

ONLY A FEW WEEKS

In which to take advantage of the Journal's Guessing Contest offer. The contest will be closed October 1, or before that date if the work of the census bureau should make it necessary. There is a chance to win \$15,000. Have you seen in your guess? See 4th page for particulars.

STATE VETERINARIAN

ALFRED GILES OF SAN ANTONIO EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

Committee Appointed by Cattle Raisers' Association Thinks Appropriation for the Sanitary Commission Should be Increased.

At the last meeting of the Cattle Raisers' association at Fort Worth in March a very important resolution was put to the house, by Alfred Giles of San Antonio, and unanimously carried. It was as follows:

"That the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas considers it most desirable, with the view of assisting in the advancement, development and protection of the great and varied live stock interests of the state, that the office of state veterinary surgeon should be created by the state legislature; that he be endowed with proper powers and assisted by a proper staff of deputy veterinary surgeons and inspectors for the proper performance of his duty by the treatment, inspection, quarantining of and, when necessary, destruction of, infected animals within the state."

The president, Mr. R. J. Kleberg, appointed a committee, consisting of Alfred Giles as chairman, R. L. Ball, attorney at law, and Ike T. Pryor, banker and stockman, all of San Antonio, to fully look into the matter and carry out the resolutions to the best interests of the association.

In order that the Journal readers might know what steps the committee had taken, a Journal representative called on Mr. Giles Saturday for such information as he felt at liberty to give regarding the work done by the committee up to this time. He said:

"We have thoroughly considered the matter and from statistics we have gathered and, with the assistance of Dr. M. Francis, of the State Agricultural college of Texas, we have unanimously come to the conclusion that since the state has now a live stock sanitary commission in the charge of such able men as W. J. Moore of San Antonio, R. J. Kleberg of Alice, and Judge M. M. Hankins of Quanah, that the object of that resolution can most advantageously be accomplished by using the united influence of the association in a manner that will hereafter be determined, and have the state increase the appropriation of the sanitary commission by \$25,000, and that the legislature can best exercise its power to employ such veterinary assistance as might be required from time to time. The members of the commission are competent and enthusiastic and take great pride in making it a success, and we do not doubt that the legislature can be prevailed upon to enlarge the appropriation for the commission in order that it may be able to perform this important service for the public, and by this course we think we will get the very best service and prevent any friction or waste of public money."

"The committee expects very shortly to meet with the state live stock sanitary commission and formulate a plan to properly present this matter before the next legislature. There is no stock man and no man of business interested in the state but knows that it is a very important matter not only to the stock interests, but to the public at large; for diseases of cattle ought to be at once investigated, if not for the good of the cattlemen, for the public at large, for many diseases of cattle are, through the meat or milk, and many other ways, brought right to our very doors, and we sincerely hope this matter will not be neglected, but pushed to a finish. With such men as the commission, we can obtain the legislature will allow the appropriation if properly presented."

"Another matter which should have attention at the next session of the legislature is a provision by which the commission in its order to issue orders destroying germs, or any orders which in its judgment are necessary for the public good. Its work in the past has not been as fruitful of results as it might have been had it been able to issue orders instead of requests, for an order without power to enforce compliance therewith is a request pure and simple. The work of the commission is, as you know, a labor of love, but the work is being faithfully and cheerfully performed. The members of the commission are patient men, and notwithstanding the impediments in the way, are displaying a zeal which is commendable indeed. What must be done is to have these matters properly looked after, and the committee feels sure that it will have the co-operation of the stockmen of the state in bringing it about. We need an appropriation of at least \$25,000 in addition to the \$900 already appropriated to enable the commission to do the work which devolves upon it."

On or before October 1 the census-guessing contest under which subscribers to The Journal will participate in the distribution of \$25,000 to the best guessers at the federal census will be closed. The distribution is to be made by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, Mich., and the money has been deposited by that association in the Central Savings bank of Detroit to pay the prizes. Send in \$1.00 no commission allowed for one year's subscription to The Journal, without delay, and get one guess free. Take the subscription of some one else not already a subscriber and send it in and get two other guesses free in addition to the guess which will be given him.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal

Devoted to the Agricultural and Live Stock Interests of Texas and the Southwest.

Volume 21, No. 15

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900.

Established April, 1880

\$25,000 DEPOSITED

The Press Publishing Association has deposited in the Central Savings Bank of Detroit \$25,000 for the express purpose of paying the premium in the Census Guessing Contest. Besides the \$15,000 first prize there are 999 other prizes. You have a thousand chances to win. See 4th page.

EXCESSIVE RATES.

FRUIT SHIPPERS CLAIM THEY ARE PAYING TOO MUCH.

Showing Made by the Kansas City Packer of Charges on Fruit From Texas Received at the Kansas City Market.

Texas is making phenomenal advances in the development of the fruit-growing industry. From various points in the state this year the shipments of fruits and vegetables have brought in thousands and thousands of dollars and horticulture has made an important step toward taking its place beside the other great industries of the state, stock raising and cotton and wheat growing. Still it has not reached the independent stage and a serious danger seems to threaten the thriving infant. The imposition of excessive freight rates at this time may permanently cripple it not wholly destroy an industry which, if properly cultivated, means much for Texas and incidentally for the transportation companies as well. Shippers of fruit from East Texas points have recently made strong complaints of high rates, particularly on small shipments. These claims are apparently borne out, at least to some extent, by the following from the Kansas City Packer in its issue of July 23:

"Shippers who are sending peaches to market just now and also commission men who handle them are made to realize how heavy are the express charges. From Texas, for two weeks, peaches have been coming freely and while for all good fruit the net returns to the grower are such as to make the business a profitable one, yet when the large share of the selling price goes to pay the express charges, it looks decidedly unfair. For instance, a small shipment of fairly good peaches in from a small town in Texas sold for a little over \$8; the express charge was over \$10, or right close up to a rate of \$2 per hundred pounds. Any person who ships frequently will realize at once the unreasonableness of such a rate. Another shipment of this week netted the grower 40 cents per bushel in the orchard, but the express company got \$5 where the shipper got \$3 and the commission man less than \$1. On good fruit the growers and shippers make fair to good profits, but when the excessive express charges, but when the quality is common and prices rather low, it takes all the net returns away. Many shipments that have big charges against them are turned down by consignees because the returns would leave nothing for the shipper. With lower rates most of this stuff would pay a small profit to the grower and shipper. While the sections most distant from the big markets suffer the effects severely, Texas has still issues of fruit through its state railroad commissioner, reducing rates on carload lots 25 per cent on all shipments between points in that state. The lower rates will become effective August 8th."

Shipping Eggs Without Shells.

In the report on the trade of Italy for the year 1898 and 1899, by Dr. George Bonham, secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, there is an interesting paragraph describing the system adopted for the exportation of eggs to England. The shell is removed and the interior of the egg—white and yolk together—is packed in air-tight vessels or drums containing each 1000 eggs. Great care is taken to insure the eggs being fresh, and to exclude all the remainder, and renders the consignment unsalable. The new system has the advantage of removing the risk of breakage, and is also preferred by the party-order who, whose eggs are intended. As to the extent of the trade in eggs the report mentions that in 1897 Russia exported to England over 354,000,000.—Mark Lane Express.

DATE OF BLOSSING CONTEST.

The Journal's Guessing Contest will be closed on or before October 1. This distribution of \$25,000 in cash prizes by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, Michigan, will be made throughout the entire south and west. For the benefit of our readers we will say that Lord & Thomas, the big advertising agents of Chicago, have placed their estimate at \$2,525,960, the New York Journal estimates 7,891,256, the New York World 7,542,301. These concerns employed eminent statisticians to compile their estimates. How near these estimates may be to the correct number, however, can not be determined until the result is announced from Washington. They are only the estimates of those who have spent some time and money in order to make accurate guesses.

The first, second and third prizes are rich ones and are well worth working for—read the prize list on fourth page of this issue. Every subscriber, new or old, remitting \$1 for a year's subscription to the Journal, will be entitled to a free guess. Any person who may secure a new subscription, will be allowed two guesses in addition to the one given the subscriber. This offer applies only to new subscriptions. One thousand prizes will be distributed. In addition to fifty-two issues of the Journal, you may win one of the big prizes. In no case will the subscriber lose anything—a year's subscription to the Journal is worth many times the price paid. The time will be limited to one year. Send in your subscriptions at once and a certificate of your guess will be mailed you. Address TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

Cattle Suffering in Arizona.

Water is exhausted in many parts of Arizona and cattle and horses are reported to be dying by hundreds. One area, in many cases, too weak to ship to other ranges where water may be obtained. Good rains in the southern part of the territory have partially relieved the distress in that section.

Gloomy Outlook in Utah.

The outlook for livestock in Utah continues discouraging on account of the dry weather. All cattle and sheep are much wasted in size and large numbers of sheep are being driven to the Big Horn basin country. Adverse reports also come from all of the surrounding country.

Shooting at Pecos.

At Pecos, Tex., a few days ago, Syd Pitts shot and killed Pink Hill and wounded A. H. Birchfield in the arm. Pitts fired several shots. Neither Hill nor Birchfield was armed. After the shooting Pitts surrendered to Sheriff Avery at Barstow. The trouble grew out of a dispute over sinking a well in a pasture. All of the parties concerned were prominent cowmen in the Pecos country.

Object to the Dogies.

Cattlemen in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Colo., according to reports, are wrought up over the shipment of large numbers of yearling steers from Old Mexico to that range. They say that the thin, half starved stuff is not properly selected and is going to range from the stockyards and use up the grasses owned by private individuals. Another complaint is that these cattle come in after May 1, and it is believed will be sent further north before next May, thus escaping taxation.

Japan Wants American Leather.

The United States is not only furnishing meat for the armies of the world. It is coming to be recognized as the leading nation for furnishing all kinds of animal products. Japan now has a purchasing agent over here for the purpose of buying leather to be used in supplying her soldiers with bags and sacks in which to carry their rice and equipment. H. K. Nishimura, the purchasing agent in Kansas City, a few days ago said: "It is about the only thing that Japan lacks in supplying its army, so of course we looked to America, the country of cattle, to furnish it to us."

To Entertain Texans.

Preparations for the big Kansas City livestock show in October are going on apace. Concerning the progress, the Telegram says: "The plans for entertaining the Texas stockmen this fall are maturing satisfactorily and promise to be all that the live stockmen at Kansas City anticipated. Subscriptions to the fund are coming in rapidly. Among the most liberal donors to the fund is the Trade's Exchange which always does its share towards all of the public enterprises of Kansas City. The Trade's Exchange is composed of 300 and St. Joseph decreased 2100. The supply of hogs at the five points was 244,200, or 50,900 short of the previous week, 22,800 less than a year ago and the second smallest week in this year. In the week ending October 1, 735 were received. Compared with a year ago Kansas City increased 11,800, while Chicago decreased 37,900, Omaha 2900, St. Louis 2600 and St. Joseph decreased 600. Receipts of sheep were 106,400, or 10,000 more than a year ago. Kansas City, compared with a year ago, shows a decrease of 3900, Chicago 2000, St. Louis 3900, St. Joseph 5000 and Omaha increased 11,100.

