

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

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

VOL. 24. No. 30

DALLAS—FORT WORTH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TEXAS CATTLE IN AFRICA.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kas., announces that an agent who accompanied a Texas cattle shipment to South Africa has just arrived in that city. He says that the Texas cattle proved the best for that country, and more will be sent over. He doesn't think much of the Transvaal country. He says it is rather mountainous and for agricultural purposes is no better than the semi-arid districts of the United States.

INSPECTION IS NECESSARY.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, Commissioner Richards of the general land office, has issued a circular letter to forest officers directing that hereafter the owners of all stock to be grazed in the forest reserves must submit the stock to the bureau of animal industry inspectors for inspection whenever called on and when found necessary must dip the stock or otherwise treat it before the stock will be allowed entrance to the reserves.

SHORTAGE OF CARS BLAMED.

Recent financial embarrassments of the Straborn-Hutton Livestock Commission Co., are attributed to the prevailing shortage of cars in the Southwest, which made it impossible to get much of the livestock consigned to them to market in time to meet existing obligations. Creditors of the company held a meeting in Kansas City last week and decided not to press their claims against the firm, but to allow it to continue doing business so that it may meet its obligations as money comes in.

LIVESTOCK QUARANTINE RULES.

Copies of the annual order of the United States Department of Agriculture, setting forth the livestock quarantine rules for the following season have been received from Washington. The regulations announced are as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that Section 3 of Bureau of Animal Industry order No. 107, dated March 13, providing for the movement of cattle from the quarantined district described by said order and amendments thereto, be amended as follows:

"From Nov. 1, 1903, to Jan. 31, 1904, inclusive, cattle from said district may be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter to the non-infected area within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and California, and to the states of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as may be provided for in the regulations of these states and territories, and after inspection and upon written permission by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or a duly authorized inspector of the state or territory to which the cattle are destined.

"From Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1903, inclusive, cattle from the said district may be moved to the non-infected area in the Territory of Oklahoma after inspection and upon written permission by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In the absence of such inspection and permission all movement of cattle from the quarantine district to points outside of such district in the above named states and territories is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter.

"All cattle from the quarantine district destined to points outside of the states and territories above named may be shipped without inspection between Nov. 1, 1903, and Jan. 31, 1904, inclusive, and without restrictions other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination.

"The reshipment to any part of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and California and the Territory of Oklahoma, outside of the quarantined district, or to any part of the states of Missouri and

Kansas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, of any cattle which may have been moved under this order, except by permission of the proper authorities of the state or territory to which destined, is hereby prohibited.

"And it is further ordered that all stock pens which may have been reserved for the use of cattle from the quarantined district prior to Nov. 1 next shall not be used for receiving or storing cattle from the quarantined district which have been inspected and passed, nor for cattle originating outside of the quarantined district, except when such cattle are intended for immediate slaughter."

These rules, briefly explained, mean that cattle from below the line in Texas as destined for points above the line in Texas are not subject to inspection by a federal inspector, but must be either inspected or dipped under the personal supervision of a state inspector. Cattle located below the line that are to be moved to another state or territory must be inspected by the federal inspector after permission for the cattle to come into such state or territory has been obtained from the officials of such state or territory. The state inspectors have nothing to do with the inspection of cattle that are to be moved out of the state of Texas.

In all the border counties located above the state quarantine line that are under inspection the same rules and regulations apply; that is, no cattle can be moved without inspection or being dipped.

There is no open season in Texas. Cattle must be inspected or dipped to cross the line at any time.

The inspection season for Oklahoma is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, and federal inspection is required. There will be no territorial inspection this year, as the governor and Live Stock Sanitary Board petitioned the Department of Agriculture to take complete charge of inspection, which has been done.

The inspection season for the state of Kansas is from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive, and there is no open season. Cattle entering that state may be inspected either by federal or Kansas state inspectors.

The inspection season for New Mexico is from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive. Cattle going to the Territory from Texas must be inspected by the federal inspector, after permission to bring the cattle into that territory has been given by its officials.

HOG CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

An epidemic of hog cholera near Lawrence, Kas., is now reported to be worse than previous advices indicated. The farmers have had their mail flooded with literature telling of "sure cures," and they have been kept busy by agents of cholera cures making personal visits.

The reports which were first sent out were not half as strong as they should have been. Instead of 1,000 hogs having died in the past few weeks more than 2,000 have succumbed to the scourge within a twenty mile radius. Few farmers in the locality of the Kakasusa for a distance of three miles from the banks have any hogs left. Others are watching a mere remnant of a big pen, perhaps a few young pigs which have as yet survived the disease.

SWIFTS ESTABLISH A RANCH.

A corporation, known as the Santa Barbara Cattle Company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been formed at Santa Barbara, Cal. Three hundred and fifty thousand acres of grazing land in Mexico, adjoining the territory of Arizona, have been leased and will at once be extensively stocked.

The corporation which has been formed under the laws of Arizona, is composed of L. F. Swift, of Chicago, the millionaire packer, and R. Cameron Rogers, A. H. McKay, C. F. Faland and Charles Fernald of Santa Barbara. Mr. Fernald is a son-in-law of Swift.

LIVESTOCK REGULATIONS.

The following regulations have been received by the Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary commission from the bureau of animal industry regarding the guarding of the federal line in Oklahoma during the open season, in response to a request of the Oklahoma board:

"From November 1 to December 31, 1903, inclusive, cattle from the quarantined district may be moved to the non-infected area in the territory of Oklahoma after inspection and upon the written permission of an inspector of the bureau of animal industry. In the absence of such inspection and permission all movement of cattle from the quarantined district to points outside of such district in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and California, Missouri, Kansas, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, is prohibited, except as provided for immediate slaughter.

FAT STOCK SHOW PLANNED.

A feature of the approaching cattlemen's convention at Oklahoma City will be a fat stock show to which several leading breeders of the territory and surrounding states will contribute exhibits. The joint committees of arrangements for the convention are now arranging the details.

There will be thirty silver cups given as premiums. These cups will be from 7 to 25 inches in height, and will be identically the same as those offered each season by the International Fat Stock Association of Chicago, and the Royal Stock Show of Kansas City. Each class will be given a series of premiums. The awarding of the prizes will be governed by the International rules. It is expected that Prof. Curtiss of Ames, Ia., one of the best judges of live stock in the world, will consent to pass upon the exhibits. The dates are from Feb. 23 to Feb. 26, inclusive.

"REFORMS" ARE OPPOSED.

S. P. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association has filed an additional brief with the Railroad Commission at Austin in opposition to the application of the railroads for an amendment to the livestock law to cancel the section providing for free transportation for drovers or those accompanying the cattle.

Commissioner Mayfield, who moved to dismiss the application, has returned from North Texas, but the commission has taken no action, and will not for several days, as Chairman Storey has gone to Lockhart.

The chairman is looking into the question as to whether the giving of drovers' transportation is not in violation of the anti-rebate law and a discrimination against those who are engaged in all other lines of business, who are denied free passes. Commissioner Colquitt is also engaged in the same investigation, but it is believed that the commission will dismiss the application and hold in favor of the cattlemen.

ATTACHMENT STOPS A SALE.

Sale of the Weavergrace herd of Hereford cattle at Mr. T. F. B. Sotham's stock farm near Chillicothe, Mo., last week, was rudely interrupted by the arrival of a deputy United States marshal, who served upon Mr. Sotham papers in an injunction suit brought by Elijah B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, Ind., on three notes aggregating \$10,000. The attachment was followed by the foreclosure of a mort-

gage on Mr. Sotham's property by William Moffett to satisfy a claim of \$39,000, and the filing of a chattel mortgage for \$50,000 in favor of Samuel Weaver of Forsythe, Ill., who is said to have been a heavy financial backer of Sotham, and for whom the breeding establishment, Weavergrace, was named.

The sale began with an offering of 500 grade calves, but as fast as these were auctioned off the buyers were garnished on the Martindale claim. Finally Mr. Sotham called off the sale, on the ground that the calves were selling for much less than their value, owing to the proceedings. Mr. Sotham claimed that he had not been treated fairly by Martindale. The three notes, aggregating \$10,000, were given to Martindale, he said, in payment for 52 head of Hereford cattle. The first of the notes was not due until next June. This statement was borne out by Martindale's attorneys. Mr. Sotham claimed he had offered to return to Martindale a sufficient number of stock to cancel indebtedness, and Mr. Moffett, holder of the first mortgage, had consented to this being done, but that Martindale would not agree to any reasonable settlement.

SECRETARY WILSON'S VISIT.

The Southwest is being honored by a visit from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and several experts of his department, including Dr. E. T. Galloway, head of the Plant bureau, Prof. S. A. Knapp and S. Arthur Knapp of Lake Charles and Hon. C. C. Dutton are in the party with him.

At Crowley, La., the party was cordially welcomed by business men and Mr. Wilson said, in an address:

"You have grown a great deal since I was here last; there is no reason why you should not grow. You have a fertile country and most delightful climate. I want to ask Prof. Knapp to see that experiments on raising other crops than rice, particularly forage plants, are tried. The introduction of domestic animals will also be a great thing for the country, and I want to urge that too."

Before returning north, Mr. Wilson and his associates will make an investigation of the prospects for raising tobacco in East Texas and fully acquaint themselves with the boll weevil situation.

INSTITUTE AND EXHIBIT.

The tenth annual session of the Grant County Farmers' Institute will be held at Pond Creek, O. T., Dec. 4 and 5. This will be the greatest session in the history of the society. Representatives of the United States department of agriculture, the territorial board of agriculture and several of the adjoining county meetings will be present.

A collection of the agricultural products of the county will be made up at the institute for the Oklahoma building at the World's Fair at St. Louis. The institute will appoint a committee to take the display to St. Louis and place it in the building. One of the chief topics to be considered is the impounding of the flood waters of the streams for irrigation and climatic influence.

Governor Otero, of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine against cattle brought from Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and Mexico, on account of alleged existence of splenic fever, mange and other diseases in those states.

SUGAR BEET PULP FOR STOCK.
 In a recent publication of the department of agriculture, Charles F. Saylor gives his views on the utility of sugar beet pulp as an animal food. Stock farmers in Texas and the territories have been experimenting to some extent along this line, hence the observations of Mr. Saylor will doubtless prove of interest to readers of the Journal. He declares that sugar beets and pulp offer to every feeder of sheep, cattle, horses, hogs and milch cows a useful succulent feed for stock rations, producing a high quality of animal product, as has been shown through these tests, and adds:

The question naturally arises: "Are these results obtained on account of the nutritious qualities of the pulp alone?" I will have to answer: "No. Sugar beet pulp is not valuable solely on account of the nutrients it contains, though in this respect it is directly comparable with coarse fodders. The animal could not be fattened on pulp alone; indeed, it is doubtful whether it could be successfully reared or sustained for a considerable length of time. It is found that the benefits of pulp feeding result largely from its mechanical and sanitary effects." Our feeds have consisted largely of the cereals and dry forage; the addition of this pulp to the ration appears to aid materially the digestion of the other foods. I have often asked men who are extensive feeders of pulp: "What is the comparative commercial value of pulp?" I have always been informed in reply to this question that "no chemical analysis can give the value of sugar-beet pulp. Its value does not result so much from its nutritive qualities as from its aid to digestion and the general healthful tone which it gives the animal itself. We practically feed as much of grains and other forage in a ration as we would without pulp; gains are not accomplished on the saving of grain in a daily ration, but they are accomplished in the rapidity with which the animal takes on flesh and gains in weight, cutting down the total requirement."

John Remers of Nebraska, who has been a large feeder of steers for years, puts it this way: "I feed about as much grain and hay with the pulp ration as I did without, but I put them on the market in three-fourths of the time." He called my attention in walking through his feed yards, to the entire absence of grain and other feed in the droppings in the barnyard, showing that the animals were completely digesting what was fed. I give it as the general verdict of feeders that the benefits of pulp result from the more nearly complete digestion and assimilation of the nutrients in the ration; and that the superior quality of the meat itself comes through the healthful tone of the organs of the animal which are able to perform their work evenly and perfectly and therefore produce superior meat.

It is found that in fattening any kind of an animal where pulp enters into the ration, a full supply of pulp should not be furnished immediately; the animal must be allowed to adjust itself to the new feed. The best practice in all cases of fattening is to begin on a small amount of pulp—say 40 pounds per day for a steer, and gradually work up to 80 pounds per day, and then gradually work down again to 40, giving the animal a chance to "finish" or to harden in flesh. Milch cows may be gradually worked up from 20 to 40 or 50 pounds per day and this amount kept regularly in their diet. Fattening lambs or sheep are put on from one to two pounds and gradually worked up to seven or eight, gradually diminishing to the minimum with the "finish." Mr. Remers claims that he can put all kinds of stock on their full feed with pulp quicker and that they will eat damaged roughness better with pulp than in any other way. The tendency of pulp is to act as a laxative; it is lacking in ash and has a large quantity of water, so that the digestive apparatus of the animal must be allowed to adjust itself to the new food.

Other authorities are cited to prove the strength of these contentions and Mr. Saylor maintains that it is possible to take an ordinary flock of sheep and convert them into the best of marketable sheep that will compare favorably with English muttons by judicious feeding as suggested. In feeding pulp

a liberal supply of salt should be used, as the results are always shown to be beneficial.

GRAZING COTTON KILLS WEEVIL

After a number of experiments, S. B. Caldwell, a successful farmer of Bee County, Tex., has arrived at the conclusion that grazing cotton fields is destructive to the boll weevil. On this logic he writes: "I have planted three kinds of early cotton this year, Myers Big Boll, Holmes Big Boll and King's Improved, King's Improved has, at this writing, August 7, fully four times the number of grown bolls that the other cotton has, planted at the same time. Few weevils in it. Eight or ten days earlier in blooming. None of the neighboring farmers have, within my knowledge, planted well-known early varieties of cotton.

"Few farmers plow here unless on account of weeds and grass. Know of none that will plow longer this season. I have one hundred acres of cotton and shall plow at least once more this season.

"We have had unprecedented rainfall the past eleven months. Since September 6, 1902, to August 7, 1903, a rainfall of 61 inches. For July, 1903, 22 3/4 inches. Cotton three or four weeks late, only an occasional boll open. Growth very rank, from 3 to 5 feet high. Some fields entirely destroyed by boll weevil. Two of my neighbors that refused to turn stock in the fields (I advised pasturing these fields in October), where the cotton remained green until February, 1903, thought they would secure a few hundred pounds of cotton, but the cotton was badly infested with weevil. At this writing, the fields are literally eaten up. Have just come from them. Every square on both stalk and ground is full of weevils. Out of fifty squares picked up off the ground, every square had a well-developed weevil in it, even where it had been partly covered up in the dirt by rain seven days before. All substances eaten out of the squares and some of them black, seemingly rotten, weevils were alive and all right. Other fields within 400 yards will, with four weeks' hot sunshine, make half a bale per acre. These fields were pastured by cattle in winter. Would strongly advocate early varieties and continuous plowing until picking begins, and after, if possible."

