

THE MONEY DEPOSITED

The Central Savings Bank of Detroit makes affidavit to the effect that \$25,000 has been deposited with it to pay the premiums offered by the Press Publishing Association in the Census Guessing Contest. Have you sent in your guess?
SEE PAGE 4.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

Established April, 1880

On or Before Oct. 1

The Census Guessing contest will be brought to a close.
The Journal can not undertake to give any special notice of the date of closing the contest.
The Press Publishing Association, of Detroit, which will award the prizes, may give notice to The Journal at any time that the contest will be closed.
If you have not sent in your guess, better do it to-day.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

WHAT PEOPLE OF JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS, HAVE DONE.

Worked Many Years to Build Up Present Fruit Trade, But Recognition to Texas Fruit Was at Last Secured.

(Written for the Journal by Charles H. Martin, Jacksonville, Texas.)

Peaches are by far the most profitable of all the fruit raised in East Texas. The varieties that bring the most money are the St. Johns and Elbertas. Where there are unimproved orchards they bring \$40 per acre on the trees and more than double that amount when gathered, graded and shipped. A large number of persons in this section, each consulting his individual tastes, have planted a considerable variety, including Mountain Rose, Chilli's Cling, Mrs. M. J. Lee, Governor Roberts, Albert Sydney, Abilish, Mission, Mrs. Brett and Squaw, ripening in the order named from June 20 to July 25. Compared with St. John and Elberta, the other varieties may be said to "clumber the ground." There is one other variety which recommends itself by reason of its being the first to get ripe. The Alexander, which ripens about May 25. Iron ore in the soil has been proven to be absolutely essential to good peaches. And in Jacksonville county this has great mineral in her soil, hence our good peaches. Where there is no iron there is no taste in the peach, no fragrance in the flavor.

At the great Texas peach center, Jacksonville, the business pays, but it took twenty years to develop its present state of perfection. Amid many reverses and losses a persistent people have at last been able to get away from sticking to the business. This season's shipment of peaches and tomatoes consisted of 300 solid cars, bringing back over \$200,000. They have gone to the markets of the east and have taken the ascendancy over California and Georgia fruit.

During all this time two canning factories have run day and night, receiving orders for their goods faster than they can be filled. The box and basket factory turns out 30,000 baskets per day and an equal number of crates. More than 300 hands are required to run these industries. I am credibly informed that the largest nurseries at Jacksonville have sold more Elbertas for fall setting than they can deliver. Peach orchards now range in size from 200 to 400 acres. Of course there are a few little 25 acre orchards scattered around. There are no orchards at Jacksonville that they bring but little; some of melons and cantaloupes. Not much attention is paid to strawberries and other berries or grapes. Land and labor are in price in exact ratio to the distance from Jacksonville without much reference to quality. Ten miles from town in any direction land can be bought \$3 per acre, and increases with almost geometrical progression as you approach the center. The last vacant acre sold on south side, sandy land, brought \$800; north side, red land, \$300. There is not a vacant home in Jacksonville. The sign "To let" cannot be found. Jacksonville is not a fish hole. It needs ten more stores, 200 more residences and I don't know how many more canning and crate factories. We have fine public free schools and Methodist and Baptist churches that are helpful, attracting many of the best people here, but our prosperity comes from the commercial orchards.

The assassination of R. A. Williams, a ranchman living near Hutton, in the Chickasaw National, several days ago, is still shrouded in mystery. He left his home to drive up some stray cattle and his lifeless body was found next morning. He had been shot with a 45-caliber weapon. Mr. Williams was a well-to-do stockman. He formerly lived in Collinsville, Tex.

The crop report of the section observer of the weather bureau, published this week shows that the crops in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are but in fair condition. The cotton crop is good. Late fruit and potatoes and corn are being greatly injured and the injury to the cotton crop will be large.

DATE OF CLOSING 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, is attracting widespread attention 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 \$25,000. The New York Journal estimates \$40,000. These concerns employed eminent statisticians to compile their estimates. How near these estimates may be to the correct number, however, can only be determined until the results are 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 \$1.00 for his 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, no case will the subscriber lose anything—a year's subscription to the Journal is worth many times the price. The time is limited and will soon pass. Send in your guesses to-day and a certificate of your success will be mailed you. Address: TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Dallas—Fort Worth and San Antonio.

BIG STATE FARM.

TEXAS PREPARING FOR AN INSTANT ALL COMPETITORS.

Plantation on the Brazos to be Equipped With Best Modern Appliances—Will Be the Greatest Farm in the World.

The state of Texas is preparing to operate the biggest farm in its grand domain. Every facility known to modern agriculture will be employed and the scale of operations will be almost beyond comparison. The farm, says the Houston Post, is situated on the Brazos river near the ancient town of Brazoria and the land is regarded as the very cream of the farming land of the state for cane, cotton and corn, to the production of which it is to be devoted. This portion of the state, in the days before the war, was known as the "Sugarbowl," and well did it deserve its title, for it was the great cane growing section of the South, producing more than did the fat-farmed cane land of Louisiana; after the war the Texans were too poor to keep up their plantations and the growing of cane became a lost art, the land being put in cotton, wool fannery, a reader market and was not so hard to transport to the buyer; the old mills fell into disuse and decay and only here and there was there a cane patch, planted principally by the poor, who were not able to buy cane. This planting was revived in Fort Bend county and two great plantations are being run there now by private capital and one on shares with the state, the latter being the Harlem farm of 2800 acres.

But this new state farm comprises 8000 acres which front on the Brazos river; a wharf is to be built, the boats are to be built, a road is to be built, 150 miles of tile drainage are to be put down, 400 convicts are to be worked in the cane and cotton patch, a great sugar mill is to be built and probably a mill to make use of the bagasse; the sugar mill is to have a capacity that will not only be capable of grinding all the cane that the state raises, but the cane raised by the individual planters is to be purchased or ground on shares, at the option of the owner of the cane. There might be some objection to the herding of so many convicts at one point, but this is offset by the fact that they arrived from the revival of the cane growing industry, which will add value to every acre of land in that country, whether it is planted to cane or not.

EXPORTATION OF CORN.

Demand for the American Product Abroad—Use in Other Lands is Chiefly to Feed Livestock.

The heavy increase in the exports of corn from the United States during the past five years has been one of the most striking features of our commerce. During this period the exports of corn (not including corn meal) have averaged 173,818,301 bushels per annum, whereas during the preceding five years the average was only 49,054,892 bushels. The sharp increase, however, in the exports of corn is due to the fact that from eight to nine-tenths of the total exports are usually consigned to the various countries of Europe, pre-eminently among these takers being Great Britain and Belgium. Denmark, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. In these countries, it is interesting to note, the use of corn is mostly confined, as is the case in the United States, to the feeding of live stock, though in Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, it is used to a limited extent in brewing, distilling, and other proprietary foods and in the manufacture of proprietary foods and confectionery. To this European demand is principally due the recent increase in our total exports, and there is gratifying evidence that the increase in demand from this source has a promise of permanency in that it is largely due to a growing appreciation of the value of corn as a cheap food for animals.

SHIPMENTS OF ARIZONA CATTLE.

Notwithstanding heavy rains in some sections the drought situation in Arizona is not relieved. Thousands of cattle are being shipped into the San Joaquin valley from the drought stricken districts. According to the Hartford Journal, eighteen carloads arrived at Guernsey last week, shipped by Crozier & Innes of Hackberry, and will be followed by six or seven more train loads from this firm, making about 6000 in all. From the vicinity of Hackberry alone it is expected that 8000 to 10,000 cattle will be sent away to pasture.

RANGE BURNED OUT BY DROUGHT.

