WHAT READERS SAY

Waelder, Texas.
I couldn't get along without the Journal. I thing it a splendid paper for both stockmen and farmers.
JEFF W. McMULLEN.

Wingate, Runnels County, Texas.
I need the Journal in my business. I think it the best paper I take out of half a dozen. S. L. McNAY.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

Men who have tried

AN AD IN THE JOURNAL

are those who continue to use its columns and declare there is no better medium for them. Like results for you from

THE JOURNAL

ANGUS TRANSFERS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE TRANSFER OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

In Texas the Aberdeen-Angus cattle have not yet received the attention that has been given to the Herefords and Shorthorns but the breed is steadily winning favor and a considerable number of animals have been brought to the state during the past few months. In most cases the purchases were of bulls for the purpose of grading up herds and doubtless in many instances no record of transfer was made on the books of the American Aberdeen-Angus association.

Secretary Macfarlane, of the association, has issued a list of the transaction in pure bred Angus cattle, which shows that for the year ending April 1, 1901, 5834 animals were transferred. For the twenty-three and one-half months ending April 1, 1901, the number of animals transferred was 10,446, and the purchases by states were as follows:

3087 animals went to Iowa purchasers.
2345 animals went to Illinois purchasers.
978 animals went to Missouri purchasers.
740 animals went to Indiana purchasers.
599 animals went to Ohio purchasers.
563 animals went to Kansas purchasers.
396 animals went to Nebraska purchasers.
255 animals went to Minnesota purchasers.
213 animals went to Kentucky purchasers.
164 animals went to Canada purchasers.
145 animals went to South Dakota purchasers.
128 animals went to Texas purchasers.
111 animals went to North Dakota purchasers.
109 animals went to Wisconsin purchasers.
103 animals went to Virginia purchasers.
98 animals went to Pennsylvania purchasers.
88 animals went to West Virginia purchasers.
68 animals went to Michigan purchasers.
42 animals went to Colorado purchasers.
38 animals went to Mississippi purchasers.
37 animals went to Montana purchasers.
25 animals went to Tennessee purchasers.
20 animals went to Maine purchasers.
14 animals went to Oklahoma purchasers.
12 animals went to Alabama purchasers.
10 animals went to Oregon purchasers.
9 animals went to Arkansas purchasers.
9 animals went to New York purchasers.
8 animals went to Maryland purchasers.
8 animals went to Wyoming purchasers.
8 animals went to Indian Territory purchasers.
5 animals went to North Carolina purchasers.
5 animals went to New Brunswick purchasers.
4 animals went to Delaware purchasers.
1 animal went to Georgia purchaser.
1 animal went to California purchaser.

In closing his circular Secretary Macfarlane says:

"The Aberdeen-Angus are a native Scotch breed, indigenous to the northeastern district of Scotland. There this breed originated, and there it has been brought out as one of the most handsome and most valuable of living varieties of cattle. From negative evidence it may be concluded that the loss of horns occurred more than a hundred years ago. The attention of enterprising agriculturists appears to have been first directed to them about eighty years ago. The prominent qualities which attracted the attention of breeders were the peculiar quietness and docility of the doddies, the easiness with which they were managed, the few losses incurred from their injuring each other and the power of disposing of a greater number of them in the same space, their natural fitness for stall feeding and the rapidity with which they are fattened.

"The production of beef, the true function of the ox, came to be recognized, and the ox was withdrawn from the plow and put in the feeding stall. Bone and muscle were made subordinate to the possession of a high uality, heavy carcass of beef. A new ideal was formed representing a maximum of beef and a minimum of bone, prime in quality and with little offal."

Masterson's King County Deal.—For some weeks past E. A. Paffrath of Fort Worth has been hard at work on a big deal which was closed Friday July 19. The trade was between W. Q. Richards of Quanah and R. B. Masterson of Forth Worth. By the terms of the contract made Mr. Masterson will, on October 1, become the owner of the Richard's King county ranch of 23,000 acres of fine grazing land. It was known as the 3 D ranch, being the southern range for the company's cattle. The price to be paid for the land is $2.25 per acre. The cattle sold will approximate 3,200; calves went at $12 per head, yearling heifers at $17 and all two-years old and up, bulls included at $22.50 The total will foot up about $120,000. The cattle are well graded, Mr. Richards having bought a number of Herefords and Shorthorns in recent years.

Packinghouse Talk.—There appears to be widespread interest in the status of negotiations with Armour and Swift looking to the location at Fort Worth of large packing houses. Representatives of the Fort Worth Packing company spent last week in Chicago, but nothing of the results of this visit were given out. It was expected that Ogden Armour would be back from a European trip by July 15, but he decided to remain away several weeks longer owing to the unusually hot weather, and until his return nothing will be known as the final outcome of the proposition made by Fort Worth to get both Swift and Armour and give them an interest in the union Stockyards. It is current talk in livestock circles in Fort Worth that Swift will surely come but the absolute foundation for this statement cannot be reached. Some few days ago A. N. Evans, secretary of the Texas Real Estate association, wrote to the Armours as to their intentions and received in reply a letter to the effect that Mr. Armour had for sometime been contemplating the establishment of a packinghouse plant in Texas, but that no definite conclusion had been reached. It is the consensus of Fort Worth opinion that drouth or partial failure of crops will have no influence on Swift or Armour, for it will be months before the buildings could be erected.

Disease of Sheep.—Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, geologist of the United States department of agriculture, who has been for some time in Victoria, Texas, left last week for Washington whence he will go to Germany as the representative of the government at the International Zoological congress to be held in Berlin in August. Concerning his work in Texas, he said:

"My trip to Victoria this summer was in order to try to discover a simple and inexpensive method of treating certain verminous diseases in sheep and goats. Last winter here I found that the sheep had certain intestinal parasites. These worms could be expelled, but the process was tedious and rather expensive. The treatment most generally used was the administration of gasoline, which is satisfactory in some respects, but tedious and expensive, because each sheep has to be dosed several times. Now if a man has several thousand sheep or goats and has to drench each animal three to six or eight times, the total expense and labor involved is considerable. The problem before me was to reduce this treatment to a single dose for each sheep and to use some inexpensive materials for drugs.

"I have found a method which, while it does not destroy every worm in the intestinal tract, destroys the greater part of them, so that the animals improve very rapidly. Further, there seems to be practically no danger involved for the sheep, for I have used it on about 500 animals and have not lost a single one. It is very simple and inexpensive. It will probably be published by the department as soon as I return to Washington.

"The season has been so dry that I have heard practically no complaints regarding verminous diseases in cattle this summer. Burning the pastures last winter and the dry season combined, seem to have almost eradicated the stomach disease the cattle had last winter."

Row Over Ticks.—A considerable row has been stirred up recently on account of a bottle of ticks sent from Fort Worth by Inspector Johnson, employed by the Kansas sanitary board, to that board. He claimed that the ticks had been taken from a herd of Texas cattle inspected and passed by Federal Inspector Dan McCunningham. The statement was flatly denied by McCunningham who alleges that the ticks came from a different herd which was passed by Johnson at Fort Worth. McCunningham has gone to Kansas City to take up the matter before the bureau of animal industry and the end is not yet.

Sheepmen to Organize.—Wyoming sheepmen are preparing to organize a Wyoming Wool Growers' association in the near future. At the recent meeting of the Eastern Wyoming Wool Growers' association at Douglas the matter was brought up and a committee appointed to consult with the several county organizations and call a meeting later in the season for the organization of the state association.

Dakota Wool Shipments.—A late dispatch from Pierre, S. D., says: The heaviest load of wool ever loaded on this division of the Northwestern road went out a few days ago. The car contained 40,000 lbs of wool and went to a commission company at Chicago. This week will practically complete the wool shipping this season and the amount sent out will be about the same as last year, which was nearly 1,000,000 lbs. This, notwithstanding the fact that a number are holding their wool on account of the lower range of prices than for last year.

South Dakota Sheepmen.—The South Dakota Sheepmens' association held its annual meeting in Rapid City last week and the following officers were elected: President, James Boyd, Rapid City; vice-president, Joseph Joy, Creston; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Cox, Rapid City; Joseph Waterson, sheep inspector. Many of the sheepmen present at the meeting brought their wool with them to sell, but the buyers were few. An advance in wool prices is looked for later.

Prizes at Dallas.—The Dallas fair offers the following prizes and premiums as shown in their catalogue: Herefords, $600; Shorthorns, $600; Holsteins, $600; Red Polls, $600; Jerseys, $600. The special prizes offered at the fair by various associations in addition to what the association offers, is as follows: American Herefords Breeders' association, $500; American Shorthorn association, $200; Red Polled Cattle Club of America, $200, other premiums $400, making a total of $4,300 in cattle prizes. The prizes in the swine, sheep, poultry and other livestock departments will be as great or greater than usual, and the racing and other departments will suffer no reduction in the amount of premiums offered. Energetic work is now being done tZo make the fair a great and successful exhibition in all respects.

The Fever in Missouri.—Dr. E. J. Netherton, deputy state veterinarian, last week condemned a herd of cattle at Fairfax, where he went to examine cases of splenic fever. He found that six head died from the disease and thirteen more were affected. The herd is owned by E. C. Whiteford and it was shipped to him from the St. Joseph stock yards July 6. There were 140 head in the bunch.

Packers Must Pay.—It is claimed that packers throughout the country will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars each year if a decision announced by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States circuit court Thursday is sustained in the higher courts. The court ruled that borax used in preserving meats for shipment does not constitute the manufacture of a new article. For this reason he held packers are not entitled to a rebate on the tariff duties paid under the act of 1897.

Texas Flour for Europe.—Several shipments of Texas flour have been made to European markets. Last week the Cameron Mill and Elevator company of Fort Worth shipped for export 20,000 barrels of flour. They were consigned to London, Belfast and other points. Mr. McClellan of the company said that the company had exported for the year from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, about 200,000 barrels of flour. He is of the opinion that the next twelve months' business will be larger.

Texas Crops.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Johnson in an interview on July 19, said: "The crop situation in Texas, generally speaking, is very good. In Brown, Coleman and other counties of that section rain is badly needed. The drouth has also cut short the corn crop in the black waxy belt, which extends from McLennan county to Paris. The cotton and corn in the Brazos river bottom and adjacent territory are in fine condition, and the prospects for a big yield of both products are very promising."

To Kill Johnson Grass.—J. B. Baker, a prominent nurseryman of Fort Worth, said a few days ago: "It is an ill wind that blows no one good. Texas has been suffering from dry weather, from which the crops have suffered and it is a splendid time for the farmers to abate a nuisance which they have been trying to rid themselves of for years past—the Johnson grass. Drouth and a little work is all that is necessary. Some two years ago a neighbor of mine succeeded in exterminating it from a black land field and he did it in less than a month. The grass could not have been thicker. My recollection is that three good crops of hay were gathered from it in one year. I saw the grass killed and the land used for a garden spot. I believe that it is generally conceded that during a favorable season that the more you plow it the better it grows. In this connection, however, it probably is not generally known that Johnson grass does not spread from its roots, for they are threadlike fibers and strike deep into the soil and will not grow if left in the ground, after being cut off. The underground stems, the thick white jointed growths, are the only ones that grow. They do not strike deep into the soil, probably not more than three or four inches, and can be reached without any trouble with a plow. If the plow is used when the ground is dry and hot there is absolutely no doubt that the roots will be destroyed and the Johnson grass will disappear. It may take two or three plowings, but they will prove most effective and there is not as much work about it as one would suppose. It is not necessary to plow deep, a shallow plowing answers all purposes. Follow the first plowing a week later and turn the roots to the sun and the hot, dry winds. It is a good idea to follow the plowings with a good harrowing."

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

MEETING IN SESSION AT COLLEGE STATION THIS WEEK—AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM.

The Texas Farmers' Congress is in session at College Station this week, and the meeting will apparently be one of the most successful ever held by the organization. The programme was made out with the greatest care, and some of the best informed men of the state will address the various sections. The full programme has already been given in the Journal. The officers of the Agricultural and Mechanical college have spared no efforts to make this year's congress all that could be desired. Ample arrangements, it is announced, have been made for the accommodation of the large crowd which it is expected will be in attendance before the congress is brought to a close.

The Journal will be represented by S. R. Williams, president of the Stock and Farm Journal Co., and also by the managing editor of the paper. The full proceedings of the congress will be given in next week's issue.

Tobacco and Macaroni.—In a recently published interview, Secretary Wilson said: "This country sells $30,000,000 worth of tobacco and buys $13,000,000 worth of high-priced varieties. We have to pay $5,000,000 for Sumatra wrappers, and our department is teaching the American people how to produce them in the United States. We have been paying $8,000,000 a year for filler tobacco, mostly Cuban. We hope soon to see most of the filler tobacco produced in the United States.

"American-made macaroni has been thought inferior to the imported, and the reason for this was that we did not have suitable macaroni wheats. We have corrected this, so that 100,000 bushels will be grown in this country this year solely for the macaroni mills. There will be forty beet-sugar factories in operation this year. They have thrown out the imported machinery already, both in field and factory, and are using American inventions that are so much superior that we expect a great development in the business."

Using Formaldehyde.—Following the discovery that adulterated and poisonous milk had been furnished the Cook county hospital comes the accusation that Chicago merchants are making wholesale use of formaldehyde to keep fruits and vegetables from rotting on their hands. The charge is made by Superintendent Grady, of the milk inspection bureau.

DROUTH BROKEN.

RAINS HAVE FALLEN OVER TEXAS AND OVER SOME TERRITORY IN OTHER STATES.

Throughout Texas during the past few days, local showers and heavy thunderstorms have effectually broken the drouth, which the state, in common with other sections of the south and west, has felt for some weeks. At one time has Texas suffered from the drouth as have some of the other states, notably Kansas and Missouri, but in parts of the commonwealth the dryness has cut short the corn crop and has affected most other crops to some extent, though cotton is unhurt. In the range districts of Texas copious rains have fallen recently and cattle conditions are, on the whole, very encouraging, as Texas cowmen will be enabled to hold their stuff on pasturage until after the depression, caused by rushing cattle from other drouth-stricken states to market is over and cattle prices shall have again advanced. In some parts of the state the damage to corn is pretty severe, but most sections report prospects for at least half a crop.

Cotton conditions in Texas are good and the outlook is favorable for a fair crop.

In other cotton states rains have though the effect of the drouth has not been entirely removed, it is generally believed that the worst stage has been passed. In various parts of Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas rainfalls of over two inches have been received.

In Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and in New Mexico there have been local showers, and in the Washita valley there was a splendid rain, assuring an extra large cotton crop.

In Kansas and Missouri there has been some relief from the dry weather, occasioned by local showers, and the general feeling is one of greater hopefulness, though the corn crop in those states was greatly damaged.

Phillips Exonerated.—Charges of irregular practice made against "Corn King" George H. Phillips have been dismissed by the directors of the board of trade. According to the committee the charges were made by customers who were ignorant of board of trade dealings. The men had declared that they were made parties to the "pool" manipulated by Phillips without their consent having been obtained. Phillips was able to prove that such was not the case.

Removing Cotton-seed Hulls.—Simon Gusmar, discussing the Austin plant for removing cottonseed hulls, said a few days ago:

"The cotton-seed hulling plant which we have erected at Austin has a capacity of 100 tons per day, and if we can obtain that amount of cotton-seed in that market we will run the plant the full amount of its capacity during the coming season. The process of removing the hulls from the kernels is purely mechanical, but I have a secret chemical process which is used in preparing the kernels for shipment. Our main office is situated in Paris, France, to which point all of the kernels are shipped. We have never attempted to build up a market for the kernels in this country owing to the fact that the demand for them in France is much greater than we will be able to supply for a long time to come."

"The kernels are used almost exclusively in the manufacture of olive oil. most of the olive oils which are sold in this country under French brands are made principally of cotton-seed oil. The better quality of olive oil is 60 per cent cotton-seed oil and 40 per cent olive oil, while the cheaper grades are about 20 per cent olive oil and 80 per cent cotton-seed oil. It is a growing industry, and the kernels which we send over for that purpose are much better suited for the finer oils than the cotton-seed oil which is turned out by the cotton-seed oil mills which are unable to clear it of the refuse from the hulls and other foreign matter."

Cotton Wilts.—A new disease is killing cotton in Georgia. W. A. Orton, an assistant pathologist of the department of agriculture at Washington, has been investigating the disease. Mr. Orton says the disease is caused by fungus in the soil which clogs the vessels in the stalk and causes the plant to wilt so that the disease can be recognized by cutting across the stem, the heart being black in the stalk affected. He says when the fungus once gets into the soil it will live as long as cotton is planted upon that soil. By varying the crops it finally dies out.

Hay in Georgia.—Georgia farmers are now paying more attention to hay and less to cotton. One of the principal crops used for hay making is wheat, and speaking of this Mr. R. W. Milam, of LaGrange, in writing to the Constitution, says:

"Wheat hay is comparatively new to the agricultural world. It was discovered or first used at LaGrange, Ga., in 1894 and has been adopted by the most intelligent men throughout this section as the best forage crop known to this people. Not having missed a wheat crop in years, we regard wheat a dead certainty. We sow wheat in the fall and mow, house and bale it in May, thus coming to us when the barns are empty and forage is high. It readily sells on this market from $18 to $20 per ton. After wheat we sow our land to peas and corn, broadcasting it, and this crop is generally harvested in September and the land again sowed in wheat. The peavine hay readily sells from $15 to $18 per ton baled. The average lands in this section will grow from one to two tons of wheat hay and from one and a half to two and a half tons of peavine hay."

New Worm In Kansas.—The Kansas experiment station reports that a new and destructive pest has appeared in that state. It is a worm known in some parts of the country as the clover hay worm, but one that has not been found to any extent in the Sunflower state. With the extension of alfalfa growing, however, it seems to have found a new and suitable food, and its appearance is a cause for alarm among the hay growers. This worm attacks clover and alfalfa hay, both in the mow and in the stack, cutting up the leaves into chaffy pieces and webbing the mass together by abundant cases of silken threads, which is the habit of the worm to spin at all times. Hay so infested looks mouldy and matted, and the abundance of the silken threads, mingled with the excrement of the worms, renders the hay distasteful to cattle. When young, the worms are of a dirty white color, darkening as they grow older until they are a livid brown. When mature they measure about three-quarters of an inch in length. The pupal stage is passed in a thin silken cocoon spun near where the larval life is passed, and the adult moth is soon given forth, a trim little insect with wings spreading about four-fifths of an inch, in color a lilac brown or purple, with two bands of a lighter shade, each starting from a yellow spot on the front of the wing. The moths may frequently be seen resting on walls and timbers within barns where clover hay has been stored, and their appearance in such places should warn owners to clean out the mows thoroughly before storing the new crop. The insect is always more abundant where old hay remains over summer, and in stack bottoms rebuilt in the same places year after year, of the waste hay remaining over. Much less danger of attack will result if such waste hay be fed out clean; or if badly infested it should be burned.

Macaroni From American Wheat.—Consul Joseph E. Hayden writes the state department from Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, after efforts covering a period of over two years, he has succeeded in demonstrating the fact that the very finest quality of macaroni can be made of American wheat. Continuing he said: "This has been declared an impossibility by those engaged in its manufacture here, and there are hundreds of establishments in this district. Up to the present time, Russian wheat and wheat from the Orient have been used, together with Italian wheat, for the production of this article of food, the American wheat being considered too soft. Through the co-operation of one of the largest establishments in this district, it has been found that this conclusion was based upon the proverbial conservatism of the people. When it is remembered that macaroni consists of wheat to the extent of 60 per cent it will be readily seen that here is an opening for American wheat of no inconsiderable importance. It should be understood that while there is a tax on all foreign wheat—7.50 francs ($1.44) for 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds). It should also be borne in mind that international freights covering transportation of grain from Russia, the Orient, and the United States are practically the same.

It has been suggested to me that if the United States government would admit free of duty, or at least at a lower tax than the present tariff, macaroni made from American wheat, a market for our wheat would be opened in competition with that of Russia and the east. The present tariff on 1,000 pounds of macaroni is $15, or 1½c per pound; under the plan proposed, 60 per cent of the said 1,000 pounds would enter free, leaving 40 per cent to be taxed at the present rate of 1½per pound, making on the 1,000 pounds a tax of $6, instead of $15. It should be remembered in this connection that the Italian manufacturer of macaroni, under the scheme proposed, would have to pay freigh from the United States to Italy, and also pay freight on the same wheat manufactured into macaroni and transported to the United States.

Favors Charging for Bulletins.—G. W. Hill, chief of the division of publications of the department of agriculture, believes that a small charge should be made for the books issued by that department, for the reason that it would save an enormous waste caused by sending publications to those who make no use of them. Speaking of his idea, Mr. Hill said: "During the last fiscal year we published about 8,000,000 copies of our various documents. This was an increase of 900,000 over the previous year. The congressional appropriation for the coming year stipulates that each congressman shall receive 14,000 copies of each farmer's bulletin instead of the 8,000 he is now receiving. For next year, my lowest estimate of our publications is 11,000,000. At the present time many of our documents are wasted. Carelessly thrown aside or misplaced. If paid for, even at 5 cents a piece, they would receive more care. The money received from the sale of the documents should be placed in a regular printing fund, to be expended for printing new bulletins." He has also suggested that each publication be sent to a library to be established at all fourth-class postoffices.

Growing Rubber.—The cultivation of rubber, prompted by the wasteful methods of the natives on the upper Amazon in Central America, and the East Indies, who chop down trees to drain the milk quickly—a foolish notion—promises to be an important industry some day, says H. E. Armstrong in Ainslee's, and planters already derive a profit from the plants on the Pamanukan-Tjassem estate, in the Residence Krwang in Java. It was started in 1864 from plants of the Fiscus elastica. In 1898 its seventy-two acres, as many trees to the acre, produced 6,731 pounds of pure rubber of a value of $4,213 above expenses. Importers of crude rubber from Para make light of the Nicaraguan and Mexican plantations. "Why cultivate rubber," they say, "when you can go into the forest and get it?" They declare that millions of trees in the Amazon basin and the Congo Free State have never been tapped and will endure for generations. Nevertheless, the Congo government, by a decree of February 25, 1899, requires that for every ton of rubber taken out annually 150 trees shall be planted. Nicaragua offers a premium for the cultivation of rubber, and has interdicted the gathering of it in the national forests for exportation. In Peru the "caucheros" have destroyed so many trees that imports from Iquique have greatly declined. In the East Indies restrictive legislation is general. But, after all, the question with the planter is whether cultivation will pay. Such is the demand that he can sell every pound he produces. The uses of rubber are illimitable. In Mexico and Central America the tree grower is Castilloa elastica of the native forest, which flourishes in a rich, but not wet soil, like the smaller, Hevea brasilienels of Amazonas. Senor Jose norta ofthe city of Guatemala, experienced agriculturist, calculates that a ten year old plantation "will produce double the amount expended during that time," taking into account that for seven years there is no yield of milk. He says that the net annual product will be incomparably more remunerative than that which coffee under the best and most favorable circumstances can yield. During the seven years of waiting, he advised the cultivation of vanilla simultaneously. A plantation in Mexico produced in 1890, 30,000 pounds of rubber. In the neighborhood of Bluefields, Nicaragua, there are some promising plantations. Current expenses are light, for labor is cheap and the trees require little care. But cash and patience are needful for success. Our department of agriculture, is preparing to give its attention to the cultivation of rubber in the Philippines.

PECAN GROWING IN GEORGIA.