Sheepmen Did the Shooting.

In the recent yellow-back games of romance, it is usually the rough and tumble miner, Wildcat Jim, or Broncho bill, the rip-roaring cowboy, who is ever ready with his gun and is always inclined to put bullet holes in every thing in sight. The mild and gentle shepherd, who is supposed to dream amid pastoral scenes, is never credited with any gun play proclivities. He never becomes the idol of the boy reader of the classics. Still from Wyoming, a few days ago, came the story that a band of sheepmen visited Copportown, a new mining town, and "shot up the town," riddling the saloons and other buildings with bullets. The raid was a warning to prospectors to leave the locality, both as a range for the sheepmen. The miners are said to be making preparations to resist future raids.

Complains of Monopoly.

The Matanzas correspondent of the Havana Post thinks that the world isn't wagging altogether right in his locality. In a series of general complaints, he says: "It has been stated that a duty is collected on all meats used by the troops here. Whether this be true or not is not definitely known, but it would appear strange if so, for meat, which is a part of the soldier's ration ought to be as much exempt from duty as other parts of the ration. In fact, all other articles intended for the subsistence of the army should have free entry. It would also be an advantage to have some competition in the meat business here, as at present the representatives of the only company here carries things with a high hand, changing what he pleases for their meat and raising the price whenever he feels like it. Monopolies are never good for the consumers, and the present meat contractors have too much of a good thing."

Canadian Cattle for Exhibition.

The United States department of agriculture is lending its aid to make the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago in December a signal success. The bars have been thrown down and the importation of Canadian cattle for the event. A recently issued order of the department says: "It is hereby ordered, That Canadian cattle may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held from December 1 to December 8, 1900, at Chicago, Ill., without being subjected to the tuberculin test, provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that such cattle are free from contagious and infectious diseases, and provided further that they are returned immediately to Canada in the close of the exposition. All Canadian cattle, sheep and swine intended for this exposition must be shipped directly to the exposition grounds and not unloaded in any public stock yards."

May Cause Withdrawals.

Reports from London are to the effect that some fear is felt that the determination to give the Royal show a permanent place in London will cause some withdrawals on the part of the breeders and farmers of the northern and central sections of the country. It is believed that the knowledge of many of the members, some of whom violently oppose the permanent location idea.

Mexico Supply Exhausted.

Texas and Florida are now supplying the Cuban market with cattle. The supply of cattle suited to the trade has been exhausted and the service of the cattle steamship line between Galveston and Cuban ports has been discontinued. The Bemis line had been running cattle steamships for some time and hopes were held out of building a new line of some importance but the supply of cattle failed to hold out.

War on the Range.

News comes from the west of continued trouble between cattlemen and sheepmen on the range. In Routt county, Colo., 1500 sheep belonging to Martin Johnson were killed by cattlemen. A number of sheep belonging to Hertzler & Rivera, near the state line, were also killed. Disturbances have occurred at other points and there is talk of armed resistance on the part of the sheepmen along the borders of Colorado and Wyoming.

Stockman Seeks Damages.

At Sherman, Tex., J. M. Noel of Hall county recently filed suit against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad for \$10,350, alleging that in taking a train of cattle through the Indian Territory he left them in charge of the company's employes at Muskogee. The next morning when he went back to the yard in what he says he had cause to believe to be ample time, the cattle train was gone; that he boarded a northbound train in an endeavor to catch up, and was forced by the conductor to jump off, and so doing was injured. He claims to have received permanent and serious injuries.

Free Transportation Restored.

The always east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio have decided to restore the custom, discontinued six months ago, of giving livestock shippers in the territory named return transportation when they accompany shipments of stock. From transportation to the market to purchase stock, neither will free or reduced transportation be given on less than carloads, but free return transportation will be given male attendants who are actually in charge of stock, one man with one or two cars, two men with three or four cars, three men with five or seven cars and four men with eight or more cars.

Profit in Mules.

A suit filed a few days ago in New Orleans throws some light on the profit made by American buyers who import mules to the government. The suit was filed by W. B. Leonard against Sparks Bros. & McGhee for a settlement of special partnership and \$21,720.53. Mr. Leonard is a lively man of New Orleans. He alleges that on October 1, 1899, he entered into a contract with Mr. H. J. Scobel, the representative of the British army, to furnish him with a number of mules. Not only was the plaintiff to furnish these mules, but he was to feed them while they were in New Orleans awaiting transport, and for feeding them he was to receive 35 cents a day. Leonard took Sparks Bros. & McGhee into special partnership. According to the contract, as recited by the petition of plaintiff, this firm was to furnish the mules, feed them at the price agreed upon, and divide the profits with petitioner. He recites that the business was very profitable, and that it netted Sparks Bros. & McGhee in the neighborhood of \$50,000. He sues for the amount of profit he claims to be \$25,000, minus a credit of \$3273.41.

Expensive to Cattlemen.

The federal order for the removal of all fences on government land in New Mexico will cause heavy expense and much trouble to cattlemen who have been occupying the lands. But apparently they can only grin and pull down the fences. Years ago when the first ranches were established in New Mexico, it was found that the cattle would drift before the blizzards that came across the plains in winter for many miles, incurring heavy expense in gathering them up and returning them to their range in the spring. To prevent this, long lines of fences were built across the country from east to west, thus forming a barrier to stop the progress of the cattle in their course southward. The salutary effect of this expedient led to the construction of other drift fences, and thus the country was divided into long narrow strips. Following up this experiment the ranchmen finally began to erect cross fences extending north and south to keep their cattle from straying or drifting to great distances in either direction between the narrow fences. Thus the country was practically cut up into large inclosures. In some of these the practical right of occupation was maintained by the cattlemen having possession. These fences have kept the cattle from running together and hence have saved immense sums when at came a rousing up and

Another American Victory.

The American sausage is again triumphant. A report from Strasbourg gives news of a victory in Alsace-Lorraine. Carl Hofmeister, an importer of American sausages, was fined 30 marks (\$7.14) not long ago in the Mannheim court for selling sausages put up in colored cans, the latter being declared unwholesome. On appeal the higher court reversed the judgment of the lower court on the ground that the use of colored cans was not prohibited by law and that the sausages in question had received the prescribed inspection and had been pronounced excellent. All costs and the lawyers' fees were charged against the government.

Canadian Shipping Corner.

Gordon & Ironsides, a Montreal firm, have secured a corner on ocean freight space for cattle from Montreal for the next two months and other cattle shippers are compelled to rely on the tramp steamers for space. The company has a contract with the Canadian northwest where cattle are said to be in fine fix. The corner has injured small dealers, however, and is causing a slump in prices.

Cattle for Cuba.

Reports from Havana are received stating that the order of Gen. Wood, the effect that female cattle imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted to Cuba free of duty is having the desired effect. At all the ports of the island cattle are being imported by the hundreds and those who have large cattle ranches which were abandoned during the rebellion are again restocking them. It is estimated that in a few years this industry will have attained such proportions that it will not be necessary to import any more cattle from the people of the island with meat. At Cardenas, Matanzas, Sagua la Grande and Havana, large shipments of female cattle have been recently received from Florida. The pastures are in good condition and the cattle will have plenty on which to feed. It is said that there are a great many Cubans who contemplate engaging in stock raising, some of whom have already purchased cattle for that purpose.

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Opening in Africa.

The possibility of extending our market for agricultural implements in South Africa is suggested by the following article written by a prominent merchant of the Orange River Colony, and published in a recent number of the British Trade Journal, just received at the treasury bureau of statistics. Commenting upon prospective trade opportunities in South Africa, the writer says:

"I think all are agreed that now the British flag is hoisted in Pretoria, declaring unmistakably to the world Britain's supremacy from Cape Town to Zambesia, symbolizing security, justice and law, and that the people of the British Empire are to enjoy an unprecedented era of prosperity. I would warn our manufacturers, especially agricultural implement makers and those in kindred trades, to be first in the market. It appears somewhat anomalous to single out particular articles for special mention so great will be the demand for all classes of merchandise; yet it is imperative in the interests of agriculture and agricultural implement makers to state a few facts which have come within my personal experience. It has been too much the custom to send out to South Africa the same class of implement that is selling in this country. Such a policy is stupid and ruinous. To begin with, the American plow does not get out of order so readily as the English-made plow, for the simple reason that it is less complicated, and it has not so many springs. It is possible that under new conditions there will be an opening for steam plowing. A few sets are already working successfully in the Transvaal."

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

NUBS OF NEWS

Nebraska is coming to the front as a celery-producing state.

Twenty factories will soon begin work canning tomatoes in southwest Missouri. The crop is stated to be a mormous one.

The melon crop of Southeast Missouri, it is estimated, will fall three-fourths short this year on account of too much rain.

Georgia's first bale of cotton of the 1900 crop was marketed in Albany, Ga., July 27. It was raised by Deal Jackson, a negro farmer, and sold at 11 cents.

The first shipment of Texas grapes for this season reached Denver a few days ago. Concentrations were sold at 15 cents and \$1. Niagara at \$1 and \$1.25 per 10-pound basket.

Geo. Hanson of Haskell, Tex., claims that he has raised 90 bushels per acre, exact figures not known because a good many were fed in sheaf through the threshing of his crops.

The boll weevil is doing no damage in Bee county this year, while it is ravaging counties further east. The opinion held in Greenville is, that the weevil is a migratory insect. Several years ago the boll weevil, which came to southwest Texas from Mexico, caused great injury in Bee county.

The rains in many districts in Manitoba have greatly helped the hay crop and have improved pastures everywhere so that the livestock and dairy industries are greatly benefited and stock will doubtless be in better condition this fall than usual. Tax conditions during the early part of the season in the ranching sections of the state were particularly favorable, the stock wintered well and export shipments commenced early in July, with cattle fatter than last fall.

The following very remarkable story comes from Brenham, Tex., in a press dispatch under date of July 27; Robert Heartfield, of Chappell Hill, was exhibiting a very remarkable crop of popcorn on the streets here to-day. It was full size and variety, but every grain on the cob was popped. There were many theories as to the cause of this singular phenomenon. The most plausible advanced, however, was that the grain being thoroughly matured, the intense heat of the sun beaming down upon the ears was sufficient to produce the result.

The weekly statement of Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans cotton exchange shows a decrease in sales of just closed of 88,705 bales, against a decrease of 162,371 last year and a decrease of 163,978 the year before. The total visible is 1,418,475 bales, against 1,582,380 last year and 1,582,380 the year before. Of this, the total of American cotton is 881,675 bales, against 944,380 last year, 2,359,856 last year and 1,816,000 the year before, and of all foreign kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 532,000 bales, against 558,000 last year, 784,000 last year and 797,000 the year before.

MELONS ARE SCARCE.—The Kansas City Packer of July 28, says: Texas people who have melons would make a strike if they should send them to market. Georgia melons have many melons they would not make any mistake to send in a few cars. A car of melons which would average 30 pounds would sell readily for \$300. The best melons are those from Vernon, Tex., Illinois and Indiana are both shipping, but the quality is not as good as was expected. There are some very good-sized Georgia melons, but they are not as good. Some of them taste like pumpkins. The lack of flavor in cantaloupes this year is attributable to the copious rains all over the country.