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes can be stored and kept perfectly if certain rules are very carefully observed. First, they must be dug when the soil is as dry as possible; next they must be very carefully handled all the time, and third, they must be very carefully stored. No cut or bruised potatoes should ever be stored. They should not be thrown into heaps when they are dug, but left to lie along the rows and dry in the sunshine. They should not be thrown into a wagon body, but packed carefully into baskets or boxes. If they are to be stored for market, a specially prepared house is necessary. A width of fifteen feet is best with a length according to the needed capacity. The walls should be doubled and well packed with sawdust. The house should have a ceiling, a loft and a span roof and the loft should be packed with straw. Above the roof there should be a protected ventilator which can be opened or closed. There should be a passage through the center, with slatted shelves arranged on both sides. A good heating apparatus must be provided. In the South three or four oil stoves will do for this; but in the North the best arrangement is a good brick furnace at the end with a large sheetiron flue passing overhead through the house. After the potatoes are stored, the temperature should be raised to about 90 degrees for several days, till the potatoes are through heating and have dried off. After that the temperature should be kept not lower than 40 degrees nor higher than 50 degrees. The ventilator should be opened whenever it rises above this point.—Prairie Farmer.

FALL WORK IN THE ORCHARD.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin calling attention to work that should be

performed in the orchard at this time. It is as follows:

The fall web worms are found on many kinds of trees, spinning webs of gossamer veiling over the injured foliage. The best treatment would have been to cut them off and destroy them upon their first appearance, but now that they have been allowed to feed and grow, it is best to spray them with arsenical poisons, such as Paris green or arsenite of lime. This will poison the leaves upon which they feed and kill the pests.

This is the time of year to examine the base of each apple, pear, quince, peach and plum tree, and see if they are affected by insects boring beneath the bark. If so, cut them out. There is no insect that works greater havoc to small fruit trees than the borer. There are two species of such pests found in the apple and pear, while that injuring the peach is a different kind entirely. There is no trouble in determining the presence of these pests after a few are found and one sees the kind of injury they inflict. No man should permit his fruit trees to go unexamined and untreated this month. After the nests are cut out, the trunks may be whitewashed with a little Paris green added to the lime, washed with soft soap, or wrapped with paper or cloth bands reaching from one to two feet above the surface of the ground. Borers are also killed by injecting a little carbon bisulphide into their holes and plugging with mud.

Many of the apples that fall contain the larvae of codling moths and should therefore be destroyed as soon as they fall. This method will also result in the destruction of the apple maggot or railroad worm. This fly larvae is a serious eastern pest, which bores through the pulp of the apple, making winding tunnels from which it takes its common name. Its work differs from that of the codling moth in the fact that it generally keeps away from the core of the apple. There is no remedy for this pest, and the best preventive is to destroy the infested fruit this fall and keep it from developing to attack crops next year.

Bands of cotton may be kept around fruit and shade trees to prevent the ascent of the fall canker or measuring worm. The adults of the pest are moths, but the females are wingless. Their only method of getting up to the twigs where the eggs are deposited is to climb the trunk. If bands of burlap or other cloth material are placed around the trees below the cotton bands, the codling moths will find concealment beneath the cloth and there may be destroyed readily.

Most scale insects are still multiplying. To kill them spray with whale oil soap and water, one pound in six gallons, or kerosene mixture or emulsion, using about 20 per cent. of the kerosene or common lamp oil. A first-class remedy for scale insects is to spray this month with crude petroleum, using 20 per cent mixture with water. This is especially recommended for scale insects on plum trees.

There are some very small beetles that bore and tunnel beneath the bark of fruit trees, especially when they are weakly or already diseased. These beetles bore through the bark and come out at this time of year, leaving small round holes, such as would be made by a shot of average size. From this they receive their common name. They prefer to work in trees that are feeble or diseased, and this indicates that the best means of combating them is to keep the trees in a strong and healthy condition as possible. Do this by cultivating, fertilizing and pruning. Generally but a few trees are infested at a time. In order to save the others it is best to cut and burn the injured trees if they are badly infested, cut off the injured parts only. The trunks may be washed with soft soap to which a little crude carbolic acid is added, in order to prevent the beetles from laying their eggs upon the bark.

ADVANTAGES OF CAPONIZING.

The chief reason for caponizing cockerels is to get a larger profit out of them. Good capons generally sell for a higher price per pound than other poultry. They also weigh more, and are marketed at a time when the flock is bringing little return. A flock of capons are quiet, do not crow and are easily taken care of.

The best breeds to caponize are the medium-sized varieties, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., advises Orange Judd Farmer. The Asiatics do not give as satisfactory results unless kept until they reach maturity, when they are so large as to be beyond the reach of private families. It does not pay to caponize smaller breeds, for they do not produce dressed fowls of the highest quality. Capons are usually marketed at from six to twelve months of age, and the market for them opens soon after the holidays.

The best time to caponize is when the cockerels are there to four months old. At this age the operation can be performed with less danger than when the birds are older and larger. A bright, sunny day must be chosen for the operation and the birds must have been fasted for at least twenty-four hours previous. A special set of instruments are necessary for this purpose, and the work requires skill and care. One may easily acquire the skill by practicing on a few dead birds.

One of the advantages of the Angora goat is that scabbe does not thrive on its anatomy. The mite which causes all the trouble will live for a time on the goat's hide, but finally dies for want of nourishment.

The farmer who has poultry to sell would do well to get in correspondence with some reliable commission man, instead of remaining at the mercy of some itinerant huckster who travels about the country to "do" everybody.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER PUBLIC SALE
 108 Imported and American Bred
HEREFORD
 REGISTERED CATTLE, INCLUDING 87 COWS AND 11 BULLS.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 (Stock Yards Fine Stock Pavilion.)
Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1903.

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

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

The Funkhouser contribution includes an exceptionally fine lot, 75 per cent of which are of his own breeding. The cows are bred to the champion, "March On 6th," winner of the Armour cup at the Kansas City American Royal, 1902. "Hesiod 86th," that weighed 2410 pounds when two years old, and "Onward 8th," winner of first in class and junior sweepstakes in the 1903 Missouri State Fair. The bulls in this offering will range in age at time of sale from 11 to 12 months.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
 ADDRESS EITHER
 CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER, Pittsburg, Mo.

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.

TREATMENT OF ANTHRAX.

Harris County, Texas, Nov. 1.
 Editor of the Journal: We have been having an epidemic of anthrax in this part of the country, and the fact that it gained such a foothold before it was checked emphasizes the fact that there must have been a widespread ignorance regarding the nature and symptoms of the disease. When this ailment develops in a herd a change of feed is absolutely essential before successful treatment can be begun. All animals suspected of having contracted the disease should be given half an ounce of sulphite of soda and two drachms of chlorate of potash in a pint of water three times a day, and the treatment continued for several days after all symptoms have disappeared. By this method the death rate may be greatly reduced. As the disease is extremely contagious, it is necessary that all possible risks of spreading it should be guarded against. Even when animals that may have died of the disease are buried in a most careful manner, earth worms often bring the germs to the surface of the ground again. It is necessary, therefore, that the burial places of such animals should be fenced off so that the other cattle cannot pass over them. By covering the carcasses with a layer of slack lime before burial, the chances of further contagion will be considerably lessened. This advice comes a little late to those who may have lost valuable stock already, but those who have been careless in the past will know what to do in the future.

A VETERAN STOCKMAN.

CHECKING A "BREAKDOWN."

Doniphan County, Kansas, Oct. 31.
 Dear Journal: I notice in this week's issue that a farmer in Denton county, Texas, is worried over the threatened breakdown of a valuable registered sow. The ailment which he describes is very much like one which threatened the death of one of my registered Poland-Chinas not long ago. I cured the animal by giving him a lighter food and an abundance of water to drink. This stopped the indigestion, and in order to tone up the system, I gave as a tonic a couple of ounces of castor oil, which helped to keep the bowels open. I also fed at intervals, two or three times each day, powdered nuxvomica, two drachms and powdered gentian root three drachms, dissolved in a pint of water. Externally, it is well to put mustard on the loins or rub a liniment of one part each of olive oil, aqua ammonia and turpentine to the affected

parts once a day until a complete cure has been effected. Hoping that this treatment will be successful, I remain respectfully yours,
 F. B.

GELDING OUT OF CONDITION.

Winn County, La., Oct. 29, 1903.
 Stock and Farm Journal: As there are no veterinary surgeons in this section, I thought I would write and have the Journal publish this letter in the hope that it will attract the attention of some reader who is well posted on the horse and his diseases. I have a gelding about five months old. When about three months old I took him away from his mother and put him in the barn by himself for three weeks, feeding him on hay, with small quantities of oats and linseed meal. During all that time he showed signs of indigestion, so a few days ago I took him out of the barn and put him in a pasture by himself in the hope that his condition would improve. I am sorry to say, however, that he is still out of condition, and I do not know what to do. Let us have some advice. Respectfully submitted,
 F. C.

LIVESTOCK AND FERTILITY.

Kaufman, Tex., Oct. 30, 1903.
 Editor of the Journal: As I am both an agriculturalist and a stock raiser I thought possibly something I might say would be of value to readers of the "Experience" column. In my long career I have observed that there is nothing to equal livestock when it comes to adding fertility to the soil. They may talk about the value of commercial fertilizers all they want to. I tell you there is nothing to equal the droppings from farm animals as a means of enriching the soil. Plenty of cattle, sheep or hogs and rotation of crops from year to year will solve the problem and put the weevil to rout. I grow wheat, corn and garden truck on my place, changing the crops around from year to year, and giving the stock free access to the stubble after harvest. Have rarely had a crop failure. Your recent editorial advocating diversity in stock raising, as well as in agriculture, hit the nail on the head. Perhaps I may have something more to say to Journal readers later on. Yours very truly,
 C. R. S.

FEARS TO FEED SORGHUM.

Jacksonville, Tex., Oct. 30, 1903.
 S. R. Williams, Editor: I have a field of sorghum into which I have contemplated turning my dairy herd, but am advised that under certain conditions this is a dangerous fodder for cows. While I have no direct knowledge of deaths from eating sorghum in this neighborhood, I read somewhere recently where half a dozen cows in a herd of twenty were taken sick one morning from eating it, and died before night. Will some practical farmer who has tried feeding sorghum to his cows tell us in your valuable "Experience" department at what stage it is dangerous, and when, in his opinion, it is least harmful? Enter my name for another year's subscription to your paper. Very truly,
 S. R. T.

CONSULT A VETERINARIAN.

Texarkana, Nov. 1, 1903.
 To the Journal: In this week's issue of your paper I notice that an Oklahoma correspondent tells about ulcers which have formed in the nostrils of his horse, and seems to think that it may be the beginning of an attack of glanders, though the other symptoms are lacking. I am of the opinion that it is not the dread disease, as ulcers in the nostrils are not uncommon. Unless some other signs develop he need not feel alarmed. It might be well, however, if a veterinary surgeon is to be found in his neighborhood to have him examine the horse and volunteer an opinion on the ailment. It is always well to guard against any possibility of an epidemic. Yours very truly,
 THOMAS SHEEHAN.

SWOLLEN EYES IN CHICKENS.

Wharton, Tex., Oct. 30.
 Editor "Experience" Department: Will some reader of the Journal kindly give me a reliable remedy for swollen eyes of chickens? We have several fowls afflicted with this ailment, and have tried several treatments recommended as cures, but to no purpose so far. Please answer through this department. Sincerely,
 J. A. S.

WHY ROTATION IS NEGLECTED.

A laudable effort has been made by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and his department to determine why rotation of crops is not more generally practiced by farmers. For the purpose of getting at the facts the Department addressed hundreds of letters to representative agriculturists all over the country. Herewith is presented a summary of the replies received;

(1) New land; (2) old land still regarded as inexhaustible; (3) reliance upon commercial fertilizer for land without humus; (4) the credit system in the South; (5) the poverty of the farmer, preventing an advancement of soil enrichers; (6) tenancy, with the features of short term, absent landlord, credit, poverty, indifference, and incapable tenant; (7) special inducement to raise one money crop, as corn, near distilleries in Kentucky and Ohio, hay near lumber camps in Michigan; (8) the limitations of the semi-arid region; (9) contempt for "book farming," and preference for grandfather's "rule o' thumb"; (10) keeping a small number of live stock; (11) when the soil is sick with overcropping, the farmer is not well enough informed to know the nature and cause of the malady; (12) the farmer is in a rut, lacks initiative and needs help to get out; (13) the cash and cotton rents are so high that the tenant can not get a start in rotation.

Among obstacles to rotation of another sort, which make it more or less incomplete, are drought, insects, fungus disease, a bad winter, failure of clover or grass seed, and a change in the market demand from one crop to another. Then again in extensive agriculture the small farm is at a disadvantage in rotating crops as compared with the medium or large farm. The reports of correspondents indicate that there is nearly everywhere in the regions where crop rotation is little practiced, at least a fraction of farmers who know the consequences of single cropping, or what substantially amounts to that. They report wornout pastures, land with its chemical elements not well proportioned and deficient in humus, land uncovered by sod for many years, with its fertility washed into the creek, and with its surface "so gullied that a coon couldn't cross it." They report cockleburrs, moss, wild grass, and weeds, with such a foothold that they can not be eradicated without rotation of crops; the ground infested with noxious worms and insects.

To avoid such waste, progressive farmers rotate crops; and there are other motives—the distribution of farm work throughout a longer period, the retention of moisture in the soil, and, as reported from Kansas, four crops for as many years from one plowing, namely, corn, wheat, grass, and grass.

Notwithstanding many a gloomy neighborhood view presented by correspondents, crop rotation is steadily extending and progressing. The South has made remarkable advance within a few years, owing to the cowpea. Among the many thousands of reports of correspondents one great fact stands out prominently, and that is the influence of the experiment stations and farmers' institutes. These are mentioned in almost every state, and with gratitude, with the exception of one state, where general agriculture is at a low ebb and the farmers are inert.

The expansion of dairying appears in every direction; it is pushing into the northwest and taking the place of wheat and other small grains; it has developed rapidly in the humid and semi-humid districts of the Pacific coast; it is making a perceptible advance throughout the South; and the dense population of the East is stimulating its growth faster than in any other division of states except the Rocky mountain and Pacific.

The country never before saw such demand, and such growing demand, for leguminous seeds for sowing—the clovers, alfalfa, the vetches, peas, cowpeas and soy beans and velvet beans. Numerous reports state that the farmers have just been awakened as from a long sleep, and that they are feeling their way with rotations in which a part is generally taken by a legume, and the awakening is often re-

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.

Dr. J. L. Thomas of Wapanucka, I. T., supervisor of the educational department of the Chickasaw nation, was in Fort Worth under the care of Drs. Frank and W. C. Mullins, specialists on the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Thomas was suffering with a large ulcer of the eyeball and was in great pain. He came to Fort Worth expecting to have the eye removed, but recent advances in science rendered this unnecessary. With a fine pointed curette the ulcer was thoroughly scraped out. The operation requires great delicacy of touch, but in skilled hands is effective. Dr. Thomas was free from pain in one hour and has had none since, and is now practically well with a useful eye. Dr. Thomas is very proud, as no doubt his friends will be at his restoration of eyesight.

ferred to as beginning at a farmers' institute.

The impression derived from the many reports is that crop rotation is progressing faster in many parts of the South and in western Oregon than elsewhere; and that next in order is that region in the north central states that lies between the old and the new, but within this region Missouri appears to be making the least progress. Unirrigated lands in the arid and semi-arid regions labor under such limitations that they can not be compared with other parts of the country in such a matter as crop rotation. As hopeless as farming operations seem to be in some regions in rotating crops, a general view of the whole country can not help but give one a hopeful impression, because progress preponderates and has never before been so rapid.

Use of inferior halters and bridles is a standing invitation to the horse to "break loose" if he can.

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

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

Any good grade of piano or organ from the plain instrument of good quality at low price, to the most elegant and attractive instrument of highest quality and price, can be had at any time from the Ross-Armstrong company. Pianos of upright, cabinet grand, and concert grand styles, in all finishes, such as mahogany, walnut, antique oak, burl walnut and San Domingo mahogany, can be furnished to those who desire such, at reasonable terms and lowest prices. "The best that money can buy in all grades, and every instrument fully guaranteed," is their motto.

