."

It must be admitted that the plan is quite feasible, and one which imposes no particular hardships upon the stockmen of the affected districts. As the range country is gradually settled up, the grazing area will become more and more restricted, so that some such measure as is proposed will have to be adopted.

FARMING GAINS IN POPULARITY.

The attitude of the people toward farming and farm life and their estimate of them have greatly changed in the past few years. It is a change which betokens better things and better conditions of living for a far larger number of human beings, observes L. H. Herrick. Formerly the general notion was that farming was a dull, simple, uninteresting kind of drudgery—simply a means of getting a living for people who could not get it any other way. And the farmer was by too many regarded an out-of-date, simple-minded, old-fashioned kind of person. Anybody could farm—one did not have to learn how, but just knew how without learning. There was not much to learn about it anyway. There was no science, no art about it. We did not go to school to learn how to farm better, but to learn how to do something else. Only those people farmed who could not make something else go.

This has all changed. Now we regard agriculture as the great first business in the world. Now we see that in its practice and in its processes the best minds may find full, profitable and ennobling exercise for every faculty. Now we know that farm life may be made the safest, happiest, most satisfactory

of any. Now we know that in no country and at no time can civilization take and hold a single step in advance of agriculture. Now we know that the state and condition of agriculture at any time, in any country, is the just measure of the state of its civilization. We see and know that agriculture goes before all, gives life to all, sustains all that is of worth and use in what we all call civilization. We know that every other trade, art, profession, craft or calling whatsoever is secondary to and dependent upon agriculture, because none could have being, place or use until agriculture gave it birth and sustenance.

Agriculture is the mother and father of them all. We are astonished that we did not sooner see it in this light. Formerly we built colleges and universities to fit our youth for anything and everything except farming. Now we have in the United States and territories more than fifty colleges and stations equipped and manned to acquire agricultural knowledge, develop agricultural science and to teach this science and disseminate this knowledge. In the world there are nearly a thousand such institutions wherein every other science is made to subserv the master science of agriculture. Are we not near to a time when, instead of being astonished at meeting intelligent farmers, it will be a matter of astonishment and even of sadness to meet any who are not intelligent? Already we begin to expect of the farmers we meet that they look and speak and act as men who know and understand, honor and magnify their great calling to farm.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP AFFECT RANGE.

A discovery that will startle the sheepmen of Wyoming is the finding of scabies on mountain sheep that have been taken into captivity, according to a dispatch from Cheyenne. The alarming part is that they have infected ranges where the domestic herds graze, and so long as they are infected it will be impossible to stamp out the disease, to which end the State and National government and all the flockmasters have been bending their energies.

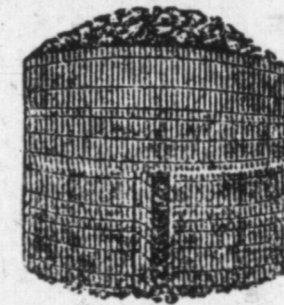
The mountain sheep are infecting domestic herds through grazing on their range, and as the law makes it a felony to kill a mountain sheep, there seems to be no way to get at the root of the trouble. As long as mountain sheep with scabies remain at liberty the disease cannot be exterminated, and the expensive campaign now being carried out by the State and Federal inspectors cannot accomplish the desired end.

GOOD PRICES SECURED.

During the past season the Fruit and Truck Growers' association at Weatherford, Parker county, has given

EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE.

The portable corn crib is not a luxury for the farmer. It is a necessity. Once you use one, you would not do without it. It can be set up in ten minutes and when empty can be used for chicken fence and for corn again when needed, or can be sawed into a 2-ft. hog fence, as each section contains six cable wires, thus leaving three cables in each piece of two foot fence. This is just the thing to pen up small pigs to wean or make a yard to feed small chicks in. It is a grand thing to set up 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.



a practical demonstration of the benefits of co-operation by marketing all the products of the farm at good prices. The prices netted averaged as follows:

Irish potatoes, average price per bushel, 73c; tomatoes, average price per bushel, 75c; peaches per bushel, \$1 to \$2; apples per bushel, \$1.20 to \$1.50; sweet potatoes per bushel, 85c to \$1.50; plums per bushel, \$1.50 to \$3.00; grapes per pound, 4c to 5c; watermelons per ton, \$7.00 to \$20.00; canteloupes per crate, \$1.50 and down; blackberries per crate, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

During the winter the association will hold meetings on the first Saturday of each month at the court house.

Every shepherd is cognizant of the fact that good feeding is the fundamental principle to better breeding and and improvement.

THE LATEST HOG FEED.

Mr. John K. Rosson of the firm of Campbell & Rosson, livestock commission merchants, has addressed the following letter to the trade:

"Some of the hog raisers and feeders of Texas are very desirous of obtaining reliable information as to the results of feeding hogs on cotton seed meal mixed with other kinds of food. We are receiving these inquiries almost every day. Here is an extract from a letter which came in to-day:

"Please let me know if any of your customers ever tried cotton seed meal as a food for hogs. If so, what proportion of meal have they given from weaning time, and how much would be considered a feed from that time on? I am at present feeding molasses and corn meal—having about 2500 gallons on hand, and over 1000 gallons coming. I have a pen of 78 four-months-old high grade barrows, weighing from 100 to 125 pounds, very smooth. These I will finish, I hope, like curried stock, and I expect a good price. I also have 85 sow pigs about 75 or 100 pounds in weight, also very smooth."

"I would very highly appreciate this or any other information from any one having had experience in feeding corn meal with cotton seed meal or corn, as we realize that it is a very important question with the feeder and raiser of hogs."