BROOM CORN IN TEXAS.—S. A. Galbraith, who lives near Ennis, Tex., raised about two and a half tons of broomcorn this year on five acres of ground. A few days ago he was offered \$120 per ton for the broomcorn. He got about 100 bushels of seed from the crop, for which he is offered 50 cents a bushel. The fact that broomcorn is far more profitable than corn or cotton and he will increase his crop next year. He says broomcorn is a crop that will pay for the proper time and it will be a profitable crop whenever suitable machinery is brought into use for handling it. His broomcorn at \$120 a ton and the seed at 50 cents a bushel will make him about \$70 an acre for his crop.

FRUIT IN COLORADO.—Asa W. Fisk, traffic manager of the Growers' and Shippers' National Protective association, who has been in the west for the purpose of investigating the fruit crop prospects, writes from Grand Junction, Colo., as follows: The fruit crop of Grand Junction, Delta, Montrose, Palisades, Fruita, Pasona and De Beque is the most promising one that Western Colorado has had in a great many years. In fact, it is the largest. The superiority of the fruit grown in the Grand Valley has made its name second to none, and now stands in the commercial market as the most practical fruit grown. There will be in the neighborhood of 600 cars shipped this season, and three-fourths of them will go outside of Colorado.

THE TEXAS GRAIN CROP.—Major Chas. B. Peck of Houston, chairman of the Texas car service association, states that the movement of grain has not really commenced in Texas yet; that the rush will come about Oct. 1, blockade at Galveston has been relieved, but there is some fear that if the grain is not moved by the Chicago season opens. Major Peck is quoted as saying: "It is estimated that there are 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in Oklahoma and Texas yet to be moved by the Chicago season. Rock Island and Texas road, if conditions at Galveston are favorable all that grain should go through that

The Rock Island road refuses to allow its cars to go beyond Fort Worth, and a grain elevator with a capacity of 275,000 bushels has been erected there since from that city with the object of handling this grain. At a recent conference of tariff men of Texas roads it was decided that they not allow the Rock Island the use of their cars for the movement of this grain until the product of the Texas farmers has been taken care of. This was agreed to, and as a result the big grain elevator near Fort Worth was filled in two days and has remained in that condition ever since. When the grain of the Texas farmers has been moved to market the railroads will grant the Rock Island the use of their cars for the movement of the grain in its territory.

FARMERS ORGANIZE.—The Jackson County Produce association was organized by 35 members, each of whom obligated himself to plant one or more acres in cabbage, with other garden produce. Some agreed to plant five acres, and others one or two. The members of the association intend to market all their produce at home, and to this end they will adopt uniform methods of packing for shipment. They will plant only one kind of cabbage. The association elected the following officers: J. M. Lee, president; J. W. Bichel, secretary; R. B. Traylor, secretary-treasurer. The association will hold its meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Edna.

TEXAS RICE IN DEMAND.—The war in China has brought to the front the question of the rice supply of the United States. New York reports, rice men there and in New Orleans are appreciating the situation and the recent reports given out by J. G. Lee of the department of agriculture in the present crop of Louisiana and the southwest was caused by the anxiety to know just how much this country could do this year in the way of rice. The present crop of Louisiana was entirely encouraging, so far as present conditions are concerned, but the large question as to what would be possible if the allies prostrated China is chiefly one of Louisiana. Texas is one of the best fields for rice in the world and it is looked to meet in part at least further demands.

DIVERSIFICATION IN GRAYSON COUNTY.—R. E. Smith of Sherman, recently made the following statement: "I planted about 200 acres in wheat and turned the balance into corn and intended it for pasture only. In March grass in the meadows was so prolific, I changed the cattle to that forage and the result is that I have already made a profitable investment as pasture. Much to my surprise, after the removal of the cattle, the wheat recaptured rapidly and I have just threshed the harvest and it averaged nearly twenty bushels to the acre, which is another fairly good crop. I am now planting it in peas, and the crop will be ready in time to plant another crop of wheat. The peas are always a staple crop and are known as a most excellent fertilizer. Thus I expect to see a great increase in the productivity of my land in a more productive state all in one year."

STATIONS IN NEW POSSESSIONS.—The government is preparing to extend the Experiment Station work to the new island possessions. Prof. S. A. Knapp of Louisiana has been selected to investigate the agricultural conditions and possibilities of Porto Rico and went to the island in June. He will study the existing agricultural conditions, the lines of experimental investigation which should be undertaken at those locations suitable for stations, and the approximate expense of inaugurating and maintaining the work. He will also look into the feasibility of cultivating co-operatively experiments with the residents of Porto Rico and the best means of reaching the people through publications, demonstration experiments and otherwise. Prof. C. S. Smith, director of the Louisiana experiment station, will make the preliminary survey of the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands. He sailed for Hawaii about the middle of July and will spend the month of August in the islands.

A TENNESSEE LETTER.—W. B. Doak, proprietor of Maplehurst Farm, Russellville, Tenn., writes to the Journal. Benton Wheeler, a late graduate of the agricultural department of Cornell University, has begun the erection of a 40x80-foot addition to the already large barn on his father's farm near Russellville. A silo, butter and cheese factory are among the other improvements contemplated. Some good cowboys have just been added to the already large number to be bought in the near future. Wheeler and Son will cut raising wheat entirely, devoting their lands to grass and forage crops, expecting to turn everything into money through fancy cheese, cream and butter. The Tennessee Experiment station at Knoxville is building at an expense of \$80,000 the most practical dairy equipment at any southern university. Prof. Soule being a dairy specialist, this industry is to be congratulated upon having so earnest and able an exponent.

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our annual Farmers' Institute. Farmers are beginning to take more stock in these meetings since exclusively practical subjects are treated.

CROP CONDITIONS.—The Colorado (Tex.) Stockman reviews the crop situation in that part of the state as follows: The feed crop of this section is very fine and is much larger than usual. The early crops have all been saved, and thousands of tons have been put up for winter. The recent fine rain insures another crop of Johnson grass and late sorghum.

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COLORED FAIR.—The North Texas Colored Fair and Cotton exposition will be held in Dallas, Sept. 1 to 9 inclusive. The officers of the fair association are: J. G. Griffith, president; William Sanford, vice-president; H. W. Scott, secretary, and J. E. Wiley, general manager and treasurer. A booklet making the announcement for the fair, even during the severe of the drought. On other land wheat perished, or suffered severely. Heavy rains in late August and early September have given the land a new lease of life, even during the severe of the drought. On other land wheat perished, or suffered severely. Heavy rains in late August and early September have given the land a new lease of life, even during the severe of the drought.

RAISING KAFFIR CORN.—In the recent quarterly report of the Kansas Experiment Station, the following excellent article on Kaffir corn, prepared by J. G. Hane, of the state agricultural college, upon the request of Secretary F. Z. Coburn, is here in part: "The Kaffir corn is generally satisfactory in the drier sections, and is the favorite method, as it takes less work, lets the roots deeper, is more easily tended, and resists drought. The best listing should be hardy as deep as for corn. The rows should be about three feet apart, and the seed four to eight inches apart in the row.

FARMERS' CONGRESS. President Council Expresses His Thanks and Appreciation of Assistance Rendered—The Next Meeting.

To the Editor of the Journal: A great many letters being received asking that copies of the printed proceedings of the recent Farmers' congress be sent to the members of the association, and I take this opportunity to state that the proceedings have just been sent to the printers for publication, as was arranged for the meeting at Port Bisco, and as soon as these are ready for distribution to the public, a proper notice will appear in these columns.

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The Journal Institute

USING LIMB ON LAND.—In a bulletin recently issued by the Maryland Experiment station, the results of experiments with the use of lime for the past four years are given. It has been found there that the use of 20 bushels first year, and 10 bushels the second year, is the most beneficial as the use of larger amounts, and in proportion to the cost of the lime, the most profitable. On a plot on which lime was applied in 1898 the yield of corn that year was 25.6 bushels per acre as compared with 17.4 bushels on the land which received no lime. No additional lime was even applied since that time, but in 1897 the lime plot yielded 27.7 bushels of wheat per acre as compared with 22.5 bushels on the land which received no lime. The plot gave a crop of 2,367 pounds of hay per acre compared with 972 pounds on the land not treated. In 1899 the yield of corn was less on the lime plot than on the land which received no lime, but the yield of fodder was larger. The land used in this test was a stiff clay, inclined to be a little wet and was very poor and unproductive. When the land was seeded with wheat it all received an application of 800 pounds of fertilizer per acre. No other application of fertilizers was made during the experiment upon these plots.

OKLAHOMA WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.—A recently issued bulletin from the Oklahoma Experiment Station says: In the locality of the Experiment Station, at Stillwater, Oklahoma, the season of 1899-1900 was quite favorable to a large wheat crop. The results of the men prevented yields of 30 to 40 bushels per acre. July gave excellent opportunity for plowing, and August fair. September and October were very dry and hot, and the crop became very dry and hard; but early plowing and well tilled land remained in fine condition, and conditions during the winter were favorable, even during the severe of the drought. On other land wheat perished, or suffered severely. Heavy rains in late August and early September have given the land a new lease of life, even during the severe of the drought.

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again the great importance of plowing wheat ground early and working it well after plowing. EARLY MEDIUM AND LATE SEEDING. This experiment was situated on ground that was manured the winter of 1898-1899. Wheat seeded September 15 and October 15 and November 15, yielded as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Grain, Bu., Straw, Tons, Test. Rows: Early seeding, 1.58, 59, 1.58; Med. seeding, 34.54, 1.58, 58; Late seeding, 23.47, 1.52, 48.

The land was all prepared at the same time, and a second plowing was made with Red Russian wheat. The ground was in good till at time of seeding and the wheat was very little retarded by drought. The conditions both fall and spring were favorable for the late seeding, and while the stand was thinner and growth not so rank as the early or the medium planting, it was much better than could generally be expected on November seeding. The late seeding headed nine days later than the early but was cut short by rust and was ready to strike in the fall. It would probably have yielded 10 bushels more per acre. These results agree very well with those of previous years at this station, and could generally be expected to be better than usual. Seeding should be done not later than the middle of October and better results will be obtained from seeding from the middle to the last of September.

The standard varieties of wheat that have been grown on the station farm, for a series of years, gave excellent results this year. There was but a slight variation in the yield per acre of the different varieties. The highest yield, 44.52 bushels per acre, was obtained from Bailey's New Golden, the lowest yield, 37.70 bushels per acre from Big English. The following varieties gave 42 bushels or over: German Emperor, Turkey Red, and the following 40 bushels and under: 42: Red Russian, Early Ripe, Fulcaster, New Red Wonder; the following 38 bushels and under 40 bushels: Fulz, Missouri Blue Stem and the following 35 bushels and under: All of these are classed as medium early and there was but a few days difference in the time of the heading and ripening of the different varieties. The best listing should be hardy as deep as for corn. The rows should be about three feet apart, and the seed four to eight inches apart in the row.