A late report from Johnson county, Wyoming, ranges is to the effect that the grass is burned out so that as one walked over it he could feel it crisp and brittle under his feet. All the nourishment is burned out of it. Stockmen will be forced to feed their sheep and cattle through the winter, or else ship them to market or let them die. Johnson county is the agricultural Eldorado

LIGHTNING KILLED STOCKMAN.

George Matlock, a prominent stockman of Sherman county, Mo., was instantly killed by lightning while loading a car of hogs at Shell City last week. Two other men who were helping him were knocked down, but only stunned.

Passed Million Mark—

Cattle receipts at Kansas City for the year passed the million mark last Wednesday, hogs passed the two million mark and sheep the half million mark. As compared with a year ago these figures show a gain of 126,000 cattle and 65,000 hogs and a loss of 77,000 sheep.

Show at San Angelo.

San Angelo is preparing to hold a fall fat stock show and cattle roping contest. The business men of San Angelo have taken up the enterprise with enthusiasm which had already been demonstrated by a number of the business men of the city. A number of interesting features for the show are under discussion.

Attempt to Rob Cattlemen.

Joseph Phelps and Frank Craig, both wealthy stockmen, were fatally shot and their horses, three miles from Nodaway, Mo., last week by two men who attempted a hold-up. The stockmen had visited the St. Joseph market with cattle and the robbers doubtless expected to secure a large sum of money which had already been deposited in a bank in St. Joseph.

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July Exports of Livestock.

Live cattle as well as dressed meats continue to seek foreign markets. There was a good business done in exporting cattle from the United States last month. The outfit was 34,358 head, the heaviest of any month this year, but only slightly larger than July of 1899. The total for seven months this year, 191,533 head, is smaller than in 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Threatened Clash Over Water Supply.

Wyoming ranchmen along the Big Laramie river and its tributaries are becoming alarmed over the danger of being cut off from their water supply, through the operation of the Wyoming Development company, in the vicinity of Wheatland. Persons who have watched the progress of this big company are warning ranchmen that their rights are in actual danger, and that they should take immediate steps for their protection.

English Market Overloaded.

According to a Chicago statement, the market for live animals in the English markets for American live stock has been very bad by the dumping in of too many cattle from the West, and he says shippers are suffering some heavy losses. Mr. Morris agrees with G. F. Swift that American dressed beef reaches the English markets in better shape than the beef of live cattle sent over and really better than the beef of home grown and home slaughtered cattle.

Indians Hold Cattle for Ransom.

The report reached Rapid City, S. D., last week that 500 head of range cattle were being held for ransom by Indians on the reservation east of Grand Rapids. Three years ago several hundred head of cattle were held by Indians and a ransom of \$1 per head was demanded of the owners for their return. It is again the law for a white man's cattle to graze on the Indian reservation. About two years ago the government built a six-wire fence clear along the north end of the reservation to keep out cattle.

Show in New South Wales.

The annual show of the Sheepbreeders' association of New South Wales, held last week at Moorepark, was fully up to a preceding show in point of the quality of the exhibits, while in number it exceeded all previous shows, says the Melbourne Australian. In its issue of July 7. This is a most gratifying result in view of the plague scare that existed until a few weeks back. The visitors from other colonies were fewer than on any previous occasion, and on judging day the sheep-shed was almost empty. This was no doubt

Denver Horse Show.

There is little doubt that the horse show in Denver will be held as originally planned, says the Denver Stockman. At the meeting of the Gentleman's Riding and Driving club Wednesday night it was reported that about \$4000 had been subscribed by the members of the club, and that the \$1000 balance had been promised. There is but little opposition to the plan originally fixed upon and even should this feeling prevail and the matter be dismissed so far as the good auspices of the club is concerned, the subscribers will carry it out as a private enterprise. The success of such an undertaking is assured, as evidenced by the great interest which was taken in the show last year.

Shipping Both Ways.

There are some heavy shipments of livestock from western Nevada into California," said John Petrie of the Bullington to the Salt Lake Herald. "The revival of troop shipments to the Philippines and now to China has created a heavy demand at San Francisco for beef with which to feed the soldiers in camp. It is quite a sight to see the loading of the great transports and the movements of the hundreds and thousands of soldiers through the city and about the Presidio. Eastern Nevada continues to ship largely east, and large consignments of mutton sheep are being shipped to the Chicago market. Nevada is a great state for cattle, sheep and horses, and the traffic promises to continue to be very heavy."

To Irrigate Mexican Lands.

Irrigation on an extensive scale is to be tried in Mexico by an American. A. A. Street, a wealthy farmer and stockman of Illinois, has secured from the Mexican government a valuable water concession. He proposes to put under irrigation 100,000 acres of land near Topolobampo bay on the line of the Mexican National Pacific and Orient railway. The concession granted to Mr. Street permits him the right to use for irrigation purposes one-half the water from the river Puerte, and the surveys, plans and location of the canal will be made next winter.

French Cure for Texas Fever.

A discovery of much interest to those who lose thousands yearly, owing to the cattle pest, has been communicated to the Academy of Medicine by M. Liennere, one of the leading scientists on veterinary subjects, says a Paris report. He claims to be able to prevent animals from Texas fever, the worst form of parasite, by producing the disease in serum from animals which have been previously attacked, thus attenuating its virulence and in furnishing a vaccine virus with which to inoculate and protect cattle from the disease.

Cattlemen Sold Out.

Frank Kemp, at one time in the early 80's, assistant manager for the Powder Horn Cattle company in Wyoming, and who later, by dint of hard work got about him 1200 acres of deed and a good-bunch of Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, a few days ago sold his property, together with 300 cattle, for \$30,000 to Malcolm Montefiore, a neighbor who owns 20,000 acres on the Big Horn and whose land Mr. Kemp's joins. With part of the proceeds of this sale Mr. Kemp has purchased a home in Denver.

Britain Takes Less Meat.

From the annual report of the British board of agriculture, the following in reference to the trade in foreign animals is taken: With regard to the importation of live animals from abroad to ports in Great Britain for immediate slaughter, the trade has shown a considerable decline during the year 1899 as compared with some former years. For example, Canada sent to us 14,000 fewer cattle than in 1898, and 32,000 less than in 1897. From the United States there was a falling off of 48,000 as compared with 1898 and 95,000 as compared with 1897, whilst Argentina, a country that had for several years shown steady increase in her exports of cattle to Great Britain, sent 4000 fewer cattle in 1899 than was the case in 1898. The republic of Uruguay has again commenced to export cattle to this country, although to no important extent, but it is satisfactory

French Farmers Redoubled Efforts.

French farmers redoubled their efforts to prepare cattle, and the government shut off not only American, but all other foreign live stock competition, as a safeguard against disease, you know! Cattle production steadily increased and prices steadily decreased from that time to the present, and to-day the French farmers with their markets exclusively to themselves are unable to find any profit. There was a little gain in prices last year, but at that they were far below the cheap prices of the great drought year in 1893. The Algerian cattle, received only at Marseilles, are very small in size, and are not received in large numbers. They are, of course, considered not as foreign, but as French cattle. In the main the French cattle are aged, usually being four and five years old, and often older. They are made to weigh very heavy, as our cattle used to be in the old times.

More Meat for Soldiers.

The government has placed another big order for meat to go to China, with Chicago packers. The contract was let as follows: One hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds of bacon to Swift & Co.; 48,000 pounds of corn beef and 5400 pounds of beef tongue to Armour & Co.; 50,000 pounds of lard to Cudahy packing company; 3600 pounds of beef tuck and 5000 pounds of sliced dried beef, cans, to Hammond & Co.; 1200 pounds of pigs' feet, 5000 pounds of sliced dried beef and 5400 pounds of sausages to Libby, McNeil & Libby.

Heaviest of the Year.