Pecan growing in Texas is an industry which is yearly attracting more and more attention in Texas. The wild or uncultivated nuts have in the past constituted a very large part of the Texas crop but throughout the state pecan culture is now gradually receiving the recognition it deserves. In other states, notably in Georgia, it is also receiving more attention. Pascal J. Moran, a staff writer in the Atlanta Constitution, recently visited DeWitt and writes of the pecan outlook as follows:

The pecan tree, which flourishes here in such profusion, is in the minds of a great many people an investment worthy of attention. There are many points from which the advantage of the pecan may be considered. But few men ever think ten years ahead. In fact, most men find difficulty in thinking one year ahead, and hence the rivalry in long-time investments is not intense. Forty men, for instance, may start out with the pecan craze, but one or two of whom will continue to the end. For these men of grit there is a fortune in sight, and it is for their benefit that the facts should be brought out.

The pecan orchards of Mr. G. M. Bacon are now fourteen years of age, but they do not represent the experience of the tree in this section. Ever since the day of the first white settler the pecan has held its place with the volunteer peach, a curiosity, something to talk about, but not commercially considered. The experience was of service, nevertheless. The pecan tree would not only grow if given time but would stand the weight of a century with undiminished vigor. Its crop grew with its age, and the demand for the nuts demonstrated that there was money in the cultivation of the pecan for the man whose long-sightedness rendered him worthy of success. This man came at last in the person of Mr. Bacon, who has added a valuable item to the industrial assets of Georgia.

The value of the pecan tree as it stands in bearing fully justifies the time given to it. Thus it is shown that on one acre of ground can be supported at least twenty-five full grown pecan trees, even until they attain an age of fifty or seventy-five years. An especially conservative estimate is to say that the average yield of the trees in a pecan grove will be thirty pounds annually. Thirty pounds of pecans at 20 cents per pound amount to $6, and twenty-five trees at $6 per tree mean $150. Placing the valuation of an acre of land at $1000, $150 represents interest at the rate of $15 per cent per annum, or 10 per cent on a valuation of $1500 per acre. But this estimate has been beaten in Mr. Bacon's experience. Some of those in his fourteen-year-old groves yield from 150 to 200 pounds of nuts annually. There were large limbs fairly weighted down to the ground with their valuable burdens, and from trees of this class Mr. Bacon will receive returns averaging all the way from $20 to $40 per tree.

As before stated, one of the difficulties to be found in the extension of pecan culture is the length of time required, which throws most men out of competition. To those who do enter into the business it is best to minimize every difficulty of plant or of soil in the beginning. "I have groves planted on almost all grades of land and kinds of soil to be found in this section of the state," says Mr. Bacon, "and while I have found the pecan to do better on some, yet it thrives and bears well on all." Even this good report leaves prominent the conclusion that a man should select the best in the beginning. Time is saved by transplanting from a nursery, not only in the time of bearing, but in the avoidance of injuries connected with the planting of seed, which can only be detected after one or two years of valuable time has been lost. "Better buy nursery trees than lose a year trying, without any experience," says Mr. Bacon, "to raise your own trees for transplanting. By the time you figure in the loss of a year in getting your grove started and the cost of seed, fertilizer, cultivation and per cent of losses in non-germination and dying out, together with the trouble and expense of digging up the young trees properly, you will decide it would have been better to have bought the trees all ready for transplanting, and nothing to do but put them in the ground and see them grow."

ROUND ROCK CREAMERY.—The stock for the combined butter, cheese and cold storage factory has been closed, and in a few days the builders will be at work on the building, says the Round Rock Searchlight. This is an especially favored point, inasmuch as there are numbers of good milk cows within a small radius of the place, and these are more than an average grade.

This plant means to the community a monthly income which will be felt and appreciated by everyone. It will take us away from the continual credit system; it will relieve the home folks of the work attendant to making butter. It will circulate from one to three thousand dollars a month, and will enhance the value of cattle hereabouts. Begin getting your cows in good trim, send the milk to the factory. Hustle it and make it a hummer.

WINNERS AT GREENVILLE.

At the recent carnival in Greenville, Tex., there was a very creditable display of live stock. The following were the prize winners in the exhibition:

CATTLE.

Jersey bull over two years old: S. A. Beckham, first prize; J. T. Spradling, second prize.

Jersey bull under two years old: W. D. Womack, first prize.

Jersey cow over two years old: J. T. Spradling, first prize; W. E. England, second prize.

Jersey heifer under two years old: J. T. Spradling, first prize; Ed A. Tuttle, second prize.

Hereford heifer over two years old: Frank Owens, first prize; Mrs. V. A. King, second prize.

Hereford heifer under two years old: W. R. Velvin, first prize; Mrs. V. A. King, second prize.

Special premium by J. T. Spradling on Jersey bull and four calves was won by Mr. Spradling without opposition.

SWINE.

Berkshire boar over one year old: W. E. England, first prize.

Berkshire boa under one year old: J. T. Spradling, first prize.

Poland-China boar under one year old: J. T. Spradling, first prize; Ed A. Tuttle, second prize.

Berkshire sow under one year old: J. T. Spradling, first prize.

Berkshire sow and five pigs: W. E. England, first prize; J. F. Boyle, second prize.

Poland-China sow and five pigs: J. E. King, first prize.

Poland-China sow under one year: Ed A. Tuttle, first prize; J. T. Spradling, second prize.

Special prizes of two silver cups by Ed A. Tuttle was won by J. T. Spradling on best Berkshire gilt and E. A. Tuttle on best Poland-China gilt.

HORSES.

Best all purpose stallion and four of his colts: Geo.e Wilson, first prize, $10; S. L. Green, second prize, $5.

Best all purpose stallion: S. L. Green, first prize, $10; Geo. Wilson, second prize, $5.

Best match team: S. L. Green, first prize, $10; W. A. Nesbitt, second prize, $5.

Best two-year-old colt: Geo. Wilson, first prize, $10; W. M. Roby, second prize, $5.

Best suckling colt: John Cannedly, first prize, $10; James Adkinson, second prize, $5.

POULTRY.

White Plymouth Rocks: R. A. Davis, first and second prizes in both classes, $5.

Barred Rocks: R. A. Davis, won in both classes, $5.

Brown Leghorns: R. A. Davis, first on cockerel and first and second on hen, $4; W. D. Womack, second on cockerel, $1.

Light Brahma: R. A. Davis, all four premiums, $5.

Silver-laced Wyandottes: R. A. Davis, first on cockerel and first and second on hen, $4; J. T. Spradling, second on cockerel.

Buff Cochin: J. T. Spradling, first on cockerel and first and second on hen, $4.

FARM NEWS.

Irish potatoes were sold in Galveston last week at $2 a bushel.

Bee county's first bale of cotton for this season was raised by E. J. Kinkler of Claremont.

Sixty cars of tomatoes were shipped from Dialville, Cherokee county, and 80 cars from Craft, in the same county, this season.

A press report from Lake Charles, La., says: The first of the new season's rice crop was bought by the Lake Charles Rice Milling company of this city. It was raised by Bernard & Chappius of Rayne, who also enjoyed this honor this year. The first sack sold for $25.

W. R. Boldt of Rabke, DeWitt county, writes under date of July 20: "We are having some very hot weather after the recent rains. We have had a general soaker, but it did not put out much stock water, as it came so slow that almost every drop went in the ground. Grass is getting fine and everybody is feeling rejoiced at the favorable prospects for getting good fall grazing. Cotton is starting its second growth, but the weevils have appeared in large numbers again.

An estimate of the rice crop of Jefferson county is that about 25 per cent of a full crop will be harvested. Roughly estimated, a full crop this year would have been about 1,000,000 sacks, consequently the crop will be about 250,000 sacks, with a possible variance of 50,000 one way or the other.

Elberta peaches are now going out from Cherokee and Smith counties in great quantities. It is estimated that, in spite of dry weather, the shipments of peaches will reach 250 cars. The first carload sent from Jacksonville, Cherokee county, contained 1000 crates and the peaches were sold in New York at $1.75 a crate. Succeeding shipments to Chicago brought $1.60 to $1.75 a crate.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and former Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney recently paid a visit to the fields of Connecticut, where the tobacco farmers have made extensive experiments in the growing of tobacco under canvas. The statement is made that Mr. Whitney believes the new scheme will revolutionize the tobacco industry and that he is contemplating the purchase of large interests in Connecticut.

There is an unlimited demand for peas, and W. A. Howe says that he can find a market for all the farmers of Cass county can raise. By planting peas when it rains, if that should come before the middle of August, the farmers may get something to help out their short corn crops. Many farmers are going to need something to help them make a crop next year, for corn is going to be scarce and high.—Atlanta, Tex., Journal.

The scramble between the Union Broom Supply company, or trust, and the agent of the big eastern manufacturers not in the combination, for possession of the Illinois broom corn yet in grower's hands reached a climax last week when $125 a ton was offered. The Kansas crop is a failure, and it is estimated that there will be a shortage of 15,000 tons. The Texas crop while comparatively small on account of the small acreage is of fair quality and the product in South Texas is reported to be excellent.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of July 20 says: Reports to us by telegraph from the South this evening denote that while rain has fallen in a number of localities during the week the precipitation, except along the coast, has been light or moderate as a rule. Over a considerable area of the Southwest the weather has been mainly dry. Our Galveston correspondent states that the Texas crop has further deteriorated during the week, the light, scattered showers having been insufficient to do good, and that 80 per cent of the Texas area needs rain badly. From Louisiana and Arkansas and some points in South Carolina there are also complaints that moisture is much needed. Some Alabama and Mississippi correspondents report that rains were beneficial, but that previous hot, dry weather has injured cotton.

TRUCK FARMING IN HILL COUNTY

Truck farming is in its infancy in this county, but enough is known from present experiments to indicate that it will become a source of great revenue and profit to the farmers, incidentally to the county. It is interesting to note in this connection that it is less than a dozen years since it was claimed by many who professed to know that garden truck would never pay in Hill county, either on the black lands or on the sandy lands. Time and experiments have demonstrated that the prophets were false prophets and stood in the way of development and its consequent prosperity. Likewise, it was claimed that hogs wouldn't do at all, and yet the hog has grown to be one of the best money producers in the state. For a long time people were slaves of cotton and corn, and no more thought of raising other crops than they thought about flying. Yet, now our farmers have gone to growing wheat and many other by-products. The result is eminently gratifying, and gives great promise for the future. There are all kinds of soil in Hill county, and there are all kinds of fortunes to be dug out of it. It was the fashion for a long time to sneer at the cross-timbers and the sandy soil, but the squatters may become the truck kings of Hill county. While it was once arbitrarily declared that fruit couldn't be successfully raised in Hill county, it is now demonstrated that it can be, for we hardly ever sit down to our tables now without some Hill county fruit before us Any kind of fruit most can be grown here with proper attention, so that it won't be so many years until we will see our fruit canned, and we can then, those of us who are able, have Hill county fruit whenever we want to. For the growing development of orchards must be supplemented by canneries to save the fruit, as it will be impossible to market all of it in the raw state. The vineyards and blackberry and dewberry patches are also developing, and in a highly satisfactory manner. For these fruits, as well as other fruits, are of a luscious and pleasing flavor. As for vegetables, we can and do grow anything that grows in the garden, and the yields are large. There will also be a demand in a year or so for a cannery for the surplus vegetables to save loss to the producer. The question of irrigation has already begun to receive attention, as has also the question of protection from frosts. Taken altogether, the signs are very encouraging for truck farming in Hill county, and the next ten years will see a wonderful and almost incredible development of it.—Hillsboro Mirror.

A good roads mass meeting will be held held at Comanche July 27.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No D 5313, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780,8th Avenue, New York.

THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

Inquiries and answers by Journal readers will be given in this department and all are invited to contribute. Questions should deal only with matters of general interest to farmers and stockmen and answers must be brief. The names of contributors must in all cases, be signed to their communications, but they will not be printed if omission is requested.

LOCO WEED AND CORN.

Dunlap, Texas.

I will give the readers of the Journal my experiments with loco weeds. Several years ago I owned about 150 ponies and mares in Chihuahua, Mexico. They were all more or less locoed (stupid) from eating loco weed, many died. I also lost nearly all the colts by abortion for two years. A few days after I commenced to feed corn to them twice a day they were all right. I never had a locoed horse when feeding corn to same; even if he eats loco weeds, it will not hurt him. J. U. Z.

BURR CLOVER.

J. B. Gay of Columbus, Tex., Says. All men interested in the welfare of their stock are concerned about how to keep them economically. For southern Texas nothing leads burr clover. It comes on in the winter and very early spring, and no amount of cold weather will kill it.

It should be sown broadcast at about two bushels per acre on hard, unbroken land in July or August, and it will furnish feed for cattle or hogs in great quantity. Horses do not seem to relish it so much, though they do eat it sparingly. It will grow on almost any kind of soil, but prefers sandy or clay and will spread and re-seed itself every year. It can be sown in patches three feet apart, and in a year or more will spread and cover the ground.

It would prove a glorious feast for stock cattle if generously planted in Southern Texas, and it comes when little or no green vegetation can be seen. It also makes a beautiful lawn or yard and its green, velvety carpeting for the ground proves a constant attraction. It nearly equals peas as a fertilizer.

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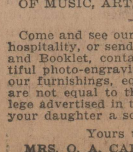
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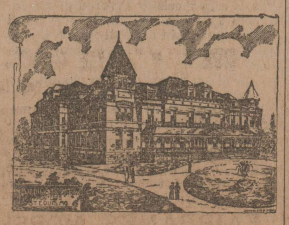
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MRS. O. A. CARR, Sherman, Texas.

THE RICE CROP.—Gustav A. Jahn of New York, who handles a larger proportion of the rice crop in this country than any other exporter, is in New Orleans, says the Times-Democrat.

He has just returned from a three months' sojourn in the rice belt of Louisiana and Texas, where he has made a systematic inspection of the plantations with regard to their condition and to the size of the crop. To demonstrate the lively interest Mr. Jahn takes in the rice industry, it might be in order to enumerate the concerns with which he is affiliated. He is president of the San Bernardo Rice Canal, company, president of the Atlantic Rice Mills company, vice president of the Moore-Cortes Rice Canal company, director of the Trinity Rice and Land Irrigating company, and the head of the exporting firm of Gustav A. Jahn & Co., New York.

He has made probably a more thorough study of the rice situation of the country than any other man. He has visited within the last eight weeks every rice plantation in Texas and Louisiana. He knows the exact acreage of every farmer who has rice under cultivation and the condition of the water supply in each district. In other words, he possesses a superb knowledge of the possibilities and probabilities of this year's crop. The book of statistics which he has gathered in his tour of inspection of the rice fields, which compelled him to drive over 500 miles, is undoubtedly the most accurate and complete ever gathered by a man collecting agricultural data. There is no guesswork in Mr. Jahn's book of information on the rice crop. It contains the figures as he gathered them, through personal interviews with every planter in the rice belt. His efforts in this direction carried him from Bay City to Eagle Lake, and from the latter point eastward as far as Rayne.

Asked as to his deduction as to the general outlook for rice this season, Mr. Jahn replied:

"Altogether I regard the outlook as being quite favorable. I am not one of those pessimistics who look to the dark side of the rice situation simply because there happens to be a scarcity of water at the present moment on some of the plantations. There is a scarcity of water, to be sure. Many of the irrigation plants have met with dire disaster. Some of the pumping machines have given out temporarily, the delay in repairing in addition placing the pumps at a disadvantage. In being thus disabled the irrigation plants cause considerable loss in money and anxiety of mind to the owners and managers. In a few places, where the pumps were out of order, there was plenty of water available, but of course no use could be made of it. At other places where the pumping machinery was good no water could be pumped because the bayous were full of salt water.

"The following streams in Louisiana are now salty: Mermentau river, Lachasine bayou and Calcasieu river. The stream above Abbeville is also salty. In Texas salt water abounds in the Neches and Sabine rivers and in Taylor's and Hildebrandt bayous. The irrigation pumps along the line of these waters have been suspended. The reason of this saline showing is due to the drouth. The gulf is two feet higher than the streams referred to, and the salt water is forced up into them.

"Since the change of moon local showers have fallen every day. Such a contingency would fill up the bayous and drive the salt water back into the gulf, where it belongs. If the local showers are continued daily during the rest of the month, as we have reason to expect, we can get along very well without water from the rivers, and a fine rice crop is assured.

"The planting in Louisiana covers about the same area as the farmers had under cultivation last season, while in Texas the increased acreage amounts to 200 per cent. It will thus be seen that the Texans did not permit the glamour urrounding the oil discoveries to interfere with their main business. It is conceded that the rice industry is a permanent thing, while oil is a speculative business mainly. Fuel oil has been introduced generally among the irrigation plants, while chaff will continue to be used for fuel by the owners of the rice mills.

"The general prospects of the crop under favorable weather conditions, until harvest time, indicate an increase over the crop of last year. While the stand in the fields is indicative in most instances of a fair average crop, there are exceptions, and it is doubtful whether some of the large irrigation plants will make over 30 to 50 per cent of the estimates made several months ago. These plants will not be operated at a loss, but they will run short of the predictions which have been mapped out for them.

"There is an increase in the consumption of rice every year, but while there is an increase in planting I doubt whether the consumption will exceed the planting for several years to come.

"We exported to Porto Rico last season in the neighborhood of half a million pockets of rice, of 100 pounds each, which is considerable less than the amount of rice shipped to the same island the year previous. The price of the cereal and the financial condition of the country had all to do probably with this decrease. We have been giving the Porto Ricans poor rice at a price away out of proportion to the prices obtained for the higher grades of the product. They will not stand the higher price and the 4 cents cost to have it laid down on the island. At any price above the one we have quoted, the Porto Ricans can import foreign rices of a better grade than we have been in the habit of giving them. In order to hold the trade on the island we will have to give a better grade of rice for the same money in the future.

"The remainder of the rice crop we dispose of in the various sections of the United States where the cereal is in demand. Between seasons of the American crop jobbers and dealers are still compelled to import the foreign rices of Japan and Java.

"The price of the next crop will depend upon the output, of course. If it is very much larger than last season the prices will be materially less. If the production is the same or only slightly in excess of 1900, the ratio of prices of last year will rule the coming season."

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Henry Exall, manager. Electrite, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2:13 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2:13 1-2 and 36 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, $100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, $25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

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Situated on the highest peak of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico just north of El Paso, at an elevation of 9000 feet, Cloudcroft is destined to become the Mecca, the veritable "breathing spot" of the southwest. Its pure and invigorating mountain air, laden with the healing aromas of the Pine, will again tinge the faded cheek of the invalid with the rose of health, while to those seeking surcease from the monotony of a commercial occupation, it offers a complete rejuvenation of flagging energies and the sufferer returns once more to take his place in the rank of commercial activity, filled with new life and vigor.

To the lover of the beautiful in nature, its magnificent mountain forests, traversed by delightful and grassy glades, present a picture of beauty which is enhanced by the grandeur of the surrounding mountain scenery, presenting to the eye "a gem of purest ray serene," a panorama of beauty unequaled on the American continent.

In preparations which have been made for the accommodation of its guests, Cloudcroft has assumed decidedly metropolitan airs. "The Lodge," a hotel modern in it appointments has been erected, furnishing accommodations for approximately 200 persons. A commodious dancing pavillion is one of the favored institutions in connection with this hostelry, while for those seeking recreation and exercise, golf links, and tennis courts have been provided.

Now a suggestion as to how to reach Cloudcroft. The Houston and Texas Central R. R., and the "Sunset Route," as the leading line of railways from Central and South Texas to the Mexican border, will best fill every requirement for a pleasant and interesting trip.

For rates, apply to local agent, or write S. F. B. MORSE, P. T. M.; L. J. PARKER, G. P. & T. A.; M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A.

MAVERICKS.

Good showers have fallen in the vicinity of Hereford recently. Grass and crops are in fine condition and cattle are putting on flesh rapidly. Indications are that fat stock for market will begin earlier this year than usual.

Shipments from Estelline since Jan. 1 have been about 600 cars, between 25,000 and 30,000 steers. The majority were young steers and went to Montana, Wyoming and Dakota ranges.

A report from Moore county says: Owing to severe drouth, grass will be short, especially late planting. The early planting is looking exceedingly well. A good rain fell over many parts of the county the 12th instant, which has greatly revived vegetation of every description. It came too late for late millet. Stock, both horses and cows, are in excellent condition, perhaps better than for years.

Maj. Geo. W. Littlefield left Austin last week to meet representatives of the Capitol syndicate at Amarillo to make settlement for the 284,000 acres of land in Lamb, Hockley and other counties, made for the syndicate some time ago.

Burwell Cox of Schleicher county has sold his sheep and expects to begin raising cattle in Haskell county.

A plague of mosquitos appeared along Taylor's bayou near Beaumont recently and it is reported that a considerable number of cattle were killed by the pests.

Lisle Johnson of South Dakota, who was carried to Pierre, S. D., suffering with charbon, had the affected tissue cut from his arm by surgeons and is recovering.

O. G. Hugo told the News that cattle men were nicely fixed now; that with the corn crop failure of other states, the cattle of those states will be rushed to market, over supplying the market and those bringing down the price of cattle for the time being, but that our state, supplied with grass and water as we are, could well afford to hold their cattle until this winter and next spring and then sell at a good price.—Pearsall News.

J. B. Dale & Son of Henrietta, have purchased from H. H. Halsell 10,400 acres of the old Word pasture for $75.-000.

O. G. Hugo has sold to C. S. Weatherby of Pearsall 320 acres out of the Lovelady ranch at $3.50 an acre.

A report from Van Horn, dated July 20, says: A portion of the drouth-stricken West Texas has been relieved by rain during the last thirty-six hours. Great good has already resulted in filling some of the surface tanks for the ranchmen, and as there are favorable prospects for a further downwall to-night, it is believed that many cattle which were dying in some parts will begin to pick up. Nevertheless, a much greater quantity of rain must come before a lasting benefit is done. The ranchmen are quite jubilant over the prospects for the outlook of an abundance of rain soon.

Mr. Ferd. Weinert, Jr., who is in charge of his father's 2,000-acre ranch near Rancho, spent a few days in the city this week. Ferd reports fine rains and plenty of grass in his section. On his ranch he has an artesian well in which water was struck at a depth of 400 feet. He says that when the water is not capped it will throw a stream ten feet high and though a small bore, it is estimated to have a capacity of watering 2,500 head of cattle.—Seguin Enterprise.

Mr. Lowery of Dilley has sold the J. C. B. Harkness ranch which he recently purchased. He sold it at $3.75 an acre.

Judge J. A. Matthews has purchased of John and Frank Conrad their ranch interests in Shackelford county.

Col. W. L. McGaughey of Tolar, Hood county, was a caller at the Dallas office of the Journal Monday. He stated that he had been making some forced shipments to market lately on account of shortage of grass, but he was of the opinion that rain probably fell in his section Sunday. The Colonel intimated that he might have an interesting deal to tell about soon, but for the time being he refused to give out the details.

Some very favorable reports of cattle conditions in Jones county have been received.

In a dispute which arose over cutting out a cow from the herd, John Litman was shot by Elmer Creech in the Sloan pasture in Kimble county a couple of weeks ago. Two flesh wounds were made, one on the shoulder and one on the thigh. Litman was taken to San Saba and Creech was arrested and carried to Junction City, where he gave bond and was released.

Stockmen from Paint Rock report the death of several head of cattle from eating Johnson grass. For awhile it was thought that death was due to other causes, but in a herd grazing on an island in the Concho covered by this grass nine died before relief could be attempted. The symptoms are very much like sorghum poisoning.

J. E. Love this week closed a purchase of the Slankard ranch in the southwest part of the county. We have not learned the purchase price, but at all events Mr. Love gets the land and cattle at a price that was satisfactory. Mr. Love is a son of Comptroller Love, and is very much taken with Hall county. It is possible Capt. Love will also buy ranch property in this country and locate as soon as his second term as comptroller expires.—Hall County Herald.