PROTECTING THE COTTON CROP. Prof. Malby's Plan for Exterminating Weeds Which Infest the Cotton Plant.—Poison Recommended. An address delivered before the Cotton Growers' section of the Farmers' congress, College Station, Tex., July 3 to 6. Fred W. Malley, professor of entomology at the A. & M. college said: The first requisite for successful warfare against the weeds which infest cotton is having at command or easy access the very best spraying outfits with which to apply any given insecticide which the best may require. Farmers by this time should have learned the great lesson that when any given pest has been very destructive one season it will be fully as much so the season following, unless there should be natural causes to intervene. In view of this it would seem that no farmer would be without proper insecticide machinery and machinery and a full line of insecticides ready and at his command upon the first indication that they can be used to advantage. Having this equipment and the necessary materials often means all the difference between success and failure in protecting and saving a crop.

Other primary factors to success are, first, to make sure that the insecticide materials are pure; second, that they are properly prepared; third, that they are thoroughly applied and fourth that the application be made at the earliest time when depressions begin. During the present season I have made extensive observations on the "sharpshooter" of cotton and am convinced that this pest does not do any injury to the crop as any other pest, the Mexican boll weevil not excepted. It is a leaf-hopper about a half an inch long, having an alligator shaped head, wings reddish or brownish, and a body which is very slender. It is very easy to get in and out of, and in two sizes. This is a very common pest, and it is very common to see it on the leaves of cotton. It is very common to see it on the leaves of cotton. It is very common to see it on the leaves of cotton.

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which it punctures and stems of the squares, or the young and tender stems, and sucks out the sap. Now if a suitable sweetened poison is applied to the plant the sharpshooter is attracted to it and sips enough of it to produce death in a short time after. The formula which has thus far given the best results is the following: Place two ounces of arsenic in a gallon of water and boil until dissolved; cool, and then add one gallon of cane or sorghum molasses, mix well and pour into a barrel containing from 45 to 50 gallons of water. Stir the whole thoroughly and apply this to the cotton freely, taking care to spray so as to reach the stems and branches, as also the petioles of the plants. In travelling around over the plant the sharpshooter comes in contact with this sweetened poison and partakes of it freely. In Cotton patches under experiment this season have been cleared of this pest entirely by this treatment.

The above formula for preparing the poison is equally effective against the ravages of the so-called careless weed worm, or web worm, which attacks cotton very early; it is also a certain remedy against the well-known leaf-eater which comes later in the year. In localities where the grasshopper is plentiful, these will also be destroyed. I have found best, however, in spraying for the grasshopper alone, to double the quantity of water and use a general thin wash made by using a half pound of lime in sufficient water to slack it. This addition of lime prevents the scorching of the foliage which the arsenic produces when used in this strength.

The first named formula also affords us a splendid remedy to apply against the Mexican boll weevil of cotton and the phenomenon of cows would be a point alone, should it be in the weevil district. In fact, I know of no remedy which is of such great general utility in protecting the cotton crop against the pest which is so common in this section. The best apparatus for applying this solution is the Aspinwall four row sprayer. This machine pumps and sprays automatically as it is drawn along the cotton rows. All that is needed is a boy to act as driver.

DAIRY REFUSE TO ENTER.—The Guernsey and Jersey cattle of the United States enter the Pan-American dairy contest. The reasons given are: first, that the time of tests, two weeks, is too short; the value of a profitable dairy cow is not shown in a few weeks of production. Second, they desire a minimum of 25 cows instead of 15, believing that the large number would eliminate all possibility of getting a fair demonstration of the characteristics and capacity of the herds. Third, they object to the Babcock test alone being the arbiter of the prize, and fourth, that the award should be made by the joint use of the Babcock and the churn.

GOOD VS. POOR COWS.—The ability to utilize food profitably and convert it into milk and butter is an individual characteristic, in which there is an immense variation among cows, says Bulletin No. 56 from the United States department of agriculture. Thus, a bulletin of the Utah station, giving the record of 15 cows for one year, shows that the cost of the food eaten for each 100 pounds of milk produced varied with different cows from 29.48 to 52.07 cents. The cost of food per pound of butter ranged from 5.91 to 11.8 cents in the case of different cows, and with butter at 20 cents a pound the net profit from a cow for one year ranged all the way from \$14.71 to \$51.37. The cows were common grades and grades, selected with considerable care.

These figures emphasize the importance of keeping a record of the different cows of the herd, so as to know which of the cows are being kept at a good profit, and which are barely paying their keeping, and thus be able to weed out the unprofitable stock and improve the herd.

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Table with 4 columns: Grain, Bu., Straw, Tons, Test. Rows: Early seeding, 1.58, 59, 1.58; Med. seeding, 34.54, 1.58, 58; Late seeding, 23.47, 1.52, 48.

The land was all prepared at the same time, and a second plowing was made with Red Russian wheat. The ground was in good till at time of seeding and the wheat was very little retarded by drought. The conditions both fall and spring were favorable for the late seeding, and while the stand was thinner and growth not so rank as the early or the medium planting, it was much better than could generally be expected on November seeding. The late seeding headed nine days later than the early but was cut short by rust and was ready to strike in the fall. It would probably have yielded 10 bushels more per acre. These results agree very well with those of previous years at this station, and could generally be expected to be better than usual. Seeding should be done not later than the middle of October and better results will be obtained from seeding from the middle to the last of September.

The standard varieties of wheat that have been grown on the station farm, for a series of years, gave excellent results this year. There was but a slight variation in the yield per acre of the different varieties. The highest yield, 44.52 bushels per acre, was obtained from Bailey's New Golden, the lowest yield, 37.70 bushels per acre from Big English. The following varieties gave 42 bushels or over: German Emperor, Turkey Red, and the following 40 bushels and under: 42: Red Russian, Early Ripe, Fulcaster, New Red Wonder; the following 38 bushels and under 40 bushels: Fulz, Missouri Blue Stem and the following 35 bushels and under: All of these are classed as medium early and there was but a few days difference in the time of the heading and ripening of the different varieties. The best listing should be hardy as deep as for corn. The rows should be about three feet apart, and the seed four to eight inches apart in the row.

PROTECTING THE COTTON CROP. Prof. Malby's Plan for Exterminating Weeds Which Infest the Cotton Plant.—Poison Recommended. An address delivered before the Cotton Growers' section of the Farmers' congress, College Station, Tex., July 3 to 6. Fred W. Malley, professor of entomology at the A. & M. college said: The first requisite for successful warfare against the weeds which infest cotton is having at command or easy access the very best spraying outfits with which to apply any given insecticide which the best may require. Farmers by this time should have learned the great lesson that when any given pest has been very destructive one season it will be fully as much so the season following, unless there should be natural causes to intervene. In view of this it would seem that no farmer would be without proper insecticide machinery and machinery and a full line of insecticides ready and at his command upon the first indication that they can be used to advantage. Having this equipment and the necessary materials often means all the difference between success and failure in protecting and saving a crop.

Other primary factors to success are, first, to make sure that the insecticide materials are pure; second, that they are properly prepared; third, that they are thoroughly applied and fourth that the application be made at the earliest time when depressions begin. During the present season I have made extensive observations on the "sharpshooter" of cotton and am convinced that this pest does not do any injury to the crop as any other pest, the Mexican boll weevil not excepted. It is a leaf-hopper about a half an inch long, having an alligator shaped head, wings reddish or brownish, and a body which is very slender. It is very easy to get in and out of, and in two sizes. This is a very common pest, and it is very common to see it on the leaves of cotton. It is very common to see it on the leaves of cotton.

Write or Call on T. M. Brown & Co., FORT WORTH, TEXAS. For anything in the following: Star and Leader or Eclipse pattern windmills; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., gasoline engines; Louisiana all heart cypress tanks, pipe, and pipe fittings, pipe tools, belting, hose, packing and a general line of engineers' supplies. Also the Murphy hand hay press, which no ranchman or farmer can do without.

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The population of 1900, at an increase of 23 per cent over 1880, would be 17,625,266. At an increase of 25 per cent, it would be 19,431,315.

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Subscription, \$1.00 a Year.

Communications addressed to either of our three offices should be sent to the Dallas office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. Notice is hereby given to the public that only persons holding written credentials signed by an officer of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal...

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertising copy should reach us not later than Saturday preceding the issue in which it is to be published.

Coming Sales. SEPTEMBER 12, 1900-D. L. Dawdy & Co., Shortlorns, Kansas City, Mo.

NOVEMBER 15, 1900-S. M. Winslow, Passaic, N. J., Goodrich, Gallopows, Kansas City, Mo.

DECEMBER 12, 1900-American Gallows Feeders Association, Gallopows, Chicago, Ill.

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DECEMBER 12, 1900-James A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

DECEMBER 13, 1900-H. C. Duncan, Shortlorns, Kansas City, Mo.

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FEBRUARY 25-28 and MARCH 1-1901-C. A. Stannard, W. S. Van Natta & Sons, Scott & March, Herefords, Kansas City.

(From the Dallas Semi-Weekly News.) Dallas Postoffice—Office of the Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, July 25, 1900.

TO PROTECT THE STOCKMEN.

On the first page of this issue of the Journal is an interview with Alfred Giles of San Antonio, chairman of the committee appointed by the Texas Cattle Raisers' association...

At San Angelo, Tex., a few days ago yearling milks sold at \$40 apiece and two-year-olds at \$45.

Uncle Sam has placed orders for apparatus costing \$14,000 to supply troops of the Chinese expedition with pure drinking water.

Chicago is furnishing beef for the armies of the world and Fort Worth is sending flour to make the biscuits for Europe.

SUGGESTS A PLANK. To the Editor of the Journal: The importance of a radical change in our public school system...

A man in Portland, Ore., has received a sample of flour from a mill in Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. S. R. Williams, Manager Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of even date, I respectfully inform you...

though it does not seem to stimulate growth at all, it is, for certain plants, a wonderful tonic, so to speak.

While it is true that cabbage should be grown upon fertilized land only, the same position can be taken with even greater certainty where cauliflower is the crop to be grown.

In some respects cauliflower is a peculiar crop, and we think the following statement from an experienced Texas grower will prove helpful.

"South Texas, especially near the coast, is admirably adapted to this vegetable for a full crop."

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THE HOUSEHOLD

An Incident of the War.

On one occasion during the war in Virginia, General Lee was lying asleep by the roadside, when a group of blue-jackets passed by...

They brought no sound of battle's din, But only tender memories Of his own fair Arlington.

While thus the chieftain slumbered, A group of blue-jackets came, And with their feet and hands, They tramped the ground around him.

And down the line a murmur From lip to lip was passed, And down the line a murmur From lip to lip was passed.

And of the host a silence As deep and sudden fell, As though the mighty wizard Had hushed them with a spell.

But every sound was muffled, And every soldier's tread was hushed, As though the mighty wizard Had hushed them with a spell.

But mightier than enchantment Was that which hushed their voices, Deeper reverence and love, M. W. M.

Auction of Brides. One of the festivals of India is the annual marriage fair of the hill tribes, which takes place six miles from Simla...