The week ending Aug. 18 was a record breaker for the year in point of receipts. Supplies of cattle at Western markets were the heaviest of the year. Five markets had 15,400, or 4000 more than the week previous. Compared with the same week last year, however, there is a falling off of 8500. At St. Louis, where the gain over last year was 8400 head, the weekly supply was the heaviest in many years and close to the record. Chicago led off with a decrease from last year of 6700. Kansas City was a good second with a decrease of 4000. Omaha decreased 1700 and St. Joe 200.

Secretary Wilson's Views.

"It probably will be advisable for our farmers to feed much of their corn this year into stock, rather than horses and pigs," said Secretary Wilson recently. "The price of meat is high and the outlook for a continuous demand for our most product both at home and abroad is bright. German shorts are scarce and meat on whatever pretext she pleases, but if she is going to feed her soldiers in China she must buy it in Chicago. Moreover, our meat is the best in the world."

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AGRICULTURE NEWS AND VIEWS

NUBS OF NEWS

Cotton seed is selling at \$10 a ton in Jansales.

Moridan is figuring on getting a cotton mill.

First bales have been received all over Texas during the week.

A gin which is claimed to be the largest in the world is being put up at Corsicana, Tex.

The oat crop of R. B. Fryon in Scurry county is said, averaged 37 burl bushels to the acre.

Cotton buyers at Brownsville, Tex., claim that much cotton is being smuggled into Mexico.

It is estimated that 4000 acres of new soil will be sown to wheat in Grayson county this fall.

Pearson, Tex., is credited with having already shipped \$3500 worth of watermelons this year.

Weevils and worms are reported to be causing considerable havoc in cotton fields about Gonzales.

Port Lavaca, Tex., is feasting on its second crop of roasting ears. The first crop came in about May 1.

Cotton in Wilson county is reported to be in fine shape. Some of it is expected to produce a bale to the acre.

The peanut crop is becoming an important item in Jackson county. The outlook for the crop this year is promising.

The first bale of new cotton sold at Abilene, Tex., last week for 12 1/2 cents a pound. It was raised by A. Myatt.

A watermelon weighing 57 1/2 pounds was recently marketed at Greenville, and is said to be the prize melon of Hunt county.

A report from Sterling City, Tex., says the peach crop this year will not equal the amount washed away by the rains last year.

In Williamson county the corn crop is short. Cotton is about three weeks late but the prospects are said to be very flattering.

Greenville's first bale of new cotton was received Aug. 14 and was raised by C. R. Hall. It sold at 9 1/2 cents with a premium of \$25 added.

Craft, Cherokee county, Tex., shipped 207 cars of tomatoes this season, which netted the shippers nearly \$18,000. The first two cars, shipped early in June, were sold on the track for over \$2200.

Farmers in Cass county report that cotton is not making. Boll worms are said to be thick in spots. Some farmers say the large weed has not much fruit, that it is long jointed, the result of too much rain.

The truck growers' organization in Jackson county is a flourishing institution and is dealing with the interests of its members in a practical way. One of its recent moves was to secure, through its secretary, prices from various seed houses for comparison.

R. N. Haynes, living in the north part of Ennis, raised a fine crop of broom corn this year, and not wishing to sell it at prevailing prices, he purchased machinery to manufacture his own brooms.

The Abilene country is enjoying one of the most abundant fruit yields ever known in Texas. The peach and melon yields are about that of the San Gabriel valley in California. The cotton crop was never so promising, the corn crop fair, the oat crop most abundant, and the wheat yield heavy.

For Saturday, Aug. 25, the Commercial crop of Denison offers the following premiums for fruit sold on the Denison market: For the best plate of any known variety of apples, 75c; for the best plate of Ben Davis apples, 75c; for the best plate of Jonathan apples, 75c; for the best plate of Wine Sap or Kenner apples, 75c.

Mr. J. P. Buchanan is back from a visit to his Brazos bottom plantations with a statement of gloomy crop prospects, says the Brenham Banner. Mr. Buchanan says he has at least 2000 Mexican weevils in one tow sack. The squares were picked up and put in the sack and in a few days the weevils had thickened the sack as well as a hive. The work of gathering up the fallen squares had to be abandoned on account of the hands being busy working under the crop.

A. D. DeGarmo, Highland Station, Mich., writes to the Journal under date of Aug. 11: We are having torrid weather this week, temperature reaching the following figures: On Sunday, last 93 degrees, Monday 97, Tuesday 96, Wednesday 95, Thursday 97 in shelter and up to 132 in the sun. High winds prevailed. All growing crops are injured and some nearly ruined, and still no indications of a change.

A report from Denison, Tex., says: F. M. Larkin, who lives east of Denison, brought in a basket of apples a few days ago which were of a size that would do to brand in any country under the sun. The largest measured fifteen inches in circumference and weighed a pound and six ounces. The next largest one weighed a pound and four ounces. Six of the finest were added to the permanent exhibit of the Denison Commercial club.

D. Penn of Rotterdam, Holland, who is in this country studying the grain situation and securing shipments for Holland, said recently of the grain crop: "The wheat crop the world over is fairly good this year. The general understanding is, however, that in the Northwest states in this country there will be only about half a crop. This is because of the dry summer

Holland grows wheat, but not enough for the nation's needs. Hardly any definite forecast can be made of Russia's crop because of the lack of free communication and statistical enterprise in that country."

Lampasas reports state that oats are coming in freely, and the price ranges from 1c for damaged grain, to 2c for grain in first class condition. The merchants are finding a ready market for all they can buy and the shipments this year will probably be the largest in the history of Lampasas.

Commissioner O. B. Stevens of the Georgia department of agriculture has compiled statistics indicating that 74 per cent of an average crop of cotton would be realized in Georgia this year.

R. D. Kidd, a farmer living on the edge of Bella, Tex., has three acres in grapes. He has sold 4000 pounds from the three acres and has made 750 gallons of wine. He sold his wine at \$1.25 a gallon, which makes \$937.50 for the three acres. He also sold his grapes brought \$120, making in all \$1057.50 from three acres.

TEXAS WHEAT FIRST AT PARIS.—The Alliance Milling company of Denison, Tex., was awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition for the best exhibition of soft wheat flour. In all the list of awards it has the honor of being the only one from Texas. Exhibitors from this mill won the first prize each year at the Texas State Fair until barred from entering, and for four years past now has won the first prize at the St. Louis fair. It will also, it is now expected, have another magnificent exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903.

BOTH FROM SAME GROUND.—Two crops from one acre have just been gathered by a number of farmers in Denton county this year. Many farmers who have already made from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat from their land will, if conditions continue good, make a half bale of cotton to the acre. The cotton was planted immediately after the wheat was cut, the plowing between the shocks, and the auspicious weather has done the rest. The soil is not particularly rich, but the planting of cotton has been beneficial further in keeping down the weeds, and thereby giving the wheat a better opportunity to dry out after the rains.

THE DENISON FAIR.—Writing of the fair to be held under the direction of the Denison Driving Park and Fair association, Sept. 25 to 28, inclusive, a correspondent at Denison says: We have this year thoroughly interested and interested persons, and the success of our success last year, who are most enthusiastic, and who promise us their very best efforts this fall. They are breeders of fine stock, and we expect to have an splendid exhibit in all lines this year. The fair association, through the medium of a raffle, in which they were quite successful, raised a neat sum of money not long since, and there is being spent several thousand dollars in improvements on the grounds. There are being built additional cattle stalls, swine pens, horse stalls, as well as an exposition hall and the grand stand being extended. These repairs are not particularly ornamental, but they will be substantial of their kind.

The association is in very good shape financially and, the weather permitting, we will have an immense attendance, especially from the Indian Territory. The second day of the fair will be called "Indian Territory Day," on which excursion trains will be running over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. There was with us this morning one of their Territory traveling agents, who advised that from all indications it would be necessary to run more than one excursion.