If you have no appetite for your meals something is wrong with your digestion. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS cleanses and strengthens the stomach, purifies the bowels and creates appetite, vigor and cheerfulness.

CATTLE SALES.

Lewis Wheat of Hall county, has sold his cattle to Hittson Bros. at $15 arcund.

At San Angelo Harry Howard sold to Lee Mayes a small bunch of cows and one and two-year-old heifers. The prices were $12.50, $15.50 and $18.50.

In San Saba county Murrah & Bull bought from Guy Brown 16 cows and heifers at from $17 to $20.

Hudson & Yates of Hamilton recently bought from Guy Brown of San Saba 23 twos and threes at $21.50 and from R. C. Turner 45 twos and threes at $20.

E. E. Sawyer, whose ranch is on the Llano, recently bought of Hugh Jackson, administrator of the Hendley estate, 140 head of stock cattle at $12.

A. L. Houston of Martin county, recently sold to El Paso buyers a car of fat cows at $22.50.

At Estelline last week A. J. Nesbitt of Denver bought 300 yearling steers from Jackson Collier, 254 two-year-old steers from James D. Vardy, 104 yearlings from G. W. Morris and 62 yearlings from J. W. Moore. No prices were given out, but it is reported that $18 was paid for the yearlings and $22 for the two-year-olds. These cattle were shipped to Rapid City, S. D.

In Sutton county J. R. Runnels bought of Sam Tayloe 20 yearling steers at $14.

Guy Brown bought for W. H. Montgomery of Comanche, from S. E. W. Hudson 15 one and two-year-old steers at $13 and $18; from Murray & Fentress 52 yearlings, paying $13 for 42 and $10 for 10; from W. L. McDaniel 26 yearlings at $13; from Roy Woods 29 yearlings at $12; from R. Whitley 17 ones and twos at $12.75. A number of small bunches from various other parties, numbering all together 179.—San Saba News.

IMPORTATION OF HARVEST HANDS FOR KANSAS.

The wheat harvesting season this year in Kansas required 15,000 men to be imported from outside the state, and the problem of handling them properly, so that each man who came for employment found it, and every farmer who needed extra help would be satisfied, was one of great moment.

D. W. Blaine, of Pratt county, an implement dealer and an experienced farmer, took it upon himself to handle the harvest hand problem, and he did so with entire success. Now that the harvest is in full blast and every farmer finds homself well supplied with help, the process of importing 15,000 men, and why they are needed, are given out by Mr. Blaine.

"Extra men," says he, "were needed to assist in harvesting in the wheat belt of Kansas. Where headers were used the extra help was absolutely necessary. A farmer with four good horses, his gang plow and a grain drill will plant from 200 to 300 acres of grain in the fall. To handle this crop in harvest requires ten head of horses and seven men, which is six head of horses and six more men than is usually found with the grain grower of Kansas.

"These extra men are employed only during harvest time, and part of them during the threshing season which follows: This requires from 90 to 100 days. After this work is finished there is practically no work for these extra men and teams until the next year. These men are paid from $1.50 to $2 per day. Extra men and teams are paid from $3 to $3.50 per day.

"Last year the employment bureau established under my direction proved quite successful, and this year the plan was improved upon. About 15,000 men were brought in both years and several thousand teams. Pryor to my employment bureau for harvest help the men flocked to the towns where newspaper dispatches were sent from, and therefore many of the smaller towns were slighted, while there was an oversupply at the large towns. I now have a complete system.

"In each county I appoint a chairman of every school district. He calls the farmers together about three weeks before the harvest. They then know how many men they need, and their reports are sent to the central bureau, generally located at Kansas City. The men are granted railroad fare at half rates, and they are instructed just where to go by this agency at Kansas City, where a good portion of them head for.

"There are also agencies in the wheat belt where they congregate and meet the farmers, who hire them then and there. The harvest hand problem has now become a matter easily attended to, and whereas a few years ago hundreds of acres of wheat spoiled for want of men to cut it, we now have plenty. I think we pay out about $600,-000 every year for imported labor."

FREE TUITION SCHOLARSHIP.

Through the generosity of friends to higher education, Henry College, at Campbell, Texas, has received an income endowment on twenty thousand dollars. This income will pay the tuition of twenty students and these free tuition scholarships will be awarded by competitive examination, open to both sexes. The award will be limited to students able to enter the Freshman year. The examination will embrace the following subjects: higher arithmetic, school algebra through quadratics, English grammar, composition, first year latin, elementary physics. An average grade of 75 per cent must be made and at least 50 per cent in each subject. The scholarship will be awarded the applicant making the highest general average. The examination will be held at Dallas, Texas, on the 7th day of August, 1901, beginning at 8:30 a. m. A fee of one dollar will be charged each applicant to defray the expense of the examination. For further information or for catalog, address T. H. ERIDGES, Pres., Campbell or Lancaster, Texas.

DURHAM CATTLE.

Choice bunch for sale, worth the money from my well known "Gertrude" herd of Shorthorns. Fifty full-blood cows, unregistered. Twenty full-blood two year old heifers, unregistered. 15 full-blood, 1-year-old heifers, unregistered. 37 full-blood calves, unregistered. 75 highly graded yearling heifers. Also 20 full-blood yearling bulls. For particulars and prices write W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Tex.

Chips of Experience

FOR TEXAS FEVER.—Fred Cockrell of Abilene, ex., writes to the Colorado Stockman: A Shackelford county stockman, who has shipped quite a lot of northern stock, has furnished me with the following recipe for Texas fever, which I thought might be of some interest to your readers:

Sulphate magnesia	3 lbs
Nitrian	2 oz
Ginger	1 oz
Calomel	1 oz

This is for twelve doses for a yearling. Reduce or increase dose according to age.

For using, take one pint molasses, one quart warm water and mix thoroughly with each dose. Rarely more than one dose necessary.

I have used it on a Polled Durham cow lately shipped from Indiana, and while she is very much better, yet I am by no means certain that she had the fever. Have been unable to locate any ticks on this cow, though have found a few on some others of the carload shipped at the same time.

DRIED BLOOD FOR CALVES.—The following is from a bulletin issued by the Kansas experiment station:

For two years the Kansas experiment station has used dried blood in connection with its experiments in feeding calves. In March, 1899, one of our cows gave birth to a calf weighing 86 pounds. This calf was allowed to suck for several weeks to assist in reducing the inflammation in the dam's udder. On account of poor quality and quantity of milk the calf did very poorly, and to save its life it became necessary to remove him from his dam. With the ordinary treatment accorded our calves he grew worse and worse, and when 79 days old weighed only 90 pounds, or four pounds heavier than at birth. Although no one would have given 10 cents for the calf at this time, an effort was made to bring him out. He was given castor oil, laudanum, fresh eggs, calf meal, and, as a last resort, dried blood. With the blood the calf commenced to improve, and in a short time was gaining at the rate of nearly fourteen pounds per week, and not infrequently as high as 17 to 18 pounds per week. When a year old he weighed 578 pounds, a pretty good record for a calf that gained only four pounds for the first 79 days of his existence. The dried blood consumed during parts of three months amounted to seven and one-half pounds. At two cents per pound, the cost was 15 cents.

In October, 1900, a heifer belonging to the agricultural college dropped her first calf. The calf was small and sickly, and for the first few weeks did very poorly, as is shown by the fact that on December 1 it weighed two pounds less than on November 1. For a few weeks its life was in a very critical condition, but when induced to eat a little dried blood with its milk it began to improve and has been making fair gains ever since.

Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. The Kansas experiment station has just purchased twenty young calves. Frequently these calves arrive at the station badly affected with scours; a little dried blood always brings about a cure. Recently a test was made with five calves that happened to be scouring at the same time. With two of these dried blood was fed after reducing the regular feed of milk. In the former case the calves recovered from the scours after two feeds; in the latter, after three feeds. With the seventy head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas station during the past year, there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check.

In feeding dried blood, a teaspoonful at a feed is a great plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf, the allowance may be gradually increased to a tablespoonful at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail, where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be added in the milk while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay any one who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract. It can be obtained from any one of the large packers. When ordering, state that the blood is wanted for feeding purposes.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.—The meat inspection service of the bureau of animal industry is a subject with which a majority of people are very little acquainted, though they have heard more or less about it for several years, says the Kansas City Telegram. It seems to be the opinion that the service is something of a farce—that is, with those who have never read of the details concerning it. But it is far from being a farce, and not only is it conducted along extremely systematic lines, but it has proven of untold value to the raisers and shippers of live and dead meats. The meat inspection service is not carried on in the interest of the packers, as some suppose, but directly in the interest of shipper and feeder, and indirectly in the interest of the entire people. It is a matter entirely optional with the packer whether or not his products are inspected, and by no means is it compulsory, excepting that as his trade demands it.

The first packing-house in Kansas City to have this inspection was the Armour Packing company, and the work was inaugurated there June 10, 1891. Since then the work in Kansas City has grown and enlarged until there are seven houses in Kansas City at present, where every piece of meat is inspected and tagged.

The service is somewhat older in some of the cities, though the difference is slight. The work has broadened and enlarged wonderfully during the last few years, until now it is carried on at about 190 abattoirs located in fifty cities. The inspection work has been one of the prime factors in the enlargement of this country's export trade in meats. Not all the foreign countries require the inspection, but those that do are the largest of importers. All of the European nations require a certificate of inspection with each bit of meat or product they import, and four of these countries require a special inspection for trichina in pork. These four countries now are France, Austria, Germany and Denmark. South American, African and Asiatic countries require no inspection whatever, but simply as a matter of precaution the bureau of animal industry affixes its official tag to the products intended for export. The meat is all inspected anyway, and it is a matter of small expense to affix the tag. All products of each slaughter-house where they have any inspection whatever are inspected and certified, so that even in our own country one runs little chance of eating anything but the purest of meats.

The inspection service is a costly thing to the packers, but they had rather have it than not. If their products were not inspected they could not export anything. Some of the smaller concerns who do no exporting, it would seem, could get along without it. But in the course of their work they soon accumulate a class of meats, certain cuts and the like, that they cannot sell in their own channels of trade. These they expect to, and do, sell to the companies who are preparing to handle large quantities. These larger companies, however, could not handle the products of the small concerns without the inspection tags. Thus the matter, while entirely optional, is made practically necessary as a matter of self-protection.

In the Kansas City work over 100 inspectors, taggers and assistants are employed. The pay roll for last month showed 106 employes, who received a total of $7700. Dr. S. E. Bennett is chief inspector and has been in charge of the work here for four years, coming from Milwaukee. He, as are all of the inspectors and assistant inspectors, is a graduate veterinarian, selected by sivil service examination and holding his position during life. Of the 106 employes under Dr. Bennett, there are 28 inspectors. These are employed in the various packing-houses, or abattoirs as they are officially known. Twenty-six of the 106 are stock examiners who are located at the stockyards and who are expected to inspect stock on foot as it passes the scales. In the several abattoirs are 18 taggers, whose duty it is to affix the official tag of inspection showing whether the carcass has been passed as good or has been condemned. Four clerks are employed and 30 assistant microscopists. These microscopists are under the supervision of Dr. H. G. Moore, and it is their duty to inspect all of the pork products that are destined for export to either of the four European countries requiring the extra inspection for trichina.

WHERE THE PACKERS LOSE OUT.

As showing the amount of work handled by these inspectors and the efficiency of their labors, there were 397,927 hogs killed and inspected at the seven houses in May. Of this number 1241 were condemned as unfit for food. The percentage of condemned hogs out of the total number inspected averages 1½ to 2 per cent. This means that of every 100 hogs the packer buys, two head are condemned as unfit and are a total loss. With hogs worth 6 cents a pound, this amounts to an enormous figure, especially where 15,000 or 16,000 are killed in a day.

The examiners at the stockyards are located at the various scales, one or two at each scale, and as the cattle, hogs or sheep are weighed, the examiners make their inspection, tagging the animals they observe with symptoms of disease. Of course, they cannot catch all of them, and sometimes they tag animals that on post mortem examination are found free from disease. Sometimes when examined in the slaughter-house after being killed, only the heads of these cattle are condemned and the balance of the carcass passed as fit for food. Badly bruised, or emaciated animals, or those in an advanced state of pregnancy, are also tagged and held for the post mortem examination at the packing-house. A strict record is kept of all animals tagged, and as soon as they make their appearance on the killing beds they are recognized and watched especially.

On the cattle killing beds the inspectors work in relays, one hour each. They pass up and down the long rows of cattle, carefully examining each one, noting the condition of the entrails, the different glands, etc. Anything that shows evidence of disease or is in any way unfit for human food, is condemned and taken to the "tank," where it is turned into fertilizer.

In the hog killing beds two inspectors are located. This, of course, refers to the large abattoirs. One of these inspectors examines the heads of the hogs as they pass him, looking especially for cases of tuberculosis, the most numerous of all hog diseases at present. Farther along stands the second inspector who examines the hogs for other forms of disease, looking particularly at the lungs, liver and other organs of the carcass. Of the 1241 hogs condemned in the month of May, 850 had tuberculosis. The sheep inspector examines each sheep killed, just as carefully as the others do the hogs or cattle. Very few cases of disease are found in sheep, and they are known as the healthiest of all animals killed for food.

For the hog products destined for export, a special microscopic examination is made. Pieces of each carcass are taken from three different parts, one from the diaphragm, one from the tenderloin and one from the neck. These pieces are placed under the microscope at the main office of the bureau, where 30 young lady microscopists are working. These ladies examine each piece for evidences of trichina or other disease, and not until found absolutely free are they allowed to be tagged for export. In this the meats are divided into three classes according to the results of the inspection. Pieces showing live trichina are rated as class C and forthwith ordered to the fertilizer tank. Pieces showing dead trichina are rated as class B, are so tagged, and are allowed to enter state traffic. Meats absolutely free of trichina are tagged class A, and are allowed to be shipped anywhere. Only meats that class as A will be accepted by the four European countries named above.

All meats of every kind are tagged before leaving the slaughter-house. Where full carloads are shipped the car doors must bear mark, stating that the contents bear the official seal of the bureau of animal industry and have been inspected and found all right. If upon arriving at destination these seals show signs of having been tampered with, the entire carload is treated as uninspected meats and removed from the market. Where the meats are shipped in packages each package is labeled by the bureau tagger as inspected meat. Where the meat is shipped in carcass each carcass bears the official tag. Besides being tagged or branded, each bill of lading of inspected meat carries with it the bureau's bill of health, a duplicate copy of which is mailed to the consignee.

Every precaution is thrown around the work by the department to prevent trickery of any kind. Heavy fines are imposed for the removal of the condemnation tags—$1000 and imprisonment for each offense. But in justice to every one it is fair to say that there is very little trickery attempted by any one. Uncle Sam is known to be very aggressive in punishing offenders, and when he says let a thing alone that thing is generally let alone.

Col. William L. Black of Fort McKavett shipped from San Angelo last week three cars of Angora goats. One car went to Portland, Me., and the other two cars to Hillsdale, N. Y. They will be sold in small bunches to farmers in those localities.

Oil has been struck in Pecos county at a depth of 210 feet in a well controlled by the Cactus Oil company.

WHERE DO YOU GET OFF?

It is a wise thing to know when to get off a train, but prudence would suggest that you get off when the train is standing still, as you would no doubt be worth more to your family by doing so.

Now let us help you decide WHERE TO GET OFF. If you are preparing to take your summer vacation, why not get off at Galveston, LaPorte, Seabrook or Port Lavaca. Our trains all stop at Houston and make close connections with G. H. & N. and N. Y. T. & M Rys. for points mentioned, and with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway for Rockport, Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass.

All the hotels at these points are modern in their appointments, and you will find the SURF BATHING, BOATING and FISHING just what you need in the way of relaxation. Local Agents of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will be glad to quote you rates, or you should write to S. F. B. Morse, P. T. M., Houston, Texas; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., Houston; A. G. Newsum, D. P. A., Dallas.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, situated on the Iron Mountain Route. Owing to its elevation among the Ozark Mountains, the climate of Hot Springs is cool and delightful in summer, which makes it the best time for treatment. Hot Springs is owned and controlled by the U. S. Government and has its endorsement for the cure of rheumatism, malaria, nervous troubles, chronic and functional ailments and a score more human ill. The Iron Mountain Route is the best way there, from the South, Southwest and East, carrying unsurpassed equipment and superior service. Through Pullman sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant day coaches. For illustrated pamphlets on Hot Springs, or full information in regard to time, rates, etc., call on or address J. C. Lewis, Trav. Pass'r Agent, Austin, Texas, or your local ticket agent. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Thoroughbred Herefords.

10 yearlings, well finished, smooth, blockey, sired by Lamplighter Jr. and Hessie 50th. Out of as good individual and as well bred dams as can be found in America. Not stable fed, but kept in pasture, averaged 1000 pounds at 12 months. They are tops. If taken immediately, $1600. Address J. M. CURTICE, 604 Am. Bank bld., Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK REMEDIES

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PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR" BLACKLEG VACCINE.
For protecting cattle against blackleg.
PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE.
For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon.

SCOUR CURE.
For cure of scours in calves, pigs, foals and lambs.

LINCOLN FEEDING COMPOUND.
Invaluable for all livestock; aids digestion, removes internal parasites, improves and fattens the animal.

LINCOLN DIP.
An unexcelled wash or dip for livestock and poultry; kills parasites, screw worms, etc., cures skin diseases.

PASTEUR RAT VIRUS.
A virus for destroying rats and mice by contagious disease; harmless to man and domestic animals.

For information on any or all of the above, address,
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago or Fort Worth.
Texas Manager, P. W. Hunt, 808 Main street, Fort Worth.

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved.
Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water according to directions and inject into your cattle. It will positively PROTECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. EVERY LOT IS TESTED OF CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

Branches: New York City, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Walkerville, Ont., Montreal, Que., and London, England.

BLACK LEAF SHEEP DIP.

The Black Leaf Sheep Dip is a pure extract of tobacco and the most reliable dip on the market for killing scab on sheep and perfecting a cure for same and is perfectly harmless to the sheep when diluted according to our directions. Tobacco makes the best sheep dip on earth. Will promote the growth of wool. I have in the past 15 years dipped hundreds of thousands of sheep at the Kansas City stock yards in the Black Leaf Sheep Dip and it has given the best of satisfaction to our customers. I have been agent for the Black Leaf Sheep Dip at this point for the past nine years. Satisfaction in every instance when properly used. From personal experience I know this is the best dip a sheep can be dipped in. Send for pamphlet of the association to, W. T. McINTIRE, Agent, Kansas City Stock Yeards.

JACK OF ALL TRADES

OUR NEW "LITTLE GIANT" 1½ H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE.
Worth Its Weight in Gold to Every Stockman and Farmer.

How many of you have lost the price of this Engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mills, leaving your stock without water. Get one now to do your pumping when there is no wind or to do it regularly. Weather does not affect its work, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm, it is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs, in the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 to 2 cents per hour when working. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no foundation needed, a great labor and money saver. Requires practically no attention, and is absolutely safe. We make all sizes of Gasoline Engines, from 1½ to 75 horse-power. Write for circular and special prices.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.
Pure blood means health.
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Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

FOUR IN ONE
PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
Cures the KIDNEYS, the LIVER, the STOMACH and the BOWELS.
FOUR MEDICINES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

THE JOURNAL.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Journal will be sent to subscribers until an order is received to stop the paper and all arrearages have been paid.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.

Receipts—It is not our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription, the receipt of the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal the change of the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

THE DROUTH BROKEN.

For the past two months almost the whole of the Mississippi valley has had more or less extreme dry weather accompanied by intense heat. In many instances very sensational reports have been sent out as to the amount of damage done by the dry weather and that a good deal of damage has been done is beyond question, but now that good rains have fallen over a large section of the affected territory it will doubtless be found that many of the calamity reports were grossly exaggerated. The corn crop in Kansas, Missouri and other states has been cut short and Texas has not escaped entirely the effects of the weather, but it is highly probable that the failure of the corn crop will not be so great as has been generally anticipated.

Texas has not suffered at any time during the drouth as have some of the other states and in portions of this state the lack of moisture has been almost unfelt though in spots the drouth losses have been severe. During the past week local showers sufficient to break the drouth have fallen nearly all over the state and at some points the rainfall was so great as to cause some overflows along the creeks and rivers. In other states good rains have fallen and the general impression is that the back-bone of the drouth is broken.

POSTAL RATE REFORMS.

The postmaster general last week signed three amendments to the postal regulations, which are of the utmost importance to the newspapers of the country. They are designed to bring about noteworthy reforms and are worthy of the highest commendation.

The first order amends Sec. 276 so as to exclude from the second class publications which have the characteristics of books. This amendment is in these words:

"Periodical publications herein referred to are held not to include those having the characteristics of books, but only such as consist of current news or miscellaneous literary matter, or both, not excluding advertising and conforming to the statutory characteristics of second class matter."

The second order amends Sec. 281 in several particulars, the principal one being that publications, the subscriptions to which are not founded on their value as news or literary journals and which by the general use of premiums or other considerations in forms of chance to win prizes, etc., to induce subscriptions in effect circulate apparently at a nominal rate will be excluded from the second class. The essential paragraph of this is as follows:

"The subscription must be shown by the publication and when it appears from the contents or from the intrinsic inducements offered in combination with it that the circulation of the publication is not founded on its value as a news or literary journal and that subscriptions are not made because of such value, but because of its offers of merchandise or other considerations resulting, in effect, in its circulation at apparently a nominal rate, such publication does not come within the requirements of the law for acceptance as second class matter.

The third order amends Sec. 301 so that unsold copies of second class publications may be returned at the pound rate to news agencies or its publishers.

The second amendment is the one which most directly affects the weekly press of the country and from which the greatest benefit may be expected. It has been a custom, largely practiced hitherto, to flood the mails with a cheap class of publications issued for the purpose of advertising some special brand of goods or publications of a similar character which depended wholly on premium offers or on some kind of special inducement to secure circulation. Such publications were in no sense of the word newspapers and they possessed no merit whatever as literary journals. By their flagrant abuse of the premium privilege they have forced first class publications, often against their will, to resort to the use of special offers of various kinds in order to increase their circulation. Scarcely a newspaper or journal can be found which has not at some time made premium offers and to a certain extent such offers are, perhaps, not to be condemned, but on the whole the premium system has been so greatly abused that its abolition is a matter of gratification. The postmaster general has taken a decisive step in favor of the legitimate newspapers and literary journals of the country.

AGRICULTURAL TEXAS.

According to statistics recently issued by the census bureau 37.3 per cent of the whole population of the United States live in cities with over 4000 inhabitants. This is a gain of over 5 per cent in the last ten years. There are now 1158 places of over 4000 people in the country, an increase of 549. In the thirty-eight largest cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 or over, an average increase for the decade of 35 per cent was made. The largest six cities, or those with more than 500,000 inhabitants, made a gain of almost 31 per cent. The average increase in population for the entire country, both urban and rural, was about 21 per cent. The general trend is in the direction of congestion in the cities to the abandonment of the farms.

Texas affords a notable exception to the general rule. In Texas the increase has been largely in the agricultural districts, while but few of the towns and cities of the state showed exceptional gains. A few of them recorded actual losses. The increase in population for the entire state, however, was truly remarkable. While the average gain in population in the United States was 21 per cent, Texas made a gain of 36.4 per cent, nearly double the rate of increase of every other southern state except Florida and three times that of Virginia.