Pianos are not sent out on trial. When you buy a piano from Ross-Armstrong company, you get a piano fully guaranteed and do not take any chances of buying a piano that has been on trial in half a dozen houses. You get a new unused piano that is not the refused and damaged instrument from some one else. A child can buy from them with the same safety that an older person can.

(Clipping from Fort Worth Telegram)

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

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

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

A liberal plan of purchase is offered to those who bear good reputations for paying their obligations. The so-called, irresponsible "agent," who has neither character nor reputation, does not handle the instruments of the Ross-Armstrong company. These instruments are not of the inferior class that are "trafficked" around for any and all kinds of "trade" but are of that high class of instruments that appeal to those who buy fine instruments and appreciate them.

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

When purchases are made by correspondence, parties have the advantage of having everything fully written down so no possible misunderstanding can arise. The attention of cash buyers at all times is invited with a guarantee to them of full value for their money. ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO., Pianos, Piano Players, Pipe Organs, Church and Parlor Organs. 211 Houston street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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Which affords not only sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues, and ends the suffering.
 Price, 25c. and 50c.

POULTRY

Cowpeas are much appreciated by poultry and a strong argument in their favor is the ease with which they are raised.

WHEN SHIPPING REMEMBER:

That poultry, when not carefully packed by inexperienced persons, is quite likely to reach the market in a demoralized condition.

That goods which do not present an attractive appearance invariably sell at a low price.

That low prices spell disappointment to the fancier.

That careful packing and scalding are well worth the necessary time and attention.

That, after dressing, they should be carefully graded as to age and condition.

That where haste is practiced it is next to impossible to pack the fowls so that they will retain flavor and color.

That the commission merchant only aims to sell what is sent him for as much as he can get.

That satisfactory returns, therefore, depend more upon the skill and care exercised by the shipper than upon any other detail.

AUTUMN WORK IN THE CHICKEN YARD.

At this time of the year the work about the poultry yard is of more than passing interest and we find that our work is just fairly begun among the growing chicks. There is seldom a yard to be found at this time of year where there are not several sizes of chicks, and in many cases these several sizes are all hovered together in one coop, often too small for one brood, writes George W. Brown in Ohio Farmer. This should be looked after at once, for crowded coops at this time when the nights are stifling hot, often result in loss of chicks, and stunting of the weaker ones in becoming overcrowded. It is quite interesting to us to note how

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, Elroy, Ill.

FOR SALE—

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

100 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

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

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

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

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. 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.

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

rapidly a well-fed bunch of chicks out-grow their brood coops at this time of year, and we like to see them do this for we know they are prospering for us.

It has been our custom in years past to allow the chicks to hover in their brood coops until they become crowded, gradually moving them toward the large poultry house where they were easily trained to take up their winter quarters. But this plan had its disadvantages. During later years we have been practicing a plan that is much better, making less trouble in training, and also caring for the under-sized chicks, for it is no mere play job to care for two to three hundred chicks and bring them through to the market season. Our breeding pens were thrown into one yard by removing the partitions. Being enclosed with two-inch mesh netting they will turn all excepting the under-sized chicks. Our large chicks are all placed in this yard adjacent to the poultry house fitted with portable perches, where they are readily trained to their new quarters with much less trouble than when trained from the farm-yard range. Our plan takes a little more feed and closer attention than when upon the free range, but they are soon trained to their new quarters none the worse for their yard confinement and in a fortnight may be turned loose when they seek their new quarters readily.

In the meantime the smaller chicks with free range are getting good care and plenty of feed and have plenty of room to hover in their coops, not being crowded by the larger ones. We have found that a chick that would make a splendid specimen is sometimes stunted in its growth just because it was allowed to become smothered down in its hover during the hot autumn nights. For this reason chicks that are well feathered and expected to develop into good specimens should not be allowed to hover in small brood coops until cold, snowy weather comes, as is sometimes the case upon the farm. Development of good specimens in any one of the many breeds depends greatly upon the care and condition of their surroundings, and in no place can they grow into sturdy pullets and cockerels as upon the farm, with free range. Therefore, when the farm flock is well bred and the stock of uniform color and type, it costs no more to breed and grow a standard type of fowl than a yard full of mongrels that are not desirable in the markets nor to the poultry trade in general.

ALFALFA FOR POULTRY.

Poultry raisers who have tried alfalfa for poultry have been much pleased with the results. In casting about for the best plan of growing and feeding it, one grower, who relates his experiences in an exchange, devised a plan to grow it in the yard where the fowls could gather it for themselves. He first gathered and fed the alfalfa as green food for his hens and was surprised to find what a large quantity they would eat. It was cut and fed to them in slatted boxes. Then it occurred to him that he might grow alfalfa where the hens could get it themselves without his having the trouble of cutting it for them. So he tried it in the poultry yard in beds covered with wire netting. He selected a rich, mellow place in the yard, spaded it, then raked it down very fine, sowed the alfalfa seed on the bed thus made and raked it in. Next a box was made around it of some old boards. Crosspieces were nailed across the top four feet apart and the box covered with wire netting. The alfalfa was sown in May. It made considerable growth the first season and lived through the winter. The next year it grew the last of May so the hens began to eat it through the netting and all summer there was hardly any time in the day but some hens were on the bed picking the alfalfa through the wire.

Although this scheme promises well, there are some things that must be observed or the alfalfa will not get well established in the bed, says Poultry Herald. It must be clipped several times the first year close to the ground to keep down the weeds. If this is not done the alfalfa will not live well, as it will not survive without occasional close cutting. This must be done every year. The hens will only eat the top of the plant, as they can reach it through the netting, and this will not do, for it must occasionally be cut down

THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE.

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

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



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE

to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it. No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

WOULD NOT TAKE \$50 FOR IT. Spring Hill, Texas.

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

J. C. MATTHEWS, Savannah Yacht Club, Savannah, Ga.

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

NO BOILING. NO RUBBING. Christianburg, Va.

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

N. B. WILSON, Write at once for catalogue and full particulars.

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

close, that a new growth may start. Alfalfa is said to be more valuable for poultry on account of its large protein content than any other of the clovers. It is claimed that it makes an exceptionally rich colored yolk in the egg.

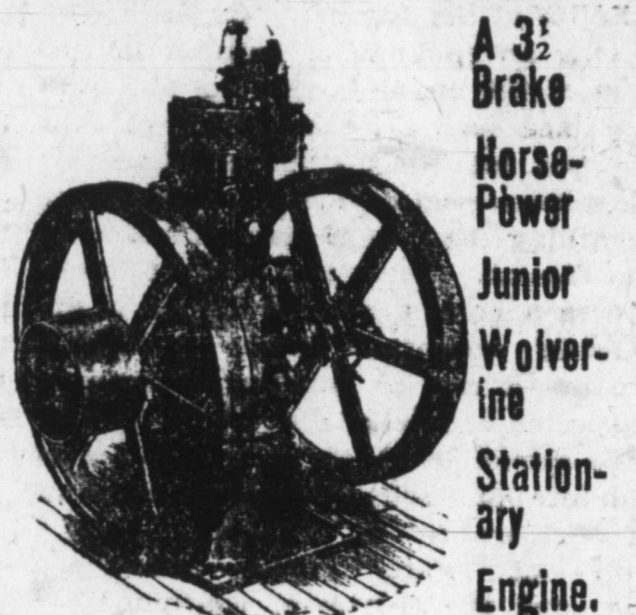
If eggs are wanted through the fall and winter months, don't expect a hen or pullet that has been forced to the limit in egg production to prove a good bird in the breeding yard next spring, because in the great majority of cases she will not, as the long continued drain upon the physical system unfits the bird for breeding purposes and her eggs, if they hatch, will not produce chicks of strong vitality. Females intended for use in next season's breeding yards should not be forced in egg production during the winter months.

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

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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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Louis B. Brown, Smithfield, Tex., breeder registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Herd headed by Royal Cup 12908.

M. K. & R. H. SHINER,
San Antonio, Tex. Breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. Over 100 head of registered bulls to select from. Address at 1917 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.**

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

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

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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. Gehry'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 5000 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 \$250 "Corrector" and the Grand Sweep Stakes winner, "Froud Perfection," sire of America's greatest prize winners. **JNO. H. BROWN,** Granbury, Tex.

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

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

Red Polled Cattle.

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

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Registered Red Polled cattle, some bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Breeder, **W. G. Aldredge,** Pittsburg, Tex.

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

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

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

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

CATTLE SALES

V. A. Brown of Kinney county has sold 200 two-year-old steers to George Houston at \$10 around.

J. G. Rebelenger of Hammond has bought of T. B. Overstreet 400 stock cattle at \$9.00 per head.

I. L. Wheat of Rock Springs has bought of J. E. Sherman 200 head of cattle, twos and up, at \$13 per head.

James Scott of Portales, N. M., has bought of W. P. Anderson of Colorado City, 160 cattle at \$10 around per head.

John N. Farris has been buying cattle in Dickens county, paying \$12.50 and \$13.00 per head, with 10 per cent cut back. He purchased about 322 head at these figures.

G. E. King of Taylor has bought of Hugh Burns of Colorado City 35 head of Durham bull calves at \$25 around per head. They will be shipped to a ranch near Eagle Pass.

J. D. Russell and **R. N. Rex** of Midland county have returned from Dawson county, where the former turned over to W. P. Love of Stevens county, 119 Bar-X steers, sold recently at \$14 around. Mr. Russell also sold to Mr. Love twelve sections of his ranch in Dawson county.

R. L. Penick of Stamford sold last week to E. L. Taylor of Colina Juarez, Sonora, Mexico, 60 calves at \$50 each, 45 cows at \$75 each, 5 bulls at \$125 each and 7 bulls at \$65 each, all thoroughbred Durhams. This is one of the best sales ever made in that section of the country and emphasizes the difference between blooded cattle and scrubs.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the sales of cattle in the quarantine division at St. Louis last week were the following:

J. Lincoln & Son, Clip, Tex., 64 calves, 294 pounds, \$2.65. **J. D. Ward, Oakaha, I. T.,** 25 heifers, 655 pounds average, at \$2.65; 23 steers, 757 pounds average, \$2.50; 18 heifers, 595 pounds average, \$1.75. **White & Wloughby, Bartlesville, I. T.,** 359 cows, 770 pounds average, \$2.30; 60 cows, 759 pounds average, \$2.30. **G. R. White & Co., Bartlesville, I. T.,** 25 cows, 742 pounds average, \$2.30; 29 cows, 670 pounds average, \$2.30; 61 cows, 791 pounds average, \$2.30; 30 cows, 764 pounds average, \$2.30. **J. C. Wilson, Green Forest, Ark.,** 25 cows, 744 pounds average, \$2.15. **J. W. Gibson, Beggs, I. T.,** 57 steers, 795 pounds average, \$2.90; 85 steers, 797 pounds average, \$2.85. **E. L. Brownson, Elgin, Kans.,** 24 steers, 1023 pounds average, \$3.30; 24 steers, 1011 pounds average, \$3.25. **T. D. Fisher, Elgin, Kan.,** 551 steers, 770 pounds average, \$2.60. **L. Caffee, Iatan, Tex.,** 154 calves, 225 pounds average, \$8.50 each; 17 calves, 139 pounds average, \$6.00 each. **E. Miller, Okmulgee, I. T.,** 72 steers, 1049 pounds, \$3.15; 46 cows, 984 pounds average, \$2.55. **J. E. Campbell, Bartlesville, I. T.,** 188 steers, 1033 pounds average, \$3.25; 48 steers, 1031 pounds average, \$3.25; **Chittim, Fleming & Davidson, Okemah, I. T.,** 190 steers, 945 pounds average, \$2.95; 145 steers, 937 pounds average, \$2.95. **Pryor & Vance, Osage Junction, I. T.,** 56 cows, 820 pounds average, \$2.65. **R. R. Russell, Elgin, Kan.,** 68 heifers, 700 pounds average, \$2.60; 68 heifers, 732 pounds average, \$2.60. **J. W. Friend & Son, Osage Junction, I. T.,** 259 cows, 744 pounds average, \$2.25; 71 cows, 677 pounds average, \$2.10; 25 calves, 108 pounds average, \$6.00 per cwt. **Sawyer Cattle Co., Inola, I.**

T., 245 heifers, 801 pounds average, \$2.60. **J. D. Suggs, Chickasha, I. T.,** 77 cows, 806 pounds average, \$2.20. **V. A. Scott, Vinita, I. T.,** 47 steers, 983 pounds average, \$3.15. **A. S. Veale, Albany, Tex.,** 72 calves, 199 pounds average, \$6.75 each. **Woods, Hare & Cobb, Mill Creek, I. T.,** 129 cows, 653 pounds average, \$2.00. **M. L. Trout, Scullin, I. T.,** 105 steers, 840 pounds average, \$2.40; **Stanfield & Trout, Scullin, I. T.,** 184 steers, 754 pounds average, \$2.40. **J. M. Ward, Albany, Tex.,** 78 calves, 164 pounds average, \$6.75 each; 33 cows, 663 pounds average, \$2.25. **J. W. Smith, Iatan, Tex.,** 25 cows, 783 pounds, \$2.10; 90 calves, 177 pounds average, \$3.25 each. **C. Branch, Edna Pens, Tex.,** 228 calves, 233 pounds average, \$7.25.

WITH THE BREEDERS.

Interest among live stock breeders throughout the Southwest is largely centered in the great Armour-Funkhouser sale to be held Nov. 17 and 18 in the fine stock pavilion at Kansas City.

The Charles W. Armour offering includes fifty-seven imported cows from thirty different prominent English herds. In addition to the imported cattle are eleven cows bred on the Armour farm, and five by other American breeders. These cows are a representative lot and are good enough for any herd. These cattle represent the best Hereford blood on both sides of the water. Some of the well known strains shown in their pedigrees are: "Albion, Lord Wilton, Monarch, The Grove 3rd, Good Boy, Pearl Gross, Maldstone, Royalist 4th, Statesman, St. Louis, Kansas Lad and Beau Brummel."

The Armour cows, both imported and American, are really a grand lot of animals and most of them are bred to drop calves from two to four months after date of sale from such noted sires as imported, "Majestic," who has the fashionable "Statesman-Maldstone" cross, "Lord Pretty Face," a "St. Louis-Kansas Lad" bull and imported "Bell Metal," whose pedigree shows the "Albion, The Grove 3rd and Lord Wilton" blood.

Eleven of the Armour Cows have calves at foot. This sale affords breeders an opportunity of picking English bred Herefords from a sale at home, thus avoiding the trouble and expense incident to buying and shipping them over from the other side.

The Funkhouser contribution to the sale consists of eleven bulls and twenty-three cows. The bulls will range in age at the time of the sale from 11 to 19 months.

Two of the cows have helper calves at foot and one bred again. Three of the cows have bull calves at foot, all bred again.

Mr. Funkhouser's offering is made up of twenty-six of his own breeding and eight by other American breeders.

The bull offering includes Hesiod 96th, a full brother of Hesiod 84th, sold when fourteen months old at a public sale at Kansas City for \$655. Onward 6th is another herd header. He was sired by champion March on 6th. Hardy is also a young bull. He was sired by Hesiod 85th, who weighed 2410 pounds when two years old. Noras March On is also a good bull, sired by March On 19th, sold when a yearling at Kansas City for \$700. Sultan is good Anxiety bred bull.