FIGHT HALL, WITH POWDER.—According to a report received at Washington the vine growers of Southern France, to protect their vineyards against hailstorms, attack approaching storm clouds with volleys of the French powder, instead of until the cloud is finally dissipated and the danger to the crop is averted. This practice of shooting at the clouds originated in Italy and was known in France over 100 years ago. The United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, in a report upon this subject to the state department, but it is to be more extensively employed this year than ever before.

Fifty-two cannon, manned by 104 cannoneers and their chiefs, have been distributed over an area of 2500 acres of rich vine land. A high point is selected in the center of each vineyard. At the approach of the destructive hail cloud, a shot is fired from this point and at the signal all the remaining cannon are fired, twice a minute at first, and then more slowly after the first ten shots.

This "bombarding of the heavens" is most invariably successful, and all places in France heretofore ravaged by hail, it is said, are to be provided with storm-attacking artillery.

The expense of the experiments so far has been borne partly by the government, the National French Agricultural society and a number of wealthy vine growers. The French minister of war has supplied powder at 2 1/2 cents a pound.

WEATHERLY CROP REPORT.—The weather bureau weekly summary of crop condition issued last week says: Owing to the extreme conditions of heat and dryness and excessive rains in central districts the week as a whole was unfavorable to agricultural interests in the districts east of the Rocky mountains, but on the Pacific coast it was very favorable. In Eastern Missouri and Kansas corn, more especially the late planted, has been materially injured. In the principal states of the corn belt the reports indicate that the bulk of the crop was safe from frost by Sept. 1 and 10 and announce that the late crop would be matured one or two weeks below the average for the preceding ten years; but taking the three provinces together the crop, as a whole, was above the average. Elsewhere there has been a lamentable failure;

to be better than the poor one of 1899. Manitoba, information as to the Canadian wheat crop is scanty. The crop of Manitoba is, however, known to be very deficient, only about five bushels to the acre. One of the latest estimates for the province as a whole puts its crop at a little less than 11,000,000 bushels.

Mexico.—The wheat yield this year has been very low, but unusually heavy and of good quality. It is also stated that there was a large increase in the area.

MADE FROM \$2 TO \$5 A BALE.

A Roundup Ginner Says That His Press Did For His Customers.

Mr. D. M. Ezell of Ennis, Tex., who last year operated a Roundup press at Faulkner, and who has installed another at Ennis, both of which he will operate the coming season, in reply to the Texas Standard Bale Compress Association's advertisement requesting information as to the extent of his business, writes to the Cotton Ginner's Journal that his customers say they realized a profit of from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a bale on account of the Roundup press. His Roundup press was put up in round or square bales. To anyone desiring first-hand information from his patrons he offers to "send names and addresses of ten, if twenty or thirty customers, and list them in answer for themselves."

Another example of the unassailable fact that Roundup competition advances the price of every pound of cotton within the range of its influence was demonstrated at the past season in scores of local cotton markets all over the South. In order to get cotton at all square bale buyers who found themselves in competition with Roundup presses were compelled to pay more for cotton than it was worth at the time in square bales, depending on an advancing market to make them whole.

Thus not only farmers who patronize the Roundup press, but also the cotton picker to competing ginners, profit by the presence of a Roundup plant.

The Journal Institute

FALL POTATO PLANTING.—It is now approaching time when potatoes for fall planting should be put to sprouting, says Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The best potatoes should be planted until they begin to sprout, because there are few if any of them that will put forth sprouts and grow for one or two months after the start. The writer by a series of experiments last summer found the greatest success in the following: Hoe off the earth to a depth of two or three inches from a plat of sufficient size to accommodate the amount of potatoes to be sown at one time, which has been well tilled. Place the potatoes in two or three inches deep, evenly placed close together, then scatter the earth back over them as far as the potatoes are exposed, then cover them with hay or straw to a depth of six or eight inches. They should be examined in a week or ten days and when about half an inch long they should be taken out and planted. It would be better to have the plat of ground covered with straw or hay a week or two before excavating the earth, and still better if the soil is not put out when it is cool, cloudy or early in the morning.

The writer had plenty of his own raised Irish potatoes and still some for sale from April 15, 1899 to April 15, 1900. This anyone can do if they will, and it saves a good deal of money.

Last season was a very unfavorable season for potatoes, and a good many people have not planted this year. Reason: Too little faith and too much work. The writer now has about forty bushels of very fine sprouting potatoes for sale at several prices. The last of August was the first of September. Every farmer can, if he will, raise all he wants for the year with little trouble.

WINTER OATS.—In discussing winter wheat planting, the Memphis Commercial-Appel says: Although it is too early for sowing winter oats it is not too soon to take about and plan for the crop. It has been an unusually early season for sowing hay, and the crop will be short, and next winter and spring feed of all kinds will be scarce and high. The first of October, as a good field of winter oats for late winter and early spring grazing will need to be bought by the farmer, and the man who makes oat hay for sale will find a ready market at prices which will make it profitable.

We prefer the winter turf out to any other, as it spreads very flat on the ground during the winter, and bears heavy grades, and does not suffer any other sort, often making from fifty one hundred heads from a single plant, and so requires less seed than most other kinds. We have never seen any other crop before now that we have heard it stated that it does not stand longer, the leaves become brittle and the stems hard and fibrous. As a result, the latter are less digestible and not readily eaten, while the loss of leaves or pods would be particularly serious, as they are richest in protein.

When the right stage is reached for hay making, we prefer to cut down a considerable area and allow the peas to wilt in the sun. The next step is to rake up and put in large cocks from ten to fifteen feet in diameter. The peas should now be left to heat and cure in these cocks. If cooked when they are rather green, it is generally necessary to partly open the cocks once or twice and let the surplus moisture evaporate. If proper care is observed, there will be little or no loss from weather in making a first class quality of hay. As it may take several days for curing, it is well to use large hay caps to protect the cocks. These are preferably of paper and waterproofed at a small cost. In case these can not be obtained it will be well to use a quantity of rough grass straw or hay to cover the cocks.

There are some who claim that cow pea hay can be made in simpler manner, namely, to cut the hay, allow it to partially wilt, and then draw it to the barn and store it in large bays. It is there left to heat and cure, the great mass having sufficient weight to exclude the air on the principle of silage. There is some danger, however, of fire, and even of fire in the barn from spontaneous combustion, as has been shown in several well authenticated cases. The first method is preferred

at this station. Cow pea hay is not more difficult to make than good cut hay, when proper precautions are observed.

The yield of cow peas varies from 20,000 to 35,000 pounds of green vines per acre, and from three to five tons of dry hay, depending on the soil, season, etc. It has been estimated that an average crop of cow pea hay, oats and corn yields about 3800, 1800 and 1200 pounds of digestible matter respectively per acre. It thus appears that cow pea hay furnishes about twice as much digestible matter per acre as an ordinary crop of corn and oats combined. Nor is this all. It would require 100 bushels of corn, including straw, and 175 bushels of corn and fodder per acre to produce the protein in an average crop of cow pea vine hay.

Arkansas correspondent of Coleman's Rural World recommends the following method of curing cow pea hay: "When the leaves near the ground begin to turn yellow, mow and sun for twenty-four to twenty-eight hours. If the vines are very thick and heavy, turn the hay over after it has been well cured on top. Avoid cutting in cloudy weather, for if the hay gets very wet it will be spoiled. Cut 50 per cent, and sometimes it is entirely ruined. Don't bale it, for it invariably molds. Put one or two wagon loads in the barn; then lay on this with a heavy iron roller, and add hay, and so on. Cow pea hay requires lots of air."