As the great industries of Texas are built up and developed, other states become steadily more anxious not only to know, but to come into closer relations with and to be identified with Texas. In a recent issue the Denver Republican says: "Colorado and Texas do not quite touch each other geographically, but their boundaries are so near that the intervening space is not worth regarding. They supplement each other in nearly every respect. In cattle growing Texas is a great breeding ground, whereas Colorado is better adapted for feeding. Texas early fruits find a market in our cities and towns, and later in the year Colorado potatoes and to some extent flour are sold in Texas markets. Texas cotton comes to Denver, and in course of time this industry may undergo great development in view of the excellent facilities for cotton manufacturing in this state and the market which lies to the west and northwest. Colorado coal goes to Texas to make up the deficiency in fuel supply in some parts of the state. Galveston on the Texas coast is Colorado's natural port of entry and export by way of the gulf of Mexico, and there is little doubt that ultimately many products of this state will find an outlet to Europe and our Atlantic coast by that route. The more that outward-bound traffic is developed the more will the importation of commodities for Colorado by way of Galveston increase."

In the cotton states the cost per mile of hauling by wagon a ton of produce to market is 23½ cents but the average haul is 12.6 miles, so that the total cost per ton of marketing farm produce is about $3.05 per ton in addition to the railroad charges for shipment to final destination. A saving of about half the cost of hauling could be made by building good roads.

Henderson, Wood and other counties in East Texas are going into the fruit raising business on an extensive scale and their products promise in a few years to rival those of Smith and Cherokee counties which have made such a favorable reputation in northern markets. Texas is just beginning to wake up.

Carload shipments of Angora goats were made last week from Texas to Portland, Me., and to Hillsdale, N. Y. A short time ago heavy shipments were made to Iowa. Texas can furnish almost anything that walks, jumps, crawls or creeps.

Jacksonville is the chief shipping point for fruits and vegetables in Cherokee county and it is estimated that over 100 cars of peaches will go out from that point this season in addition to the heavy shipments of tomatoes and other vegetables already made. The people of that section have learned the value of diversification, but they have not abandoned cotton and corn. Jacksonville is one of the best cotton markets in Eastern Texas. The farmers in that vicinity have money all the year round.

Texas usually takes the lead in everything she goes into but when it comes to drouths, heat prostrations and other things of the kind she cheerfully passes up the banner to the states further north.

Would-be oil consumers need not worry over freight rates on oil. A ruling will probably be made in time to allow the selection of up-to-date oil using machinery at the St. Louis exposition.

Brooms from Hereford, Tex., are being shipped to Germany. Texas took a fairly prominent part in wiping out Spain and now she is ready to do her share in cleaning up Germany.

Counties which raise truck and those which raise cotton need good roads and the counties which raise neither truck nor cotton need good roads.

One man in ten will receive a homestead in the new Indian lands and the other seven can find equally good or better homes in Texas.

It may be a mistake but somehow the impression seems to prevail that a whole lot of Texas people want a ruling on oil rates right now.

Men often boast of being self-made, but when a woman is self-made she says nothing about it.

Cols. Cole and Jim Younger seem to be in a fair way to contract the dollar-banquet habit.

It has been a little hot in Texas lately but phew! Look at the other states!

During the past week rains struck Texas nearly all over in spots.

When trust meets trust the sparks stop flying.

CURRENT OPINION

Prison reports give Texas 4014 convicts on the 30th of June, a large number of whom we think might be profitably employed in making good roads in various parts of Texas.—Colorado Citizen.

The man with a small farm, who is situated near a railroad station, and has a few acres in the best variety of peaches, a few acres in tomatoes, and then sufficient field crops to furnish feed for his farm stock, will belong to the most independent class of people here in a few years.—Rusk Journal.

Our readers will note that last week we inserted a two-word notice at the head of our local column, "rai needed," and on the following Sunday we had a very good rain. Now, who is it that will say it does not pay to advertise. What do you suppose would have been the results from a nice attractive advertisement.—Archer Dispatch.

There is more building and improvement generally going on in Alvord now than for quite a while. Pretty near every residence in town that needed it has been treated to a new coat of paint. Alvord farmers do not depend on cotton alone for a support, they do considerable truck farming and hog and hominy is becoming o popular idea with them.—Budget.

The Lindale Reporter says that the people are settling their accounts with merchants with tomato money. This one item alone shows that the truck farming industry pays. Here in Van Zandt where cotton is the principal thing the farmers depend upon to pay debts, they will be in remarkable good luck if they are able to meet their indebtdness in the fall, and the chances are that they will fall behind.—Myrtle Springs Fruit Grower.

The railroads are now out after another good thing and that is to bring to Texas some of the thousands of good people many of whom are hopelessly struggling to get in on Indian lands at the opening. They will never make it and Texas is naturally a better country for them. Hurrah for the railroads! They always have their eyes open when they can do the state a good turn of this kind. These people from the Middle West are just exactly the kind of folks we need.—Cuero Star.

It would be an easy matter to raise and organize a truck growers' association in this section if reasonable rates could be secured from the railroads for transportation of the products. Rates are now almost confiscatory. We've always understood that railroads were managed by brainy men, and suppose they are, but we never could understand why a larger freight rate should be charged from one county in Texas to another sixty miles off than from Kansas City, or why the railroads should charge such a high freight rate as to kill off valuable industries. Lately we have seen notices in the papers that some industries in Texas had refused to prepare for the running of their machinery with oil because the freight on the oil would make it cost as much as coal. We do not know whether this report is true or not, and hope that it's a mistake. But truck growers cannot succeed with their productions in this section unless granted a more favorable rate of transportation.—Colorado Citizen.

The department of agriculture has determined to continue, during the next fiscal year, the free distribution of blackleg vaccine, the same as last season

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

Queries intended for this department should be addressed to HESTER GREY, care of the Journal.

HIS DADDY'S EYES.

He is little, my lad, scarce four years old,
A mischievous imp when all is told,
For he plays all day at Buffalo Bill
And brags of the reds he means to kill.
While growing up in the joyous belief
Of some day meeting an Indian chief,
He startles the house with his Wild West cries,
Then he looks at me with his daddy's eyes.

He is not what you'd call a handsome lad,
For his nose is snub and his teeth are bad,
While his hair is stubby and worse—it's red
And freckles all over his face are spread.
But his mouth is firm and his heart is true—
He is my little man and he knows it, too,
For he 'sstrangely clever and more than wise,
And he looks at me with his daddy's eyes.

So I worship him for the heart he wears
Beneath his jacket of dirt and tears,
And I only see a brow that is fair
With a world of truth 'neath the tawny hair.
While I reverence him for the soul that is hid
So white and pure neath the clear eyelid.
Yet stronger than all my love doth rise
When he looks at me with his daddy's eyes.

—Neta L. Pierson.

* * *

DOT, Grapeland, Tex.—Elbow sleeves are much worn, but be sure your arms and hands are plump, white and graceful; else the effect is far from pleasing.

* * *

MRS. SUE, Athens, Tex.—An effective destroyer of flies is said to be a teaspoonful each of cream and brown sugar well blended with half a teaspoonful of freshly ground black pepper and left about the room on plates.

* * *

C. RANK, Forney, Tex.—Yes, a patented invention pays — sometimes. For example, the New Jersey man who originated the idea of attaching a rubber erasing tip to lead pencils was about $200,000 the gainer by this little thought. An English minister cleared $50,000 from the invention of a popular toy. Inventions are like gold mines, however—they do not always "pan out."

* * *

LUCY, Kerrville, Tex.—I cannot give you the address requested. (2) Consult the advertising columns of the Journal and you will find a number of reliable business colleges whose rates are reasonable. (3) Address a letter to the president of the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville and he will give you full particulars as to the cost of attending the Normal, board, etc. If you can obtain an appointment as a regular Normal student, the cost will be very materially reduced.

* * *

ROSEBUD, Hearne, Tex.—I am not a professor of palmistry, so cannot solve the mystery of the lines in your hands. However, if I could view your mother's hand as well as your own, I might give you a "reading." Where a strong girl of eighteen has a soft, white hand that contrasts strongly with that of her mother who is not yet over forty, it would not require a deep knowledge of palmistry to arrive at a conclusion in regard to the girl's chief characteristics—laziness, thoughtlessness and selfishness.

* * *

ROSIE, Richard Springs, Tex.—Blue roses have been produced, but not by nature. Flower-faking, as it is called by the professionals, is the art of producing freak colors in flowers by the use of chemicals; it is a most profitable scheme for swindling, as flower fanciers are always eager for novelties; this is not true of flower lovers, however—to them an old-fashioned cabbage rose or a zinnia is more precious than a blue rose or green hyacinth. It is said that iron filings mixed with the earth will color some flowers blue—it will not affect red roses or sunflowers, though.

* * *

GREENLEAF, San Diego, Tex.—(1) An applicant for a second grade teacher's certificate is required to stand the examination in all the thirteen different branches at one examination, and is not allowed to raise a third grade to a second grade certificate by taking additional studies for second grade at a subsequent examination. A second may be raised to a first or a second or first to a permanent in that manner, however. (2) In teaching a country school, you will soon learn the value of makeshifts. You can substitute tables or even one small table, for desks by giving your pupils separate writing periods. (3) A brief letter does not afford sufficient basis for forming a correct opinion of your ultimate success as a teacher.

* * *

STAR, Linn Flat, Tex.—Clara Morris, the actress, is Mrs. F. C. Harriott now. She has not retired from the stage, permanently, it is said, but at present is giving her time to literary work, which she doubtless finds pays as well as her own profession. Literature is a light and profitable form of employment to those who have gained distinction in any other line of work. A bold statement of facts, culled from the daily papers and signed by the latest hero, or bearing the marks of the discoverer of the latest oil gusher, is more valuable to the magazine publisher than the most brilliant and polished effort of a professional writer, unless the latter in some way has gained distinction or notoriety.

* * *

WAYS OF WOMEN.

When will we of benighted America experience the chivalry of Russia? In St. Petersburg the cab drivers charge women only half the fare paid by men. This is a practical form of chivalry the dullest woman could not fail to appreciate.

* * *

The women of Centralia, Mo., have organized a darning club. Meetings are held fornightly, and 144 pairs of hose have been darned at one meeting, supposedly according to parliamentary rules. The next in order would be a scrubbing club—an organization unique in that each member would gladly yield the floor to her dearest enemy.

* * *

There are over 400 women drug clerks in the United States. One large drug firm employes women exclusively, giving as a reason that women are not afflicted with "big head," hence are not so likely to fill prescriptions carelessly, or to make mistakes which result in big damage suits.

* * *

In Trenton, New Jersey, nearly one hundred young girls have signed the following pledge: "I hereby promise not to keep company with or to marry any man who is not a total abstainer from the use of all intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and I promise to abstain from the same myself. I won't marry a man to save him." Were this pledge to become a popular fad with girls, the question of reform in this line would be greatly simplified. In a few years, local option would be unnecessary and Mrs. Carrie Nation and her disciples would be unemployed.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the four Journals secures by far the largest circulation in Texas, and also the best circulation in Texas, offering the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "for sale," and bargain advertisements.

Only one black line can be used in notices in this department, and it counts as twenty words.

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls country. Rain and grain belt. References: City or Panhandle National Banks. ANDERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest established agency in Northwest Texas.

130,000 ACRES in Hardeman county lands. Several fine farms at bargains near new town of Quanah at crossing of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver R. R. 65,000 acres in Deaf Smith county and a 50 section ranch in Hansford county, and other lands in the Panhandle. County Surveyor, and have complete abstracts of Hardeman county. E. T. FLYNT, Guanah, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small ranches, with or without stock. HOLLAND & WILLS, Amarillo, Texas.

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent, Amarillo, Texas. City property, improved and unimproved Panhandle lands. Ranches with and without stock.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,

E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

17280-ACRE RANCH, 35 miles from Amarillo, Texas, in solid body. All plains land, heavy turf mesquite grass, good six room house, well and windmill. An abundance of surface water in lakes, fenced with three wires and cedar posts. Will run 1200 to 1500 head of cattle. The 7680 acres school land has been lived on 18 months; purchaser would have to occupy remaining 18 months before patent could be secured. Price, including improvements, $1.85 per acre, payments on 7680 acres 60c an acre cash, balance in equal payments. 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. M. W. CUNNINGHAM, Agent, Amarillo, Tex.

BARGAINS IN improved and unimproved property in Willbarger and adjoining counties. I have a long list of desirable ranch and grazing lands in all parts of the Panhandle country. There are no better bargains to be had than I am prepared to offer. Write for particulars and descriptions of these choice tracts. T. P. LISMAN, Real Estate, Loan and Financial Agent, Vernon, Texas.

NEAR SEYMOUR, in Baylor county, highly improved leased ranch of 2,560 acres, excellent turf of mesquite grass, abundance of living water, 200 acres in cultivation, large two story dwelling, etc. Lease costs $400 per annum; can be continued indefinitely. On this ranch are 500 native cattle. Will sell cattle, lease, crops, farming implements, etc., for $10,200. Write us for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

WE HAVE LARGE RANCH LANDS in Mexico and would be pleased to correspond with the Stockmen desiring such lands. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

WE ARE OFFERING, at $5.50 per acre, a combination farm and ranch in Coryell county. It contains 2797 acres, half of which is good, black, prairie land, balance is good grass land; there is plenty of living water. The land is all fenced, has a good ranch house, barn, orchard, etc. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

NO FINER LAND lies out doors than the ranch properties which we represent. These desirable tracts are of any size to suit purchasers, and together with a long list of improved and unimproved farming lands, are located in Willbarger county and throughout the famous Panhandle country. We are also agents for the Houston & Texas Central Railway lands in Northwest Texas. Write for maps. HIATT, LUTZ & McHUGH, Abstracters, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Vernon, Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS, improved and unimproved, in and near Canyon City, Texas. Address L. C. LAIR, County Judge of Randall county, Canyon City, Texas.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A 1000-acre ranch within two miles of a good railroad town. The entire ranch is inclosed with a new 6-wire fence. 40 acres in cultivation, five well of pure water, good orchard and other conveniences. Title perfect. 230 head of hogs and 150 head of goats go with the ranch. Price $5,500. This property will easily pay for itself in four years. Don't apply unless you mean business. DAVIS A. GREGG, Boggy, Leon Co., Tex.

CAN SELL you fine ranch lands, any size, $1.00 to $2.00 per acre. WILL A. MILLER LAND TITLE CO., Amarillo, Texas.

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

FARMS.

A BIG SNAP—A 211-acre farm six miles from Corsicana, 175 acres in cultivation. Houses, barn, wind-mill, water connections, orchard, tanks, telephone connection, forty registered Jersey cows, 100 Berkshire hogs, six horses, farm wagons and implemtns; all for $40 an acre. S. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

GRAYSON COUNTY FARM LANDS—We have a number of farms in blackland belt of this county for sale. Some rare bargains. Write for description and terms to ED. MOORE & SON, Sherman, Texas.

1476 ACRES, all under fence and cross fenced; two-story dwelling, good barn, well, wind mill; creek through the center of the land; all first-class rice land, only 12 miles from Houston and two miles from railroad station, at $10 per acre, if sold quick; also other rice and pasture lands. H. P. MANSFIELD, 305 1-2 Main street.

I HAVE SOME improved farms for sale, besides Corsicana property, at interesting prices. For particulars address S. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

FINE COUNTRY HOMES at a bargain, any size. Easy terms. W. S. BUSTER & CO., Whitesboro, Texas.

TO THE PUBLIC—I have 320 acres of well improved land in Bureau County, Ill., worth $75 per acre; also 640 acres of unimproved land in eastern Nebraska, all good tillable land, close to the county seat and railroad, worth $17.50 per acre. I want to convert one or both into good cattle or horse ranch that is well stocked. Address TIM FOBY, Jr., Greely, Nebr.

STOCK FARMS.

A BARGAIN—546 acres of land in Lavaca county, 75 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Good grass, water and fences. Title perfect. Will sell farming implements and stock if wanted. Address J. S. WILLIAMS, Terryville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Either of three first-class, well improved stock farms; 700, 1000, 1800 acres respectively, near station, 22 miles of Fort Worth. For particulars address owner, BOX 24, Cresson, Tex.

100 MILES WEST of Foort Worth, on railroad, and within five miles of a good county seat town, we have a choice stock-farm of 1562 acres all good grass land, 800 acres good farming land, plenty of living water, good improvements. Will sell on easy terms for $9,500. Will sell 708 acres, including improvements, farm, etc., for $5,500, easy terms. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

CHOICE STOCKFARM—9 1-2 sections, 9 1-2 school land owned, 3 sections leased; Floyd county. Fine land, highly improved and well arranged. Price $7,100, with or without 175 well graded horses (French Coach) and 50 young mules at $30, and 100 cattle, well graded, at $10. DUNCAN & LAYNE, Floydada, Texas.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—750 cows; and two year-old heifers. Very few twos. 400 calves, 250 yearlings, mostly steers. 30 bulls, with leased ranch in Southwest Texas. Large ranch. Will carry 600 head more cattle. Price of cattle $17. Price of lease 10c per acre. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED—I wish to sell young cattle in Mississippi to Texas ranchmen. C. B. ALLEN, Nanachehaw, Miss.

WANTED—To buy seven head of Red Polled bull calves born in Texas. Address O. S. HOUSTON, Stephenville, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE—Several hundred good Indian steers, threes and fours on M. K. & T., R. R. Good shippers or feeders, $27.00 and $30.00, 15 per cent cut. WM. M. DUNN, Atoka, I. T.

FOR SALE at Greyhurst Jersey Farm—One registered Jersey bull calf, sire Sir Harry Signal, son of Nellie Signal of U. S. 100012, test 14 lbs. 11-2 oz., and dam Petunia of G. H. 152576, a young cow of World's Fair blood. Will be tested. Individually perfect, solid gray. A few cows and heifers, registered and high grade, for sale. For other information, address MRS. JOEL M. TAYLOR, Hungerford, Texas.

FOR SALE—80 head Arkansas yearling steers. Will furnish two loads. N. T. BREWER, Rowell, Ark.

POLLED DURHAMS—I have for sale some choice Polled Durham Bulls and Heifers.—DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

FOR SALE—A well graded herd of stock cattle. They are fine breeding cattle and have been crossed with fine Durham and Hereford bulls until the herd is one of the best in this section. About 2,000 cows and two-year-old heifers. A few hundred steers. Some dry cows. About 800 calves. High grade bulls. Price $14 per head all round, everything counted. We will also lease the ranch of 21,000 acres with fine improvements and well watered, water permanent. Will sell for one-third cash and balance in one and two years. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE—I have on hand and offer for sale 350 head of good steers 3 to 5 years old, 2-3 four years and older; also 250 two-year-old steers. Cattle can be seen at my ranch about 8 miles from Waller, Texas. If you want any yearlings or cows write me. L. BETKA, Stock Raiser and Cattle Dealer, Waller, Texas.

750 HEAD, half cows and heifers, and half steers, mostly twos and threes. On a leased pasture of over 5,000 acres at 3 cents per acre. Will sell the lease outfit and improvements for $2,500, and the cattle at $20.00 all round, located. West of San Angelo. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Tex.

FOR SALE—I have for sale on my ranch, 3 miles north of Hamilton, the following steers: 220 twos, 90 threes, 30 ones. All graded steers, good condition. Address or call on H. J. WILSON, Fort Worth, Texas, or R. A. ALLEN, Hamilton, Tex.

MULES.

FOR SALE—200 mules from 15 to 16 hands high. For further particulars write or wire M. M. MOSLEY, Waxahachie, Texas.

HORSES.

BIG BARGAIN—Thirty-four head of registered French Coach horses and thirty-five head of high-grade and registered Shorthorn cattle. Six Coach stallions from one to six years old. Four colts, balance mares and fillies, bred to an imported Coach. No old horses nor cattle. All she cattle except five bull calves and one double standard registered Polled Durham bull. All for $10,000. Will also lease four to five years 1000 acres, 75 in cultivation, six-room house, pens and barn, with lasting water, good grass land, three miles from Santa Anna, Texas, for $250 per annum. O. C. LANE, Santa Anna, Texas.

POULTRY.

PURE BRED White Brahma eggs. Per setting, 75 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 367 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN hares are mortgage lifters and best and cheapest of meat. Pedigreed stock $3 per pair up; 10 best strains in U. S. Special bargains in breeding does. Also pure bred Black Minorca chickens $2.50 per pair; eggs 15 for $1.25, 30 for $2. C. H. LEDFERD, D. 81, Atlanta, Ga.

SWINE.

GAMBRELL BROS., PRAIRIE LEA, TEXAS, have a great Poland China herd. They closely cull their litters, shipping the best only. They guarantee satisfaction, but have never had a hog returned—a remarkable record. They have tops for sale at drouth and farmers' prices. Write them your wants.

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE—My entire herd of 1830 head fine graded sheep, consisting of 450 lambs, 500 wethers and 880 ewes. For particulars address H. WELGE, Sr., Cherry Spgs., Texas.

WISHING TO QUIT the sheep business, my entire herd of 10,000 head, large, smooth young Merino stock sheep are for sale at bargain. DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

GOATS.

ANGORA GOATS—Only bucks left, which will be sold cheap. CHAS. TANNER, Cheneyville, La.

FINANCIAL.

NO COMMISSIONS—Money to loan on cattle in amounts to suit. The investor pays the commission. Address, PADDOCK-GRAY CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by the Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, limited. W. T. HUMBLE, board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

A SURE, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT within the reach of all. The small balance left of the Treasury Stock of the Guaynopa Smelting and Reduction Company, will be sold at fifty cents per share, the Company having advanced the price. This price will prevail but a short time as the Company contemplates making rapid advances on the stock until it reaches par, at which price it should have been sold on it merits from the start. The rapidity with which this stock has been subscribed for is the very best proof that the public know a good thing when they see it is offered for a fraction of its value. We have already sold to one banking house in New York one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock, which insures the speedy erection of the smelters. To accommodate every one, the balances of the stock, which is very limited, will be sold in lots of twenty shares and upwards in order to accommodate the small buyers as well as the large. The rich usually hold all the gilt-edged securities and draw down large dividends; for this reason we have decided to give the small buyer a chance to secure part of this issue of stock in small lots. Smelting as a business: Every one knows that smelting is the most profitable business in the world, and especially when the company owns one of the largest and richest mines in the country to back up their enterprise. A few hundred dollars invested in this stock will produce an income sufficient to support a small family, and the increased valuation of the investment will be ten times greater when the smelter begins operation than it is today. Previous shipments: The hand picked ores of this Company, shipped to the smelters by the car load have brought $333 per ton in gold. This will give some idea of the value of this stock and what it will be when this company has its own smelter in operation and running by water power—the cheapest motive power in the world. The Company furnish by permission the best bank references in the country, and largest commercial institution in Mexico, and furnish upon application an illustrated catalogue and prospectus of their properties and purpose for which this stock is being sold. If you have money to invest don't wait but send us your check for the amount you desire to-day, and we will send your certificate by mail to you. Make all checks payable to C. B. James & Co., Brokers. References by permission: State National Bank, El Paso; First National Bank, El Paso; J. George Hilzenger, Agent Banco Minero, Ciudad Juarez, and Cashier International Bank in Paso; Ketelsen & Degetau, El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. Depository—State National Bank, El Paso, Texas. Send for prospectus and full particulars to C. B. JAMES & CO., Fiscal Agents, 41 Branson Block, El Paso, Tex.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The National Live Stock Commission Company (formerly Chicago Live Stock Commission Company) offers unexcelled service at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Special rates on feeder loans. Address IRELAND HAMPTON, Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

POSITIONS.

WANTED—We want a live, energ man to represent us on the road in capacity of solicitor for subscriptions advertisements, and as a field c spondent. Give reference and state perience, if any. STOCK AND F JOURNAL CO., Dallas, Texas.

TEACHER—Highly recommended, position on ranch. Teaches English, man, Spanish. RICHARD HUEB Benarnold, Tex.