The cows in the Funkhouser offering are a fine lot and are bred to champion March On 6th, winner of the Armour cup at Kansas City American Royal in 1902. The great Hesiod 85th who weighed 2410 pounds when two years old. Onward 8th, who won first in class and junior sweepstakes at Missouri State fair, 1903, and Onward 4th, first prize two-year-old at Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota State fairs 1903; also winner senior sweepstakes, American Royal, Kansas City 1903.

It will be seen from the above that the offerings are not made up wholly of the showing class, but are all good, well built breeding stock, if anything, superior to the usual Armour-Funkhouser standard of excellence. They are equally suitable for the small stock farm or the range—of the kind that will stand well changeable climatic conditions and hard fare.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade
Herefords.

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Twenty high class registered females for sale and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by Sanhedrin 46180, Ikard 6th, Warrior 30177, Wilton Alamo 9th, and Beau Brummel, Jr., the twos and cows bred to Warrior 5th, Patrolman 2nd and Patrolman 4th; also fifty high grade females 3/4 to 5/8 bred as good as any in the state.
W. S. IKARD, Mgr.

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

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.
Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service; Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. **B. C. RHOMB,** Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 389.

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

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

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

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

Aberdeen Angus.

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

A big wolf hunt for the purpose of rounding up and exterminating all the coyotes in that part of the country will be held near Lawton, O. T., Thanksgiving Day.

TO THE STOCKMEN.

A successful advertisement is the advertisement that reaches the buyer and tells the whole story briefly and clearly, just when he wants to buy. Frequently accidents make it necessary for a breeder to buy a herd bull or boar on short notice. Possibly he has seen your advertisement long ago and forgotten it, but just when he has no time to lose your calendar would be before him, showing pictures of your herd bull, etc. The calendar in the homes and offices the whole year costs but 10 cents and will sell your bull or boar for what he is worth. If you have a well known sire or show animal every breeder wants his picture, and even the mere fancier admires animal studies. Any calendar hanging upon the wall showing an artistic engraving of your animal will be seen by a great many people who are interested in your breed of stock. **W. A. ROBERTS,** animal artist, can furnish these calendars with your animal pictures, made from life or photo, on them. Write for sample.
W. A. ROBERTS,
Phone 4260, 329 10th St., Oak Cliff, Tex.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO

(Incorporated)
STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Return.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. F. NORMAN

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We charge "full commission" and secure "full market price" for your stock. Write us, wire us, or phone us. We will meet your stock at the train. We will see that they are yarded in good pens. We will see that they are properly fed and watered. Our salesmen, who have had years of successful experience, will sell them for the best market price and see that they are weighed at the best time. Our office men will immediately wire you the sale and remit proceeds by the first mail. Do business with a firm that will not cut commission or do any other business underhandedly. Ship to a responsible Commission Company.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO.
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas.
Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago.
SEE MARKET REPORT—Free on Application.
BANK REFERENCES: American National Bank, Ft. Worth; D. & A. Oppenheimer, San Antonio; John Woods & Sons, San Antonio.

SWINE

A variety of food will keep the young pigs growing all the time.

Exercise is necessary to keep the brood sows in a healthy, thrifty condition.

Feeding of the weak pigs separate from the others will do much to counteract the effect of a poor start in life. They should not be permitted to continue stunted in growth through any neglect of the owner.

CLEANLINESS IN THE HOG PEN.

No farmer should even tolerate the presence of lice on his hogs. What is the sense in feeding fifty cent corn to a lot of measly lice which not only live on its substance after the animal has digested it but that cause him such uneasiness that he cannot properly digest food? asks an exchange devoted to the elevation of the porker. No hog can get as fat as it should when it is lousy. The consciousness that it had lice would keep it from properly digesting and assimilating its food.

Farms that are clean of lice should be kept clean. Where hogs on a farm are lousy, no pains or expense should be spared in getting rid of the lice before the winter season. Every farm should have a dipping tank, it will pay to run a hog through it once a month even if they are not lousy, much more so if they are.

To rid the farm of lice is not an easy matter. It is not a matter of a day or week, but dipping, keeping clean beds and whitewashing pens will in time get rid of them. Where farms are clean, every precaution should be taken to prevent the introduction of this nasty pest. You need to watch carefully the boar or the brood sow that you purchase this fall.

We are sorry to say that some breeders' farms are lousy. No breeder should permit a pig to leave the farm unless he is quite sure that it is free from vermin. It should always injure the reputation of a breeder to be caught sending out a lousy hog. Therefore, the buyer should always examine carefully and see that the new arrival is clean, and if lousy, he should at once be returned. That is the way to reform the bad methods that prevail among the more careless of breeders.

THE CHOLERA SEASON.

At this season of the year there is more danger of an outbreak of cholera in the herd than at any other time and it behoves the careful farmer to quarantine any of the hogs which manifest symptoms of disease. Be cause some of the hogs may manifest symptoms of disease is not necessarily an indication that they are thus afflicted, but it is well known to most farmers

POLAND CHINA.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2387, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This being true, it is better to guard against a possibility of an epidemic than to attempt to effect a cure after contagion has once gained a foothold.

Some minor ailments resemble cholera very much, and for this reason even experts in diseases of swine are often deceived. Not a few of them are equally as destructive as the real thing. These latter are usually the result of injudicious feeding, improper watering or inadequate shelter. Hog cholera proper is a germ disease fully as contagious and as dangerous as the human manifestation of this malady. The disease is frequently spread by dogs, vultures, coyotes or wolves feeding upon the carcasses. Some mixtures have been advertised as a cure for hog cholera, but as a matter of fact there is no actual remedy for this malady. Chief among the symptoms of the genuine disease is a temperature of from 104 to 107 degrees, ulcers which form on the intestines and from choking up of the lungs with a thick pus. When these signs are disclosed by an examination after death there is plenty of work to be done. It is advisable to dispose of all the shoats at once, taking a sacrifice price for them if necessary. The small pigs should be killed at once, for they are of no value where danger of cholera infection exists. Hogs not affected may be turned out on pasture and not given any grain food. Very little solid food should be fed. With the best of care and precaution it is not improbable that the attack will prove fatal to from 40 to 50 per cent of the herd if it once gains headway.

HINTS FOR HOG RAISERS.

Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the importance of selecting the sows intended for breeding purposes from a line distinguished for prolificacy. Equal care should be taken that the individual which it is intended to breed have a vigorous constitution and strong body. With these traits well defined in the parents, there is every prospect of a large and lusty litter. If bred under eight months, the sow is very likely to produce undersized pigs. The best time for procuring the services of a boar is while the sow is in her prime, between the ages of eight months and a year. A well posted writer on hogology declares that the individuals selected should be rather rangy, with a straight back, a broad and deep body. It is not a bad plan to notice whether she has twelve well developed teats. They should be well fed both before and after breeding, so that they may become vigorous and well developed.

The boar, as is usually said, is half the herd; therefore, great care must be exercised in his selection. In the first place, he should be a pure bred sire of what ever breed is chosen, so that he may correct any faults that may obtain in the sows. Like the sows, he should also come of a prolific and vigorous family, but should be more compactly built than the sows. It is well to have the boar of about the same age as the sows.

A record should be kept of the dates of service of the sows, as this saves much trouble at farrowing time, and sometimes may save the lives of many pigs. Feed the sow on a light diet during the first twenty-four hours; say water into which shorts or ground oats have been stirred. As the pigs grow older, increase the amount rapidly.

With a sow that is a good milker, too much care and attention cannot be bestowed on her at this time, for if she is overfed, she is apt to produce more milk than the pigs can consume and the result is a feverish condition of the udder which is almost certain to produce scours in the pigs and give them sore mouths. Often this gets so bad that the sow, on account of the inflamed condition of the udder, refuses to let the pigs nurse, and serious trouble follows. This can be wholly avoided by careful feeding. After the pigs are ten days old, however, the sow may be fed all she will eat up clean.

Another important point, which is too often neglected, is to keep the bed for the sow with the litter dry. This point seems hardly necessary to mention except for the fact that it is so often neglected.

U S U S U S U S U S

THE U. S. AHEAD AS USUAL

At the Valley Fair, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, '03, one of the largest fairs in New England, butter made from cream separated by U. S. Separators received the following premiums:

CREAMERY TUB,	First, . . . 98 and Sweepstakes.
	Second, . . . 97½
DAIRY PRINT,	First, . . . 97½
DAIRY BOX,	First, . . . 97
	Second, . . . 96½
DAIRY TUB,	First, . . . 96½
	Second, . . . 96

Grand Sweepstakes and all the butter premiums except three went to U. S.

Moral:—Buy the U. S. Separator if you wish to make the best butter.

For Western Customers, we transfer our separators from Chicago, La Crosse, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Omaha. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Write for catalogues and prices.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

U S U S U S U S U S

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.

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how carefully Gallup Saddles are made—how thoroughly every piece of material is tested—how very skillful the workmen are. You could then understand WHY Gallup Saddles are best. If you want the best saddle in the world, you want a Gallup Saddle.

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Catalogue free on application.

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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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The KATY FLYER

SHEEP---GOATS

When sheep can not be made to drink it's a pretty good sign that they need exercise.

According to the latest estimates, compiled from statistics of all nations there are at present some 600,000,000 sheep and 70,000,000 goats in the

Most canines are destructive to sheep, but the shepherd dog stands out as a very prominent exception to the rule. A flockmaster without a good, faithful animal guardian for his flock is much like a ship without a rudder. By relying upon a well trained dog to do the herding a farmer will be relieved of much anxiety.

FEWER CATTLE, MORE SHEEP.

If present market conditions continue it is not improbable that there will be a marked falling off in cattle raising and a corresponding increase in mutton production. This tendency is already manifest in some sections of the Southwest, where pasturing cattle has been almost the exclusive industry. Reports are coming in to the effect that many of the cowmen who heretofore have been prejudiced against sheep are now permitting them to run in the pastures with their other live stock, and that the old theory that cattle will not graze on the same land as sheep has been exploded. It has been demonstrated that sheep crop the grass much shorter than cattle do, hence that they will graze on land that has been gone over by the cattle and gain a fair subsistence therefrom. While the present price of cattle is from \$2 to \$3 lower than at the corresponding period last year, the prices paid for sheep have held up steadily and good muttons are in strong demand at all the markets while choice stock sells at really fancy prices. Yet the retail price of mutton is not high as compared with other meats, a fact which has contributed not a little to the increased sale. Its food value and wholesomeness are becoming more and more fully appreciated all the time. The prediction is freely made that in sections where alfalfa is grown extensively more sheep will be matured next season than at any time in the past. There are growing indications that 1904 will witness a marked revival of the sheep growing industry.

INTEREST IN SHEEP RAISING.

The largely increased profits under new conditions, has made sheep-raising more interesting than for many years. Sheep pay the quickest and most liberal profit of any of our domestic animals. Turning to the market reports, we find that spring lambs are selling at \$7 to \$8 and \$10 per head, according to condition, quality and time of getting to market. The clipped, old sheep, grass-fed, command \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred. Today the sheep industry is based upon the improved and enlarged demand for mutton, and the wool is simply a profitable incident to the business. Mutton sheep are now worth about 2 cents a pound more than beef cattle. Sheep are more trouble to raise and care for than cattle, but they have a crop of wool to pay for it and more often than not the wool is sufficient to pay the board bill for the entire flock. But the right kind of sheep could be raised at a profit, even if like the hog, they had no wool at all. When it comes to feeding cattle to fatten them it takes about 11 pounds of dry matter to produce a pound of gain, and good authorities agree that 9 pounds of dry matter will produce a pound of gain

GOATS.

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

GOATS WANTED.

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

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

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck Turner, weight 220 pounds, sheared 183-4 pounds of wool. W. C. McKamy, Frankford, Tex.

in sheep.

Now we have three points in favor of sheep. First, that they sell higher per pound. Second, that they have a fleece to sell and cattle have not, and thirdly, they are matured for market at less price (pound for pound) than cattle. Someone has asked: Why then are not more sheep in the country? The plain answer is that sheep-raising is not popular, because it is troublesome.

We are all looking for something easy. A troublesome dog will kill a sheep, but that dog would not have any show killing cattle. Farming has other fields of industry, without being bothered with sheep. In England where land is much higher they have about four head of sheep to one of cattle. If the United States had sheep in the same proportion per acre that England has we would have two hundred million of sheep and lambs, and that would be too many.

It used to cost all a sheep would bring to send it to market, but now we have a market at home. Sheep raising is now dependent on the farm conditions for success, as all the market conditions are in good shape. A sheep man can own \$100 worth of sheep and every year he can sell a hundred dollars' worth of sheep remaining on hand. A sheep man can improve his little pasture; can have his pens made secure; can have his sheep healthy at all times; can sleep at night knowing that his flock is safe; can have his lambs come when he wants them; can have a better flock every year; can feed sheep and get them fat; can market them at the right time, and sell a clip of wool each year.—Planters Journal.

FENCING FOR GOAT PASTURES.

The fencing for pastures is a matter which early concerns one who contemplates going into the business, for it is the current belief that goats will climb onto any shed of ordinary height or jump a fence that will stop other animals, says a report of the bureau of animal industry. While they will climb anything that is built in such a manner that it may be climbed easily, they will not jump any ordinary fence. They will, however, creep through if there is an opening large enough. The old-fashioned "worm" fence, especially if it leans outward, will not stop goats. The angles in such a fence are an incentive and a delight to them. Indeed, there are many hogs that will go over a fence of this kind. In building a goat fence there are other matters to be taken into account than simply that the goats shall be kept in. The animals themselves (especially the young ones) must be protected from dogs and wolves from the outside. In the Southwest it keeps vermin out than it is to fence to keep vermin out than it is to fence to keep the goats in. So the double object must be kept in view in building a goat fence. Such a fence must be dog proof and wolf proof. A hog at liberty which has once had the taste of chicken or lamb or kid is a greater nuisance than any wolf or dog, and should be dispatched as being an enemy to other young live stock as well as kids.

One correspondent of the bureau constructs a fence of ten barbed hog wires, with posts set twenty feet apart, having three stays between the posts. The lowest wire is only one inch from the ground; the next four wires three and a quarter inches apart and one-half inch added to every space above. It is necessary that all the wires should be kept very tight. This correspondent adds the interesting note that many wolves are killed by screw worms in wounds received while attempting to crawl through such a fence. A good fence may be made by woven wire 3 feet high, drawn on the inside of the posts, and a closely barbed strand of wire three or four inches above fastened to the outside of the posts to prevent animals from jumping in. A straight rail fence, if the rails are laid close enough, as well as an ordinary board fence will turn goats. One stockman says that a five-board panel fence four feet high is sufficient for goats. He also says that zig-zag or worm fences are an incentive for goats to climb, and that they will walk along the top of such fences as easily as on the ground. If they are permitted to climb onto the roofs of buildings it will not be long before they will have them completely ruined.

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THE LOFTIS SYSTEM makes it just as easy for you to get the finest Watch made, as it is for you to get a cheap, trashy affair that you are ashamed to pull out of your pocket. We sell genuine Diamonds on the same easy terms. We pay Express charges whether you buy or not; we require no interest or security; create no publicity; have no disagreeable formalities, in fact, we assume all the risk, trouble and expense of showing our goods on their merits, leaving you to decide for yourself. We are the largest dealers in Diamonds and Watches in the world, and one of the oldest—established in 1858. We refer to any bank in America. For instance, step into your local bank and ask about us. They will refer to their Commercial Agency books, and tell you that we stand very high in the business world, and that our representations may be accepted without question. We ask only one opportunity for adding your name to one of the largest lists of satisfied customers that a Mail Order house was ever honored with. WRITE TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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UNDER THE EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS
MANAGEMENT OF
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1903.