Peach Ice Cream.—One quart of peaches, one pint of milk, two cups of sugar, whites of two eggs, one dozen rice peaches; pare and mash the peaches, add sugar, and let it stand...

Trick on Voltair. The French philosopher, Voltair, was for a time a great favorite with King Frederick the Great of Prussia...

it they black eyes, with the heavy line of black stain beneath them, gleam coquettishly.

Up to a few years ago the girls were openly sold to their future husbands; now the financial part of the ceremony is kept carefully in the background, though it still exists.

Treatment of Women in China. So thoroughly is woman's inferiority believed in that many infant daughters in China are destroyed by their parents.

The wretched practice of foot binding is still in vogue in the East, and is self enough to destroy all love for life or hope of happiness in the world.

Good Eating. Potato Salad.—Boil six good potatoes, peel and slice while hot, and pour over the following. Cut one-half pound lean bacon in small dice and fry brown.

Lunch Cake.—One tablespoonful butter, one scant cup of sugar, one egg, and one-half cups of flour, three-quarters cup of milk (scant), three-quarters cup currants, one teaspoonful baking powder.

Typical Chinese Feast. A Chinese dinner in thirty-seven courses, which was recently given in San Francisco, is thus described by a participant: First came pyramids of ham and carrots in oblong slices.

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one of his hundred retainers about him drew his bow, or kris, and raised it ready to strike.

And then? "And then," said the admiral, "and then we will settle in some other way."

Strange Superstition Among the Chinese. The following illustrates the queer religious belief held by the Chinese: "I learned Chinese mandarin says: 'In England they have the art of cutting up paper men and horses, and by burning charms and repeating incantations, transforming them into real men and horses.'

Pen Picture of the Sultan of Sulu. Imagine a stocky little fellow of not over five feet tall, with a face that is a little flattened, and a pair of eyes that are a little squinted.

Character of the Dowager Empress. Tsou-Hai, the name of the Chinese empress dowager, who is largely responsible for the present eastern trouble, is not her full name, but merely an abbreviation.

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through the means of "cash." For this purpose they make or buy a peck or so of paper money and burn it before his god in the temple, and thus for a few cents purchase exemption from spiritual punishment.

Miss Helen Gould Guarded by Detectives. Even the great popularity of Helen Gould, even the love that all bear her, even her title of good angel, so freely bestowed by so many whom she has helped, do not relieve her from abating the most disagreeable danger of all who are very prominent.

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through the means of "cash." For this purpose they make or buy a peck or so of paper money and burn it before his god in the temple, and thus for a few cents purchase exemption from spiritual punishment.

Miss Helen Gould Guarded by Detectives. Even the great popularity of Helen Gould, even the love that all bear her, even her title of good angel, so freely bestowed by so many whom she has helped, do not relieve her from abating the most disagreeable danger of all who are very prominent.

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kung-ching-hsien-chung-ust. One of the empress' pet hobbies is inventing names, and nothing is more certain to win imperial favor than a request from parents to name the new baby.

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THE SPECIALIST

DR. J. H. TERRILL. Dr. Terrill has perfected a treatment for disease that is wonderfully perfect in action. It invigorates, restores and gives new strength to the system.

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POULTRY

W. HUNTER-HANDY, TEXAS.—A bargain in Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawking Royal Blue Trains, For sale cheap. One hundred, for next 40 days. Two hundred. The more you take the cheaper I will make it. Satisfaction guaranteed. No trouble to answer questions.

M. J. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEXAS.—Eggs from the best of the following: White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans.

J. W. PITMAN, BENBROOK, TEXAS.—Benbrook Poultry Farm, Breeder of all the best of the following: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans.

P. LOCKRIDGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.—For sale the best of the following: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans.

E. EDWARDS, IOWA PARK, TEXAS.—Eggs, White and Black Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans.

E. BARZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Light Brahmans.

POULTRY REMEDIES. CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM.—A preventive and cure. Non-poisonous. For Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Malaria, Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Malaria, Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Malaria.

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POULTRY

Of course you will keep after the lice these days. Progressive poultrymen raise progressive poultry.

Most of the diseases of poultry are the result of bad management. The greatest mistake of beginners is to attempt to handle a large number of birds.

The peafowl is said to be the best watchdog for the poultry yards. They are a sure "scare-crow" to hawks.

The kind-hearted poultryman will sometimes be guilty of over-feeding. A fat hen may lay, but if she were not quite so fat she would be a better layer.

Everything in the poultry house should be movable to facilitate cleaning. Lice and other vermin can be fought much more easily if such is the case.

The farmer who supplies eggs which are absolutely fresh will always get a few cents per dozen more than his neighbor who is not particular.

Under the most favorable circumstances a poultry house will get close to the red state during the average hot day in July, and it becomes a very uncomfortable place then. It is possible to give the poultry full liberty during the month, letting the flock hunt for worms and bugs during the day.

There are a great many untruths believed for the season that they are so constantly told. We scarcely ever read of a poultry house that is not a hot house.

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POULTRY

My doubts about the profit of mid-summer chickens for a number of years, except as to Bantams. I haven't hatched a Bantam chick this year, yet I have a big flock of them.

Hens which are expected to lay during the winter months should be hatched during the fall and winter months.

It does not follow because a fowl seems to be of good size and nicely grown that it is marketable.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The President of the American Poultry Association, has written to members of that body asking them to vote to select a time and place for holding the next annual meeting.

TEXAS BELGIAN HARE ASSOCIATION.—A Belgian hare association was organized in Houston a few days ago.

Executive department of the city of Detroit, to meet at Detroit, Mich., on the 15th of the month.

SWINE BREEDING IN MINNESOTA.—There is a vast difference between raising swine for breeding purposes and raising them for pack purposes.

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SWINE

The decrease in receipts at the five stock yards in the city of Chicago, July 28 was nearly 51,000 as compared with the previous week.

Hogs now going on the market are lighter than last year, and the demand for good fat hogs weighing 300 pounds, or a little over that weight.

WEANING AND FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.—I usually let pigs suck on the sow until they are eight or nine weeks old, if they continue to do well.

SELECT THE BOAR EARLY.—Perhaps one of the most serious mistakes that the average swine grower makes is the common practice of waiting until the eleventh hour before selecting the boar.

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FORT WORTH

The following were among the visiting stockmen in the city: W. Abson, Coleman...

He reports the cattle to be in good condition, and the outlook very favorable in that region.

B. T. Ware of Tamblin & Tamblin went to Amarillo to attend to his business interests there...

R. K. Masterson returned from King county, where he received the cattle which were transferred to him...

During the present season Cameron & Co. have exported nearly 3,600,000 pounds of flour from their mill in this city...

The rainfall in Fort Worth and vicinity on Wednesday morning was one of the heaviest...

A deal was consummated in the city on Saturday, whereby A. B. Robertson of Colorado City...

Winfield Scott returned from a visit to his ranch in New Mexico. Like the other cattlemen of that region...

John F. Lyon of the Malory Commission Co. went to Gilmer to spend his vacation with relatives.

T. J. Martin of Midland was in the city on his way to the northern markets on a business trip.

Ed. C. Good, of Robert Lee, was in the city en route to the Territory, where he will ship out market cattle.

William Hittson, a cattlemen and citizen of Mineral Wells, was in the city en route to Hot Springs, Ark., in search of health.

C. J. Larimer of Clay, Robinson & Co. made trips south on the Santa Fe and west on the Texas & Pacific as far as Midland.

J. Q. McWhirter, a prominent banker and citizen of Baird, was in the city en route to the Kansas City market with his cattle.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo was a visitor in the city. Mr. Farmer expressed himself as being well pleased with the prices his cattle brought in Chicago on Thursday.

W. M. Holloway of Meridian was in the city on his way home from Minco, I. T., where he was looking after his property.

GERMAN MEAT BILL

Synopsis of Its Provisions as Shown by the Official Text Recently Made Public in America.

The official text of the German meat bill was recently made public in the United States. A synopsis of the provisions regarding importations shows that the importation of meat in cans or similar receptacles of sausages or other mixtures of chopped meats is altogether prohibited.

Fresh meats may be imported into the Zollverein only in entire carcasses, which in the case of beef, including calves and hogs, may be cut in halves. With these carcasses must be the peritoneum, diaphragm, lungs, heart, kidneys and stomach.

Prepared meat may be imported only if the production and preparation precludes danger to human health, or if the harmless condition to be ascertained in an absolute correct manner at the time of such importation.

Meat which has been subjected to preparation with a view to its preservation, but which in a general way has retained the conditions of fresh meat, or can assume such conditions by proper treatment, is not considered to be prepared meat.

These conditions are to be in force until Dec. 31, 1903, when new regulations will apply. In case such regulations have not been made the provisions regarding prepared meat will remain in force.

Meat imported into the Zollverein is subject at the time of entry to an official inspection with the assistance of the customs authorities. Exempt from such inspection is meat which has already been inspected by the interior and meat for immediate transit.

The importation of meat is permitted only by way of certain customs offices. These ports of entry, as well as the offices where the inspection has to take place, are designated by the federal council.

The federal council is also authorized to order further prohibitions and restrictions of importations besides those mentioned. The official text of the law makes no direct reference to the conditions regulating the importations of live stock, but states that certain provisions regarding the local slaughtering of animals shall apply.

They are in the main to the effect that cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and horses the meat of which is intended for consumption, are subject to official inspection before and after slaughtering. The

WHOLESALE CURING

At Dr. Duncan's Private Sanitarium—An Interviewer Calls on Dr. Duncan and Witnesses the Effect of His Treatment and Talks With the Many After They Have Been Cured—Only a Few Mentioned Below.

There is no abatement in the success that Dr. W. E. Duncan, Fort Worth, has achieved in the cure of complicated rheumatism. Those on sale range from \$100 to \$3000. A handsome specimen said to be five hundred years old can be bought for \$400.

Dr. Duncan calls his method "Combined Science." There is an effective cure of a combination of what is best and most complete in all the various methods of the alleviation of pain, or arrest and cure of diseases combined of heat and cold in the form of European medicine. Swedish osteopathy and many other forms of scientific treatment are used at the Duncan Sanitarium, and they have all been successful.

The Duncan Sanitarium is a large home-like, two-story building at No. 200 Fourth street. There is an effective cure of a combination of what is best and most complete in all the various methods of the alleviation of pain, or arrest and cure of diseases combined of heat and cold in the form of European medicine.

Dr. Duncan opens a class on the first of each month in his "Combined Science," in which he instructs his students to learn the profession. Any one afflicted or suffering or desiring to be cured, can learn all particulars by addressing Dr. W. E. Duncan, 200 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the most important cures that have been recently made can be mentioned that of Mr. H. J. Weltman, Fort Worth, Texas, a leading business man of this city, connected with a wholesale

The little daughter of Mr. E. J. Mason, also of Fort Worth, 9 years old, had rheumatism of the spine, and was confined to her bed for several months. Her physicians had given her up as being permanently afflicted. On the other hand, Dr. Duncan has permanently cured her.