EXPERIENCED STOCKMAN wants sition on ranch as foreman. Refere furnished on application. Address C Allen, Throckmorton, Texas.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of ranch work? Address R. M. OWENS, or Fort Worth Employment Office, 1011 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES BREMOND—We have a postal card from this gentleman ordering Blackleg Vaccine, but gives no address and the postmark is illegible. Should this meet his eye, he is requested kindly to send address to PASTEUR VACCINE CO., F. W. Hunt, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES—Here you are. 12 beautiful sea shells, postpaid, for 12c. Please send 2c in stamps and 10c in money. Address JOHN B. JORDAN, Warrington, Fla.

FRESH AND GENUINE Creole Onion seed at $1.25 a pound. Apply to JOSEPH E. ROBICHAUX, Raceland, La.

CATTLEMEN AND BREEDERS—We print letter-heads, cards and circulars in attractive style at lowest prices. Write for samples. McMURRAY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Texas.

WE BUY low-grade wheat. Send us samples and get our bids. Cleaning and conditioning low-grade wheat a specialty. THE HANNA & LEONARD ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE CO., Galveston, Tex.

WANTED—To sink 892 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS manufactured to order exclusively. Book of valuable information and prices free on application. Mention the Journal. DALLAS SCREEN CO., Dallas, Texas.

CANCERS CURED within ten days without pain. No pay until cured. Address W. M. SIDDONS, M. D., Central Hotel, Dublin, Texas.

FOR SALE—An unusual opportunity to secure a lucrative business. Wholesale and retail tent and awning business, established and profitable for nearly thirty years; annual net profit of from $3,500 to $4,000. Will bear the most rigid investigation. Will sell or lease the building occupied if desired. Reason for selling desire to retire from active business. Unless you have two thousand dollars or its equivalent don't answer. Address J. W. BUCHANAN, care of The Journal, Dallas, Texas.

THE ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE in the state for the cure of whiskey, morphine, cocaine and tobacco addictions. J. H. KEITH, Bellvue Place, Dallas, Texas.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES made to order for any purpose. Barb wire each four inches of height, if wanted. Freight paid to Texas and Territory points on orders for two miles or more. Prices lowest, goods best. DIAL WIRE FENCE CO., Sherman, Texas.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

THE HOUSEHOLD

MATILDY'S BEAU.

I hain't no great detective like you read about—the kind
That solves a whole blame murder case by footmarks left behind;
But then, again, on t'other hand, my eyes hain't shut so tight
But I can add up two and two and get the answer right;
So when prayer meet'n's Friday nights got keepin' awful late,
And fer an hour er so I'd hear low voices at the gate,
And when that gate got saggin' down 'bout haf a foot or so,
I says ter mother, "Ma," says I, "Matildy's got a beau."

We oughter have expected it, she's most eighteen, yer see;
But, sakes alive! she's always seemed a baby like ter me;
And so a feller after her, why, that jest did beat all!
But t'other Sunday, bless yer soul, he come around ter call;
And when I see him all dressed up as dandy as yer please,
But sorter lookin' 's if he had the shivers in his knees,
I kinder realized it then, yer might say, like a blow;
Thinks I, "No use! I'm gittin' old; Matildy's got a beau."

Jest twenty-four short years gone by—it don't seem five, I vow—
I fust called on Matildy—that's Matildy's mother now;
I recollect I spent an hour a-tyin' my cravat,
And I'd sent up ter town and bought a bang-up shiny hat;
And, my! oh, my! them new plaid pants; well, wa'n't I somethin' grand
When I come up the walk with some fresh posies in my hand?
And didn't I feel like a fool when her young brother Joe
Sang out, "Gee crickets! Looky here! Here comes Matildy's beau!"

And now another feller comes up my walk, jest as gay,
And here's Matildy blushin' red in jest her mother's way;
And when she says she's got ter go an errand to the store,
We know he's watchin' round the bend, just as I've done afore;
Or when they're in the parlor, and I knock, why, bless yer heart!
I have ter smile ter hear how quick their chairs are shoved apart.
They think us old folks don't catch on a single mite; but, sho!
I reckon they forgit I was Matildy's mother's beau.

—Joe Lincoln in Puck.

EXCHANGED WITH DORE.

While Gustave Dore was at Ischl and wandering about the mountains he became much interested in a country wedding, and sketched it on the spot. He put the sketch into a book in the pocket of his paletot, and went back to the hotel to dinner. After dinner, he looked for the sketch; it was gone.

Angry at the theft, the artist called the landlord and made complaint, but no trace of the book was found. From Ischl Dore went to Vienna, and there he found a letter and a parcel awaiting him. The letter, which was anonymous, read thus:

"Sir, I stole your book at Ischl. The sketch was so charming that I could not resist the temptation of having it in my possession, and I knew well you would never consent to sell it to me. But theft is neither my trade nor my habit, and I beg you to accept as a souvenir of my crime and my enthusiasm for your talent the walking stick which will reach you at the same time is this letter."

The cane was one with a massive gold head in which was set a gem of value."—Youth's Companion.

UNCEREMONIOUS PRESIDENT.

President Loubet is driving his master of ceremonies to despair, it is declared. The president will not have ceremony. When his visitors arrive he rushes forward and gives a grip of the hand before his bewildered attendant has made the usual announcement. And now, copying the example of the King if the Belgians and no doubt with happy recollections of his struggling bachelor days, the president takes Mme. Loubet out to dine at a cafe in the open air. Parisians are delighted.

MR. EDWIN GOULD'S HOBBY.

Mrs. Edwin Gould is one of the most ardent collectors in America and at one time she declared that if she could only get hold of the club with which Cain pommeled Abel she would be the happiest of women. On a recent visit to New Orleans she explored the French quarter of that city and was rewarded by finding numerous relics of days long before Andrew Jackson whipped the British there. She also picked up many valuable articles dating back to the Napoleonic period, one being a solid silver piece which once had been the property of Jerome Bonaparte.

DORE'S PASSPORT.

On one occasion the artist, Gustave Dore, lost his passport while on a tour in Switzerland. At Lucerne he asked to be allowed to speak to the mayor, to whom he gave his name.

"You say that you are M. Gustave Dore, and I believe you," said the mayor, "but," and he produced a piece of paper and a pencil, "you can easily prove it."

Dore looked around him and saw some peasants selling potatoes in the street. With a few clever touches he reproduced the homely scene, and appending his name to the sketch, presented it to the mayor.

"Your passport is all right," remarked the official, "but you must allow me to keep it and to offer you in return one of the ordinary form."—Youth's Companion.

OLD TIME "HANGING DAYS."

"With the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country to settlers this summer, the memories of all men of the southwest will vividly recall the days not long passed," said Jerry Carr, a widely known sporting man of Hot Springs, "when that part of the world was the refuge of the most desperate criminals on earth. Until a few years ago Fort Smith, on the Western edge of our state, Arkansas, was the hanging center of the universe. That was when the federal court for the western district of Arkansas had jurisdiction over the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. Almost 50,000 people have flocked to Fort Smith when it offered an extra attraction in the gallows line. No circus day in any part of America could rival that town on such occasions. Merchants prepared weeks ahead for the rush. Fakirs and gamblers hurried there from all points in the southwestern country. Men, women and children on horse, mule and afoot, or in conveyances of all kinds, moved on Fort Smith from every direction, until on hanging day the city swarmed with visitors who turned the event—solemn in other parts of the world—into one of unrestrained gayety. But that is all passed, and Fort Smith, a hustling and progressive city, wants to forget the time when hanging men was its principal industry."

MR. VREELAND'S ADVICE TAKEN.

Recently H. H. Vreeland was making a speech to young men and spoke very emphatically on the question of personal manner and outward appearance. "If you are looking for a job and have one in sight," said he, "and have but twenty-four dollars in the world, spend twenty dollars for a suit of clothes, three dollars and fifty cents for a pair of shoes, fifty cents for a hair cut and shave. Then walk where that job is and ask for it like a man." The boys applauded.

The next day a spruce looking young man walked into Mr. Vreeland's office. "Please give this card to the president," he said.

Mr. Vreeland looked at the card when it reached him. On the same were these words: "I have paid twenty dollars for this suit of clothes, three dollars and fifty cents for a pair of shoes, fifty cents for a hair cut. I have walked from Harlem. I would like to have a job as conductor on your railroad."

He got his job.

RAMSEY FIXED IT.

When Joseph Ramsey, Jr., the newly elected president of the Wabash railroad, was superintendent of the Pittsburg Southern, a small road in the coal district, Joseph Walton, a millionaire coal miner of Pittsburg, heard of his ability and decided that Ramsey would be just the man to take charge of a road which he was then projecting. Walton went over to the small town where Ramsey made his headquarters in order to offer him the position. At the office he was told that Mr. Ramsey was out somewhere in the yards, so "the coal king" went out to look for him. The first man he came across was a grimy mechanic who was at work underneath an engine.

"Where's Mr. Ramsey?" inquired Walton.

"I'm Ramsey," replied the man, and then, climbing out from under the locomotive, he explained laughingly that there was "something wrong with a bolt of the engine, and as the engineer didn't know how to fix it I took a hand at it myself." That made Walton desire Ramsey's service more than ever, and indirectly was the cause of Ramsey's rapid advancement.

NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Hudson Maxim, brother of Hiram Maxim, the man who is responsible for the deadly Maxim gun, has invented an explosive that promises to make all others of its kind look like toy paper caps.

The stuff is called "Maximite" and has just been adopted by the United States government after a series of successful tests made at the ordnance proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

It is the most deadly and terrific explosive agency known and such are its peculiarities that it may in many respects revolutionize warfare. Maxim absolutely refused to consider foreign offers.

The board which met Mr. Maxim at Sandy Hook to make the government tests were astonished at the marvelous action of the compound, and for the first time on record saw a shell pass through a twelve-inch armor plate, without exploding until it had reached the other side, or what might represent the inside of an armored ship.

What effect this will have on the present method of armoring ships it is hard to say, but from the results fo the tests it is plain that the protection given to ships of the present day would be no protection at all in case of the use of "Maximite."

The difficulty heretofore met with in piercing heavy armor has been that, even though the projectile were strong enough to stand the impact, the explosive material was never stable enough to resist the shock.

In other words, the force of the shell coming against the armor of a battleship had the effect of exploding the shell on the outside of the vessel, thereby doing little damage.

To get a projectile to pierce the masses of heavy armor, it was necessary to employ solid shot, and on the few occasions when these have landed on the spot for which they were intended they have recorded an amount of trouble very much out of proportion to their size and the cost of firing them.

"Maximite" will change all of this, however, and will make it possible to drive a loaded shell through the sides of the heaviest battleship, and, when on the inside, blow up with such a terrific force that no floating mass ever built could survive.

The peculiar property of "Maximite" which makes this deadly work possible is insensitiveness to heat or concussion. A blow from a hammer or a flame of fire would have no more effect on it than if it were so much lead.

It can be transported with absolute safety, and packages of it could be tossed about as though they were harmless.

Even the plunging into a mass of the compound of an iron heated to a white heat had no other effect than to make it sizzle a bit.

STORY BOOTH TOLD.

The late Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett were close personal friends of Stuart Robson. During the "off" season of affairs theatrical Robson often entertained his distinguished colleagues at his summer home on Long Island. On one such occasion the trio, after dinner, took their seats on the piazza, when Booth, as usual, lapsed into silent reverie, while the others began to relate stories anent professional experience. Finally the conversation turned on "deadheads." Robson had just finished an especially funny tale about one of these managerial bete noirs when the deep voice of Booth was heard, thus:

"I think, gentlemen, that I can give you an anecdote about one of the tribe that is probably unique."

"Let's hear it, Edwin, by all means," said Barrett.

Booth fixed his somber eyes on the sunset and began: "It was during the first visit that I made to the South after the close of the civil war. We were playing in a little town in Alabama. In my mail one morning I found a letter which ran something like this:

"'Dear Sir—My wife and self have always been great admirers of you. We want to see you play very much, but can not afford to buy our tickets. Will you please send us a couple of seats? I am sure you will not refuse this request when I tell you that I am the United States soldier who shot and killed your brother, who assassinated President Lincoln.'

"I investigated and found that the man's statement was correct."

Booth's auditors gasped as his tragic tones boomed out the unexpected sequel to the tale. There was a dead sidence for a full minute. Then Robson managed to ask:

"What did you do, Edwin?"

"I sent him the tickets," answered the actor, his eyes still fixed on the glowing western horizon.

The grewsome recital had been made without a trace of emotion, save for a deepening of the gloom which marked Booth's facial expression from the day of the tragedy. Robson told the writer that the actor unquestionably realized that, if his brother had reached Washington alive, he would have met a terrible fate at the hands of the mob, and hence he felt grateful to the man who, with a rifle ball, averted this possibility.

FAMOUS FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Those who suffer from stomach, blood, kidney or nervous troubles should bear in mind an important fact about Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic; that is, this remedy has been largely used for forty-five years. Once in a while some absolutely perfect compound is discovered. This is one of them and affords ample proof of the learning and wisdom of Dr. Harter. True, modern methods of preparing it are used. It is now made in one of the finest laboratories in the world, but in all essentials it is precisely the same as when first made by Dr. Harter nearly half a century ago. How many other remedies have grown in favor, or survived, for that length of time?

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a wonderful medicine. It is more than a tonic; it is a blood maker and life renewer. It stimulates the repair of the body and it supplies something to repair with.

All building or healing of the body depends on an abundance of blood that is rich in iron. Nowhere, except in Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, can you get the peculiar form of iron that is all ready to become a part of you as soon as it is taken.

If you are not well and have not been well for some time, try this remedy. First will come better appetite, then better digestion, then better color and finally increased activity of all the vital organs and a new and wonderful sense of vigor and strength. Prepared only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

Used externally with dipping tank or sprinkler quickly cures Mange and Scurvy and kills all Fever Germs, Lice, and other vermin. Given internally in small doses weekly removes all



Worms, Cures Cough
Improves Appetite,
Aids Digestion and
Produces Flesh.

Every stockman knows when hogs are properly fed and kept free from lice, mange and worms, they grow and fatten, and as a result bring a better price. A postal gets a book on "Care of Hogs." Write for it today. Call or address

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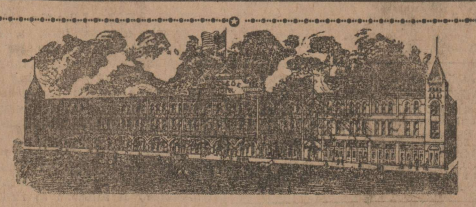
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LOVE IN SLEEPY CAMP

It was too hot for work in "Sleepy Camp," so nearly all the men had given it up for the day and lounged into Zeb's saloon to have a smoke and a drink.

Though it was getting well on in the afternoon the sun was still blazing hot and there wasn't a breath of air to move the red dust. In a little shanty, not far from the saloon, sat two young diggers, both tall, well-built men, but one handsome, the other ugly—hence their nicknames, Bob the Beauty, and Ugly Sam. Sam sat in the corner near the window, through which could be faintly heard the laughing and singing at Zeb's; Bob sat on the table, swinging his legs.

"It's a treat to get out of that scorchin' sun," said Ugly, pulling a pipe out of his pocket and knocking the ash on the floor.

"Yes," agreed the Beauty, stretching his arms and yawning fearfully.

"We've had a grand day, haven't we, Beauty?" asked Sam, striking a match on his boot.

"Yes," answered Bob, shutting his big mouth with a snap.

"You seem to take it awful quiet—you don't seem to grasp that we—we two pards—have found the biggest nugget ever dug up in 'Sleepy Camp.'

"Oh, yes, I do," replied Bob, kicking so hard at the table leg that it seemed more than likely the rickety old thing would give way.

"Let's have another look at it."

So saying, Sam jumped to his feet and took a key out of his pocket, crossed to a large chest that was standing up against the wall, fitted it in the lock and threw back the lid with a bang.

It was a nugget—goodness knows how much it was worth.

"Isn't it grand?" cried Sam, falling on his knees and patting it affectionately with his hand.

"I should just say it ——," said Bob, slippling off the table to have a look over Ugly's head.

"Another find half as big as that, and we're made for life," and Sam closed the lid and locked it, putting the key carefully back into his pocket.

Bob crossed to the table and took up his former position.

"Ours has turned out a trump of 'er claim," he said.

Sam nodded his head and replied:

"Rather."

"What'll you do when yer have enough—give up work?" asked Bob.

"I might thing o' doing so," answered Sam, relighting his pipe.

"Might get married, eh?"

"Maybe."

Bob slipped down off the table once more and went to the door—opened it and looked out. Two or three miners were passing on their way to their shanties; they greeted him with "Good evening, Beauty," and walked on. Bob kicked the door to and strode across to Sam, who was still puffing at his pipe.

"Look here, Ugly," said Bob, "its no good us two goin' on like this, is it?"

"No," replied Sam, rising from his seat.

"Sam shook his head.

"'Bout Lil, I mean," explained Bob.

"I know what you mean, Beauty," and Sam looked intently at the floor as if thinking.

"Whod oes she like the best o' us two," asked Bob.

"Cant say—the one she's talkin to at the time, I guess."

"Look here, Ugly," said Bob, "we've always been good pals, we've not had rows like Hanchett and Black George, and its a pity we should start now, especially about a woman."

"Yer right enough there!" agreed Sam.

"Now, we both love Lil," continued Bob, and there was a perceptible catch in his voice at the word "love," "and we think she cares for us both just about the same."

"Yes."

"Well, if one were to go, the one left would most probably have 'er—eh?"

"Yes," from Sam, with a nod of the head.

"Who's to go?"

The two men looked at each other—there was silence for a moment except for the distant laughing—then Sam felt in his pocket for something and said:

"You see this dollar piece? Well, it may sound a bit wrong to spin for her, but listen, Beauty, one of us two has to go. I'll throw this coin up, you call, and if yer right I'll pack but if yer wrong I'll stay."

Bob bit his lip.

"Is it a go?" asked Sam.

"And the one that goes, does he take his share?" Bob asked.

"He takes that," answered Sam, pointing to the chest, "'If yer call right yer have Lil—and I take the nugget but if wrong you go with the nugget and I stay with the gal."

"It seems a bit funny——"

"But," interrupted the other, "its a way out of the wood; if we both stay there'll be shootin'."

All right, Ugly, it's a bargain," Bob drew long a long breath. "We'll stick by the spin of that there dollar."

"We will. Shall I throw?" asked Sam quietly.

"Yes," came from Bob in the same tone.

"Call while it is high," said Sam and up it went—spinning round and round in the air.

"Women!" cried Bob.

Down it came with a ring on the floor and rolled into a corner of the room.

"See what it is," said Sam.

Bob crossed hesitatingly and peered down into the corner.

"It's eagles," "he cried, "I've lost."

"And I've won," cried Sam, rushing over to the place and picking up the dollar, "my dear lucky coin," and he put it to his lips and kissed it—then went to Bob, who was looking out of the window.

"Shake!" he said, holding out his hand.

Bob turned and took it, gripping hard.

"Here's the key of the chest—you've got the nugget," said Ugly Sam.

"Yes—that's right enough," replied Bob the Beauty with a choke, "I'll be off in the morning."

It was early when Bob got up next morning—so early that there was only a very faint tinge of light in the East—but he hadn't slept a wink, so it was as good as tossing about for another hour or so.

He unlatched the door of the shanty as noiselessly as he could for fear of waking Sam, who was snoring away on his back, and slipped out into the open. He wanted to have a last look around, and straighten things up for his going—he'd have to make some excuse to the boys, he thought, they'd think it so strange, and so he walked down to the claim.

Although he had gone out so quietly, the click of the latch had been enough for Sam, who awoke to find himbslf laughing, positively laughing, he was so happy.

He didn't get up immediately, but lay there planning out his future happiness. He was sorry, very sorry, for Beauty, but perhaps the nugget would be some consolation to him; besides, he didn't think Bob liked the girl as much as he did.

Quite an hour passed before he dressed himself, a bit smarter than usual, and went out. He even picked a little yellow flower that was growing among the grass by the side of the track and put it in his buttonhole.

He had been walking for some time, now and then breaking into song in his deep, rough voice, and hardly noticing where he went—till he looked up and foud himself by Peep Hollow, some way out of the camp; so he sat down with his back against a big pine and lit his pipe.

"As happy as a king I'd be," he started to sing between the puffs of smoke, when he stopped suddenly, for coming along the path toward him he saw a slight figure in a big straw hat. His heart gave a bound. It was Lil.

Ugly sat very still as she approached, and she didn't see him, being very interested in something she was talking to—he strained his ears to listen.

"You dear, dear, old fellow—how I love you—better than all the world—Sleepy Hollow Camp thrown in."

It was a photo-piture cshe addressed these remarks to. Sam could make that much out.

"There, back to your little hidingplace and nobody knows nothing about yer." So saying she kissed it and slipped it into the front of her blouse, then, turning from the path, cut through the pines.

Sam had stopped his song to listen, and it was some moments before he thought of getting up to follow her, but he did after a time, and tried to make out the way she had gone.

He had been breaking through the undergrowth for a few minutes when he saw something on the ground a few yards ahead.

"It's the picture she had," said Sam to himself, so he forced his way through to the spot where it lay. It was face downward—he picked it up and turned it over—it was Beauty's.

Sam let it fall with a half stifled cry and put his hand to his throat, then kicked his way out to the track again and made for the shanty.

He met two or three of the boys who were off to work, but he never raised his head to their greetings. Reaching the hut he pushed the door open and stumbled in. Bob hadnt returned (his things were still unpacked); he took a long time to say good-by to his friends.

Sam dropped into a chair and stared hard at the door—then he jumped up and rummaged in the locker for something and returned to the table with a dirty piece of paper and a little stump of a pencil.

He sat down and then, with his great heart like a lump of lead, wrote, in a very illegible hand:

Dear Beauty—Your sure ter be knocked when yer see this, but you'll be glad. We tossed fair and square for the gal, and I won, well—I were a fool ter think that a gal would like me in pref. ter you. Anyway, I soon found out my mistake, so I'm goin' instead of you.

The 'rangements was that if one had Lil, the other has the nugget—so being, it belongs to me, but I ain't goin' ter take it —you'r 'ave ter wait a time 'fore yer found another—p'raps never—I don't want it. Yer stay—I go.

Still always yer friend and pard,

Ugly Sam.

Leaving this scrawl upon the table, Sam put a few belongings into a bundle and went out—slamming the door.

As he threw the bundle over his shoulder he noticed the little yellow flower in his buttonhole. He took it out and threw it away, lit his pipe and turned his back on Sleepy Camp.—Mainly About People.

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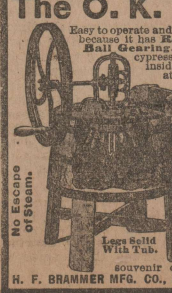
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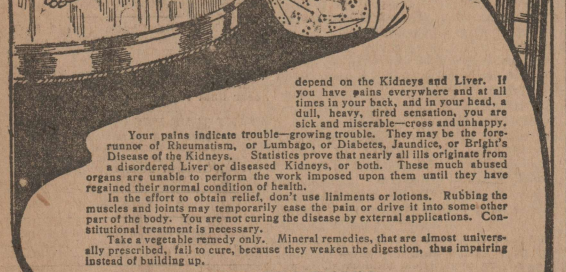
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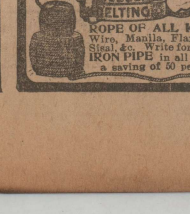


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THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, fine Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs $2 per 15, $5 per 45, $10 per 100, White P. Rock eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30.

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MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-8, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners: 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 93. B. Langshans, Pelch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

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POULTRY

The newly chartered West Texas Poultry and Pet Stock Association is preparing to hold a great pet stock and poultry show in San Antonio December 10 to 14.