Interests closely allied with Swift & Co. have established a big ranch in Mexico near the Arizona territory line, having obtained 35,000 acres of grazing land for the purpose. Shrewd observers are of the opinion that this will be the entering wedge of the packers into the business of raising livestock for market, but there may be no such significance attached to the move.

Without any outside evidence of disease among cattle in any of the surrounding states, Gov. Otero of New Mexico has seen fit to declare a quarantine against Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma; also against Mexico. This appears to be one of several recent instances where restrictive measures of this character are not justified by conditions.

The public is again being regaled with reports of a merger of the packing house interests controlled by the "big four." This time the stories emanate from Boston, the authority given being a well known financier. There may be some truth in the story, and then again there may not. At any rate, the present is a very inopportune time to spring "merger" stories, in view of the attitude of stock raisers towards a combine.

The business men of Dallas are beginning to realize what effect the threatened abandonment of the Texas State Fair will have upon the city, and will help the management out of its dilemma. At a recent meeting of the stockholders a committee was appointed to confer with the Dallas Commercial Club and arrange for making up any deficiency which may develop in the future. Now that public sentiment is aroused, there is not much likelihood that the fair will be permitted to "get away."

As an evidence of the growing importance of the orcharding industry in the Ozark country, it is stated that the Department of Horticulture of the University of Missouri is unable to supply the demand for men trained in this branch of farming. Superintendents and students skilled in experiment work are called for constantly. This fact is not in itself especially important, but it illustrates the point that men trained in scientific fruit culture are sought after while many other professional branches are overcrowded.

At last a disease has been found which is fatal to the Angora goat, and all time-honored traditions are thereby upset. Upon Texas, as usual is conferred the doubtful honor of having originated it. The epidemic recently became manifest in Pennsylvania, and is said to have been carried there by breeding stock shipped there from this state. Texas, in this instance, as in several others cited lately, pleads not guilty. There are no outbreaks of fatal disease among goats in this state, all reports to the contrary from outside sources notwithstanding.

SYMPATHY FOR MR. SOTHAM.
Stockmen all over the Southwest learn with regret of the misfortunes which have overtaken Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, who, during his long career as a breeder has ranked as one of the leading Hereford men of the country. Press reports say that his famous Weavergrace stock farm near Chillicothe, Mo., was attached last week to satisfy judgments against the property, and that the proposed sale of blooded stock was abandoned. Mr. Sotham's misfortunes began shortly after the Charleston exposition, when many of his most valuable animals died of splenic fever contracted there. He was always recognized as a true friend of the improv-

ed livestock interests in this state, and did as much as any one man to bring into public notice among Northern breeders the progress which has been made in stock raising here during the past decade. Mr. Sotham had unbounded faith in the intrinsic value of range bred stock in West Texas, and was wont to purchase each year large numbers of Herefords, which were shipped North and put into the best of condition. He was a discriminating buyer, as well as a conscientious exponent of the famous type to the perfection of which he has devoted his life work. It is to be hoped that his present financial difficulties will soon be adjusted, and that he will be able to retire from business with a comfortable sum of money to his credit.

CURE FOR "LOCO" POISONING.

If recent press advices from Washington are to be relied upon, the Department of Agriculture has at last succeeded in finding a cure for loco weed poisoning. The importance of this announcement cannot be overestimated, as a remedy will result in saving the lives of thousands of cattle, sheep and horses on the Western plains annually. So certainly fatal was regarded the eating of this plant by livestock that the expression "locoed" is regarded as a synonym for being "done for."

One of the experts of the department has been sent to the plains to make a careful study of the poisonous weed, and the report of his investigations will be submitted to the public as soon as it is in shape for use. This statement is now awaited with profound interest.

An animal afflicted with the mania superinduced by eating the weed dashes wildly about in a frenzy until too weak to move any longer, when death quickly ensues. Heretofore no cure has been devised, and the only remedy appeared to be in the hope of perfecting an antitoxin which would destroy the growth without injuring the pasturage. It is believed that this has at last been done, though the preliminary reports are not specific on that point.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR FARMERS.

Attention is being called to the opportunities offered farmers in the raising of "raw material" to supply a domestic need.

The fact that \$25,000,000 worth of goat skins are now annually imported into the United States, and that her enterprising manufacturers are now obliged to send half way around the world for a large share of them, suggests that the farmers of the country have a great opportunity to put a large share of this sum into their own pockets, and that the entire sum may be divided between producers and manufacturers.

A statement just presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, shows that importations of goat skins into the United States are now running at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, and that a large share of them are brought from India, China, Arabia and southeastern Russia. The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goat skins in the United States within recent years.

These facts support the contention of the Journal that diversification in stock raising is fully as important as diversification in agriculture.

MACARONI WHEAT GRADED.

As an evidence of the growing importance of the Macaroni wheat output, it is announced that the grain committee of the New York Produce Exchange has decided to establish three grades of macaroni wheat. This will put dealings in this new agricultural product for this country on a commercial basis. This was done at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture and the grades will be known as No. 1 Macaroni, No. 2 Macaroni and rejected Macaroni.

The Agricultural Department secured seed from Europe a few years ago and urged Americans to raise Macaroni wheat. It is estimated that this year 10,500,000 bushels were raised. Some of this has already been marketed in France, the trading for export being on the basis of the Minnesota wheat gradings, but Macaroni wheat being specified in the contracts,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID'S TRUST IN GOD.

November 15.—Psalm 23.

Golden Text.—The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. Psa. 23: 1.

1 The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.
2 He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.
3 He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

4 Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

5 Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

6 Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

The Psalm of to-day's lesson seems to have been written by David in the closing years of life. His career had been a long and eventful one with its trials and tribulations, also with a good share of joys. He was able to look backward over it all, and with the youthful vividness of the one time shepherd lad he looks into God. "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Happy is he who can have permanently fixed in his life and character the assurances of this Psalm. This can only be secured by faith in God through Jesus Christ, the son. He it was who first said, "I am the good shepherd, come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." David accepted this promise by faith and sings in this Psalm a song of gladness. May it not be so with all who believe?

Two of the most prominent and most interesting of Bible characters are brought before our attention in the lessons of this quarter—David and Solomon. Besides these, there are others who occupied prominent places in the history of the kingdom of Israel and had much to do with its success. Joab and Abner, Ahithophel and Zadok, were among the men of great strength of character, and Saul and Absalom are intimately connected with the events of this period of Israel's history. We readily see the striking differences between these men. None of them were perfect, all of them did wrong at some time, and all were guilty of things which they probably did not consider to be wrong but which we to-day cannot allow to have been right. We must not forget that they did not have the knowledge that we have; they lived frontier lives, were used to war and hardships, had no regular courts of justice and often had to take the law into their own hands or let criminals escape without any effort to restrain or punish them. As we study the characters of these men throughout the quarter, one thing will be very apparent—the men we admire most, the men who accomplished most for the welfare of the people, were the ones who, although they sometimes did grievous wrong, yet, on the whole, sought to know and do the will of their God. After all, the really great men are the men who seek to know and do the right and who live, not to satisfy some selfish ambition, but for the welfare of their fellow men.

COW PEAS AND CORN.

The Kansas Experiment Station reports as follows on the growing of cow peas and corn together:

Four different methods were tried during the past season in growing corn and cow peas together as forage crop. The one which succeeded best and when corn and cow peas were mixed together about half and half and planted in drill rows late in the season, on June 25. Early plantings did not do so well. Cow peas need warm weather to germinate and make rapid growth. Sowing the cow peas and corn broadcast did not succeed so well as planting in drill rows.

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;

RANCHES.

RANCH FOR SALE—Eight sections school land, one and one-half section patented land, with alternate sections leased and fenced in 18-section pasture; 11 1/4 miles wire fence; good well, windmill, tank, etc.; one 4-room house, one 2-room house, sheds, corrals, etc.; 120-acre farm in cultivation, produced fine crop this year. This would make ideal stock ranch or farm. Price \$10,000, \$6000 cash, balance in two yearly payments. Address J. M. TERRELL, Channing, Tex.

THE OLD RAY RANCH—This ranch, consisting of 27,347 acres of land, is situated on the Nueces river, in the eastern part of McMullen county, Texas, the eastern line of the county making the eastern line of the ranch, its entire length. The ranch is about fourteen miles long, north and south, by about six miles wide, east and west, and the Nueces river runs through it in a northeasterly direction, about one-third of the average distance from the north to the south line. All its outside fencing is very good, and in good repair, the eastern or "County Line" fence being new and particularly well built. There is a fairly good ranch house, sheds, etc., and all the inside fencing is in good repair. The Nueces river, a never failing source, is the principal water supply, but there are two large tanks in the southern part of the ranch, which, though partially broken by the heavy rains during last winter, still hold a considerable amount of water and could be repaired at very little expense. The ranch is fenced into convenient pastures and "traps" for gathering cattle, is all fine grass land, and at least one-third of it is as fertile as the celebrated black waxy lands of North and Central Texas and is of the same color and adhesive nature. The bottom lands, along the Nueces, are as fertile as any in the world, and what is known as "Sincajo Flats" is a large tract of excellent, level, black land, besides various wide, flat fertile valleys along Live Oak creek and the various ravines draining the ranch. There is, at present, a luxuriant growth of mesquite, and the various gamma grasses in the valleys and on the bottoms and mesa lands, and the hills are covered with guajilla (waha), and other brush and shrubs, so valuable for winter browsing. This ranch is that part of what is known, or was formerly known, as the West & Fant ranch, which lies in McMullen county, and take its name from a man named Ray, who first settled on it. It lies adjoining the ranch of Dr. C. F. Simmons, of liver medicine fame, his ranch lying directly east of it. It is one among the best small ranches in Southwest Texas and is a bargain, and can be had on easy terms. Write for information to Box 375, Fort Worth, Tex.

\$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, 2 1/2 miles from Oklahoma line, southwest corner Hemphill county, 5 miles from railroad and 3 miles from Miami on Southern Kansas railroad; at least 800 acres fine tillable valley land, clay subsoil, remainder very best rolling grass land, not rough. Mesquite and sage grass; 160 acres in fine state of cultivation, another 100 acre field preparatory; ranch sub-divided 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, Hester, 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.

AGENTS WANTED.

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.

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.

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

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DAIRY

Scrubbing with brush and hot water is necessary to clean the dairy separator properly.

As it is next to impossible to clean milk after it has become dirty, the correct principle is to prevent the dirt from getting into it in the first place.

IMPROVING THE STANDARD.

New and interesting facts about dairy cows are gleaned from a late bulletin of the Illinois experiment station. It contains a report of the work of eight herds for a year. Some of the herds returned their owners a good profit, others a small profit, and one herd was kept at a loss. Six herds out of the eight contained cows that did not pay for the feed they consumed. The cow that yielded the most product gave 8949 pounds of milk, which made 473 pounds of butter. The poorest cow produced 1482 pounds of milk, which made 68 pounds of butter. The average production for seven of the herds was 4721 pounds of milk, 3.67 per cent fat, 178 pounds of butter-fat, and 202 pounds of butter. The most profitable cow gave a net profit of \$57.22, and the poorest cow was kept at an actual loss of \$17.83. The average net profit was \$9.96 per cow. The results show that the average production of the dairy cow can be doubled, and the profit increased four fold at little expense to the farmer. To accomplish this, better feed and better care of the stock and the constant use of the scales and Babcock tester are required. In the experiment the average net profit does not appear very large even in those herds that had received the best treatment for years, but what must the facts be in herds where no attention has been given to the improvement of their productive powers?

TREATMENT OF MILK FEVER.

Among the ailments common among dairy cattle, yet one about which comparatively little general knowledge has been disseminated is milk fever, a disease which often proves fatal. A valuable treatise on this disease has been prepared by Dr. J. W. Connaway, veterinarian of the Missouri experiment station, from which the following is taken:

"Milk fever, or parturient paralysis, as it is often called, occurs as a rule only in heavy milkers or those in high condition. The attack occurs in the majority of cases a few hours after calving, (in rare instances previous to calving, or even several days after). The first symptom the attendant is likely to notice is a staggering gait from weakness in the posterior limbs—later the animal goes down, may rise but soon falls again, later becomes delirious, loss of vision ensues, the eyes have a glassy stare, power to swallow is also diminished. The parturition has been easy and the afterbirth passed entire.

"As a preventive measure, it is well to put the cow on short rations for a week or two before calving, and return to the customary ration gradually. In some cases the udder is so greatly distended before calving as to give much discomfort, and this condition should be relieved by withdrawing some of the milk.

"In regard to treatment the methods one pursued were very unsatisfactory; a large percentage of the animals succumbed to the disease. A new treatment has been introduced, however, which is almost a specific against this disease. I refer to the treatment introduced by the Danish veterinarian, C. Schmidt, and commonly called the "Schmidt treatment." This method has been used extensively in the dairy districts of European countries, with the best of results. The veterinarians of our country who have given it a fair trial give good reports concerning it. I have tried it in a number of cases and found it satisfactory except in cases where the treatment had been greatly delayed."

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY.

The necessity for the improvement in the quality of butter is self-evident, remarks a dairy contemporary. Go into any receiving market where large amounts of butter are handled and investigate the quality and it will be as-

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 is as good as made at any price. It's the best in the world for the price we ask. It has every modern improvement. We guarantee it for twenty years. We guarantee it to reach you safely. We guarantee it to please you or we will refund your money.
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 No. W 1074—Men's Genuine Washburn Mills Dark Blue Beaver Overcoat, 48 inches long, single breasted style, with double Warp Italian Cloth lining, fine velvet collar, and our special shape-retaining interlining. There has never been an overcoat advertised anywhere, in any way, shape or manner that possesses such remarkably good value, as this elegantly tailored, stylish Beaver Overcoat; sizes 34 to 46, breast measure. Price, \$5.00.
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 we sell a fine dark olive colored Glendora Mills Melton Overcoat, 48 inches long, loose fitting box back; Italian cloth lining and rich velvet collar; sizes 34 to 44. We send free, a special sample book of fall and winter clothing of all kinds, for Men, Boys and Children. It contains nearly 100 cloth samples and should be in every home. Write for sample book "W" today.

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tonishing to parties who are posted in that direction to see how small a proportion is "all right." By this we mean, a perfect piece of butter not only in character and quality of the goods, but also in the packages that contain it.

It would seem that the education of the buttermakers and creamerymen had not kept pace with the evolution in the knowledge of how to produce good butter. Scientific creamerymen all over the country in the dairy schools have given out instructions, have investigated all of the elements that go to make good finished product, have given this information out freely, generously so that as far as not knowing how is concerned, there is no excuse. The buttermaker must know how to make good product. The one great problem, however, is how to get good raw product. How to secure from the patrons who furnish the milk or the cream, a perfect raw material. With the prices of the second, third and fourth rate goods which are so much less than that of the top it would seem as if the education through the pockets would have been more effectual by this time than it has.

The buttermaker evidently feels that he cannot depend on a high grade raw material; seems to be afraid that the farmer or patron will look upon him as a crank or a book buttermaker or some other sort of a man than he ought to be; but in the factories where the buttermaker knows how and insists that he shall have a perfect raw material to make his butter from, the quality is right up-to-date, and the daily intelligence among the patrons and farmers is much broader, more liberal than in the sections where the buttermaker seems to be afraid to demand from the patrons the right kind of raw material. During the early history of the agitation against the sale of oleo, we found a general disposition among dealers in butter, declaring that there was nothing that would stop the sale of oleo as promptly and as readily as would a much larger proportion of fine butter. People would eat good butter, would take it at an advanced price from what oleo would sell for.