Another very interesting case excited the curiosity of the interested public. A long-standing case of 20 years of an aged gentleman from Winchester, Texas, J. H. McCallum, who was unable to get up, could not refrain from exhibiting his delight over the cure. He had spent over one thousand dollars with all other methods of treating his disease, but was unable to get any temporary benefit until now. He felt that he was permanently cured. All symptoms of suffering or desiring to be cured, can learn all particulars by addressing Dr. W. E. Duncan, 200 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

For good years the average fig crop of the Smyrna district amounts to about 26,000,000 pounds, but last year the yield was only 18,000,000 pounds. The harvest time in Asiatic Turkey is November. The figs are chiefly shipped three months later.

The Angora goat is a hardy animal, and on rough hills and prairies, is capable of sustaining itself in countries where perhaps other live stock could not exist.

WEEKS OLD—WITH REFERENCE TO FEEDING YOUNG PIGS BEFORE AND AFTER WEANING

Feeding young pigs before and after weaning would save you a lot of money. You can find out how much they will eat and how to feed them. Fed three times a day. In about a week, add a little shorts to the milk, and a little later add some barley meal. Feed in this way till the pigs are eight weeks old.

For the purpose of inspection districts are to be formed by the various state authorities; the latter also appoint the inspection officials, who must be either licensed veterinary surgeons or persons otherwise sufficiently qualified.

LITTER SHOULD SUCK TILL EIGHT WEEKS OLD—WITH REFERENCE TO FEEDING YOUNG PIGS BEFORE AND AFTER WEANING

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JAPANESE PLANTS FASHIONABLE

Japanese plants are now the rage in New York. They have superseded palms, ferns and foliage plants in the popular favor, but as they are expensive, they have not become common.

They are imported, and it requires years and patience to produce the quaint, twisted miniature trees. The Japanese cedar is most frequently seen. Those on sale range from doll-like affairs twenty-five years old to the tortuously twisted, gnarled old dwarfs that have been tended for many years.

The price varies according to the age. Very old trees bring from \$100 to \$3000. A handsome specimen said to be five hundred years old can be bought for \$400.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN. If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emissions or any private Disease, get our medicine. It will cure you. Write for full particulars. Send for 2c stamp. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade-Marks "Paster Vaccine" SAVES CATTLE FROM "BLACKLEG" NEARLY 2,000,000 SUCCESSFULLY TREATED IN U. S. AND CANADA DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Paster Vaccine Co., Chicago. BRANCHES: St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco. RANCHES FOR SALE.

No. 405—In Nolan county, we have an improved ranch of nearly 12,000 acres, in a solid body, about fifteen miles from Sweetwater. The land is all patented and is well watered by three streams in an up-to-date thorough manner.

No. 520—Ranch containing fourteen sections, all patented, situated within ten miles of Amarillo. Rich, high, rolling land, with heavy turf of mesquite grass. No. 525—Ranch of 17,712 acres, in a solid body and in a perfect square, can be bought for \$18,000. The land is all patented and is perfect. This ranch is near Ozona, in Crockett county. It is richly watered by several large creeks, and is all heavily wooded with curly mesquite grass. In addition to the Colorado river, it is crossed by several large creeks. The improvements are good. Write us for map and full particulars.

No. 358—Ranch of 17,712 acres, in a solid body and in a perfect square, can be bought for \$18,000. The land is all patented and is perfect. This ranch is near Ozona, in Crockett county. It is richly watered by several large creeks, and is all heavily wooded with curly mesquite grass. In addition to the Colorado river, it is crossed by several large creeks. The improvements are good. Write us for map and full particulars.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission Dealers in Ranch and Cattle, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Dallas Office: 312 Main St.

ELECTRICITY

It relieves pain, purifies the blood and invigorates the whole body. Among its many wonderful cures we give the following list of diseases, as given by those who were cured of them: Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cancer, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, all Female Troubles, all Stomach and Nervous Troubles, Constipation, Insomnia, Menstrual Troubles and Piles, all Fevers, Weakness, etc.

It restores lost vitality and brings the organs back to a natural condition. It combines the power of Electricity with the life-giving force of Oxygen.

If you are interested in this advanced method of treatment, we ask you to call on us, or write us, and we will take pleasure in furnishing you all the testimonials you may want.

Consultation and Printed Matter Free. FORT WORTH ELECTRICURE COMPANY. Office Over "The Columbia."

"Paster Vaccine" SAVES CATTLE FROM "BLACKLEG" NEARLY 2,000,000 SUCCESSFULLY TREATED IN U. S. AND CANADA DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Paster Vaccine Co., Chicago. BRANCHES: St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco. RANCHES FOR SALE.

No. 405—In Nolan county, we have an improved ranch of nearly 12,000 acres, in a solid body, about fifteen miles from Sweetwater. The land is all patented and is well watered by three streams in an up-to-date thorough manner.

No. 520—Ranch containing fourteen sections, all patented, situated within ten miles of Amarillo. Rich, high, rolling land, with heavy turf of mesquite grass. No. 525—Ranch of 17,712 acres, in a solid body and in a perfect square, can be bought for \$18,000. The land is all patented and is perfect. This ranch is near Ozona, in Crockett county. It is richly watered by several large creeks, and is all heavily wooded with curly mesquite grass. In addition to the Colorado river, it is crossed by several large creeks. The improvements are good. Write us for map and full particulars.

No. 358—Ranch of 17,712 acres, in a solid body and in a perfect square, can be bought for \$18,000. The land is all patented and is perfect. This ranch is near Ozona, in Crockett county. It is richly watered by several large creeks, and is all heavily wooded with curly mesquite grass. In addition to the Colorado river, it is crossed by several large creeks. The improvements are good. Write us for map and full particulars.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission Dealers in Ranch and Cattle, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Dallas Office: 312 Main St.

Advertisement for RUPTURE & PILES, cured quickly, safely, and permanently without the knife. Includes contact information for Drs. Dickcy & Dickey, Linn Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Advertisement for DR. A. B. KEATHLEY AND WIFE, Specialists in the cure of all diseases peculiar to their sex. Includes contact information for 543 Jackson, cor. Preston St., Dallas, Tex.

Advertisement for Dallas Medical Institute, the largest and best equipped in the state. Includes contact information for Cor. Main and Akard Sts., Dallas, Texas.

Advertisement for DR. J. B. SHELMIRE, a specialist in skin, venereal, urinary and venereal diseases. Includes contact information for 501 and 505 North Texas Building, Dallas.

DALLAS

C. E. Steely of Wilmer was a visitor in the city Monday.

Tom Ridgell of Rockwall was here Saturday, a guest at the Orinetal.

Dallas hog receipts for July were 1507 against 2097 in June and 5816 in May.

T. H. Johnson, the well known hog man of Ovilla, was a visitor this week.

Col. James Steel, a prominent farmer and merchant of McKinney, spent Sunday in Dallas.

C. A. Vernoy, the well-known stock farmer of Grand Prairie, was among the week's visitors.

R. W. Kirk, Chas. Smith, W. R. Sullivan and W. W. Woody all prominent Ellis county farmers living near Midlothian were visitors in Dallas on Monday.

T. M. Douglas & Co., the well-known Collin county hog feeders, were in the market Saturday with a car of choice hogs which averaged 151 pounds and sold at \$4.50. Armstrong was the purchaser.

Congressman Joe Bailey was in the city a few days ago en route to his Grapevine ranch. He was accompanied by his two sons, Weld and Joseph. He is making arrangements for his political stump tour.

Amos Clev of Red Oak, Ellis county, was among the week's visitors. Clew reports crops in a much better condition than they were two weeks ago on account of favorable climatic conditions. The farmers made an average corn crop and are now preparing the ground for a crop of Mexican June corn.

The large cottonwood tree that stood for many years on the west bank of the Trinity just above the Commerce street bridge, bearing signboards showing the highest point reached by the floods since the big rise of 1890, has fallen into the river and, fastened to the bank by only a few unbroken roots, rises and falls with current.

During the past week the campaign for contributions for the cotton market fund has been conducted in an aggressive style by Secretary J. F. Caldwell. "I have received liberal treatment on all hands," he said yesterday, "and feel much encouraged. Next week I will continue the work, and believe that it will not be long before we will be able to meet all expenses has been raised."

SAN ANTONIO

Alonzo Millett came up Wednesday from Millett Station on his way to Seguin.

Charles M. Barnes, the special agent appointed to take the livestock census in this district, is now at work in Maric county.

Chas. Schreiner, the merchant banker and stockman of Kerrville, was here two or three days on business and left for home Saturday.

F. D. Jandell, the mutton buyer, passed through Thursday with a train load of muttons bound from Kerrville to the Chicago market.

H. T. Staples of Mathis, and J. M. Corrigan of Seguin, prominent stockmen from their respective localities, were here a couple of days this week on business.

G. O. Hugo, the Frio county cattlemen, spent a couple of days in San Antonio this week. He reports cattle fat, but hadn't sold anything nor bought anything and didn't know of anyone who had.

Col. M. J. Baker, of Cuero was here Saturday, having just returned from a trip down to his ranch in Karnes county. He said it was dry somewhat at Tilden, but that grass was not suffering particularly yet. He went home Sunday.

J. C. Paneton and Jerry Nance, two stockmen and feeders of Kyle, were here Thursday on their return home from a trip down in the country around Carrizo Springs. They reported the cattle as looking all right.

Jno. W. Kokernot returned Thursday from his ranch out at Alpine. He says they have had recent showers out there and that grass and cattle are both all right. He said there was no trading going on as far as he was able to learn.

A. F. Schultz returned this week from a trip out west where he spent a week or ten days looking for something fat enough for market. He says everything has already gone to market, but that the country as far west as Eagle Pass was in fine shape.

Judge C. W. Standart and wife of Standart, Tex., spent the week in San Antonio. The judge says his sheep are looking better than they ever have at this season of the year. He also reports a good crop for years and says it will reach 80 per cent.

A. S. Gage returned the early part of the week from a month's stay out at the ranch. While gone he sold his steer yearling crop to Parkinson, Gibson & Baldrige Bros. of Dallas, who will probably reach 2600 and they will

On Southern Farms.

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.—In Bulletin No. 28 of the United States department of agriculture, F. Dugan says: The sweet potato makes its best growth on a warm, sandy, well drained, or even dry soil. Light loams are also suitable. Recently cleared ground, if susceptible of agriculture, is the best soil for the sweet potato. It should be of such texture and so moist that it will not adhere to and stain the roots. Clay adheres to the roots and injures their appearance; sand easily rubs off in handling.

Weeds are troublesome and expensive visitors in the sweet potato field, and hence the crop should follow a hoed crop. An exception perhaps to this rule is the growth of crimson clover to be plowed under in April or May as a green manure for the sweet potato plant.

To secure the short, well-shaped potatoes which the large markets prefer, it is customary in truck farming regions with sandy soil to plow very shallow, only three or four inches deep. Stiffer, less permeable soils are plowed deeper. We can scarcely doubt that deep plowing on all soils, except perhaps on those which are very light and loose, largely increases the yield of sweet potatoes, whatever its effect on the shape of the roots. Hence those who do not grow sweet potatoes for shipment can advantageously plow deeper for this crop than can truck farmers. After thorough preparation with plow, harrow and roller, shallow ridges are formed and on their flattened tops the sets or vines are transplanted.