CULTIVATING AN ORCHARD.—In giving directions for cultivating an orchard Prof. Whitted of Missouri, says that so much depends upon the kind of soil, its freedom from obstructions, such as stumps and stones, the manner in which the orchard is to be managed and other conditions, that no single set of implements can be recommended. In the case of an orchard which are used on the farm for general tillage will usually serve to cultivate the orchard in a proper manner. The aim should be to thoroughly and deeply plow the soil after heavy rains in spring, and then to keep the surface fine and loose, to the depth of two or three inches, throughout the season. The implements that will accomplish this under a given set of conditions may be suitable. An implement which may be just the thing to stir the surface soil when it is loose, dry and mellow, may be almost useless for the purpose of stirring a heavy soil that has become firm after a rain, or for killing strong weeds that have once gained a foothold.

The cutaway or spading harrow is one of the most serviceable tools we have at this station, for turning under light cover crops and pulverizing the soil in early spring. The soil is a deep, heavy loam, which packs quite firmly and in this same implement is used to break the soil after heavy rains, or when prolonged wet weather has prevented cultivation until weeds get strongly rooted.

This harrow is reversible, so it may be used to turn the earth either toward the trees or away from them. It is also extensible, so its two sides may be spread wide apart, for the purpose of cultivating under the trees.

The best way of using this implement is in stirring the surface soil when it is fine and loose. The station soil is too heavy for its extensive use, or breaking a crust after a rain. In a light soil it would no doubt be very valuable.

The Planet Jr. cultivator is used where crops are planted in narrow rows between the trees. Coarse teeth or spikes are omitted, and the ground is firm after a rain, and spade teeth are adjusted for stirring the soil when it is light and fine.

The spring tooth cultivator, mounted on rollers, is very useful, particularly on some of the slopes of the Ozarks. On stump land a strong heavy harrow is often used. Where the land is very rough a double shovel or a bull tongue is frequently employed.

DAIRY

FEEDING ANIMALS.—The conception that our animals are machines for the manufacture of food into more profitable products is helpful. The farmer is a manufacturer, though he does not always realize the fact, writes John C. Water of Epitonia, Mo., in a machine for making milk, butter and cheese; his steers and hogs are machines for making meat and their products; his sheep are machines for the manufacture of wool and mutton, and his horse is an engine for generating power. The machine is calculated to do certain work with certain kinds of material. A flouring mill is for the purpose of grinding wheat into flour, and if you try to cut it up with a saw, you should not only not get the product which the machinery was made to produce, but we would injure the machine. All of our animals, excepting those that are always ready for fatting, are intended very largely to convert their own muscle forming feed into the several products which are characteristic of them, the cow, milk, the horse, power, the sheep, wool, the hen, eggs, etc. Now, if we feed fat fattening food largely into these machines, the result will be very much like running corn and cob through a flouring mill. We will be misusing the machine, and if we allow that course long enough, the machine will break down. The machine is an engine, it will require so much fuel and so much steam to furnish power sufficient to cause it to move. If it gets no more power, it cannot do anything else. It must have additional fuel to make it of practical use. So must our animal machines. They require a certain quantity of feed to sustain life, and the animal will appropriate its food to that purpose before it will appropriate it to the production of milk, meat or wool. The cow to be

FEMINE DAIRY WISDOM—The calves will do much better kept in the stable with the windows shaded, and fed a little milk and meal and hay, than to run in the pasture, writes Dorothy Tucker. If you do not wish to give them hay, give them grass cut in the fence corners and around the premises. They will make double the growth treated in this way.

Their skins are thin and they feel the heat of the sun, and it takes half the food to support the flies. There is nothing that will stunt calves more than hot sun and flies.

The stables should be kept clean and dry, and this is very easy to do by cleaning every day. Just a few minutes regularly spent in cleaning the stable will never be noticed, and it will never be a burden. It is the vilest practice to allow cows to stand in an accumulation of manure while being milked. Too many farmers do this, even now. They are not moving with the procession and will soon fall behind and be out of the race for success, if they do not brace up.

Rip an old bran sack open lengthwise and throw it over the cows when they are milking. They will stand twice as still as when not so covered. The relief to the cow will have its reflex upon the man who is milking her. Try to have your stable rather dark in fly time. The cows will not be troubled nearly so badly by the flies as they otherwise would.

From now on, the water supply in the pastures will need careful watching. Sometimes the springs will get stopped up, or fall from other causes quite suddenly. Milk is largely water. The cow has no way of supplying it. We must do it for her. If we do not, we must suffer the consequences.

DIMPLES

On the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, skin disorders can be cured with HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Price 50 Cents a Box.

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E. G. SENTER,
 LAWYER.
 512 Main St., Dallas

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The survey of the townsite of Ardmore has been completed by the commission.

A stock company of cattlemen has been formed at Chickasha, Indian Territory, to build a \$100,000 hotel.

Geronimo, the noted Indian chief, recently reported to have become insane. It is now said, about to marry a youthful girl with a shippers account of \$40,000. The old warrior is declared to be in his usual health.

The livestock sanitary commission of Oklahoma will meet at Mangum, Ok., Sept. 29, and all cattlemen of Greer and adjoining counties are requested to meet with the board at that time and offer any suggestions which may be pertinent to the cattlemen of Oklahoma.

About 150 car loads of watermelons have already been shipped from Chebeague, netting the shippers something like \$12,000, says the Terral Leader. Is this not a very profitable industry when you take into consideration the small amount of work and short time it takes to raise them. Land around Terral is not only adapted to raising melons, but cotton, grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., as well.

A. G. Boyce, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, came in Saturday from Chaney, Tex., and remained until Sunday, says the Carlisbad Argus. Mr. Boyce enjoys the distinction of being a manager of the largest cattle ranch in the world—the Lupton Syndicate Cattle company of Texas. The ranch embraces over 6,000,000 acres of land and the cattle number over 200,000 head. Forty-two thousand calves were branded this year. Business on such a scale must necessarily require energetic hustling on the part of the manager, but Mr. Boyce seems to bear the strain remarkably well, and outwardly and from his conversation it would never be determined that he was over the customary small owner. In company with his family he attended the cowboy carnival at Canyon City, and availed himself of the opportunity to come over to Carlisbad and inspect it.

FROM COLLINSVILLE, I. T.—J. S. Anderson of Collinsville, I. T., writes: Having seen notices from other parts of the country I will give you a short write-up on the territory. We have secured in the town of Collinsville a population of 900 souls in less than twelve months. A branch of the Santa Fe railroad comes into this fine coal field and is doing a thriving business in that industry. A bank has also been established and is doing a good business. The corn and hay crops are the finest that have ever been in this nation. Corn will be cheap and there will be a bonanza to the feeders. There will be more hay put up for the feeders this year than usual, and it will be of excellent quality, as much of it was put up in July. The drought and hot weather is ripening the corn at present. Stock water is becoming scarce, although the cattle

FORT WORTH

Among the visiting stockmen this week were the following:
 John Dawson, Dallas.
 Roy B. Burnett, Benjamin M. Haef, San Antonio.
 J. W. Corn, Bear Creek.
 D. D. Swearingin, Quanah.
 E. D. Farmer, Aledo.
 G. A. Yantis, Quanah.
 J. L. Harris, Kansas City.
 J. M. Daugherty, Abilene.
 Peter Sogkins, King county.
 Sidney Webb, Bellevue.
 J. S. Sneed, Colorado.
 S. W. Lovelady, Cleburne.
 M. Sanson, Alvarado.
 E. T. Reynolds, Albany.
 H. E. Ellingwood, Midland.
 J. S. McCabe, Colorado.
 J. D. Mitchell, Garza county.
 Ed Burleson, Kilren.
 O. T. Word, Sonora.
 R. B. Byron, Sweetwater.

Fred Horstburg was in from the Espuela ranch this week and stated that cattle were fat and an abundance of fine grass was to be found in his section.