We believe the same condition prevails today even to a much larger extent than then because the consumers have been educated to a higher grade. Then tendency in all of the dairy states at the present time is to develop a better understanding of methods by which perfect milk or cream can be produced and delivered to the factory. This is an indication of the evolution towards better things that is going on everywhere. May the time soon come when the proportion of good to bad butter will be as 9 to 1 instead of the proportion that now prevails.

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 It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
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Wabash Route
 New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all Eastern Cities.
 The Shortest and only line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own track to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and Equipment Unexcelled.
 Leaving St. Louis: 9:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 11:32 p. m.
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THE HOUSEHOLD

Fashions come suddenly and go suddenly. It is no good buying for the future, for in a few months what you purchase now may be the most old-fashioned thing imaginable. The revolutions in fashion are certainly more decided and spirited than they used to be of old.

Ladies' fashions in outdoor garments seem to take a military turn and rest themselves for the moment on the military style of overcoats and capes. Exceptionally smart these are, too, when well cut and built by a master hand. The model shown in the cut is one of the newest and smartest in its line. It is intended for any wide cloth or tweed and is distinguished by its military collar and shoulder straps, the latter per-



A CHIC MILITARY CAPE.

forming the useful duty of hiding the short darts which fit the cape to the shoulders.

Moleskin cloth will be an English novelty in mantle and coat fabrics. Velvet is to be extremely fashionable for gowns this season. It is splendid in its bright tones—old turquoise, lettuce green, burnt orange, rose color, Indian red. But it has its pros and cons. It is regal, therefore it is not for the poor. It drapes beautifully, but it creases fearfully. In its first estate it is fascinating; when the least bit worn it is the shabbiest of the shabby.

Hopsacking and matting effects are distinctive features of the autumn stuffs, with multicolored spots or stripes introduced.

Some of the matting cloths have raised boucle stripes, others squares, but all present a rough surface. Some display broken undefinable spots, introducing browns, greens, reds and blues on a dark ground.

In the wake of velvets follow the printed velveteens with plain and stripes in browns, mauves and blue, and others in soft greens and blues with small red florets.

So far it seems most probable that dark rich colors will be more worn as a general rule than the pastel shades, the French showing a particular favor for a rich royal blue.

Some of the dress prophets proclaim a new gospel in gowns of severe simplicity, but it is not at all verified by the preparations that have been made in the way of trimmings.

Laces there are in abundance in all the heavy makes of cotton, linen and even woolen for the trimming of gowns, as well as minute embroideries and applique motifs.

A beautiful range of oriental garniture affords delight to the eyes with their rich but mellow coloring and military braids, fringes and tassels cater to the taste for chic and dashing effects.

MAN THE HOUSEKEEPER.

What a suggestion! It would indeed take a brave woman to introduce a man housekeeper to many homes.

At such a suggestion the air seems to ring with a single of voices whose

keynote is discord. From the beginning their houses have been under a woman's control. Their great-grandmothers made the rut, and their grandmothers and mothers walked steadily within it, never swerving to the right or to the left, and they have no wish to keep house on any other lines. And thus the narrow minded, shortsighted women settle the question. They refuse to consider what might be a possible solution of their housekeeping difficulties, and with inflexible firmness they continue in the track which has been plowed and furrowed through the generations, forgetting that the world does move and if they have an atom of ambition they must join in the procession.

Man the housekeeper may not be a necessity in the village home, and yet there he may be needed most of all. "But I never hire a housekeeper. I can only afford a maid of all work," said a pale faced, nervous little woman about forty-five years of age, and then she dejectedly added: "I wish I could hire more of my work done. There are so many steps for me to take, and Bridget always upsets me. During the time that extra fires are needed I have to call upon her to attend to them, and she does nothing but grumble, and her duties get so far behind that I have to do very many of them for her."

If man were the housekeeper in such a home he would attend to the extra fires with a smiling face because he would realize that such work was pre-eminently in his schedule. In like manner he would shovel off the snow, and the sidewalk would be cleared before the snow had a chance to freeze or harden.

Man the housekeeper would wash and polish the windows quite willingly and ungrudgingly, for he would look upon them, and also on the brasses at the hall door, the piazza and all the grounds about the house, as his legitimate work. Indeed, the outside work of your home would be so rapidly finished, because men are stronger than women, that the contrast would be delightful.

But what about the indoor housework—how is that to be done? is somebody's question. The man housekeeper would bring up the coal and wood for the kitchen range and attend to the fire; he would sift the ashes and keep the cellar clean; he would shake the rugs, sweep the carpets, polish the floors, make the beds, carry up the laundry and carry down the laundry; he would go to market and cater, so that the housewife need not be disturbed about the table; he would cook; he would wait on the table and the door. Indeed, he would do almost anything if he only understood at the time he was engaged just what his duties would be. Naturally, his particular lines of work would have to be selected. He could do upstairs and outside work, mere butler work, or, indeed, any combination wished. Man can do anything, but, being merely human, he cannot do everything. So his peculiar duties should be chosen, and any work that the man could not do because of lack of time would have to be arranged for by the mistress. However, she would soon realize that the man housekeeper could accomplish far more than a maidservant.

When, in the usual sense of the word, a housekeeper is employed, the man housekeeper will prove a boon. His management of the servants is far and away ahead of a woman housekeeper's management. There is a diversity of gifts in this world, and men have been given, with rare exceptions, superior business qualifications. Therefore when the man holds the whipcord the servants behave better; they recognize they have a master.—Emma J. Gray in Table Talk.

APPLES EN CASSEOLE.

Apples are again in season, and with this accommodating fruit at hand the resourceful housekeeper need never be long at a loss as to what she shall serve. More often the trouble lies in the "embarrassment of riches" suggested by this fruit. Bread, cheese and cream are complementary dishes, adding nutritive value and richness, in which the apple is deficient. For a change try cooking apples, neatly pared and cored, very slowly in a casserole. Sprinkle with sugar, and add a few spoonfuls of water before covering the dish. When cooked, the apples should be whole, tender and red in color.—Boston Cooking School Mag-

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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.

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Before you buy a watch out this out and send us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, solid steel and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any \$15.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 30 YEARS pay the express agent \$3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address H. FARRER & CO., 754, 23 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

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Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moth, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, Acne, Eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I receive which praise its merits.

PROOF POSITIVE
June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 13 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.
June 23, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.
June 27, 02. Miss MARY MOONEY, EBER VALLE, PA., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast.
Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Be Beautiful" sent upon request for 4 cents stamp.
M. M. A. BUFFUM & Co., 214 1/2 Ave. New York City.

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

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

MAVERICKS.

Patterson Bros. fourteen section ranch near Ozona has been sold to E. D. Kilpatrick for \$1,800.

George Hamilton has sold his interest in the Wyatt and Hamilton ranch to C. E. Frank of Rock Springs at \$17.50.

Runnells county has voted under the Hudspeth law and decreed by a good sized majority that the prairie dog must go.

T. D. Love, an old and well-known stockman of West Texas has sold his ranch in Borden county to Munson and Son of Dallas and moved to Sierra Blanca to reside.

The Hopkins County Wool Growers' association sold their fall clip for \$17.70 per 100 pounds. The clip was somewhat smaller than expected, there being only about 8000 pounds.

W. T. Jones has exchanged his ranch home near Roswell, N. M., to M. V. Finley for the latter's pastures among the Davis mountains, and \$10,000 cash. Mr. Finley will shortly take up his residence in Roswell.

An outbreak of splenic fever has developed in Labette county, Kas. It is supposed to have started in a herd of cattle brought into the state from Texas. A strict quarantine has been declared and no serious after effects are anticipated.

The Mallett Cattle Company of Fort Worth was incorporated at Austin last week with a capital of \$100,000. Its purpose is the raising, buying and selling of livestock. D. M. Devitt, O. E. Flato and S. N. Cowan are the incorporators.

J. W. Cureton of Concho county has sold to Mrs. C. C. Hudson his home place on Lipan Flat, two sections of school land and improvements, for \$2.50 per acre bonus. Mr. Cureton has left with his family for Silver City, N. M., where he will engage in the cattle business with his brother.

C. M. Carver of Whitney, Tex., has purchased what is known as the Walker land, located in Hutchinson and Moore counties, comprising 15,883 acres, at \$1.75 per acre cash. This land was once a part of the famous Turkey Track pasture, and is one of the finest bodies of land in the Panhandle.

The Rock Springs Rustler reports that M. M. Parkerson is getting up a coyote exterminating company, composed of ranchmen of the divide and employing Messrs. C. G. Donagee and M. L. Blecher to hunt and trap coyotes at \$3.00 each. J. S. Gething is named as treasurer of the company, and the trappers are at work on Parkerson's ranch.

The roping contest last Friday in the Osage Indian Nation was won by W. K. Hale of the Hale ranch, in 34 seconds, with Dean Swift of Sonora, Tex., second, in 41½ seconds, and William Martin of the Osage country third in 46 seconds. The cowboys then made up a purse of \$100 and contested for it, James Warren of Silverdale, Kan., winning in 40 seconds.

W. T. Cauley of Tom Green county shipped eight car loads of cattle from Paris to San Angelo one day last week. He brought in fifty-three head of horses and traded them to Lamar county farmers for stock cattle. On account of the low prices of cattle in the market there is no trouble in trading horses for them, and considerable trading in this way is being carried on by stock owners.

There were two important transactions in Hall county pastures last week. Mrs. M. V. Mayfield sold her 2-section ranch one and a half miles east of Memphis, together with 100 head of cattle and other livestock to G. W. Morris for \$9,000. Another deal reported is the sale of a ten-section ranch in the southwestern portion of

the county by M. Morris to W. M. Pardue at private terms.

Col. J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Frisco system, reports that very few cattle are being shipped North from Texas; also that not more than half of the cattle are being fed in Texas this year that were fed in this state last year. Next year, he says, the price of good cattle will be much better. Col. Pennington has been traveling around a great deal and knows whereof he speaks.

STOCK YARD NOTES.

Top hogs, \$5.55; top steers, \$3.35.

James Crawford, Purcell, I. T., sold 26 cows of 819 pounds at \$2.20.

Hayes Bros. had 79 calves on the market, shipped from Inez, that averaged 196 and sold at \$3.

J. H. Gilbert marketed 27 steers from Honey Grove, that averaged 871 and brought \$2.60.

E. P. Wilson of Ponca City, O. T., sold to Armour & Co. last week 63 259-pound hogs at \$5.47½.

D. F. Sansom had in from Alvarado 27 head of steers, averaging 997 pounds, which sold at \$3.70.

Scott & Wooten had in two more loads of their fed steers from Alvord that averaged 980 and sold at \$3.40.

E. G. P. Kellum had in from Valley Mills Friday a load of sheep, out of which 45 head, averaging 74 pounds, sold at \$3.60, and 100 of 83 pounds at \$3.25.

T. B. White drove in from Blue Mound and sold 25 high grade Hereford heifers that averaged 776 pounds and sold at \$2.40. They were matured entirely on grass.

R. P. Whisenant of Kopperl topped last Wednesday's market with 76 211-pound hogs, which sold at \$5.50. Jake Back of Mansfield also obtained this figure for 66 head of 265-pounders.

Friday's top steers were sent in from the feed pens of Harrold and Spence at Italy. There were two loads of 50 head each, averaging 1108 pounds, that sold at \$3.85, the best price for the week.

William Briggs, the Waxahachie feeder, marketed Wednesday two loads of good steers, of which 25 head averaged 1071 pounds and sold at \$3.80, the top price of the day while the others, averaging 1052 pounds, went at \$3.60.

E. Dawson of Kingsfisher, O. T., had in 78 237-pound hogs, which sold to the Houston Pkg. Co. at \$5.50. W. H. Meyers had in from Petty, 93 hogs, averaging 200 pounds, which sold to the Houston Pkg. Co. at \$5.45.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Representative sales in the quarantine division at Kansas City last week included the following transactions:

Bishop & Adams, Elgin, 50 steers, average 930 pounds, \$3.15; 25 steers, av. 910, \$3.15; 163 steers, av. 996, \$3.05. Smith & Garland, Chickasha, 90 steers, av. 1037, \$3.15; 130 steers, av. 1024, \$3.05. G. W. Gray, Elgin, 23 steers, av. 953, \$3.15; 318 steers, av. 821, \$2.75. Fleming & Davidson, Elgin, 14 steers, av. 958, \$2.95. G. W. Rogers & Co., Elgin, 178 steers, av. 914, \$2.90. Coleman & Keeran, Red Rock, 580 steers, av. 907, \$2.85. Peter Jones, Purcell, 25 steers, av. 890, \$2.85; 62 cows, av. 972, \$2.35. O. G. Hugo, Osage Junction, 138 cows, av. 769, \$2.40. J. M. Cummings, Bristow, 52 cows, av. 807, \$2.40. J. B. Murrain, Elgin, 120 cows, av. 847, \$2.35; 23 cows, av. 790, \$2.35; 19 calves, av. 148, \$5.50. James Malone, Shawnee, 25 cows, av. 853, \$2.35. G. S. Ellis, Henryetta, 30 cows, av. 833, \$2.30. S. B. Ballard, Chickasha, 28 cows, av. 870, \$2.30. James Goode, Purcell, 43 cows, av. 716, \$2.25. Hale & Williams, Kaw City, 52 cows, av. 769, \$2.25. George Horning, Union City, Ok., 19 steers, av. 1009, \$3.25. George Campbell, Bartlesville, 167 steers, av. 1023, \$3.05. Hale & Williams, Kaw City, 235 steers, av. 943, \$3.00. Strahorn, Hutton & Evans, Beggs, 161 steers, av. 999, \$2.90. J. S. Wall, Red Rock, 269 steers, av. 888, \$2.80. E. M. Doggett, Kaw City, 297 steers, av. 943, \$2.85.

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CASE 1788. Eighteen years ago I first noticed symptoms of nervous trouble that afterwards caused me great misery and suffering. I had pains in my back, and spent many restless nights. I had no control of my faculties, so that I was always at a disadvantage in whatever I undertook. I have been using the Electro-Chemic treatment of the Heidelberg Medical Institute about six weeks and I consider myself cured once more, and to be well is worth all a man has.

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Fleming & Davidson, Elgin, 123 steers, av. 893, \$2.80; 303 cows, av. 721, \$2.30. Sawyer Cattle Co., Inola, 135 heifers, av. 799, \$2.55. C. N. Sloan, White Eagle, 75 cows, av. 848, \$2.40; 143 cows, av. 674, \$2.15. J. L. McHenry, Lone Wolf, 70 cows, av. 846, \$2.30. Strahorn, Hutton & Evans, Beggs, 369 steers, av. 1002, \$2.90. Hume Bros., Davidson, 27 steers, av. 938, \$3.00; 52 steers, av. 942, \$2.85. R. A. Rabon, Bokashe, I. T., 30 cows, av. 883, \$2.40. E. D. Boyd, Oklahoma, 104 steers, av. 1004, \$2.65. Alex. Davis, Ramona, 17 cows, av. 857, \$2.30. F. M. Rucker, Klowa, 58 cows, av. 805, \$2.25. R. L. Woodward, Bokashe, I. T., 35 cows, av. 835, \$2.25. W. H. Jennings, Red Rock, 35 steers, av. 944 pounds, \$2.95; 18 bulls, av. 1172, \$2.10. J. K. Hatch, Arkanton, Kan., 255 cows, av. 982, \$2.10.

When seeking to perpetuate the flock it is well to remember that "grading down" can be accomplished with less effort than grading up by the use of poor breeding stock. Have the ewes served by the best rams obtainable, then there will be no trouble on this score.