FERTILITY AND EGG PRODUCTION. —Experiments have been made at the Ontario station in the production and fertility of eggs and Prof. Jarvis, who was in charge of the work makes the following report concerning it:

Ten laying hens were separated from the male. The eggs laid each day were placed in an incubator and their fertility tested.

Of the eggs laid during the first four days after the male was removed 70 per cent were fertile, of those laid on the fifth day, 61 per cent., on the sixth, 60 per cent, on the seventh, 49 per cent, on the eighth, 12 per cent, on the ninth, 2 per cent, and on the tenth all were infertile.

A test was made with six laying hens to determine the time which elapsed before eggs become fertile after a male is introduced. On the third day 30 per cent of the eggs were found to be fertile, on the fourth, 42 per cent, on the fifth, 50 per cent, on the sixth, 60 per cent, on the seventh, 70 per cent, on the eighth, 68 per cent, on the ninth, 70 per cent, on the tenth, 74 per cent.

The influence of the male on the total number of eggs produced was tested with two lots. Lot one consisted of five pullets, five hens and one cock; lot two of five hens and five pullets of the same variety as lot one. The test began January 1 and lasted until September 1.

"Both pens were fed and cared for in the same way. Lot one laid 959 eggs and lot two 972 eggs. It can be seen that there was but very little difference in the number of eggs laid by the two pens.

CLEANLINESS.—Like the old preacher who always took a different text, but preached the same sermon every Sunday, we believe most firmly that if there is ony one thing more essential than others to success with poultry it is immaculate cleanliness, says W. B. Doak in Tennessee Farmer.

It matters little whether you keep standard breeds or scrubs, both alike will be unprofitable and certainly unsatisfactory if allowed to run in filth and harbor myriads of these predatory insects. Each hen will soon look like the last of peatime and may look her last time any minute.

If I had to say in one word the cause of most of the failures and sorrows and deaths in poultrydom, I would cry out, "uncleanliness." We always think of poultry keepers who claim to have no lice, and those deluded or rather deluding people that have arrived at a state of sinless perfection in the same light—such things might be, but, like the camel-needle-eye act, strain one's imagination rupturously.

One lady writes, "How to Abate the Mite Nuisance." No one bug-killer is enough for those pests (much worse to our pets than lice and harder to control when well started.) Take out the nest boxes and roost poles, pour kerosene over them; sometimes a light will flash all over them and squelch the creeping things. Should it burn them up won't be much lost. All other dirt and moveables must be taken far away or burnt.

If the house can be closed burning sulphur will do your fowls a good turn. Leave it shut up one whole day. Whitewash thoroughly, which is best done by using strong spray pump with carbolic acid in mixture. Saturate walls, roosts and nests with tar and kerosene.

PREPARING BIRDS FOR THE SHOW —There is a supposition among novices and those who do not exhibit fowls at shows that there is some special preparation necessary in order that poultry should be shown at poultry exhibitions, says Poultry Farmer. It is necessary that they be put in fine appearance and that they be up in weight and standard points. One of the very best ways of learning how to show birds is to attend a show with a few fowls and by mixing with some of the leading showmen of the country much can be learned that will be of advantage to the amateur. The work of preparing chickens for the show room should begin in early chickenhood. The moment the chick is out of the shell the work begins to prepare for the show. In order that they make good specimens they should always be kept in a thriving condition. A chick that has been stunted cannot make an exhibition fowl. It is very necessary to know what the standard weight is for a certain breed and all specimens should be up on weight. This is a very important matter and should not be neglected. There are times and occasions when a shortage in weight will be overlooked but that is not in the show room.

When birds reach that point in their lives when they will weigh about four pounds the sexes should be separated. These two pens should have plenty of green food and should be kept growing until winter. It is very often the case that trouble begins when housing for winter comes. Give plenty of room to show birds. It will be ruinous to crowd fifty birds into a space that should be sufficient for one-half that number. The floors of the pens should be kept well bedded with straw. It should be not less than a foot deep all the time. This they will scratch up over them all the time and it will keep their plumage nice and clean. We know of no better way to clean the feathers of a white fowl than to keep plenty of straw in the pen. This will answer for most fowls, but it may be necessary to put on a few finishing touches just before the exhibition.

About two weeks before the birds are to be put in the show room it is well to put each bird in a separate coop. Give them plenty of straw and always keep it clean. During this time all specimens should be kept well dusted with insect powder to keep them free from lice. Should any of them show scaly leg use kerosene and lard equal parts, which should be applied about three times a week. The legs should be washed before each application to loosen the scales and give the legs a clean appearance. After the legs have become nice and smooth they can be kept in a fine condition by the aid of a little alcohol mixed with olive oil; two parts of oil to one of alcohol. This can be used also on the combs and wattles and will keep them in fine condition. Greenish legs can be bleached out by the aid of buttermilk. Bind up the legs with a cloth and keep well saturated with buttermilk. This will make a great difference in the appearance of shanks that show a greenish color. The plumage can be kept in a better and more showy condition by keeping the birds from sunshine. Sunshine is a very good thing for health, but it will cause more or less brassiness and for this reason they should be kept from the sun. Feathers will fade when exposed to the sun.

Attractive show coops go a great way toward adding attractiveness to a lot of fowls at an exhibition. These should be employed before the show begins and the birds should be handled every day and they will become accustomed to it and will not be scared when being handled in the show room. By taking them out once a day every day and standing them on a box the birds will become accustomed to it and will stand in such a manner as to often gain a point on typical carriage. The bird that has not been accustomed to being handled will stand in a scared, squatty position in the show room. One that has been handled will stand in a natural position and will show up in a much better condition. Do not catch the birds the night before the show and expect them to appear well in the show room.

There are some things in this world that a man should see and a woman should not, and the book issued by The Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, O., is one of those things. It is not intended for small boys, but if any of our elder readers will send for a copy, they will receive it by return mail absolutely free of cost. Address The Von Mohl Co., 610 B, Cincinnati, O.

SPECIAL RATES VIA H. & T. C. R. R. To Coupon Agents: Triennial Conclave Knights Templars, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31, for the above occasion sell round trip tickets to Louisville as follows: Rate, one regular first-class standard fare plus $2 for the round trip. Date of sale, from Waco, Groesbeck and points north, sell August 21 and 25; from points south of Waco and Groesbeck, sell August 23 and 24. Limit tickets for return not later than Sept. 2. By depositing tickets with joint agent not earlier than August 28, nor later than Sept. 2, and making payment of fee of 50 cents, an extension may be secured to leave Louisville not later than Sept. 16. For bands in uniform accompanying regular organized bodies of Knights Templars going and returning, one solid ticket, you may make one-half of the above rate.

To Coupon Agents: Account of Homeseekers' Excursion to California July, August and September, round trip homeseekers' tickets may be sold to all points in California as follows: Rate, one first-class limited standard fare plus $2 for the round trip. Date of sale Tuesday July 2, and 16, August 6 and 20, Sept. 3 and 17, 1901. Limit tickets for leaving destination 21 days from date of sale. Stopover privilege will be allowed going trip with in transit limit of 15 days. No stop over will be allowed on return trip.

DAIRY

THE MODEL DAIRY COW.—J. S. Woodward says: Dairy breeds are lank in form, and of a nervous sanguine temperament, excitable, quick-motioned, and disturbed by everything strange. The famous Jersey cow, Ida Marigold, when her owner was trying to get an official test, would shrink several pounds in yield, and more than 1 per cent in quality, just by having a stranger, the official tester, present when she was being milked, and the only way it was possible to get a fair test was for the official to come and care for her until she had become used to having him about. No matter to what breed they belong, all A No.. 1 dairy cows will be found to be very much alike both in form and temperament. So markedly is this true, that there are certain points sure to appear, and by knowing what they are and closely observing them, we can be reasonably sure of selecting a good cow. These developments or points of excellence in any breed do not come by chance or caprice, but are the result of a high degree of skill in feeding and intelligence and ability in selecting those animals showing the greatest production. The cow's ability to make milk depends largely upon her ability to eat, digest and assimilate food. If we begin at the head to describe the dairy cow, we want her wide between the horns, with horns rather small and tapering, and would prefer them to turn slightly inward and upward. The eyes should be large, bright, prominent, and wide apart; face a little dished, with a broad nose, large nostrils, and very wide, capacious mouth; this is the "entry port" for the whole system. Her jaws should be large and muscular, as they will have a large amount of work to perform in eating so much food. In short, this end of our model cow is the important end, and should show the ability to gather and ruminate an abundance of food to furnish the material from which to elaborate so much milk. Her neck should be long and slim; in fact, a regular, even neck comes very near the model. A large chest, wide and well down, will be needed to contain a large, well-developed set of lungs, as she needs to have her blood kept pure and well filled with the red corpuscles and kept in rapid circulation. He back should be long, with the vertebrae well apart, so that the ends of the fingers can be dropped well down between them. If she is a little hollow-backed it will be all the more desirable. Her abdomen should be very large, so large that when standing squarely behind her you can scarcely see her chest or fore shoulders. It is very necessary that this should be large, because it is her storehouse or hay mow, into which her food is first to be put and mixed together and soaked preparatory to being eaten. She should be wide and high in the pelvic arch, so as to render parturition safe and easy. Her tail should be long and slim, with the breast down to or below the gambrel joint. The thigh should be slim and stand well apart, bow-legged, so as to give ample room for large, capacious udder. This is a very important organ in the model cow. It is the laboratory in which the milk is in some way evolved from the blood. There are many styles of udders, and each in turn has been the fashionable one, but one fully filling the space between wide and open thighs and extending well up behind and well out in front of the legs is much to be desired. I do not like a low down, swinging udder; it betokens a weakness of constitution, and is liable to be injured by the legs in walking, and to get soiled when going in dirty places. It is much better to have it held up with good, strong udder cords. When the udder is milked out it should be soft and flabby, and feel a good deal like a sack partially filled with soft, flabby cotton. A fleshy, hard udder is a poor indication, and should be avoided. The teats should not be too large, but of a size large enough to be easily grasped by the hand when milking, and they should be set well apart on the udder. What I despise most is a cow with teats so small and close together that they can be milked only with the thumb and one finger. The milk veins are also of great importance and should be well developed. The larger and more tortuous and more branched they are the better. It is a fine indication to have one branch run up well between the fore legs. The opening where these milk veins enter the abdomen—milk wells—should also be large; if so large that the ends of the fingers can be run well into them so much the better. I do not place too much reliance on the escutcheon or milk mirror, though I do like to see a well-defined one, running well up and broad, with soft, fine hair. The legs should be slender, with solid bones, and not too long. I like the cow to be pretty low down, so as to easily reach the ground for feeding. In the soulders, just on the point in front, there should be found a depression, or "pit," and the larger these are the better the indication, even if the ends of the four fingers can be placed in them as far as the second joint. Similar "pits" can be found just on the inside near front angle. These, with open vertebrae and long, slender tail, all indicate an open or loose organizations, favorable indication of the cow's ability to convert food into milk. The more open and loose the better. I would again urge the importance of a capacious abdomen or stomach for the model dairy cow. The fact should not be lost sight of that this is her storeroom, into which her food is taken, to be commingled or mixed and soaked ready for eating. When we say the cow eats, she is not eating at all, but merely gathering her food ready to be eaten. and were she to stop here, she would starve, even with this stomach full of food. But when she has what she considers sufficient for a good square meal she gets into some quiet corner and commences to eat, chewing the cud. Rumination is really eating, so no matter whether we give her food two or three times a day she really eats nearly all the time. Hence the great importance of an ample storeroom and abdomen.

Good Health

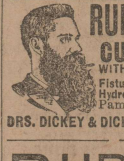
Is doubtless the highest human good. It is especially so to women, to whom it means the preservation of beauty, happiness in the home, and the enjoyment of social duties. There can be no good health for any woman who suffers from womanly diseases. Her complexion fails. Her flesh loses its firmness. Her eyes are dull. She has no home happiness, no social enjoyment.



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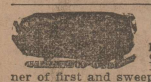
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BIG SPRING STOCK FARM, Floyd Bros., Richardson, Tex. The best Poland Chinas by such boars as Guy Wilkes 2nd. Jr., 20367; Chief Osceola, 50293; Gold Coin, 16846, and the famous boar, Enterprise. Write your wants.

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SWINE

WEANING THE PIGS.—Walter S. Tomlinson in Ohio Farmer says:

I have received several inquiries about weaning the pigs and how we manage to keep them in the pasture field unless we have a permanent pasture with a pig-proof fence around it, which we do not have. This is a very important matter, for when pigs once acquire the habit of leaving the sows and wandering off by themselves they become quite a nuisance. In our early experience in weaning pigs, in order to breed the sows we supposed it was necessary that the pigs should be weaned in order to breed the sows, but experience has taught us that in the spring especially the pigs should not be weaned if it is desired to have them run on grass through the summer.

About five days before we want to breed the sows for fall litters, we have it so arranged that we can feed the pigs in a pen by themselves, and by throwing in some soaked corn to toll them in, they are easily separated from their mothers. The pigs are then given a full feed of slop and such feed as they have been accustomed to have. The sows are also fed all the corn they will eat up clean. In the evenings the pigs are given their usual freedom for an hour or two, when they are again tolled away from the sows and shut up for the night. In the morning they are again let out and allowed the privilege of running with their mothers for a couple of hours, when they are again shut away. This is kept up from three to five days, according to the age and condition of the sows, when they are again given their liberty and the sows are bred and all turned on grass. One very important matter is to see that the sows have all the feed they will consume without being overfed. This should be kept up for several days after the sows and pigs the sows and pigs are turned together, for fear of their not being in proper condition to breed.

Our former practice was to shut up the sows and call the pigs out. This is much the easiest way, for if the pigs do not feel like leaving their mothers you can take a little switch and drive them out; but the great trouble we had was with the pigs, for they soon learned the habit of wandering away from the sows. At first they only go a few rods, then further and further until they have got into a habit that they never forget. Where sows and pigs enjoy their natural liberty it is seldom that the pigs leave the sows, and will not make much trouble, but if the pigs have once attained the habit of wandering away from the sows there is no end of trouble, so we find it a much better way to confine the pigs and give the sows their liberty than to confine the sows and give the pigs their liberty.

FITTING THE SHOW HERD.—As the show season approaches, a great number of swine breeders who contemplate making an exhibit will be making the best of their opportunities in preparing their herds for the fray. Many of these need no word of instruction or advice from anyone, having already become atists in this line; but to those not so long in the ring, it may be well to offer a few suggestions that may be instructive, writes A. J. Lovejoy in Swineherd.

To begin with, one must select animals of suitable ages, to compete in the various rings and classes; and yet still more important, he must have the judgment to select those of proper form, that may be brought to a high state of perfection when finished. And right here is where so many "fall down," so to speak. While they may be reasonably good judges of hogs, in a general way, yet they have not been in hot company often enough to know just what is required in the way of selecting and fitting, to get to the front.

We will suppose that one has already selected his boars and sows for the different classes and rings, from the two-year-old on down to those for the class under six months, and has been feeding them strong—having them already in very good condition for the season. He must be careful not to crowd them too fast early in the preparation and get them ripe too soon.

There is a time, if properly fitted, when every animal of the herd will be in full bloom. This time should be when the shows are on—not a month or two previous to the shows or a month after the shows are over. In the first case they would have the appearance of an over-ripe peach, showing signs of decay; or in the latter case a lack of finish and bloom, which in either case would militate against them.

To hit the mark at the right time is a great art, but does not often happen. It will be best to feed for a steady gain rather than for a great gain quickly. To obtain the best results one must have what the boy said he had for supper at a small party—"all of the indelicacies of the season." If one can have these he is, indeed, fortunate; and for best results this is about what is needed:

Sweet skimmed milk, with good wheat middlings, ground oats (finely ground) and as free from hulls as possible, together with corn meal, soaked shelled corn, ground wheat, rye or barley—any or all of these foods, combined and changed often with the addition of finely ground oil meal of good quality. I have found the best way to prepare the oil meal is to take a few quarts and put in water, making a thin gruel and mixing this gruel in the milk, which makes a very rich drink.

In addition to these feeds the herd should have access to a good grass lot and cool shade; avoid all wallow holes, as hogs used to having water to lie in cannot stand the heat while on the fair circuit. They should be made to take exercise daily, if not inclined to do so, that they may have strong muscles and walk easily when brought into the show ring. A daily grooming and frequent washings with soap and water with a little nitrate of lead dissolved in it will add quality to the appearance of the skin, the nitrate of lead being a cure for anything in the way of humor of the skin, such as mange or itch, and is also a grand disinfectant.

Frequent sprinklings, also, of water, will be a help in getting them to shed the old coat of hair.

I consider the matter of shedding at the proper time one of the most important and hardest things to accomplish in preparing the herd for the show ring. If the old hair is all off by August 1st to 15th the new coat will be in full bloom about the right time. Every hog intended for the show should be handled daily, that he may become accustomed to it. Pick up each foot while lying down, and trim off all surplus hair from the toes. Drive them about each day with your buggy whip; get them thoroughly trained, that you may do with them what you wish.

About a month before starting out on the circuit commence, gradually, to drop the milk from the ration and feed but twice daily, for if fed up to time of starting out, the sudden change will cause them to lose flesh. It being generally impossible to get milk on the circuit, regularly, I think it best to drop it entirely.

We have had the best results by feeding our show hogs but twice daily during the entire show season. While at the fairs the herd should be taken out of their pens and driven about the grounds for exercise. While in the pens during the day, do not whip them up every time a person stops at the pens, or your hogs will be tired out and worried constantly. Keep a level head; be a gentleman, and do not get excited, if you do not win everything in sight, for remember "there are others!" Do not abuse the judge or the superintendent of the department, or talk loud about the judge's decision. He may have made mistakes, as no judge is perfect—neither are the animals he is passing on. He has probably acted honestly. Do not call the attention of the judge to the good points of your hog. He will probably see them. He will probably see them. He is possibly looking for the weak points.

Keep your system in perfect order and you will have health, even in the most sickly season. The occasional use of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS will insure vigor and regularity in all the vital organs.

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SHEEP---GOATS

LOADING SHEEP.—Up to two or three years ago loading sheep into cars was a slow and risky business. The animals would jam against each other in the chutes and cars, and many lambs or the weaker sheep would be knocked down and trampled to death. It would take from one to two hours to load a car, and several men had to be employed to drive the sheep to the chutes, up the inclined gangway, into the cars and to place them in there. Not only was the loss of time a serious item of expense, but the worry to which the sheep were put seriously depressed their selling value. Some cars were bound to be overloaded, while others could not be loaded with the average number.

But now all this is changed, says the Hailey (Idaho) Times, the Hendrick boys having trained three ewes and a wether to lead the sheep into a cars. Putting a bell on one of their trained sheep, they lead it up the gangway and around the car that they wish to load. The sheep follow, and the only trouble there is is in counting them as they run up the gangway. After the lower deck is loaded the bell sheep is led up an inclined board to the upper deck, the other sheep following, and when the car is loaded with its complement of 300 sheep the bell weather is led out, care being taken that its bell shall not ring and thus start the loaded sheep to run out of the car.

In his way a car can be loaded in ten or fifteen minutes, or as fast as the sheep can be counted, and nearly all crowding or jamming is avoided. The saving effected is estimated at an average of $5 a car, but the Hendrick boys charge only 25 cents a car for the use of their sheep.

There is another use to which these trained sheep are put. It is to lead bands of sheep through Hailey. It is quite difficult to get bands of sheep to enter the streets of a town and to go through it without straying into every yard, alley or street on the way. Especially difficult is it to drive them past water. But with a bell sheep in the lead the whole band will follow without much trouble. For thus leading a band from the town limits to the stock yards the Hendrick boys are paid 50 cents.

At first thought these prices may seem very remunerative; but they are not so. It takes months to train a sheep in the first place; few sheep are adapted to the necessary training; then they have to be fed at home, as if allowed to run on the range they would soon forget their training; and, lastly, it is dangerous business to lead a bell sheep in and about a car in which sheep are crowding. A moments inattention, a missstep, might be followed with faal results.

The bell sheep's owner might meet the same fate as a sheep knocked down in the rush.

HEAVY AND LIGHT BREEDS.—W. B. Doak, proprietor of Maplehurst farm, Russellville, Tenn., writes to the Journal:

In the booming of some of the larger breeds, Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxfords, the first particularly, we fear there lies a great deal of danger to a beginner in sheep husbandry. In the first place, being of comparatively more recent importation than older kinds of at least equal merit and by reason of their newness and enthusiastic promoters, desirable animals of such are held at figures much higher than like quality can be bought in Southdowns, Merinos, etc., our first wool and mutton makers. Prospective breeders of any kind of stock will always find sooner or later that it is not a safe rule to buy what a majority of the advertisers want to sell. Neither do we say he should never get what most of the have, but we merely insist on you investigating your local conditions, what your nearest market wants, then around your farm itself are best fitted around your farm tself are best fitted to make at a profit. After learning these points thoroughly, get Stewart's Manual or Prof' Shaw's, thus finding out for yourself which breed is most likely to meet the wants of your circumstances successfully.

I have taken a great deal of interest in studying the procedure of farmers going into fine stock keeping throughout a number of years and from a tolerably wide range of observation, this conclusion forces itself more and more on my mind: the most frequent and serious mistake is in choosing the heaviest breeds. It is no tonly absurd t oattempt the creation of a strain of any kind of stock to be noted for its size on slim rations and thin grazing, but equally impossible to even maintain these superior qualities in a well established variety with feed, pasture and general care inferior to that of their native heath. Right here lies our objection to the Shropshires and breeds of similar weight and fleece. Paradoxical as may seem, the are too good, body too heavy, fleece too long, barring the exceptionally well favored sections of the West, where alfalfa, like everything else, grows very rank, hence having ample food supply to fully develop these slower maturing types; smaller sorts will render their owner more satisfaction and clear money in the long run.

Remember that mutton is making the shepherd a great deal more than wool, at least all except the ranchman; that for a bulk of territory in southern and central states the June lamb has invariably proven the farmers' most promising method of meat production. Even prices for them can be much exceeded by farmers near enough to a great city with good shipping and other facilities for disposing of winter lambs readily. Therefore the flock of wooly coats on the average farm should have as one of its leading characteristics early maturity. Now in a general way it may be said that no large animals of any sort get their growth so quickly as the smaller, more compact types. It is quite unreasonable to expect them to, and while it is no disadvantage to have this extra size and weight when your lambs can't well be sold under a year, as in many western sections, such is worth but little if it is not a positive injury to the central southern or eastern farmer.

We feel perfectly safe in assuring new recruits at sheep husbandry and breeders not yet satisfied they have found the best, that there is no better sire than the Southdown for lambs to be sold under six months. Also in this very lucrative branch of our most ancient and honorable calling, the Southdown mother is not excelled unless it be that lambs are wanted in the fall, when Dorsets will probably be found worth a trial, still using the Southdown ram. No better mutton comes under any fleece than the Southdown. This progenitor of the other mutton breeds led international competition at Chicago.

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Reported by Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, July 22.—The run of hogs on our market continues fairly liberal but the quality as a whole is inferior, a big majority of the loads being badly mixed. The good kind are snapped up readily by the buyers at strong prices, while the half fat and extreme light weights are a drag on the market. As stated before, we have no demand for this kind and again advise our customers to hold them back. We have no buyers for stockers or feeders and they will not bring 3 cents on the market. Northern markets declined about 15c since last Monday, which affected our market. The top price of the week was $5.50, while a good many mixed loads sold from $5.10@5.30.