SAN ANTONIO

Among the visiting stockmen this week were:
 Riley Smith, Taylor.
 A. E. Mitchell, Batesville.
 J. C. Poulton, Kyle.
 S. J. Johnson, Campbellton.
 S. Kilgore, Wilson county.
 J. W. Timberlake, Floresville.
 J. C. Wright, Taylor.
 J. K. New, Beeville.
 Albert Mahoney, Live Oak.
 A. C. Johnson, Bandera.
 Chas. H. Eddy, Bandera.
 T. A. Allison, Taylor.
 P. B. Butler, Kenedy.
 L. G. Collins, Alice.
 Adam Morris, Kerrville.
 W. A. McCoy, Campbellton.

C. L. Brown, of the Evans-Snyder-Cuel company, has returned from Colorado, Tex., and states that a few cows going to market is about all of the movement from that section.

Live Stock Agent Rea, of the Cotton Belt, has been down in South Texas, trying to find something good to market, but states that owners in that section are not even talking about shipping.

D. O. Martin has assumed his position as secretary of the Fort Worth office of the Evans-Snyder-Cuel company. Mr. Martin, who comes from Chicago, is a pleasant gentleman and a thorough commission man.

Fort Worth received its first bale of this season's cotton Aug. 15. It was brought in by J. O. Helms of Mansfield, Tarrant county. It was sold at auction to J. G. McPeak & Co. at 15 1/2¢ per pound. The premium amounted to \$2.50.

Ed Burleson of Killeen, stopped in the city en route home from the Territory. He reports that the cattle in the Territory are in good condition and rapidly taking on more flesh. Shipments are not heavy, although there is some movement.

F. G. McPeak & Co. have received from W. H. Goldsmith of Alvarado, some fine stalks of cotton garnered in that vicinity. The stalks contain on an average 25 bolls, and also many blooms. The number of bolls they contain would indicate a yield of nearly a bale to the acre.

P. W. Hunt, agent of the Pasteur Vaccine company, referring to a personal notice in last week's Journal, states: "You misunderstood me in reporting 'charbon' prevailing in the midland in Fort Bend, Brazoria and other counties. What I desired to convey was

DALLAS

Dr. Wm. Polsetter was called to Waco this week to investigate some cases of glanders reported to Livestock Sanitary Commissioner Hawkins by Judge Gallagher of McLennan county.

Annie Miller, who for months, earned a living by scrubbing one of the big office buildings in Dallas, was notified a few days ago that relatives in New York City had died and left her \$40,000. She left immediately to claim the property.

The first bale of cotton of the season was marketed in Dallas Aug. 14 by J. B. Cannon, Garland. It weighed well and sold for 8 cents per pound. Mr. Cannon received the Commercial Club prize of \$50 for the first bale marketed in Dallas.

Hon. J. W. Blake of Grayson county, while in the city this week said: "The greatest grain crop in the history of Grayson county has just been harvested and sold, and we are now preparing for the coming year's crop. I believe and I think that the plant has been injured the slightest by the recent rains. There is some talk of damage by boll worms, but I am confident that we will raise more of the fleecy staple than can be picked."

Cotton in the northern part of Dallas county is said to be looking splendidly. The growth is somewhat rank and the fruiting is not so heavy perhaps as one would like. Too much rain, still the yield will be a very good one if the boll worm and sharpshooter do not come to ruin the crop. There are no boll worms yet, but continuous rains are likely to bring them. The small grain crop was an unusually fine one, especially wheat. It has not all been threshed out, owing to the difficulty met by the threshers in getting help. There has been considerable striking among this class of employees.

A proposition to establish a co-operated cotton mill here is being considered by the union labor men of the city.

A. E. Mitchell of Batesville, who was in the city this week, stated that all the cattle in that section were in tip-top condition.

S. J. Baggett of Belton, who was in the city this week, said that reports from his ranch stated that a few cases of blackleg were to be found in Crockett county.

W. A. Lowe returned from his McLullen county ranch this week and he said of conditions there: "McLullen county is raising more corn, sorghum and hay this year than ever before in her history, and more forage will be gathered than will be needed this fall and winter. There have been a few land deals down there also of late. R. S. Franklin, who has a ranch of some 30,000 or 40,000 acres, has just bought from Leonard Jacobs of New York an 8000 acre pasture adjoining his at \$1.50 an acre, and John Henry, another stockman, has bought 2500 acres of land in his pasture which fronts on the Frío river."

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.
 The sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 5c stamp or reply, address, Dr. H. Saunders & Co., S. A. Chicago, Ill.

Write LOOMIS & NYMAN, Timm, O., for full particulars on their famous "Chipp" Well Drill.

BELGIAN HARES.

Up to this day the majority of farmers live principally on pork and their staple meat. This is very true, as a pig meat is the handiest, easiest to cure and keep. The meat of domestic fowls enters somewhat into the bill of fare, but not often as it might, and this is a pretty expensive luxury when the most of farmers. Some of them have reduced their system of keeping fowls to one requiring almost no labor on their part. Grain is turned into a hopper or large feed trough once a week, enough to last them that length of time. It is a very simple system, one I would imitate, says a writer in Practical Poultry, but the hares will also come pretty high and the egg basket remains empty a large share of the year. Fowls managed that way are always ready for the kettle, but are also cheap. Some years ago a certain orchard growing Belgian hares to supply our table with a greater variety of meat and I found the meat of them to be not only very fine if cooked properly, but also very cheap. I am safe in saying that the cost of the production of hares is not half that of the average farm poultry. The feed utilized costs often almost nothing, except the labor of gathering it, and the children will also do that with pleasure. Hares will also endure neglect and mismanagement much better than poultry. They will transform all sorts of weeds, such as catnip, peppergrass, wild radish, etc., into orchard trimmings. Quite a number of these animals may be turned loose in the barnyard during winter. They will pick their living from the stack and from the other stock waste. While hares will thrive tolerably well under maltreatment and neglect, I want to say whatever pays to do at all, pays best when done well. I give my hares as good treatment as my fowls. They do not require very much room and may be crowded much more than poultry. However, there are points that must be watched. Breeding does should be kept in separate little rooms and should have the best of care, especially while suckling young. I give them grain, oats and wheat, night and morning, and also sweet (skimmed) milk and fresh water every day. They may be bred every seven or eight weeks and the young should be separated from their mothers when from six to seven weeks old. After wearing the food of the litter should consist partially in chopped feed stirred with milk if it can be had. They soon learn to eat any kind of whole grain, enjoy roots, apples, weeds, clover, etc. At four and not more than five months the sexes must be separated to prevent their breeding too young

POULTRY.

Milk in any form is greatly relished by poultry.

Study poultry from a practical standpoint, just as you study the other stock on the farm.

There is no fear of losing anything by sending clean eggs and fine looking poultry to market.

In feeding and fattening poultry for the coming shows it is necessary that the birds have an abundance of sharp grit or they are liable to become crop bound. Even when the birds are on a wide range, they may not secure the proper amount of grit. Only the sharp substances will answer, and gravel that is round is not always suitable. If crushed oyster shell is used, it is conveniently procured it will be an advantage to scatter ground china or earthenware for the hens to pick up.

J. E. Lawther, the well known Light Brahma breeder of Dallas, has been appointed superintendent of the poultry department by the Texas State Fair association. Mr. Lawther is one of the progressive young business men of Dallas and will doubtless make a superintendent that the fair association and the exhibitors will be proud of.

The sooner farmers recognize the fact that poultry raising should be followed on the same line that dairying is—giving food and care to secure results—the sooner will they begin to reap their share of profits and profits are the rewards with practical poultry raisers. The idea that "anything is good enough for chickens or hogs" is a mistaken one that has anchored many a farmer on the wrong side of the rock for profitable farming. Nothing can be attained without effort, and the more practical and intelligent the efforts the greater the success.