The United States weather bureau has arranged for reports of the occurrence of frost within the cotton growing belt until the date of the first killing frost.

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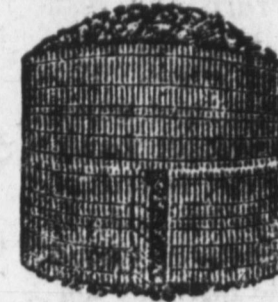
T. B. HUDSPETH

Sibley, Jackson Co.,

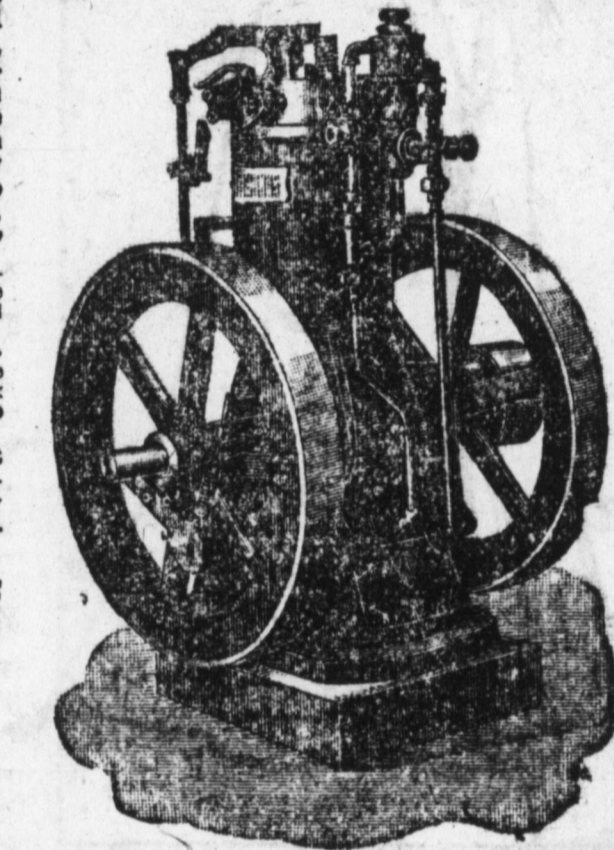
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EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE.

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



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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.

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WOMANS DEPARTMENT

MILLINERY STYLES.

No somberness touches the millinery of the season. Sapphire blue, flame reds, orange and light yellows mingle with many shades of green, the new petunia color, fawns and browns, while white and light tints are not discarded, so brunette and blond may alike easily suit themselves.

Beaver promises to be much worn, and birds are in high favor. The black hat of the first sketch shows both these features. It is a simple plateau of beaver felt caught up on one side with a white bird. The crown, or the place



BLACK BEAVER HAT WITH WHITE BIRD.

where a crown usually is, is draped with soft black satin ribbon and a rosette.

Equally characteristic of the new styles is the second hat sketched, a charming picture affair in black velvet and trimmed with handsome black feathers held by a long steel buckle. Beneath the brim is a band of soft ribbon or velvet, which keeps the hat on capably and makes it firm, a commendation devoutly to be wished.

Everything points to a great vogue for velvet this fall and winter. It will take the richest tones—amethyst, dahlia, brown, laurel green, ultramarine blue, a lovely red with a bloom on it, all charming.

Fur and moleskin cloth will enter into the winter hats, and other modish fabrics are felts of various descriptions, including beaver, and silk in black, white champagne and other chic tones, plaited after the fashion of straw.

Everywhere waves the ostrich plume, and bands of ostrich feather trimming give a soft grace. These are shaded or in two colors—black and white, brown and white or mauve and white.

Black and white, the magic mixture that survives all moods of fashion, will have high favor in hats, being carried out in such schemes as that of the first sketch.

Birds of many and beautiful sorts nestle on or around the crowns of hats, wings come in pairs and are poised like exquisite butterflies, breasts lend their softness and quills their dash and



HAT IN VELVET AND PLUMES.

style to the hats of the season. Nothing so softens the outlines of the face as the ostrich feather becomingly arranged, but indeed it should be an artist who handles the long plume and

a woman of distinction who wears it.

Low crowns rule, yet there are medium high ones, and square, oval, indented, bell crowned or tapering effects are among bizarre novelties.

While picture hats are still worn, the tendency is toward smaller shapes, like the turban, for wear with street costume. A winter model in moleskin is fashioned after the heart shape, but the front is brought into a more acute point and the crown composed of fur, the brim of folded green velvet, with a couple of pheasant quills at the side.

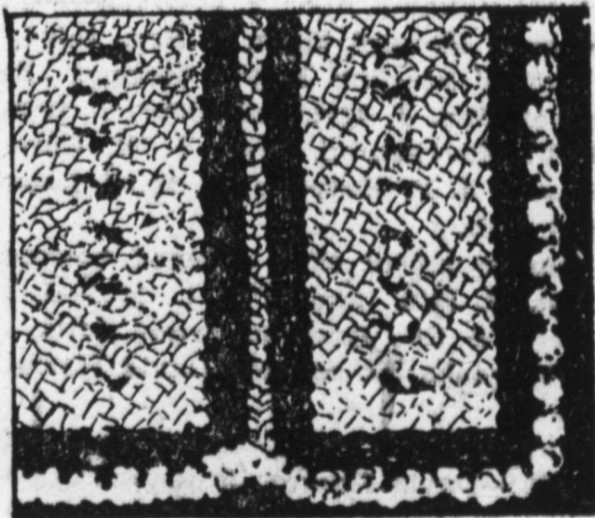
AMY VARNUM.

A BABY'S AFGHAN.

Although for babies' belongings in general no deep shade of red is considered suitable, an exception may be made in the case of an afghan intended for fall and winter use. As Good Housekeeping says, bright red is so appropriate to the season and gives such a warm, comfortable look to anything fashioned of wool that the most stringent advocate of the paler shades might look upon it with favor. It is combined with white in the one of which a corner is here shown, and the combination is very effective, and has the further merit of being almost as pretty on the wrong side as upon the right.

Two threads of zephyr are used at once in the making, and the crochet hook must be large enough to carry two threads easily. Nothing could be simpler than the stitches which are used, and the wool is in no case broken at the end of the row. Each white strip is completed by a border of brilliant color, and the nine strips are put together—chained together is the correct term, for it is a chain stitch into one edge and then into the other which holds them—with white, and there is a narrow white border all around.

Make a chain of 108 stitches; first row, one single crochet into each stitch of the foundation chain; second row, one single crochet into each stitch of the first (through both upper threads); third row, * wool over, put hook through both upper threads of preceding row and pull out loop until the hook held parallel with the second row is three-quarters of an inch away from it (hold the loops now on the hook between the thumb and finger of the left hand that they may not shorten during the completion of the stitch), wool over, draw through loops and stitch on hook and repeat from *; fourth row, one single crochet in first stitch, one



CORNER OF RED AND WHITE AFGHAN.

treble in second, and alternate these two to the end of the row; fifth row, like the third; sixth and seventh, like the first and second. For the border: With stitch of red wool on the hook, * wool over, and take one stitch in second stitch of previous row, draw out loop about half the length of the one just described, wool over, put hook back through first stitch of previous row, pull out long loop, wool over, draw through the four loops and stitch on hook, and repeat from *. When the strips are chained together for the outer border, make one slip in the first stitch and one treble in the second, and alternate these stitches all around the afghan, letting the knots which they form follow the curves at the ends of the strips, and meet the white chains which hold them together.

GRAPE MARMALADE.

Pick over ripe grapes, removing all spoiled ones. Wash and drain them, then pull from the stems. Pulp them and place the pulp in the preserving kettle. Heat slowly to the boiling point and simmer gently until the seeds separate from the pulp, then rub through a sieve. Measure the pulp and skins, put both in a clean kettle with the same amount of sugar. Simmer slowly for half an hour, stirring occasionally, then bottle.

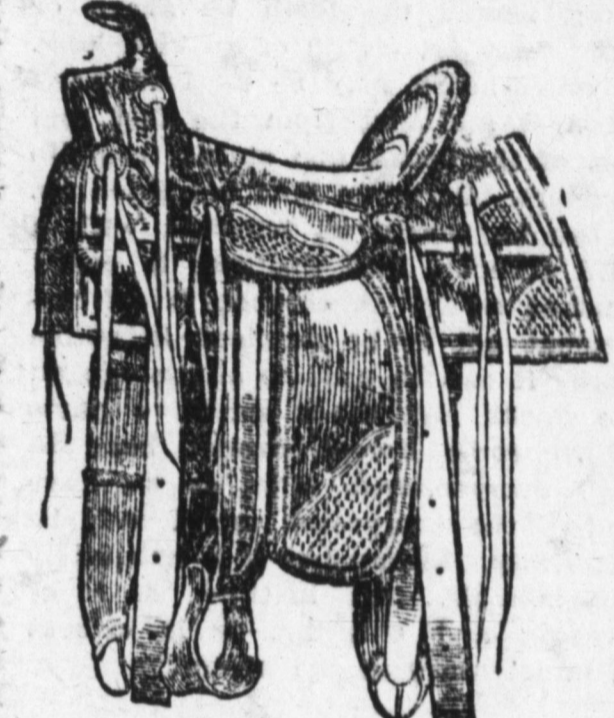
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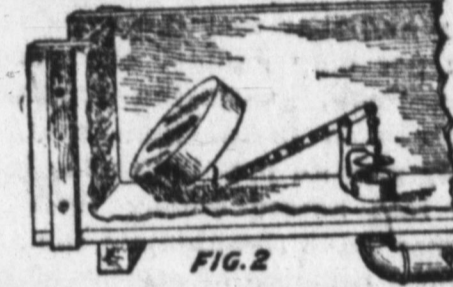
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THE HORSE.

A straight face line, thin, large nostrils, low windpipe, are all signs of desirable qualities.

Light work even up to the time of foaling will not injure a mare as much as work too soon after foaling.

Upon the first six months of a colt's life depends, to a greater or less extent, the value and usefulness of the future horse. If a colt once becomes stunted or injured in any way, the bad effects will usually follow through life.

BREEDING TO FORM.

The fact that two horses have this year made a record of a mile in two minutes and that they are expected to contest not only against one another, but presumably with the expectation of going even faster than that, will probably give an impetus to the breeding of fast horses among those who think they have the animals that have the proper pedigree or strains of blood to produce speed, observes a writer in Massachusetts Plowman. We do not object to that as a fad for those who are able to own breeding mares of such a quality and to pay high service fees for the use of stallions that may be expected to transmit speed to their progeny. But there has been much money lost by farmers in the attempt to breed fast horses when they neither had suitable stock to breed from, nor knew how to develop speed in a colt if they had a good one. The farmer who has a good mare for his business, to work on the farm or to drive to market at a fair speed, and one that is sound and of good temper, and can find a stallion of the same kind to breed her to, will stand a much better chance of getting a good horse to own or to sell than he would if he had a broken-down trotting-bred mare and the service of the best stallion in the country. While unsound limbs or wind and vices of temper are not always transmitted by the parent to the offspring, they are as often inherited as the ability to trot fast, and probably more often. We are not now advocating either the draft horse or the coach horse as necessary to breeding a good colt, but whatever may be decided upon, do not make a cross between two types that are radically different, as the trotter and the draft horse, and do not breed from one that has faults that greatly injure the value of the parent.

GUARD THE HORSES' NERVES.

The horse, the most useful of all animals, is the one marked for the most of men's ill-treatment. For the most part housed in ill-ventilated and ill-smelling quarters, worked to its full capacity, cared for only to the degree that selfish interest prompts, the animal is delivered over as the unprotected object of the unrestrained passions of man. The average man fails, apparently, to understand that animals have a nervous system, among them in a marked degree the horse, and that were he to govern his own temper he could with a little patience get control of the horse's nervous system and make out of it a servant vastly more efficient than it is under the system in which he beats and jerks and drives it to distraction, observes an exchange.

A short walk in any city will discover many blind horses. Why? There are no blind cows, comparatively. And yet the sight of the one naturally is as good as that of the other. The difference is simply that the horse from the beginning has been abused, ill-housed, overworked and worked under conditions that have driven him blind. Its eyes are shut in by blinders at each side, for which there is no use but to satisfy the caprice or fashion of man. So its vision interfered with, and deprived of air, the wonder is that with the other treatment it gets it is not blind oftener. Besides this, in other cases its neck is almost pulled out of joint by overhead check reins that raise its face to the air and turn its eyeballs to the glare of the sun unprotected. Or, on the other hand, deprived of check-rein, it is bitten with a curb that pulls its jaw to the breast and tortures it in this

fashion. And then, according to the spreading fashion of the day, it is subjected to that most cruel of all practices, docking, which not merely tortures in the practice, but leaves it to the torment of flies for the rest of its life. If it is the merciful man that is merciful to his beast, and if it is the merciful that obtain mercy, we have, as a people, some way to come before we get that blessing.

GROOMING THE HORSE.

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than is at all necessary, says the American Horse Owner. 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.

FEEDING MARE AND FOAL.

The mare should be fed well enough to enable her to supply the foal with abundant, rich, nutritious milk, writes Dr. A. A. Alexander. Her food should be rich in nitrogenous ingredients, for these are most required for frame building.

She should be allowed to suckle her foal often if she is worked, and never when she is tired and sweaty. It does not pay to allow the foal to run with the mare at plow or on the way to town. Milk is taken often in this way, but not in suitable condition for the foal, and besides this the foal is getting too much fatiguing work in following its dam.

Work the mare lightly, if at all. Before it is too late, put in a strip of fodder corn alongside of the pasture. Let it be, say, ten rods wide, and plant the corn thickly with the seeder, having some of the spouts shut off. Plant several times, with a few days between each seeding.

Use this green corn fodder for the mares to help out the pastures, and feed the mares in addition generously upon oats, bran and cut hay. Wet this food with molasses water, if you want lots of milk and can keep flies out of the stable.

Just as early as possible let foals learn to eat a mixture of crushed oats, bran and dried bloodmeal. These, along with flaxseed meal, are the foods for frame building, and if there is any tendency to weak bones, add bonemeal, which may be had in the market, and do much to prevent such trouble as 'optoporosis,' or big head.

No foal flesh must be lost if the best results are to be obtained in horse breeding. Foal flesh is to be put on by feeding the mares, and as soon as possible supply the foals with a generous ration of nitrogenous foods such as suggested.

FEEDING THE BULL.

The amount of feed a bull should have will depend largely on circumstances, says C. S. Plumb of the Ohio College of Agriculture. He should be kept growing steadily until he has reached full maturity, and, while he should not be made fat, he should be fleshed up to stand a reasonable amount of service. If he is brought to a full growth by constant and satisfactory gain it will after that be much easier to maintain him in satisfactory flesh than if he is allowed to drag in growth. After reaching full maturity and good condition the amount of grain fed should be regulated according to his breeding service and condition of flesh.



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SHORTHORN AWARDS AT FAIR.

Awards in the Shorthorn cattle classes at the San Antonio International fair were made last week, too late for publication in the Journal, by a committee composed of George P. Lillard of Seguin, Tex., P. C. Lee of San Angelo and W. E. Bradford of Columbia, Mo. The San Antonio International Fair association pays \$1000 cash and the American Shorthorn Breeders' association a like sum to the prize winners, as follows:

Best bull, 3 years and over—David Harrell, Liberty Hill, first; J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., second; Fred J. Shutt, Duncanville, third; J. F. Hovenkamp, fourth; David Harrell, fifth.

Best bull 2 years and under 3—Jos. F. Green & Co., Gregory, first.

Senior yearling bull, dropped between Sept. 1, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902—J. E. Brown, Granbury, first; J. W. Carey, second; James F. Green & Co., third.