The cattle markets north braced up some last week and gained about 25c over Monday's prices. Our market is holding up all right on good butcher stuff, but half fat grassers are slow sale. We do not look for much improvement in the demand for stockers and feeders until we have general rains. The northern markets came in 10c to 25c lower on cattle, there being 24,000 cattle in Kansas City, however, the other markets are steady. The market on hogs weak to 5c lower. We quote our market today as follows:

Choice fat steers, $3.50@3.75; medium fat steers, $3.25@3.60; choice fat cows, $2.65@3.00; medium fat cows, $2.25@2.50; bulls, stags, oxen, $1.75@2.25; choice sorted hogs, $5.40@5.50; good mixed hogs, $5.00@5.25; prime packers, $5.25@5.40; rough heavies, $5.00@5.20; light fat hogs, $4.50@5.00.

(Reported by National Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, July 22.—The hog market the past week declined at the first and advanced at the last of the week and closed about 5c lower. Our local market declined during the week about 10c. While sales may show a heavier decline it was due more to the quality of the offerings than on the actual decline in prices. Local packers seem to expect a lower market and do not seem anxious to buy at present prices, and they are making vigorous kicks against the quality, or as the buyers term it, "the slaughter of the innocents," which in plain English means the continued shipping to market of the thin hogs and small pigs which should be held at home and sent to market as prime packers later on. Don't forget that this kind are almost unsalable at present and will injure the sale of your load if you put them in. The cattle market is practically unchanged since our last and we do not look for any material change until we have good general rains throughout the country. We believe that if this should happen the cattle trade in all branches would advance at once. But until we do have rains we will have no advance unless it be for the worse. There is no demand as yet for stockers and feeders and if you can do so we advise you to keep them at home for a while longer. Quotations today as follows:

Choice fat steers, $3.50@3.75; medium fat steers, $3.00@3.25; choice fat cows, $2.65@3.00; medium fat cows, $2.25@2.50; bulls, stags and oxen, $2.00@2.25; choice sorted hogs, $5.40@5.50; prime packers, $5.25@5.40; rough heavies, $5.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.00; canners, $1.75@2.00; mixed hogs, $5.00@5.25; light fat hogs, $4.50@5.00.

DALLAS.
(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

It is a hard matter to sum up the situation of our market for the past week, as receipts of both cattle and hogs were light and the quality poor. We did not have a finished bunch of cattle or a top load of hogs on the market. The northern hog markets showed a decline of 25@30c for the week, while strictly sorted hogs would not have shown more than a 10c decline here. The bulk of our receipts were badly mixed with light weights and rough heavies, and while prices seemed low it was necessary to sell the loads straight in order to get rid of the light hogs, there being no demand at present for stockers. One load averaging 175 pounds brought $5.40, the balance going at $5.00@5.25. The same class of hogs are selling mostly at $5.20@5.50 on the Kansas City markets according to reports of actual sales, which shows clearly that your hogs are bringing full value here. Sorted hogs would bring $5.40@5.50 today. Receipts of cattle were light and consisted mostly of half fat grassers and stock cattle, which were hard to sell at any price. They were not what the packers wanted and the outside buyers are afraid to buy on account of the scarcity of grass and water. We have repeatedly warned shippers to hold back this class of cattle, as they will not bring satisfactory prices at present. Our market is badly in need of good fat cattle and this class will find ready sale at prices equal to what they are bringing in Kansas City. The northern market reports quite an advance in cattle for the past week, but according to their actual sales it does not show that the cattle from below the quarantine line are selling to any better advantage. Some shipments forwarded from here sold for about the same money in Kansas City as we were bid here, and lost the shipper from $50 to $100 per car. If you will notice sales there last a week you will see that the bulk of steers weighing from 800 to 1,050 pounds sold at $3.00@3.75 and the bulk of cows at $2.25@2.90. The same class of stuff would bring these prices on our market. The sheep market is dull, but we have been able to sell everything offered at prices quoted. The northern markets are closing as follows: Hogs 5@10c lower, cattle 10@50c lower. Quotations today as follows:

Prime steers, 900 lbs and up, $3.25@3.75; choice steers, 700-800, $3.00@3.30; medium steers, 600-800, $2.25@2.75; feeders and stockers, $1.50@3.00; choice cows and heifers, $2.65@3.00; fair to good cows, $2.25@2.50; medium fat cows, $1.75@2.25; choice mutton, 90 lbs. and up, $2.75@3.25; stock sheep, per head, $1.75@2.50; stags and oxen, $2.00@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.25; canners, $1.00@2.00; sorted hogs, 200-300, $5.40@5.50; choice hogs, $5.30@5.40; mixed packers, $5.00@5.25; rough heavies, $4.50@5.00; light fat hogs, $4.00@5.00; stock hogs, $2.50@3.50.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,140, including 414 Texans; steady to stronger. Good to prime steers, $5.40@6.20; poor to medium, $4.35@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.40; calves, $3.75@6.00; Texas steers, $3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000 head; steady to 5c lower. Mixed, $5.75@6.05; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.15; light, $5.75@5.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000 head; strong. Lambs 25c higher; good to choice wethers, $3.90@4.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@3.90; western sheep, $3.30@4.12 1-2; yearlings, $4.00@4.65; native lambs, $3.00@5.40; western lambs, $4.40@5.30.

KANSAS CITY.
(Reported by the Mallory Commission Co.)

Kansas City Stockyards, July 19.—The receipts of cattle in the Texas division for the week have been light, with the week's business winding up stronger than last week's close. Best 1,000 and 1,200 lb. steers are selling from $3.85@4.15, while the good 900 to 1,000 lb. steers are selling from $3.50@3.75; the 750 to 850 lb. medium flesh cattle selling from $3.00@3.40; common kinds weighing from 700 to 750 are selling from $2.75@3.00. The best 750 to 850 lb. cows are selling from $2.85@3.00; medium kinds are selling from $2.65@2.75; common from $2.25@2.50. Good veal calves weighing from 140 to 170 lbs. are selling from $5.00@5.25; medium kinds, same weights, $4.50@4.75; calves weighing from 200 to 250 lbs. are selling from $3.25@3.75. Bologna bulls, $2.50@2.75.

The Texas and Oklahoma cattle in the native division are beginning to come to market and we would quote the 800 to 950 lb. steers to sell from $3.00@3.25 for feeders. The demand for this class of feeders **has not been very heavy** yet, and this kind has shown no advance of the week's strength on the market. The best 750 to 850 lb. cows are selling from $2.80@3.00, **must be extra good and** have heavy weight to bring $2.90@3.00; medium kinds, $2.60@2.75; common kinds, $2.25@2.50.

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—Cattle receipts, 20,000 head natives, 5,500 Texans, and 1,000 calves. Today's receipts were the highest in the history of the market. Native beef steers lower; Texans steady to 15c lower; best cows and stockers steady; other cattle 10@25c lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.40@6.90; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; Texas grass steers, $3.20@3.90; Texas cows, $2.60@2.90; native cows, $2.50@4.20; heifers, $2.50@4.75; canners, $1.75@2.40; bulls, $2.75@4.55; calves, $2.50@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market steady to 10c lower. Heavy, $5.90@6.05; packers, $5.60@6.00; light, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $4.00@4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market steady. Lambs, $4.00@5.00; wethers, $3.25@4.00; ewes $2.75@3.25; stock sheep, $1.75@2.50.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., July 22.—Receipts 4,000 head, including 1,500 Texans. Market strong for natives, steady for Texans. Native shipping and export steers, $4.50@5.80; dressed beef and butcher stock, $3.60@5.50; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3.00@5.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.80; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00; canners, $1.25@2.75; bulls, $1.50@1.75; Texans and Indian, $3.25@5.40; steers and heifers, $2.35@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,900 head; market strong. Pigs and lights, $5.75@5.90; butchers, $5.90@6.15; packers, $5.75@5.90.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head. Native muttons, $2.45@3.35; lambs, $3.00@5.00; culls and bucks, $1.75@4.00; stockers, $1.00@1.80.

SAN ANTONIO.
San Antonio, Texas, July 20.—Quotations on livestock for today were as follows:

Choice shipping beeves, $2.75@3.25; common to fair, $2.50@3.00; choice fat cows, $2.50@2.75; common, $2.00@2.25; sheep, $3.00@3.25; goats, $2.25; bulls, $2.00@2.25; stags, $2.50@3.00; yearlings, $2.75@3.00; calves, $3.25@3.50; heifers, $2.50@2.75; hogs, $4.50@4.75; feeder hogs, $3.00@3.50.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, La., July 20.—Receipts the past week have been fair, mostly Mississippi and Alabama cattle. Texas cattle have been in light supply. Demand for all classes fat butcher's cattle good, and prices firm. Hogs and sheep in light supply; only good grades needed.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Commission Co.)

Galveston, Texas, July 20.—Beeves, good to choice, $3.00@3.25; common to fair, $2.50@2.75. Cows, good to choice, $2.75@3.00; common to fair, $2.25@2.50. Yearlings, good to choice, $3.00@3.25; common to fair, $2.50@2.75. Calves, good to choice, $3.50@4.00; common to fair, $3.00@3.25.

A fair demand for good beeves, cows, yearlings and calves; supply light, and prospects good for the coming week.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, July 22.

Wheat is excited and in sympathy with corn is decidedly higher, with an upward tendency.

Hay is in demand and higher than last week's quotations. Forney hay was quoted at $20 and then withdrawn from the Texas market.

Wheat No. 2, 70c.
Corn, 70c.
Oats, 52@55c.
Bran, $1.00.
Chopped corn, $1.25@1.30.
Hay, prairie, new, $14.50@15.00; Johnson grass $7.00@10.00.

Chicago, July 22.—Cash quotations were as follows:

No. 3 spring wheat, 65@69c; No. 2 red, 71 1-2@72 1-2c.
No. 2 corn 58 1-4; No. 2 yellow, 57 1-4@58 1-4c.
No. 2 oats, 39 1-2@40c; No. 3 white 39 3-4@43c.
No. 2 rye, 57c.
Barley, fair to choice malting, 48@50c.
Prime timothy seed, $5.25.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, July 22.

Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.

Cabbage, 3@3 1-2c.
Cantaloupes, 50@80c.
Potatoes, new, 90@$1.00.
Tomatoes, 4 basket crates, 50@80c.
Watermelons, 90@$2.00.
Butter, fresh country, 12 1-2@15c.
Eggs, cold storage, guaranteed, 15c; caudled, 10c; uncaudled, 5c.
Poultry—Chickens, choice hens, $2.25; medium hens, $2.00; choice springs, $3.00; medium springs, $2.25; broilers, $1.50; ducks, large, $2.50; small, $2.00.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Texas, July 22.—Spot cotton market easy: Ordinary, 6 7-16; good ordinary, 7 1-16; low middling, 7 13-16; middling, 8 7-16; good middling, 8 13-16; middling fair, 9 3-16.

Houston, Texas, July 22.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary, 6 3-16; middling, 8 5-16; low middling, 7 11-16.

New Orleans, La., July 22.—Spot cotton easy. Ordinary, 6 1-8; good ordinary, 6 13-16; Low middling, 7 5-8; middling, 8 3-8; good middling, 8 3-4; middling fair, 9.

New York, July 22.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary, 7 3-4; low middling, 8; middling, 8 7-16; good middling, 8 3-4; middling fair, 9 3-16; fair, 9 9-16.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, July 22.

Hides—Dry flint, 16 lbs. and up, 13 1-2c; 16 lbs. and down, 10c; dry salted heavy, 10c; light, 8c; green salted, 40 lbs. and up, 7@7 1-2c; 40 lbs. and down, 6@6 1-2c; dead green heavy, 6 3-4c; light, 6c.

Wool—Bright medium, 11@13c; heavy fine, 7@9c.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES.

Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31, 1901.—Round trip rate, one fare plus $2; dates sale August 24 and 25, west Waco 23 and 24, limited till September 2 leaving Louisville, with privilege extension till September 15, 1901.

W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Texas; CITY TICKET AGENT, 237 Main st., Dallas, Texas; A. S. WAGNER, C. P. & T. A., Dallas.

COTTON GOODS IN CHINA.

The growing popularity of American cotton goods in China is evidenced by some figures contained in the report on the foreign trade of China for the year 1900, a copy of which has recently been received at the treasury bureau of statistics. The report opens with a discussion of the wonderful expansion of China's foreign trade, and after commenting upon the interruption of this growth due to the unsettled conditions during the latter half of 1900, summarises the principal features of the trade as follows:

"The close of the decade offers a convenient opportunity for a general review of the progress of trade. With some exceptions the trade in cotton piece goods has remained practically stationary, and in some items has even fallen off. The exceptions are American drills, jeans and sheetings, which show a strong advance, and cotton flannel, principally American, and cotton lastings, which are evidently increasing in favor. English cotton yarn has not progressed, while Indian and Japanese yarns have advanced rapidly. Among sundries, candles, clocks and watches, aniline dyes, window glass, paints and perfumery have gradually increased in demand, while flour, kerosene oil, matches and soap have been imported in much larger quantities every year.

"As regards heavy cotton goods, the expansion in American manufactures at the expense of British is natural and must be expected to continue. Proximity to China, cheaper freights and the evident advantage of using indigenous cotton are all factors which will contribute to the future expansion of the American trade."

The imports into China have increased steadily and rapidly during the decade, increasing from 127,093,481 Haikwan taels in 1890 to 264,748,456 taels in 1899, and continuing this rate of increase up to the middle of 1900, following which date there was a marked contraction in the volume of trade consequent upon the unsettled condiion of the country. Even with this set back, the inmports in 1900 amounted to 211,070,422 Haikwan taels, a sum in excess of any previous year save 1899. The share of the United States in this growing trade is gratifying. In 1895 we supplied less than 3 per cent of the imports into China; in 1900, we supplied nearly 8 per cent. This growth is the more remarkable when it is remembered that American goods for the most part reach China at the port of Shanghai, and are thence redistributed through the ports of Newchang, Tien Tsin and Chee Foo, located in the section most largely affected by the recent troubles. These three ports sustained a loss of over 50 per cent in their 1900 import trade, as against a loss of only about 20 per cent for China as a whole.

Some idea as to the future of American goods in the markets of China, with the restoration of normal conditions, may be obtained by the citation of a few representative items in this line of manufatures. In 1895 the importation of American drills into China amounted to 518,402 pieces; in 1899, to 1,626,107 pieces. Of American sheetings the imports into China in 1895 amounted to 762,095 pieces; in 1899, to 8,975,903 pieces. Of American jeans, the imports in 1895 were 21,798 pieces; in 1899, 126,303 pieces and in 1900, 137,366 pieces. Of the cotton drills imported into China in 1900, amounting to 1,024,634 pieces, 805,892 pieces were American; and of the cotton sheetings imported in 1900, aggregating 2,962,876 pieces, 2,312,494 pieces were American, the proportion of American in each case being in 1900 about 80 per cent, as against 70 per cent of the drills and 55 per cent of the sheetings imported in 1895.

On July 2d and 16th, August 6th and 20th, and September 3rd and 17th, the H. & T. C. R. R. will sell from all stations, round trip Homeseekers' tickets to all points in California, at rate of one first-class limited fare, plus $2. The going transit limit on these tickets will be fifteen days, and the final limit leaving destination twenty-one days from date of sale.

This line is equipped with first-class sleepers and free chair cars to Houston, making direct connections with the Southern Pacific Sunset Route for California, which line operates through excursion sleepers.

In addition to this, through sleepers are operated between Houston and Denver, via the Fort Worth and Denver Road, from which point connections are made with trains for California.

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You want an enjoyable summer. You want to get away from the oppressiveness of the city and low altitudes. GO TO CLOUDCROFT, N. M., 9,000 feet elevation. On the summit of the loftiest peak of the Sacramento mountains. 110 miles northeast of El Paso. Wonderful scenery. Tennis courts and golf links, dancing pavilion. In fact everything desired or expected in an up-to-date, healthful summer resort.

Cloudcroft is known as the "Breathing Spot of the Southwest." There is but one way to go comfortably and quickly. But one way to avoid more than one change of cars; but one way to enjoy reclining chair-cars (seats free) and sleeping cars all the way through daily to El Paso. That way is via the Texas & Pacific railway.

More information by letter; or descriptive literature may be had of any ticket agent or E. P. TURNER, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

HORSE.

B. F. Norwood of Dallas recently bought in Guadalupe county 100 mules for the British government, paying about $6,500 for them.

Several shipments of mules for the British have been made recently from New Orleans, though the buying in the interior on British account has not been active of late. About 450 mules are now at Fort Worth awaiting inspection.

Richard Croker has notified his English agent to have his American race horses and brood mares shipped to Wantage, and it is stated will in the future confine his racing operations to England, forsaking entirely the American turf.

Eleata, a 4-year-old black mare, bred on the Palo Alto farm in California, and owned by ex-Senator Frank Jones of New Hampshire, won the $9,000 Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake and lowered the record for the race from for 2:24 class trotters at the Grosse Point track at Detroit last week from 2:10½ to 2:08¾.

Cresceus, the chestnut stallion owned and driven by George H. Ketcham of Toledo, in winning the free-for-all trot on the Detroit Driving club's track at Grosse Point a few days ago went the second heat in 2:05 flat, the fastest time ever made in trotting race. Charley Herr, owned by David Cahill of Lexington, Ky., and driven by Kelly, was the only opponent in this race and he was a slow second. Crescues won the first heat by five lengths in 2:06¾, the fastest heat trotted this year until he broke the worlds record for trotters in the next heat.

HORSES HIGHER.—Speaking of the auction business in high-class harness and saddle horses, a prominent New York dealer said in a recent interview: "The season which is now drawing to a close has been the best I have ever known. The aggregate of my sales has so far exceeded expectations. I have not only disposed of more horses than ever before, but have obtained higher prices for them. The demand for strictly choice carriage, road and saddle horses is greater to-day than it was before the automobile and the bicycle were heard of, and I predict that it will continue to grow until after the automobile as a pleasure vehicle is as dead as the roller skate.

"In the sale of carrage horses I flatter myself that I broke the world's record this season by disposing of forty-one trotting bred high steppers in one evening, at an average of more than $1,700.

"I have been more than impressed with the extraordinary demand for saddle horses and for combination saddle and harness horses. For one firm of shippers I held no less than five special sales of such horses, and the last sale was the most successful of all.

"The sales of road horses have been highly pleasing to consignors of good horses. Trotters and pacers of useful character have brought satisfactory prices, while, naturally those lacking merit have not been much sought after, though realizinz their full value.

"As for the fall business, I have no hesitation in saying the outlook is particularly bright, and I predict that results will be all things considered, equally as satisfactory as they have been during the season now ending."

THE TROTTER IN THE PAST CENTURY.—Horsemen have special reasons for being grateful to the past century for it marked the birth of the American trotter, and in this the century was unique. At the opening of the century no such breed of horses was known, and, indeed, we might with a degree of truth say that the breed has been established within the last quarter of the past century, says an exchange.

The growth and development of the American trotter has, indeed, been one of the marvels of the century. At the dawn of the nineteenth century no trotter had ever been a mile in three minutes, at least it was not of record. The first horse to beat three minutes was Yankee, who in 1806 trotted in 2:59. Lady Suffolk wa the first trotter to enter the 2:30 list. This was in 1885, when she trotted in 2:29½, although Drover had paced amile in 2:28 six years before that. Since 1845 about 17,000 trotters have entered the list. The trotting record has been placed at 2:03¼, the pacing record at 1:59¼.

Hambletonian 10, whom we credit as the fountain head of the American trotter in the male line, was foaled in 1849. Mambrino Chief, perhaps the greatest in the female line, was foaled only five years earlier. In those times there were very few tracks in the country devoted to the trotter. Now they are to be found in nearly every town of a few thousand inhabitants, at least throughout the Northern, Middle and Western states.

Larger stock farms have been established, trotting sires more than any other breed of horses have been patronied by the small farmer, and the fame of the American trotter has spread abroad, and he is now to be found in every clime and wherever there are devotees to the sport of harness racing.

Of course there have been periods of gloom and depression, especially in the past few years due, in a great measure, to artificial causes, such as the standard boom, but we have got back to a healthy basis and certainly the outlook for the breeding interests is very much better. This we can say with all sincerity.

The field of usefulness for the trotter has been constantly expanding until his services are now in demand in the park, or the road, the speedway and for matinee purposes, so that he is not simply a racing machine. We think that the breeder can look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

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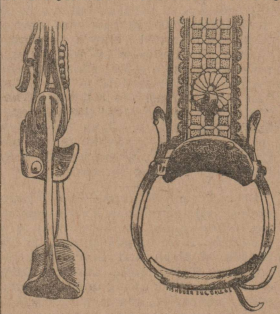
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K-T STIRRUP---THE LATEST OUT.



A new stirrup that has superior advantages over the ordinary stirrup heretofore used; in this, that it has an instep protector which adjusts itself to the angle of the riders foot. No more corns or bruises on your feet. You can run your foot jamb up without inconvenience or discomfort. For sale by all first class dealers. Insist on having the K—T Stirrup.
Sample pair, nicely finished and leather lined upon receipt of $1.50 per pair.
C. J. E. KELLNER, Patentee and Mfg., Fort Worth, Texas.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest Main Line was completed September 16th. It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at Alliance, Neb. It is the short line, Denver to Helena, Spokane, and the direct line to the entire Upper Northwest.

Only 36 hours to Butte-Helene.
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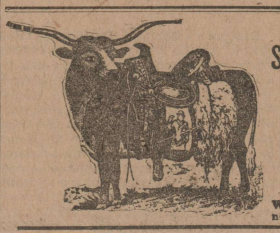
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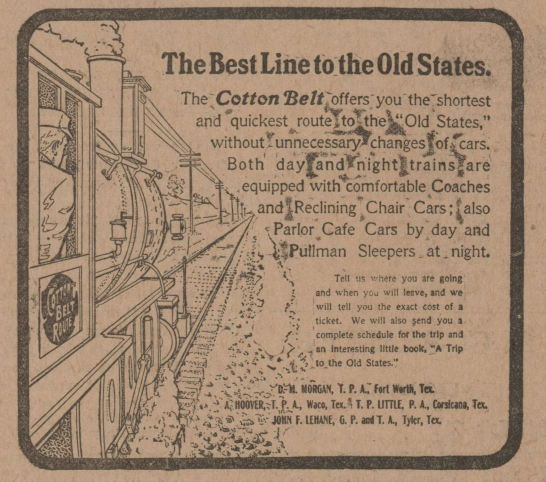
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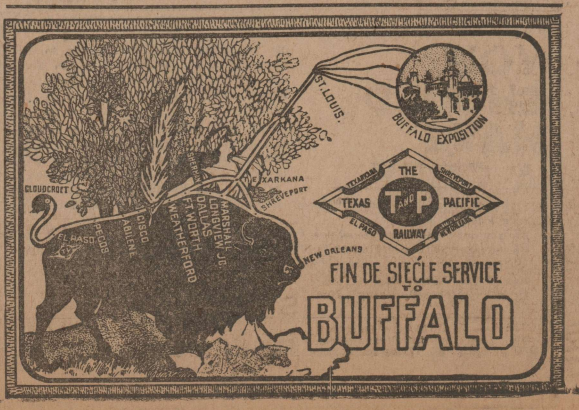
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Things at Home and Abroad.

Big Strike On.—A big strike in which over 200,000 men, employes of the steel trust and the tin plate trust, are out has now been in progress for a week and there is little sign of weakening on either side. The strikers demand the recognition of the union and the payment of the union scale in all the mills. The trusts are standing out for the right to operate some of the mills as non-union plants. Agents of the trusts are said to be busy in southern cities securing southern negroes to take the places of the strikers. No violence has yet been offered, but there are those who claim that bloodshed will result if an attempt is made to put negroes in the works.

Trans-Mississippi Congress.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress held a very interesting session at Cripple Creek, Colo., last week. Among the resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the National Congress should and is hereby urged to provide adequate appropriations for the speedy completion of the following works at the port of Galveston, Tex.:

1. The repair and completion of the jetties so as to secure and maintain a harbor of the first class.

2. The extension and improvement of the inner harbor upon a plan that will afford adequate accommodations for the economical and expeditious handling of the commerce geographically tributary to that port.