Transplanting—Most growers prefer to set the plants in moist, recently prepared soil. Others make a slight ridge a few weeks in advance of transplanting, and just before putting out the plants plow fresh dirt to this ridge. Only experience in each locality can determine whether the ridges for sweet potatoes should be low or high. As a general rule crops grown on low ridges give large yields, provided the season of growth is long and the soil is well drained and warm; high ridges are warmer and more subject to drought, but are sometimes advantageous on cold, undrained soil and for an early crop. At the Georgia experiment station in 1891 three varieties averaged 255 bushels per acre when grown on ridges and 277 bushels when cultivated level. A difference of 22 bushels per acre in favor of flat cultivation. On the other hand, at Baton Rouge, La., the Louisiana experiment station found that high ridges gave larger yields than level ridges or level cultivation. On the whole, the evidence is that the ridges differ as to whether planting in drills or in hills is more profitable. In drills a greater number of plants can be grown, and somewhat larger yields are generally obtained than by check

be delivered some time during August. The price was not given out, but it was a good stiff one. Mr. Gage and his family are in the city from Boston, where they will spend several weeks.

R. C. Hatfield, of the Cotton Belt, returned Friday from a week's trip out on the road. He has visited Fort Worth and says that he saw several live stock agents H. K. Rea and that he was much improved and had gone to Marlin to spend a few weeks.

Secretary J. M. Vance of the Fair association has been out on the Nueces all week assisting in the search for the body of young Sam C. Bell, Jr., his nephew, who was swept from his horse by a sudden rise in the Medina some ten days or two weeks ago and drowned.

Nat Powell, the irrepressible horse, mule, cow, bull, sheep, hog and dog man of Pettus, was in town a couple of times this week, but he was in great haste to get home. He says that some of his live stock had accidentally taken medicine out of the wrong bottle and that the only drug store in the country was in San Antonio.

C. B. Lucas, the well-known stockman of Beclair, spent several days in San Antonio this week, leaving for home Friday. He made a short trip down into Frio county while up this way, and said cattle were in good shape and that the country was all right.

Cow trades have been as plentiful as bees in houth Texas for over two months, and reporter's wishes in the matter are no longer consulted. This is the off week down this way, and besides a large number of the south Texas cattlemen are in the Territory. Others are off with their families on a summer tour, and others are out on their ranches attending to the branding and screw worms.

Tom Wagner, the big stockman of Decatur, and J. E. Lutz of Vernon, passed through the city Thursday night. They were in for supper and left on an outgoing train either for North or East. An interesting interview with them would have made some mighty "interestin' readin'," but the Journal representative did not know they had been here until the next morning.

Col. Ike T. Pryor is making his arrangements to locate in Kansas City about Sept. 1. He will have charge of the office of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. in that city, and as vice president of the company will devote much of his time to properly looking after the interests of its customers in Texas and the Territories. He will still have interest in Texas, and he will have his presence here occasionally. No man will ever leave Texas with a larger number of friends than Col. Pryor has, nor who hope more unanimously for a full report of all of his brightest expectations.

Save Your Money. One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels. No Reckless Assertion For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

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THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

DALLAS, TEXAS. Capital and Surplus—\$500,000.00 Deposits over—\$3,000,000.00

W. H. GASTON, R. K. GASTON, JNO. H. GASTON, R. C. AYRES. GASTON & AYRES, BANKERS. Knepff Building, Corner Main and Poydras Streets, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Main Plaza and Dolores St. Stockton's Headquarters. Rate, \$2.00 Per Day. Elite Hotel, European Plan. Main Plaza and Soledad Street. Sample Rooms For Traveling Men.

Loustaunau & Bergeron, Props. and Mgrs., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Russian College Marriages.

If a Russian girl wishes to study at any of the universities which now admit women, etiquette does not allow her to do so until she is married, so she goes through the civil ceremony of marriage with a man student, whom very probably she has never seen before, and this marriage is quite legal, though, perhaps, they may never speak to each other again, says McCall's Magazine. On the other hand, if they like each other, and wish they are married for life; if they don't the marriage is dissolved when their university course is run, and they are free to marry some one else.

The celebrated mathematician, Sonys Kovalevski, whose autobiography attracted so much notice a few years ago, and who was as phenomenal a Russian girl as Marie Bakskirtseff, went through one of these marriage ceremonies with a student whom she then saw for the first time, and afterwards he became her husband.

On or before October 1 the census growing contest under which subscribers to The Journal will participate in the distribution of \$25,000 to the best guessers as to the number of persons in the United States. The contest is to be made by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, Mich., and the money has been deposited by that association in the Central Savings bank of Detroit to pay the prizes. On it is (no commission allowed) for one year's subscription, and the money will be given to the subscriber who guesses the number of persons in the United States most nearly correct. Send for particulars and get one guess free. Take your subscription of some one else not already subscribed. Send your guess to the Editor of The Journal, in addition to the guess which will be given him.

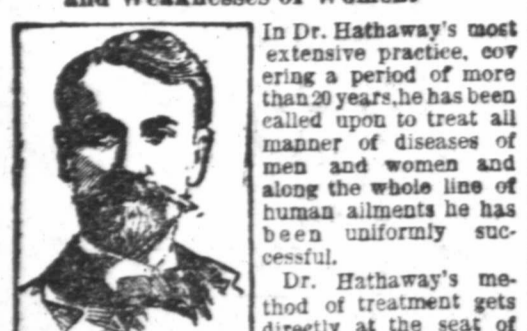
DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED. We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. It is a sure cure for all cases of drunkenness. Send for particulars. Address, Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., 512 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

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Dr. Hathaway Treats All Diseases.

His Method Invariably Cures All Catarrhal, Bronchial, Lung, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Other Complaints, as Well as All Diseases and Weaknesses of Women.



In Dr. Hathaway's most extensive practice, over a period of more than 20 years, he has been called upon to treat all manner of diseases of men and women and along the whole line of human ailments he has been uniformly successful.

Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment gets directly at the seat of the trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the whole system and neutralizes the poisons which produce the diseased condition.

Yearly he restores to perfect health thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Lung Complaints, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Glands and all manner of skin afflictions.

Dr. Hathaway also treats with the greatest success all those many distressing weaknesses and diseases by which so many women are afflicted.

Dr. Hathaway's offices are fitted with all the latest electrical and mechanical appliances, in the use of which, as well as the microscope, he has world-wide fame as an expert.

Dr. Hathaway has prepared a series of self-examination blanks, according to the different diseases which he sends free on application.

Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation as either his fee or by mail.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 300 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

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Great Rock Island Route SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS- THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH

(Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.) Fort Worth, Tex., July 30.—Our hog market is 5c higher than the week previous.

We are close up to Kansas City in prices, but receipts are far short of the demand and we are unable to supply the buyers with what they want.

There were 17 cars of hogs sold on this market last week, of which we handled 12 cars. We topped the market with two loads at 5c straight through with no cut outs.

The highest price on our market since April. We sold one load at 5c straight with five roughs out at \$4.95, and sold two loads at \$4.97, four \$4.95, one at \$4.92, two at \$4.90 and one at \$4.82 1/2.

These are our car lot sales the past week, in addition to which, we sold several small bunches of rough hogs at \$4.90 and one bunch of light rough hogs at \$4.00.

We had a fairly active cattle market the past week and 461 head were sold here, of which we sold 260. Too many half-fat and medium cows coming on our market and they are slow sellers.

Good butcher cows selling at \$2.50 to 2.75, something extra choice \$2.75 to 3.00. Good demand for bulls and we have orders for several hundred.

North markets to-day steady on cattle, 5c lower on hogs. We quote our market as follows to-day: Choice fat steers \$3.75 to 4.00, choice fat cows and heifers \$2.75 to 3.00, choice fat hogs \$4.00 to 4.25, medium fat cows \$2.25 to 2.50, canners \$1.75 to 2.00.

THE NEW ROUTE OPEN. Cotton Belt-C. & E. I. Connection Made at Thebes.

Line Will Be Open May 15th With a New Through Train Between Chicago, Arkansas and Texas.

Train Will Carry Through Sleepers and Chair Cars Chicago to Fort Worth and Waco.

Cotton Belt Will Have Two Trains a Day North of Fair Oaks.

The extension of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road from Marion, Ill., to Thebes, to connect with the Cotton Belt, will be in readiness by May 15th.

On that day a new fast train between Chicago and Texas will be inaugurated. Preparations for this train have been under way for some months and everything will be in readiness by May 15th.

The southern train will leave Chicago about 7 p. m. and will reach the Arkansas state line about daylight the next morning.

The northern train will leave Waco about 8 p. m. and will reach Chicago about noon the next day.

MARKETS

REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

Fort Worth, July 30.—Lower North markets were that saleman had to contend with last week, but the continued light receipts and an active demand enabled us to get as high prices here as have been obtained for quite a while.

In fact, we believe we are getting Kansas City prices for all hogs offered, quality considered. We sold one load of 147-pound half-fat hogs at \$4.90, and another load of mixed 146-pound hogs at \$4.95, the latter load having some good hogs and some 100-pounder-back-pigs among them.

The tops out of these two loads would have sold for \$4.85 to \$4.90, but on account of the weight and flesh the balance would have sold so means we considered the straight bids the best.

Choice hogs sold readily at 5 cents. Buy your rough, heavy hogs cheaper and hold back your thin and half fat pigs, as they are selling very low at present.

Receipts of cattle continue heavy, and our prediction that they would have to sell lower has not been verified. We have a strong and active demand for all the choice cattle offered at prices that compare favorably with any market in the country.

It takes very good cows to bring \$2.75, and they have to be fine to bring our top quotations. The thin and common cows are dull and draggy, and we would advise you to keep your cows on grass.

Our quotations are as follows: Choice fat steers \$3.75 to 4.00, medium fat steers \$3.25 to 3.50, choice fat cows and heifers \$2.75 to 3.00, medium fat cows and heifers \$2.25 to 2.50, canners \$1.75 to 2.00, choice fat hogs \$4.00 to 4.25, mixed fat hogs \$3.50 to 3.75, light fat pigs \$3.00 to 3.25.

DALLAS. Dallas, July 30.—Receipts have been very light during the week. Armstrong Packing Company quotes: Hogs—Choice heavy packing \$4.85 to 4.95, good mixed packing \$4.45 to 4.60, light and rough \$3.85 to 4.45, fat beef steers, weight about 900 pounds, \$3.50 to 3.75, extra fat cows \$2.55 to 2.90, good bulls and heifers \$2.85 to 3.10, fair to good cows \$2.70 to 2.90, feeders \$2.45 to 2.70, culls and canners \$2.20 to 2.45, veal calves, light to heavy, \$1.00 to 1.50, fat bulls \$2.35 to 2.50, fair to good bulls \$2.10 to 2.35, sheep, good fat wethers weighing 90 pounds and over, \$3.50 to 4.25.