Junior yearling bull, dropped between Jan. 1, 1902, and Sept. 1, 1903—J. W. Carey, Armstrong I. T., first; J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, second; James F. Green & Co., Gregory, third; Howard Mann & Bro., Waco, fourth.

Senior bull calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1903—J. F. Green & Co., first; J. F. Hovenkamp, second; Howard Mann, third; J. F. Green & Co., fourth; D. C. Giddings, fifth.

Junior bull calf dropped since Jan. 1, 1903—David Harrell, first; J. F. Green & Co., second and third; David Harrell, fourth; W. D. Block, Austin, fifth.

Cows, 3 years or over—J. F. Green & Co., first; J. W. Carey, second; J. F. Hovenkamp, third, fourth and fifth.

Cows, 2 years and under 3—J. W. Carey, first and fourth; J. F. Hovenkamp, second; J. F. Green & Co., third; David Harrell, fifth.

Senior yearling heifer, dropped between Sept. 1, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902—J. F. Hovenkamp, first; J. F. Green & Co., second; Howard Mann & Bro., third.

Junior yearling heifer, dropped between Jan. 1, 1902, and Sept. 1, 1903—J. F. Hovenkamp, first; J. W. Carey, second; J. F. Hovenkamp, third, fourth and fifth.

Senior heifer calf, dropped between Sept. 1, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1903—J. F. Green & Co., first, fourth and fifth; J. F. Hovenkamp, second; David Harrell, third.

Junior heifer calf dropped after Jan. 1, 1903—David Harrell, first, fourth and fifth; James F. Green & Co., second and third.

Senior sweepstakes bull, 2 years or over—David Harrell, first.

Junior sweepstakes bull under 2 years—J. W. Carey, first.

Junior sweepstakes cow under 2 years—J. W. Carey, first.

Sweepstakes cow, 2 years—J. W. Carey, first.

Junior sweepstakes cow under 2 years—J. F. Hovenkamp. Competition limited to first prize animals in the first twelve classes for sweepstakes.

Grand champion bull—J. W. Carey, first.

Grand champion cow—J. W. Carey, first. Only winners in the junior and senior classes competed for grand champion.

Aged herd, consisting of eighteen bulls and four females, all over 2 years—J. W. Carey, first; J. F. Hovenkamp, second; J. F. Green & Co., third; J. E. Brown, fourth; G. C. Giddings, fifth.

Young herd, consisting of ten bulls and four females, all under 2 years—J. F. Hovenkamp, first; J. F. Green & Co., second; David Harrell, third; Howard Mann & Bro., fourth.

Calf herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 1 year—James F. Green & Co., first; David Harrell, second.

All animals competing in the calf herd bred and raised by the exhibitor.

Best two animals, either sex, produce

of one cow—J. F. Hovenkamp, first, second and third; Howard Mann & Bro., fourth.

Best four animals, either sex, get of one bull—J. W. Carey, first; James F. Green & Co., second, third and fifth; David Harrell, fourth.

Ages to be computed from Sept. 1, except in the junior and senior classes.

Best Shorthorn steer, 1 year and under 2—J. E. Brown, first; David Harrell, second; F. J. Schutt, third.

Best Shorthorn steer calf under 1 year—J. E. Brown, first.

Best champion steer—J. E. Brown, first.

STANDARD BEEF CLASSES.

The remainder of the awards in the beef cattle class were made by Col. J. O. Terrell, J. M. Dobie and J. M. Kincaid and were as follows:

Best steer 3 years old and over beef standard, C. B. Lucas, Berclair, Tex., first and second.

Best cow, 3 years old and over, beef standard, W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., first and second.

Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, beef standard, J. W. Carey, Armstrong, I. T., first; J. F. Hovenkamp, Fort Worth, second.

Best carload fat steers, 4 years old and under, bred and fattened in Texas, C. B. Lucas, Berclair, first; Lee Bros., San Angelo, second.

Best 10 head Texas raised cattle, any breed, 3 years old and over, Andy Armstrong, Jr., Hondo, Tex., first; A. G. Startz, New Braunfels, Tex., second.

INOCULATION FOR ALFALFA.

It is interesting to note that the department of agriculture at Washington has been very successful in its efforts to develop the bacteria necessary to grow alfalfa on lands which would otherwise be unproductive of this crop. Secretary Wilson says:

"That it cannot be successfully grown without inoculation with the peculiar bacteria which supplies it with free nitrogen from the atmosphere is not disputed. How to perform this inoculation without resorting to the expensive expedient of hauling earth from inoculated fields to the land to be seeded is the problem that has confronted us. We have, however, devised a method of preserving these bacteria for an indefinite period in such shape that they may be transported through the mails, enough being sent in an ordinary envelope to inoculate a good sized field. My advice to farmers is to plant a field of alfalfa and inoculate it. The crop will prove a success wherever soil conditions are right."

EVERYBODY HAS IT.

Everybody has that tired feeling. Keeps you awake nights. Destroys daily comfort. Wearies the body; worries the mind. Easy to shake it off. If you go at it right. Some say it's bad blood. Others say it's a lazy liver. They're all wrong. Tired feeling means tired kidneys. As a lame back means lame kidneys. And backache means kidney ache. How do we know it? Because Doan's Kidney Pills cure it. Here is a case in point: James H. Armstrong, employed with John E. Homan, plumber and electrician, living on the north side, Fort Worth, Tex., says: "If pain in the back just across the loins which clung to me persistently for two and a half years and which resisted all my efforts to check, let alone cure, is any indication of kidney complaint, then I had attacks of it far too long to be pleasant. My brother insisted upon me trying Doan's Kidney Pills and gave me a few doses. They produced marked results and I was led from this to go to Weaver's Pharmacy for a box. I know from the results obtained up to date that the remedy can be depended upon to act just as represented." 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.

DEMAND FOR MEXICAN SHEEP.

In an interview at Kansas City last week, N. A. Sanches, a big sheepman of Las Vegas, N. M., said that the Mexican sheepmen were enjoying an unusually large demand for feeders this fall—the buyers being Colorado, Arizona and Colorado buyers. "The latter market is proving to be a mighty big thing with us this season," said he, "and it now looks like close to 200,000 sheep will be moved to the West before the Christmas holidays. O. J. Woodhull, a San Antonio man, is preparing to send 40,000 head to Arizona and I know of another firm that will move 50,000 head to that territory, part of which have been trailed already. Last spring the Californians bought heavily of Texas sheepmasters in order to replenish their herds and flocks which had been depleted by the long drought that prevailed throughout Southern California until a year ago. The Texas movement, while it was one of the biggest on record, was not large enough to satisfy the demands of the Californians and this fall they are buying heavily of us. I have heard the fear expressed on some sides that this double demand for our feeders this year, coupled with the fall shipments to Kansas City and other markets, would cut down the Mexican sheep supply and cause a shortage there, but I wish to say that there is no foundation for such a story. We still have all the sheep our pastures will take care of. It will be only the surplus that will go."

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALFALFA.

Activity in farming operations has developed in the vicinity of Temple, Tex., this season. Heretofore there was not much attempt at diversification in that section, but P. L. Downs is putting into practice the instructions of Mr. R. E. Smith, the Alfalfa king, and planting a large patch in that crop, which promises well. Alfalfa has never heretofore been grown successfully in that locality, but Mr. Smith, who recently visited the Downs farm, expressed the opinion that it would grow satisfactorily if properly planted. Commenting on the experiment, the Temple Tribune says:

"A great deal of interest attaches to this experiment, the first to be undertaken where such care is observed. There have been a few attempts made to raise alfalfa in this section, with varying success. Some fields of Westphalia have done exceedingly well for several years, and probably there have been other successful attempts, but on the whole, the experiences have not been encouraging. If Mr. Downs demonstrates that alfalfa can be grown here, he will be a public benefactor, in superlative degree."

In a subsequent issue the Tribune pays a high compliment to Mr. Downs and other progressive agriculturists for their interest in planting new seeds and practicing new ideas.

HOW TO ORGANIZE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Farmers' Institute work began several years ago in the Northern States and the movement has grown and extended until at the present time only the lesser states are without Institute organizations.

The object of Institutes is to disseminate the latest scientific and practical information relating to farming. To this end, Institute meetings are held, and discussions are had on subjects, and questions selected by members of the Institute. As a popular movement for the advancement of agriculture, Institutes are not exceeded or equaled by any other agency. Some of the states where Institutes have longest flourished appropriate as much as \$20,000 annually for Institutes. Minnesota appropriates \$18,000 annually, allowing \$150 for each Institute. The appropriation benefits farming and likewise all other state interests.

The Institute Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in addition to aiding directly in the organization of new Institutes, has prepared a pamphlet containing the features used in Institutes in other states in the organization of an Institute, constituting, by-laws, manner of holding meeting, and all information

necessary to organizing and making Institutes a success.

Copies will be sent free on application to organized Institutes, or to persons interested in organizing an Institute. Address R. L. Bennett, Director Farmers' Institutes, College Station, Texas.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF TACOSIS.

Takosis, a contagious disease among goats, is made the subject of a bulletin recently issued by the bureau of animal industry. For a long time it was thought that this hardy little animal was too "tough" for any epidemic to kill off, but like many other theories of the past, this one has been exploded. While it is undoubtedly true that the goat is less susceptible to disease than any other animal, still the fact is generally recognized that contact with civilization has lessened the power of resistance against sickness, especially among Angoras. After an exhaustive investigation the bureau has arrived at the following conclusion relative to takosis:

(1) The disease has appeared in many parts of this country, but particularly in the northern states, where it has caused great loss to many breeders of Angora goats.

(2) It is a progressive, debilitating, contagious disease, characterized by great emaciation and weakness, with symptoms of diarrhoea and pneumonia, and causes a mortality of 100 per cent. of those affected and from 30 to 85 per cent. of the whole flock.

(3) From the carcasses of numerous animals that have succumbed to this disease a new organism, micrococcus caprinus, has been isolated and is presumably the cause of the disease.

(4) This micrococcus possesses pathogenic properties for goats, chickens, rabbits, guinea pigs and white mice, but not for sheep, dogs, or rats.

(5) Medical treatment was attempted with varying success, while the minimizing experiments thus far conducted (although too few to permit of any conclusive statement or accurate estimate as to their protective value) have shown highly encouraging results. When accompanied with measures of isolation and disinfection the treatment may prove of great assistance in the suppression and eradication of the disease in an infected flock.

The disease appeared in California three years ago when over 1000 head of goats in a flock of about 1300 located near Visalia died. At that time the cause was unknown and medical treatment availed but little.

A fatal epidemic developed not long ago in a flock of Angoras near Longshorne, Pa., and Drs. John R. Mohler and Henry J. Washburn were detailed to make a thorough scientific study of the malady and report on it at length. They went to the farm in Pennsylvania where the disease appeared and found that a number of goats had died and it was supposed that the cause was laurel poisoning. Later it was suspected that internal parasites were the cause, and treatment for that was used but to no purpose.

It was not until the experts appeared that it was determined to be a distinctly new disease. The bacteriological experiments show that the disease is contagious among goats, but has not been sufficiently prevalent to infect other animals, fowls or human beings. A new specimen of bacteria was found on development, to which the name of micrococcus caprinus was given. Inoculation on rats failed to show pathogenic symptoms, but guinea pigs and rabbits proved to be easily susceptible. Dogs and sheep proved to be immune from inoculation. Reports of the appearance of the disease in various parts of the country have been coming to the department for a year. It is believed to have been brought into the country by highly bred specimens from Turkey, Thibet and Cashmere.

The market demand is mostly for plump fowls with yellow legs, such as the Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Light Brahma and Wyandotte. These dress out yellow and present a neat appearance, which attracts custom, while the dark feathered varieties are left until holding meeting, and all information only "Hobson's choice" remains.

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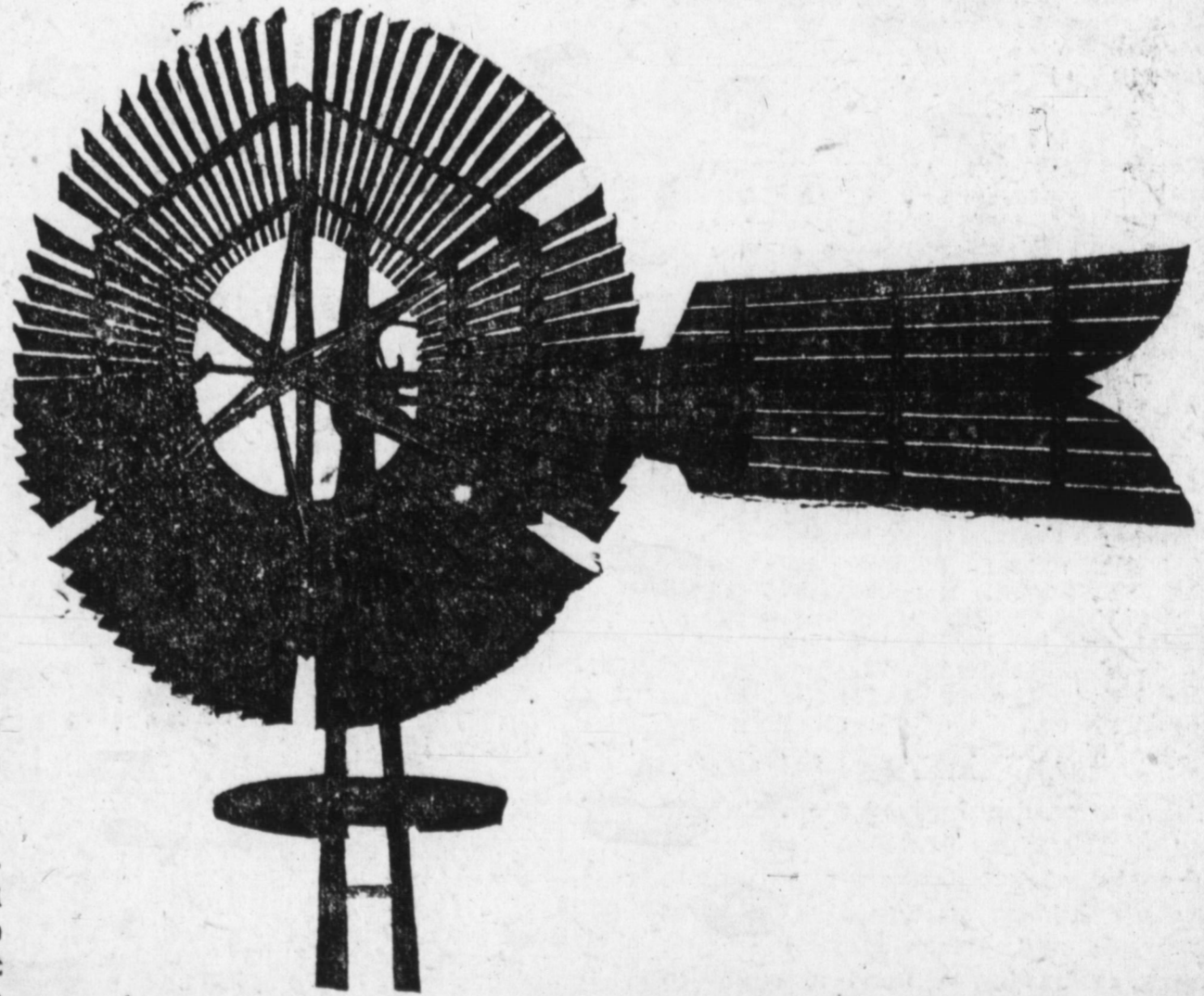
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