3. The protection of the port and the works in aid of the commerce thereof by the construction or a breakwater or some appropriate means.

State and national legislation was urged to provide for dams and the collection of water in ponds to facilitate evaporation and thus increase the rainfall in the west. An arid land fund of $100,000,000 was advocated to be raised by the sale of government bonds, the money to be expended in reclaiming arid lands and to be returned to the government from the sale of lands reclaimed.

A department of mining to be represented in the President's cabinet was urged, the duties of whose chief shall be to aid the production and treatment of minerals through experiments at government expense.

A department of commerce was recommended, to aid in widening the markets of the country.

The government was urged to deepen the harbor and adjacent waterways at Sabine Pass, Texas, in the interest of the Beaumont oil district, and to make the Brazos river navigable as far as Waco, Texas.

The secretary of the interior was asked to permit grazing on the forest reservations.

The resolutions further favored statehood for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma and a suitable government for the Indian Territory; favored the immediate construction of a Pacific cable and the Nicaragua Canal; asked the interstate commerce law be ammended; demanded the abolition of the fee system in the consular service; favored laws to encourage the beet sugar industry; indorsed an intercontinental railway; advocated restoration of the merchant marine.

To Burn Oil.—The governor has instructed the state purchasing agent, the superintendent of public buildings and grounds and the superintendents of the various eleemosynary institutions to equip the powerhouses under their control to use oil as soon as possible. The purchasing agent has been active in his investigations of the oil and oil burners, and as a result is almost prepared to carry out the governor's instructions, their being a handicap in the absence of adequate appropriations. However, some arrangement will be made whereby the necessary funds will be forthcoming by an emergency deficiency.

Shot in the Back.—John Greenshaw, one of the men who turned state's evidence in the trial of the men charged with the lynching of the Humphreys two years ago, was shot twice in the back at Aley, in Henderson county, Jul 20. William Humphreys, a son of "Jim" Humphreys, was arrested and placed under $1,000 bond. The wounds are pronounced serious, but not necessarily fatal. Greenshaw was one of those who turned state's evidence against the lynchers of Jim Humphreys and his two eldest sons, were acquitted and released from the Palestine jail after all the other members of the mob had received life sentences to the penitentiary. John Greenshaw returned to his home in the Trans-Cedar community, where he had large cattle and farming interests.

Proved a Failure.—The United States civil commission has announced that after three months' trial of a provincial form of government in the islands of Cebu and Bohui and the province of Batangas, Luzon, control of these districts owing to their incomplete pacification, has been returned to the military authorities, it having been proved that the communities are backwards and undeserving of civil administration. The provincial and civil officers of these designated districts will continue under the authority of Gen. Chaffee instead of that of Civil Gov. Taft as heretofore. Gen. Chaffee has the power arbitrarily to remove from office any or all provincial or civil officials and to abrogate any section of the laws promulgated in these three provinces.

Sampson - Schley Broil.— Another chapter in the Sampson-Schley controversy was opened a few days ago by a protest against the use of a history of the Spanish war at the United States naval academy.. The secretary of the navy has decided that the third volume of Maclay's history shall not be used as a text book at the academy unless the obnoxious language it contains of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated. The secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language as a text book for the cadets. The secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian. He received that relating to the mobilization of only the proofs of the third chapter, the fleets which contained a summary of the orders which he as secretary of the navy, had issued in making the naval preparations for the war. That chapter was satisfactory and he returned it to Maclay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw and George Humphreys, on the night of May 23, 1898. He was finally acthe account of the battle of Santiago and the criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley until after the book was published. Mr. Maclay was apopinted to his present position in the New York navy yards August 23, 1900, having been transferred from lighthouse service.

Italy Protests.—Secretary Gage has received a lengthy communication from the Italian government, forwarded to him by the state department relative to his order placing a differential duty on Italian sugar because of information received that Italy paid a bounty on her sugar exports. Mr. Gage's order was issued about a month ago, and soon thereafter a brief declaration was made by the Italian authorities to the state department that Italy paid no export duty on sugar. This declaration has now been supplemented by a full presentation of the Italian position on the subject. The communication was received from Rome a few days ago. It is temperate in tone, but presents quite positively the Italian view of the law now in force. It is not so much an argument as a reference to the laws, in order to show that nothing analogous to a bounty is paid. Emphasis is laid upon two points; first, that Italy does not in fact pay any bounty and does not, up to the present time, export any sugar; second, that if the production of Italian sugar reaches a point where exports can be made, the law does not give any rebate to the producers in case they export their goods. Mr. Gage's answer will be made through the state department and probably will be ready to be communicated to the Italian authorities within the next few days.

Affairs in China.—Commissioner Rockhill has provided the state department by cable with the following statement of the status of negotiations at Pekin:

Diplomatic corps at Pekin is engaged in considering the Russian proposals for the eventual increase of the tariff (maritime customs). A solution of the problem is hoped for. The indemnity fixed at $450,000,000 taels and 4 per cent interest has been formally accepted and Japan has waived preferential treaty. The formal surrender of Pekin to the Chinese authorities is expected to take place on the 14th of August.

The date mentioned is the anniversary of the release of the legationers by the international forces. The Russian proposal referred to is understood in substance to be an increase from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the customs duties which the Chinese government may collect from the imports from foreign countries. It is further understood that this increase is not to take effect at once and perhaps not at all. It will depend upon the resources of China under the existing system.

Alleged Conspiracy.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a communication from its Paris correspondent giving circumstantial details of an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the French Republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as emperor. The correspondent is assured that Sept. 14, upon which date the Czar intends to promote Prince Louis to full generalship in the Russian army has been selected as the occasion for a demonstration to support the claim of this Prince, who is such a close friend of their Russian majesties, by all the elements opposed to the present regime. The names of M. de Roulede, the Marquis de Lur Saluces and M. Marcel-Habert are mentioned as the leading spirits of the movement, and several high functionaries of the present government are alleged to be assisting in the movement with funds.

NEW MEXICO

The Littlefield Cattle company has moved a lot of its cattle from Four Lakes to the T 71 ranch.

J. H. Nash, a wealthy ranchman, whose ranges are near Cimmaron, was killed a few days ago by being dragged by a broncho over rocks up the mountain side. He had roped the animal and became entangled in the rope.

Patton Bros of Denver, have purchased from the government 10,000 acres in the Tularosa valley, and will place cattle on it. They have a natural dam site on their property, and will sink wells in addition, and will fence it.

The buyers of horses for the English army are waiving a great many of the points of excellence they formerly insisted upon getting in making their selections, sas the Roswell Register, and are taking a class of animals which they formerly refused to look at. The medium sized, tough, sound cow pony, range raised, seems to be a favorite with them now, and they do not reject mares.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—The following notice has been issued by the executive committee of the Cattle and Horse Protective Association: Members are hereby notified of and earnestly requested to attend a regular meeting of the Cattle and Horse Protective Association of Central New Mexico, to be held at Magdalena, N. M., on Tuesday, August 6, 1901, for the consideration of the regular business, also of special questions and of the amendment of the constitution and by-yaws (due notice of which is thus given), as recommended at meeting of April 17, 1901. All neighboring cattlemen and horsemen are carefully invited to attend and to join.

THE TEXAS WONDER.

All Diseases Cured Without Drugs or Surgeon's Knife.

Dr. W. E. Duncan, the eminent scientist, and only one in Texas, that understands and can successfully cure all diseases and deformities by the only and wonderful science known as Combined Science, the use of any and all useful sciences without drugs or the useless knife. The doctor has been so successful in curing all ills, and has been such a close student, thus building up a practice through his marvelous success that the fakirs are constantly trying every means to delude honest persons coming to Dr. W. E. Duncan for treatment into accepting some useless theory as the same method used by the doctor. At the same time they have no knowledge of any disease, its origin or necessary treatment. The doctor warns all against such persons when coming to Fort Worth, and should you fall into the hands of such persons, not to discredit Dr. Duncan's wonderful Curative Science when you find you do not even receive benefit—say nothing about a cure of your disease. Do not forget this. There is no doubt that you will be cured should you go to Dr. Duncan himself, as hundreds who have been cured by him of all the worst ills human flesh is heir to, will and have testified. No drugs, no knife, no deception and no foolishness is his motto. Go to him first.

Our reporter adds another list of names of the most prominent people in Texas who have been successfully treated by Dr. W. E. Duncan and are above reproach, and are perfectly reliable in every way, being of the shrewdest and best business people of Texas, and do nothing that does not stand the closest investigation. The following reliable references are offered to the suffering public:

Henry Greathouse, Decatur, Texas, had vertigo and morphine habit of long standing, 73 years old.

Mrs. M. J. Overfelt, Fort Worth, Texas, had not worked for 21 years.

Mrs. E. L. Mertz, San Angelo, Texas, had been from the Atlantic to the Pacific without finding relief from any and all methods until she was treated by Dr. Duncan.

Mrs. H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Texas, rheumatism for years.

Mrs. H. Greathouse, asthma and morphine for years.

Mrs. Anna Simmons, Decatur, Texas, had a liver and kidney trouble for years.

Mrs. S. L. Hardiston had a skin disease for years and its results.

Miss Adda Gray, a deformity of long standing and hundreds of others could be given, but space forbids and it would seem unnecessary to say more. Dr. W. E. Duncan has the only sanitarium of the kind where the real combined drugless treatment is administered at 300 E. 4th street. You should accept no other. Any hack or bus will take you to his place.

Oil has been discovered near Ottine, in Gonzales county, on the farm of George Lamdin.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Grasshoppers are damaging the cotton crop east of Oakland, I. T.

Good rains fell in the Washita valley last week, and one of the biggest cotton crops ever seei in that section is assured.

Mrs. E. W. Cleveland, wife of a well-known stockman at Perry, O. T., died at Kansas City last week as the result of an operation for cancer.

A Guthrie report says there is no truth in the story telegraphed from El Reno that Oklahoma Territory has taken the half section of land adoining the townsite of Lawton on the south for school purposes. The official plats on file at the governor's office show this section subject to homestead entry is the only land near the townsite not allotted. Either of the quarter sections will be worth $20,000 the day they are filed upon and will go to the lucky settlers drawing numbers one and two in the Lawton district.

THE BIG LAND LOTTERY.--The rush for registration for the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche lands has exceeded all expectations, and over 100,000 names have already been placed on the lists. It is now estimated that not less thai 150,000 will be recorded before the closing of the ralls. There are less than 14,000 tracts of land to be awarded, so that probably not less than 90 per cent of those who register will draw blanks. The names of the winners will be announced at El Reno after the close of registration, in accordance with the plan set forth in the opening proclamation of the president.

TEARING DOWN FENCES.—E. F. Mitchell of El Reno is going ahead with the work of removing fences. He was awarded the contract by the government to tear down 700 miles of three and four wire fence in the Kiowa and Comanche lands. He must tear it down, wrap it on spools and deliver it to the Indian agencies before August 6.

When the government decided to open the lands for settlement, the cattlemen who were using the land for pasture had the land leased from the Indians, who compelled them to fence it. They were to pay 10c an acre for the privilege, and when the leases expired or were interfered with by the government, the fences were to become th property of the Indians. The Indians refused to take the fences down. Bids were asked for and Mitchell secured the entire contract. The government expected to let the work in several contracts so that it would be certain to be accomplished. Mitchell's bid was the lowest, however, and he proposes to do all the work himself. He swears that he will complete the work by August 6 and now has a gang of 105 men and 42 teams at work. The wire will have to be hauled on an average of 15 miles and some of it must be moved 35 miles. Altogether there well be about 2,500 miles of it, as part is three wire and part four wire.

Mr. Mitchell will give the cattleman as much time as possible to remove their cattle from the pastures. He will leave the fences on two sides until the last moment, and this will allow the cattlemen about two weeks' grace on part of the land.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

California—Account Homeseeker's Excursions, one fare plus $2, 1st and 3d Tusedays of July, August and September, limited for return 21 days from date of sale.

Buffalo—Account of Pan-American Exposition, various rates according to limit, on sale daily.

Louisville, Ky.—Account of Conclave Knights Templar, one fare plus $2, August 24 and 25, limited to leave Louisville September 2, with privilege of extension to Sep. 15.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O.O.F., one and one-third fare, Sept. 13 and 14, limited September 2, with privilege of extension to October 7.
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Tex.

RICE AND HOW TO COOK IT.

The Southern Pacific-Sunset Route is out again with a decided innovation. The passenger department is teaching th people of the country how to cook rice. "Two Hundred Receipts for Preparing Rice" is the title of the rice cook book just issued by Passenger Traffic Manager S. F. B. Morse, and a perusal of the unique volume will, of a surety, make the mouth of the reader water for one or more of the delectable dishes set forth, in which rice is entirely or in part used. Fifty thousand copies of the books are being distributed at the Buffalo Exposition by the Southern Pacific, and copies will be forwarded on receipt of ten 2-cent stamps, sent to Mr. S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager Southern Pacific, Houston, Texas.

DR. HENDERSON
101-103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.
A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 30 Years' Practice. The Oldest in Age and Longest Located.



Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.
Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility The results of youthful follies and excesses. I stop night losses, restore sexual power, nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts; make you fit for marriage. Send for book.

Stricture and Cleet Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Syphilis Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured.

Varicocele, Hydrocele and Phimosis Permanently cured in a few days without pain or danger.

BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 27 pictures, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6c postage—free at office.
Eleven rooms and parlors. Five assistants.

$2.00 Per Day. $8 to $12 Per Week.

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MINERAL WELLS, - - TEXAS.
MRS. J. H. HYMAN, Proprietress.
Conveniently Located to Noted Wells and Bath Houses. House Just Finished. EACH ROOM HAS A SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

$500 REWARD
Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, GLEET, GONORRHEA, OR BLOOD-POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. Young, old, middle aged, Single or Married Men, and all who suffer from the effects of
LOST MANHOOD.
Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, should send for his
FREE MEDICAL TREATISE,
which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases.
CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send stamp for symptom blank.
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1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

E. G. SENTER,
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341 Main St., : : : Dallas.

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Consign your cattle and hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections in all the markets. Market reports free. Correspondence solicited. Liberal advances made to our customers.
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V. S. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest.
The only Market in Texas where you can secure
TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS
Every day, regardless of how many head are on the market.
PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.
G. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

Finest equipped stockyards in the Southwest. Capacity 2,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep daily.
DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS
Can be reached by all railroads entering Dallas. Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in demand. Stock Cattle, Hogs and Sheep dull and sale slow. There are more cattle sold for slaughter on this market than on any other Texas market. Help build up a first-class home market. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free on application.
L. C. (JACK) SHARP, Yardmaster.
W. H. BRADRICK, General Manager.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY
of "A Letter from Mr. Reeves to Mr. Harvey," a worthy tribute to the Manager of the Santa Fe Eating House and Dining Car Service, the finest in the world.

"To California and Back" is descriptive of the most interesting of all transcontinental trips, and tells of the wonderfully scenic and unique western country traversed by the Santa Fe; Grand Canyon of Arizona, Petrified Forest, ruins of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, Adobe Pueblos, etc.

Both publications are yours for the asking.

On sale July 16, August 6 and 20, September 3 and 17, to all point in California, Homeseekers' excursion tickets.

Rate from Dallas, $52.00.

Detailed information may be had on application to agents, or

W. S. KEENAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
GALVESTON.

AGRICULTURE OF PORTUGAL.

FIELD WORK AND SOIL OF A DECADENT COUNTRY—RESULT OF FIRST DESTRUCTION.

T. Bowick writing from London to the Country Gentleman, says of the little country of Portugal and its agricultural pursuits:

Lying, as far as latitude is concerned, between Sandy Hook and Cape Hatteras, and with an area corresponding to the state of Maine, this corner of Europe has hardly had justice done to it. Purely agricultural in its interests, but with nearly half its space returned as waste land, one wonders why it held its head so high in the olden days, how it was one of the foremost exploring and colonizing countries of the Old World, and how it managed even to appropriate a great territory in the New. I think that physical causes and conditions have had much to do with it and that the Portugal of to-day is far from being what it was a few centuries back. Forest destruction—they have less than three per cent under woodland—and Atlantic rainfall have made denudation proceed at a rate which is unknown elsewhere, Palestine perhaps excepted.

Passing through Convent Garden market several times of late, I have seen plenty of crates of young "Spanish onlons," all grown on the garden-like small holdings north of the Doura, and all shipped at Oporto. They were sown in autumn, and grew bravely in a region where frost is rarely known, and then transplanted in March and forced on for our early markets. By midsummer, the ground is ready for the crop of maize, which immediately follows, and which has always been a stand-by for the farmer since its introduction from America.

One-eighth of the land is under cereals, 72 per cent under fruit, and, strange as it may appear, only 2.2 per cent appropriated to vineyards. One is surprised, seeing that this country alone pays them $7,500,000 a year for port, and that is a wine that has been largely displaced by the clarets of the Medoc, and the products of Burgundy and the Rhineland. Port wine is almost exclusively supplied from the banks of the Douro, and for many months in the year the terraced hillsides have a barren look, which promises little for the luscious harvest of September. The brown, crumbling, schisty soil has nothing inviting, while the region is sparsely inhabited, and the autumn vintage work is largely done by migrating labor.

The vine has never proved itself a child of the tropics, though, as here, it demands a summer heat of exceeding fierceness to roast the fruit and elaborate a rich and potent liquor. Sheltered by mountains, the sun pelts down a summer heat of Sahara-like intensity, while winter gives in that particular region ice that will carry a man's weight. There the plants are treated as our currant trees, but cut back very hard in winter, and the shoots as they come are then supported by stakes; elsewhere trellis-training is in vogue. When high coloring is required, it is admitted that the dried elderberry comes in useful; but this is nearly confined to the practice of the boticarios ("wine doctors"), who can produce wonderful effects with the slenderest of materials. Our English merchants, on the other hand, who are settled in Oporto, do not descend to any of the tricks of trade; they to a great extent buy the produce of the vineyards while standing, and they have the processes of manufacture carefully watched by their own experts.

As in Spain, the cork woods form a feature of peculiar interest, we taking the bulk of the yield, to the extent of over $2,000,000 a year. Such a change of scene from an orange-growing valley to the gnarled trees on the hillside, under the sunny skies and genial air of the golden south, make one wonder why this part of the Peninsula should be all but shunned by travelers. It is off the beaten track, I admit, and railways are few; but hotel charges are lower than anywhere else in Europe, and an autumn spent here is a revelation in itself. So much of the Saracenic period has come down to the present, in the ways of the people outside the towns, and the weather is so genial—the heats of summer excepted, and perhaps I should say the tropical rains also—that this land is well worthy of a visit. It is not at all "Spanish," if that is to be regarded as a recommendation.

Farming is indeed backward, according to our modern ideas; there is small outlet for the agricultural-implement agent, the manure merchant or the oil-cake manufacturer. But where you can and do grow maize year after year on the same land for a century, there must be primal conditions very different from what we are acquainted. Sown mostly in April, when not grown after onions, a liberal dressing of dung is never grudged, unless where irrigation is available; everything is made subservient, in fact to the maize culture. The common practice of mixing a little melon seed or dwarf beans with the maize still prevails, the interlopers being carried off before injury can be done to the cereal. Or, if it is a dry year, the cultivator has a chance with his beans or his gourds—no small matter for him, at any rate. If the plowing is mostly a slovenly operation, it cannot be said that they are slack in respect to hand-hoeing. This tool is always in evidence, and accomplishes many more results than with us. At the last time of going into the maize held, rye-grass is often hoed in, and an early cutting may be expected in November. Rye also is used as a stolen crop, and is ready in six weeks, thus giving green food at a time when sorely needed. Cabbages, potatoes—of which we appropriate the earliest supply—and gourds may be reckoned to take the place of our usual rest crops. The melon is also much favored, while millet and, in the north, flax holds a good position. Nearly the whole of the straw—often harsh, dry stuff—is put through the stomachs of the animals; gorse, heather and moss being carefully garnered as litter.

As conscription unfortunately claims a large share of the adult population, the women naturally do a good deal of field work. This they begin at a very early age, and do it well and happily, doubling the actual work power of the country; and they show great happiness and content amidst it all. Fond of show and ornament, they have a better apparent stamina than the corresponding classes in Scandinavia, or even in Switzerland. They "feed" better than in those countries—better even than do our laborers at home; at a small farm house you may get neither white bread nor ham, but the split codfish, as in Iceland, is never wanting, and is well dressed up at short notice. It is impossible to travel in Portugal without having this national dish thrust upon you; it needs an acquired taste, and is rarely attractive to the ordinary palate till after fuller acquaintance, and the excellent sauce of hunger to go with it.

A good many cattle are exported, but as they are bred for draft purposes, they do not take well in our markets. Of a dun color, little more than 4 feet in height at the shoulder, weighing, when fat, 1300 pounds, or upwards, they are eminently suited for their native habitat. Sheep hardly count as to numbers or quality, though goats are found in the mountainous districts. Pigs are coarse, leggy, bony animals, but great herds of them are slowly fattened on the acorns of the oakwoods. The flesh is not inviting on the breakfast table.

I have barely room to do more than enumerate the leading systems of lnad tenure, which are, to say the least of it, singularly complicated, from our point of view. There is peasant proprietorship; the metayer system, akin to Bavaria and Italy; the emphyteutic; the lease-hold, and the ordinary tenant-farming. The metayer or share system prevails in the south, and many peaesants have done well under it. The emphyteutic tenure (holding by right of improvement) obtains the prosperous Minho province in the north. There you find, as in Lombardy, the land parceled out among small owners, who make the very best of their positions, and develop irrigation to its utmost—often tapping the water-bearing strata miles away, among the mountains. It is true that sub-division can be carried to an excess, and if an originally small property is parceled out on the owner's death to all the members of his family, it may come—it has actually come in solitary instances—to the division of the rights of one chestnut tree as the sole heritage. But social causes alter this, and excessive diminution is prevented by the conscription, by drifting to the towns, and by the varying tastes of individual members. "Capitalists?" The men are not in this region; but there is a solid comfort and freedom from poverty which is only equaled in Denmark. With education, greater mingling with the outer world, lessening of the national debt and playing at keeping a standing army and a fleet (a single ironclad its most representative feature), there should be good days in store yet for Portugal.

BAYLOR ITEMS.

Waco, Texas, July 18.—Athletics in Baylor University are receiving more attention from the authorities of that institution than ever before. President O. H. Cooper is a firm believer in out-door sports and systematic exercise for the body. In line with this view, the young men of the University are to have a splendid gymnasium. The building which is to be used for this purpose is situated on the campus of the young men's boarding hall, and is 80x120 feet. Dr. Cooper is now having the apparatus for the gymnasium selected, and will be ready for use September 1. The physical director of the University has not yet been selected, but it is certain the gymnasium will be under a competent management.

W. R. Richie, of Athens, Ga., has been engaged by the athletic association of the University as coach for its foot ball team for next season.

The John S. Tanner memorial edition of the Baylor Bulletin has just been issued, and is now ready for distribution. It has a sketch of the deceased professor's life work, and contains many tributes by the leading men of Texas and the United States. This issue of the Bulletin will be sold at 25 cents per copy and the proceeds will go to the fund now being raised by the friends of Dr. Tanner to liquidate a debt of $1,000 against the home of Mrs. Tanner, wife of the deceased educator. It is hoped that this amount will be raised by the opening of the University September 2.

Your local coupon ticket agent has been supplied with illustrated and descriptive literature showing the beauties of the scenery and resorts of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. These books are free for the asking, and "The Denver Road" will be glad to give added assistance by correspondence in your choice of place to spend your vacation.

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