FEEDING FOR EGGS.—Many egg records are being kept among breeders, every breeder having his pet fowl or the best laying strain. It is not so much in the breed as it is in the feed, says the Poultry Farmer. In the Mediterranean class, Leghorn, Minorca, Hoodan and all of the smaller birds stand unchallenged as the best egg producers. If they are to be profitable, the kind of feed any breed will show a good record. A circumstance which came under observation was a pen of ten Buff Plymouth Rock pullets. This pen was situated on one side of the dwelling house yard along with twenty other pens of different breeds. Because it was near the house, this pen got all the table scraps. The birds were very extravagant and threw away as much provision as it used, and how those pullets did profit thereupon. The eggs that were gathered from this pen were estimated on one side or ten eggs every day for at least three months in the spring before any of the pullets commenced to sit. 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THE BULL ELBERTA. The unfortunate death of the Bull Elberta, which was sold at the Gordon sale at Fort Worth...

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Several large foreign loans have been placed in this country recently. Our has so long been a debtor nation that the shift in financial position is in the nature of an economic revolution.

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The Breeders' Gazette, which has overlooked the fact that there is an element of mystery in the case, most sensibly says: "Because a Hereford bull inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas fever..."

"We believe that the best safeguard of civil liberty is the press," says the platform adopted by the Liberty congress at Indianapolis.

The trouble with cotton up to date is that it is suffering from an overplus of inspiration and a shortage of perspiration.

The government is advertising for recruits for the Philippines who can speak, read and write English.

The population of Kansas, as estimated by its board of agriculture, is 1,444,708. If correct, this shows a gain of only 17,112 in the last ten years, which is far below the natural growth.

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Following market report furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company.)

Fort Worth, Aug. 20.—The receipts of hogs on our market for the past week were 22 cars as against 14 cars the previous week. Four of these were sold at outside points and 18 cars sold here, of which 204, at \$5.10, the top price of the week, and 5 cars at \$5.05, one at \$5.02½, one at \$4.95. Some rough half-fat stuff sold all the way from \$4.30 to \$4.80. It would be to the shippers' advantage if they would hold back the half fat hogs as they are worth more at home than here. We have no demand for feeders or stock hogs and they do not hold here. Prospects are good for a strong hog market this week. We are still short on good butcher cattle and anything in that line find ready sale as quoted below. From \$3.00 to \$3.75. The receipts were 2,200 medium fat cows sold \$3.25@3.50, choice fat cows \$2.75@3.00, medium fat cows \$2.25@2.50, bulls, stags and oxen \$2.25@2.50, canners \$1.75@2.00, choice corn fed hogs weighing 175 to 250 pounds \$5.00@5.10, fair to good hogs weighing 150 to 200 pounds \$4.85@5.00, rough heavy hogs \$4.40@4.75, light fat hogs weighing 100 to 140 pounds \$3.75@4.10.

(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission company.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 20.—Our hog market remained about steady throughout the past week. The receipts of the sales were within 5 to 10c of Kansas City prices. Choice hogs sold as high as \$5.10 while the bulk of sales ranged from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Two cars at \$5.10, 4 cars at \$5.05, 2 cars at \$5.00, 1 car of rough heavies at \$4.85 and 1 car of 175 to 250 pound hogs \$5.00. One wagon hogs brought \$5.00 and \$5.02½. The rough heavy cut outs are selling from \$4.50 to 4.75 and the half-fat light pigs \$3.00@3.50. We once more advise you to keep this kind of hogs at home, as they will not do for packers and feeders are afraid to buy them out of pens where all classes of hogs are received, as they would be liable to disease. Receipts of choice of the week were very light, and prices ruled strong on the best grades, but there was very few of this class offered for sale. There is a good demand at present for some choice steers, and beefers, and this class will find ready sale at strong prices.

Our market-to-day as follows: Choice fat steers \$3.75@4.00, medium fat steers \$3.25@3.50, choice fat cows \$3.00@3.25, medium fat cows \$2.25@2.50, bulls, stags and oxen \$2.25@2.50, canners \$1.75@2.00, choice corn-fed hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds, \$5.00@5.10, mixed corn-fed hogs \$4.75@5.00, rough heavies \$4.40@4.75, light fat hogs weighing 100 to 140 pounds \$3.75@4.10.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans Live Stock Exchange, Aug. 18.—Although the receipts of all classes of cattle for the week closing to-day, have not been heavy, they have been more than sufficient for the requirements. Prices in consequence are a shade weaker than during the week prior to this.

There is a marked increase in the receipts of Texas cattle during the past week, though this owing partly to the improved service rendered by the Southern Pacific railway.

The extremely light receipts to-day, together with fairly liberal sales to exporters, makes the outlook for early arrivals promising. We anticipate light receipts during the next ten days on account of the unsatisfactory state of the market for the past week. Through this we predict an advance in prices. The market is virtually bare of choice corn hogs, demand fair and prices firm.

No choice muttons on the market but little enquiry for same. Following is to-day's range of prices:

Texas and Western cattle, good, choice \$4.00@4.50, fair to good \$3.25@3.75, cows and heifers, choice \$3.00@3.50, fair to good \$2.50@3.00, bulls and stags, \$2.25@2.50, stage \$2.00@2.25, yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 pounds, \$3.25@3.75, fair to good, per head \$3.00@3.25, calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds, \$4.00@4.50, fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head \$3.00@3.50, hogs, corned \$5.00@5.25, matted \$3.00@4.00; sheep, good fat sheep, \$3.50@4.00, common to fair, per head 75¢@1.50.

HOUSTON.
(Quotations furnished by the Box-Bell-Saunders Commission Co.)

Houston, Aug. 17.—Choice beefs, \$3.00@3.25; medium beefs, \$2.50@2.75; choice cows and heifers, light \$2.75@3.00; choice cows, heavy, \$2.50@2.75; medium cows, \$2.25@2.50; common cows, \$2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, \$1.75@2.00; choice oxen, \$2.25@2.50; choice yearlings, \$3.00@3.25; medium yearlings, \$2.50@2.75; choice calves, \$3.50@4.00; common calves, \$3.00@3.25; choice muttons, \$3.50@3.75; corn fed hogs, 150 pounds up, \$4.75@5.00; matted hogs, \$2.75@3.00.

GALVESTON.
(Reported for the Journal by the A. P. Norman Live Stock company.)

Galveston, Aug. 18.—Beef choice \$3.25@3.50, common \$2.75@3.00, cows choice \$3.00@3.25, common \$2.25@2.75, yearlings, choice \$3.25@3.50, common \$2.75@3.00, sheep, choice \$4.00@4.50, common \$3.25@3.75, per head, \$1.50@2.00.

Fat cattle and calves in fair demand at quotations; supply light and prospects good for an active market this coming week.

COTTON MARKET.
Dallas, Aug. 20.—Spot cotton: Ordinary 7-16, good ordinary 7-13-16, low middling 8-15, middling 9%, good middling 9%, middling fair 9%.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 20.—Spot cotton: Ordinary 7-15-16, good ordinary 7-15-16, low middling 8-15-16, middling 9%, good middling 9%, middling fair 9%.

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Wool Market
New York, August 18.—The consensus of reports of wool-merchants here shows a firmness, but a renewed tendency toward inactivity. The receipts from the west that week promised to ease prices as rather let up and while the trade is looking for further consignments little seems to appear. The old condition of growers holding back and buyers waiting for a lapse in prices is on hand again.