Report of Thomas's Stockyards: Hogs—Choice packers, 200 to 300 pounds, \$4.60 to 4.75, stock hogs \$3.00 to 3.50, choice steers, 800 to 1000 pounds, \$3.50 to 4.00, fair to good steers \$3.25 to 3.40, common steers \$2.75 to 3.00, choice fat cows \$2.00 to 2.35, fair to good cows \$1.80 to 2.10, canners \$1.50 to 1.75, milk cows and springers, per head, \$20.00 to 60.00, choice fat heifers \$4.00 to 4.25, fair to good heifers \$3.50 to 3.75, fat calves (heavy) \$1.25 to 1.50, good bulls \$2.00 to 2.50, choice mutton, 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.00, choice mutton, 70 to 85 pounds, \$3.25 to 3.50.

HOUSTON. Houston, July 27.—Choice, beef steers, \$3.25 to 3.35; medium beef steers, \$3.75 to 3.90; choice cows and heifers, light, \$3.00 to 3.25; choice cows, heavy, \$2.75 to 3.00; common cows, \$2.50 to 2.75; common cows, \$2.25 to 2.50; bulls and stags, \$1.75 to 2.00; work oxen, \$2.25 to 2.50; choice yearlings, \$3.25 to 3.50; medium yearlings, \$2.75 to 3.00; common yearlings, \$2.50 to 2.75; choice calves, \$3.75 to 4.00; common calves, \$3.25 to 3.50; choice muttons, \$3.50 to 3.75; corn fed hogs, tops, 150 pounds up, \$4.50 to 4.75; mast fed hogs, \$2.75 to 3.00.

GALVESTON. (Reported for the Journal by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Commission Company.) Galveston, July 28.—Beef—Choice, \$3.25 to 3.50; common, \$2.75 to 3.00. Cows—Choice, \$3.00 to 3.25; common, \$2.50 to 2.75. Yearlings—Choice, \$3.25 to 3.50; common, \$2.75 to 3.00. Calves—Choice, \$4.00 to 4.25; common, \$3.50 to 3.75. Sheep—Choice, \$4.00 to 4.50; common, \$1.50 to 2.00.

SUPPLY OF CATTLE AND CALVES NOW ON SALE AND TO ARRIVE WILL MEET ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMING WEEK. The condition of the market, as a whole, is improving, thanks to lighter receipts.

SAN ANTONIO. San Antonio, July 28.—To-day's quotations on choice cattle are as follows: Beef steers, \$3.25 to 3.75; cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; yearlings, \$3.00 to 3.50; calves, \$3.25 to 3.50; stags, \$2.25 to 3.00; bulls, \$2.25 to 2.50; sheep, \$3.25 to 3.50.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans Live Stock Exchange, July 28.—Receipts of the better grades of cattle have been light for the past week; extremely so the last two days, the market closing to-day with practically no choice butcher stock to carry forward. The inferior qualities are also in light supply, but there is a limited demand for these and prices are too low and uncertain to be relied upon.

Choice corn hogs are scarce, and although the demand is limited prices are firm. There have been a few inquiries for choice muttons. These will sell at satisfactory prices.

Following is to-day's range of prices: Beef—Choice, \$4.25 to 4.50; fair to good, \$3.25 to 3.75; cows and heifers—Choice, \$3.50 to 3.75; fair to good, \$2.50 to 3.00. Bull and stags—Bulls, \$2.25 to 2.50; stags, \$2.50 to 3.00. Yearlings—Choice, \$3.50 to 4.00; fair to good, per head, \$3.00 to 3.25. Calves, per head—Choice, \$4.50 to 5.00; fair to good, \$3.00 to 3.50. Hogs—Corn fed, \$4.75 to 5.25; mast fed, \$3.00 to 3.50. Sheep—Good to choice muttons, \$3.50 to 4.00; common to fair, per head, \$1.25 to 1.75.

MARKETS

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MARKETS

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Fort Worth, July 30.—Lower North markets were that saleman had to contend with last week, but the continued light receipts and an active demand enabled us to get as high prices here as have been obtained for quite a while.

In fact, we believe we are getting Kansas City prices for all hogs offered, quality considered. We sold one load of 147-pound half-fat hogs at \$4.90, and another load of mixed 146-pound hogs at \$4.95, the latter load having some good hogs and some 100-pounder-back-pigs among them.

The tops out of these two loads would have sold for \$4.85 to \$4.90, but on account of the weight and flesh the balance would have sold so means we considered the straight bids the best.

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SHEEP GOATS

About 800,000 pounds of wool have been sold from the Montana range at an average price of 14 1/2 cents.

At San Angelo, J. B. Chebino sold his half interest in 61 bucks to his partner, H. McKinnis, and the partnership was dissolved.

Holdings of wool in England are apparently trying the same plan as the Texas growers. They decline to turn their wools to the better market.

The United States Bureau of animal industry has stationed two inspectors in Wyoming to inspect sheep shipped from that state and to see that the requirements are fully met.

ANGORA SHOW AT KANSAS CITY.—From Kansas City continue to come encouraging reports of the success of the Angora goat show to be held in October in connection with the great cattle exhibition and the horse show.

WEIGHTS AND PLEBS BY STATES.—The Government Crop Reporter, issued under authority of the United States department of agriculture, has given out a list representing the weights of fleeces which are shown in the different states.

WOOL IN TEXAS.—In days gone by Texas was frequently said to be the wild and woolly country.

PRODUCTION OF MUTTON ON FARMS.—The production of prime mutton for American and European markets is rapidly becoming a permanent industry in the United States.

ANGORA GOATS IN MISSOURI.—Samuel Kaufman, Oregon county, Mo., says: It is generally understood that the hilly mounland is much more suitable for the Angora goat than the prairie pastures.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, CLAP, GONORRHOEA, or other venereal disease, which my remedies fail to cure.

\$1.25 to \$2.00 per acre. This land can be fenced with low woven wire fence with one or two barbed wires on top.

DIPS THAT ARE APPROVED.—The U. S. bureau of animal industry in a recently issued order defined the sheep dips approved by the department as follows:

1. The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of one per cent of nicotine and two per cent flowers of sulphur.

2. The lime-and-sulphur dip, made with eight pounds of unslacked lime and twenty-four pounds of flowers of sulphur to one hundred gallons of water.

GOVERNMENT SHEEP INSPECTION.—George S. Hickox, agent of the U. S. bureau of animal industry, was at Portland, Ore., recently looking over the condition of sheep on Oregon ranches.

SHEEP-REMEDY-SHEEP.—You can't find a quicker, safer and surer remedy for Scab, Ticks, Lice or Spines than the CHLORO-NAPHTHOL-OLEUM.

NEW MEXICO

Herbert Fitzgerald of Roswell, N. M., recently filed to Capt. J. W. James, 440 head of steers.

The Lincoln Trading company of Roswell recently sold 5000 sheep to the Russell Sheep company at private terms.

Wool merchants of Springer, N. M., have so far received a little over 1,000,000 pounds of wool this season and the expectations are that 1,250,000 pounds will be the total handled.

Wool is coming into Clayton in great quantities. The price is satisfactory to the growers, it looks like old time to see wagon come in loaded with wool and go out loaded with money.

H. M. Porter of Denver has sold from his Hereford grades of Red river ranges 2000 head of two-year-old and 2000 head of yearling steers A. D. Paugh, N. M., by Aug. 7. The consideration was \$25 per head for the two-year-olds and \$20 for the yearlings, making a total purchase price of \$90,000.

OUR GREATEST SPECIALIST.—For many years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway has been successfully treating chronic diseases that are acknowledged to-day to be the most difficult to cure.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES.—People in the Cherokee nation are making strong protests against the payment of the Cherokee hay royalties.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT HAS ORDERED.—That the name of the postoffice of Muskogee shall be spelled "Muskoogee" and not "Muscoogee."

AT PRYOR CREEK, Cherokee Nation, a great cowboy reunion was held last Friday and many people were in attendance.

A report from Oklahoma City says the Oklahoma City and Western Road company will commence work on its western extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco to Acme, Tex., as soon as the terminal line is completed.

GRAIN IN THE VICINITY OF RYAN, I. T., is turning out fairly well and farmers are getting good prices.

TERRITORY COTTON CROP.—L. H. Lovell, cotton man of Ardmore, I. T., says of the cotton crop conditions of the Territory: "There has been a marked improvement in the prospects for a good cotton crop."

NEW MEXICO

There are indications that date raising is becoming a prominent branch of agriculture in New Mexico and Arizona.

James Sutherland, manager for the Bloom Cattle company, recently received a consignment of 1000 head of steers from W. G. Moore of Marfa, Tex.

An apiary containing 45 stands of bees owned by Wm. H. Mullane near Lubishad, N. M., has produced 400 pounds of honey per hive this season.

Wool scouring plant at Carlsbad is now putting in twelve hours a day and is turning out 12,000 pounds daily.

ENROLLMENT OF CHEROKEES.—The Dawes commission, now at Bunch, I. T., making the final roll of the Cherokees, is progressing very satisfactorily with the work.

THE BROOMCORN TRUST NOW OWNS NEARLY ALL OF THE SUPPLY OF broomcorn in the country. It is claimed that not less than 700 tons can be produced outside of the trust warehouses.

LEADING COMMISSION COMPANIES AND MARKETS

A. C. THOMAS, Live Stock Commission Merchant. GENERAL STOCK YARDS. KENTUCKY ST., WEST OF FAIR GROUNDS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Arnold - Logan Live Stock Commission Co., DROVERS' AND BUTCHERS' STOCK YARDS, Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

BEIGIAN HARES.—Hares, imported Belgian hares, are the latest animal craze.

Importation of Hares on the Increase.—Remarkable Growth of the Belgian Hare Industry in America.

Hares, imported Belgian hares, are the latest animal craze. One express company alone in this city has imported and distributed more than 5000 in the last twelve months.

Business men of Muskogee, I. T., are signing a call for a meeting to be held at Muskogee, Aug. 23, for the purpose of selecting a date for a meeting for a nationalized convention of Flemish bucks.

The interior department has rejected the claim of Oklahoma Territory to 6230 acres of land that had been selected in lieu of land lost in sections 12 and 13 in Greer county.

TO COMPLETE SEMINOLE ROLLS.—The Dawes commission will go to Wewoka, in the Seminole nation, on Aug. 15, to complete the rolls of the citizens of that nation.

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Finest Equipped, Most Modern and Best Facilities. The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other.

Table with columns for Cattle and Calves, Hogs, and Sheep. Official Receipts for 1899: Cattle and Calves 2,017,484; Hogs 2,959,073; Sheep 653,241.

C. F. Morse, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. T. E. Richardson, Sec'y & Treas. H. F. Child, Asst. Gen. Mgr. Eugene Rust, Traffic Mgr. W. H. Weeks, General Southwestern Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

W. F. Box Manager, A. C. Bell, Salesman, T. B. Saunders, Jr., Sec. F. O. Box 42, Telephone 3 YARDS, Houston Packing Co's Stock Yards, Houston, Tex. Walker Stock Yards.

BOX-BELL-SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY. We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep. Main Office: HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ELMORE-COOPER LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000 FULLY PAID UP. Directors: Frank Cooper, Wm. Elmore, J. H. Nations, John T. McElroy.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO. (Incorporated) STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

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