Boston advices acknowledge discouragement in the way of activity at this time and the hoped for activity in wools seems to-day as far off as ever.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 20.—The comparative wool statement is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Last season | 14,613,328 |
| Receipts this season | 13,102,807 |
| Shipments | 12,109,200 |
| Stock | 2,013,895 |
| Good | 207,313 |
| 12 months' clip, 160/17c | 14,300,000 |
| 12 months' clip, 160/17c | 14,300,000 |
| 12 months' clip, 160/17c | 14,300,000 |
| 12 months' clip, 160/17c | 14,300,000 |

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., Aug. 20.—The grain market here, during the week ending to-day, has been fair. A few loads of new corn sold at 30 cents a bushel. Considerable broomcorn was received but generally damaged or not properly prepared for market. Quotations are as follows:

Carload lots—Dealers charge from 20¢@30¢ per bushel on oats and corn, and 10¢@15¢ per 100 pounds on hay.

Bran 65¢.
Cotton seed meal, per ton, \$20.00.
Chopped corn \$1.00.
Corn—Texas shelled, old, 46c; ear, 46c; except new 40c.
Oats 20¢@25c.
Hay, prairie, new \$6.00@7.00; Johnson grass \$6.00@7.00.
Grain bags, bales 1½ bushel out bags \$34c, 2½ bushel corn bags 61c, 2-bushel wheat bags 73c, 3-bushel 6-foot wood bags 25c.

Wheat—No. 2 61¢@62¢, No. 2 red 58¢, No. 1 65¢@66¢, No. 1 red 57¢, No. 2 57¢@58¢, No. 3 67¢@72¢, No. 2 red 57¢@58¢, No. 3 67¢@72¢, No. 2 yellow 39¢, No. 2 white 22¢@22½c, No. 2 white 21¢@21½c, No. 3 white 25¢@25½c, No. 2 rye 49¢@50¢.
Corn—Feeding barley 37c, fair to choice matting 41¢@44c.
Prime timothy seed \$3.85@3.95.

PRODUCE MARKET.
Dallas, Aug. 20.—An unusually large amount of poultry came in during the past week. The inquiries were scarce and prices were off somewhat to-day.

Fresh country eggs sold at 8¢@10c, with local cold storage eggs were quoted at 12c.

Geese, ducks and turkeys were not wanted. A wagonload of turkeys coming forty miles were taken back for want of a purchaser.

Poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$2.25; cocks \$1.00; fryers \$2.00@2.25; broilers \$1.25@1.50.
Butter—Country 12¢@16¢ 2-3c.
All home-grown produce is offered in abundance and sold slowly, the supply being about as large as at any time this season. Dry onions were offered on the streets at 45¢ per bushel. Country receipts were scarce. A few varieties of sweet potatoes were not generally wanted and went at 40¢ per bushel. Yellow varieties were scarce and brought 60c.

Fruit receipts were heavy. Pears, apples and grapes were plentiful and well, the best quotations being 1¢ per bushel for pears, \$3.50 per barrel for apples and 25c for 8-pound baskets of grapes.

Kansas City, Aug. 20.—Eggs steady; fresh Missouri and Kansas spot 12c per dozen, loss off, cases returned.

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SHEEP--GOATS

About 1,500,000 pounds of wool is stored at Evanston, Wyoming. The wool growers having agreed to hold it until higher prices prevail.

An Ogen, Utah, man has leased a flock of sheep for five years and contracts to pay 40 cents per head as rental each year. If McKinley is elected and 25 cents of Bryan is elected.

Messrs. A. S. and W. G. Collins of Tennessee, were here this week wanting to purchase 1000 ewes for breeding purposes in the mountains of Tennessee, says the San Angelo Standard.

C. A. Markwood, the sheepman, who has been raising his flocks on the McIlwaine Bros. & Nelson ranch in Schleicher county for the past year, has about closed a deal for a ranch 20 miles north of Sonora, say the Devil's River News.

The twenty-third show of the Australian Sheepbreeders' association will be held at the wool stores of Goldsborough, Mort and Co. Ltd., Melbourne, on the 27th inst.

Class prizes for merinos and Lincoln are the same as last year, and prizes are also offered for English and Border Leicester.

At the annual convention of the stock boards of New South Wales it was stated that 75,000 sheep were destroyed by dogs last year. It was resolved that the stock boards should take the various inspectors of stock armed with authority to see the provisions of the dog act strictly enforced.

Sheepmen in Idaho are having trouble on account of the drought. It is estimated that not more than 25 per cent of the sheep on the range will be fit for killers this season.

In California, says the Breeders' Gazette, there is a herd of between 8000 and 10,000 Angora goats from which large drafts are being made by breeders on the coast.

Sheep trail established. The recommendation of the general land office, published and established across the Big Horn reservation of Wyoming, to permit the driving of sheep to the railroad, was referred by the secretary of the interior to the geological survey for report.

Sheep feeding pens. The Burlington road has opened a series of feeding pens and some of its sheep feed in pens at Burnham, Neb., three miles from Lincoln.

\$500 REWARD. Will be paid for any case of SPYLLIS, GLEET, GONORRHEA, OR BLOOD POISONING in man, woman or child.

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This cure is backed by the best medical science and is the only one that cures.

RANCHES FOR SALE.

In Tarrant county, within four miles of a good country town on public road, contains 160 acres, mostly of rich black valley soil, as productive as any land in Texas.

In Johnson county, near small town, splendid community; farm contains 45 acres, with more than 300 in cultivation; practically all of the balance is suitable to cultivation.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission Dealers in Ranch and Cattle, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

and there are 220 acres of millet. There will be five barns, each 45x185 feet. There is a tank of 35,000 gallons capacity and pipes are laid throughout the pens and barns.

SHEEP-REMEDY-SHEEP. You can't find a quicker, safer and more effective remedy for Cholera-Paratyphoid, Typhoid, Anthrax, Diphtheria, etc., than the one we offer.

AMATEUR STOCK DOCTORS. Experiences of an Expert in Veterinary Work--Some of the Work of Barnyard Doctors.

(Written for the Journal by Ed L. Oliver, Cooper, Texas.)

I am frequently called out to see sick stock such as cows with "hollow horn," horses with "bobs," hogs with "blind staggers," etc.

Whenever a cow has ceased to chew her food, she has not lost her cud, as some of the wisest will tell you, but she is sick and has ceased to chew her food over again, as well cattle do.

HISTORY OF CHARBON. Dr. William Foilsetter Discusses the Disease Which Has Been Prevalent in South Texas.

Dr. Wm. Foilsetter of Dallas, has been recently engaged in investigating the disease of cattle in south and southwest Texas, particularly the prevalence of charbon in Edwards and Jefferson counties.

The symptoms of anthrax vary much according to the species of animal, and the part of the body in which the infection first finds lodgment.

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.

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

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

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generally. Lucretia, writing about it, about the year B. C. 420, speaks of it by the name of Ignis Sacra, a term still applied to it in Italy.

or inside of the legs. Anthrax is always caused by a bacillus, a species of vegetable parasite that finds entrance into the blood of a living animal.

and the sanitary questions involved. They are better qualified at present to give an unbiased opinion, for these reasons, than perhaps any other three men in the state on the sanitary condition, and the best and most economical means of arresting and eradicating diseases affecting the general health of the stock in Texas.

Next Shorthorn Sale. One Hundred and Fifty Head, 25 Bulls and 80 Cows and Heifers, Kansas City, September 12, 1900.

ALLORY COMMISSION CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1893, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS. The St. Louis NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. Located at E. St. Louis, Ill. Directly Opposite the City of St. Louis.

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The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other.

C. F. Morse, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. F. T. Richardson, Sec'y & Treas.

ELMORE-COOPER LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000 FULLY PAID UP.

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

Davis, McDonald & Davis, Live Stock Commission Merchants. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Tamblin & Tamblin, Live Stock Commission Agents, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS. TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

ALLORY COMMISSION CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1893, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN ON TEXAS CATTLE. A. F. CROWLEY, Southwestern Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., LD. Commission Merchants. CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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