

AT THIS SEASON

The market reports are of special interest to the farmer and to the stockman. The Journal prints the most complete, up-to-date market report given in any weekly paper in the Southwest.

The Texas Farm Journal

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901.

READERS' COMMENTS.

EDNA, KANSAS. Please send me the Journal at Edna, Kan. Although I am in Kansas I can't get along without the best paper of the country. D. D. RAY. BRONTE, TEXAS. Send on the Journal; I can't do without it in my business. J. B. McCUTCHEON.

BOLL WEEVIL EXPERIMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO TAKE UP ACTIVE WORK IN TEXAS—SMALL APPROPRIATION.

Next year the United States department of agriculture will begin active experiments looking to the extermination of the boll weevil in Texas. The small amount of the appropriation for the purpose, \$3500, has placed the department at some disadvantage in regard to the efforts to be made. In order to know exactly what he could undertake in the premises, the secretary of agriculture addressed a note to the controller of the treasury outlining the following plan:

The entomologist of the department advises me that in carrying into effect this provision of the law he deems it necessary to conduct during the next season a somewhat extensive experiment by means of cultural methods against the Mexican boll weevil in Texas. In making this proposed experiment he wishes to have control of a large cotton plantation, say about 600 acres. If the department should attempt to conduct so extensive an experiment on its own account, paying rent for the necessary land and hiring a large force of laborers to work the crop the operation would certainly prove altogether too costly to be undertaken with the available appropriation. That method must, therefore, be promptly abandoned. The only alternative which he suggests is in substance as follows: He proposes that the department enter into a contract or agreement with some responsible planter interested in the protection of cotton from the ravages of the weevil, who is willing to bind himself to prepare the land, to plant it in cotton, to cultivate the growing crop and to harvest and market the produce thereof strictly in accordance with directions. The planter would be required to bear all expenses and would be allowed to retain for his own use and benefit the entire product of the experiment. If the yield of cotton when properly prepared for market shall equal or exceed a fair normal crop from his land (to be determined beforehand by mutual agreement, say three-fourths of a bale to the acre), the department would be released from all obligation in the premises. If, however, the yield should be less than the normal, then the department must pay to the planter from the appropriation referred to the difference between the value of a normal crop and of the actual yield.

Before taking any steps toward consummating a deal on the lines suggested by the entomologist I desire your advice as to the legality of it. The proposed transaction is essentially different from anything in the way of experimentation that this department has heretofore undertaken. The language of the appropriation is very broad, but somewhat indefinite. In effect the department would under the proposed arrangement guarantee the planter against loss and the only transaction having any similarity to this in which this department has engaged have been the experimental shipments of American fruits to foreign countries. In these cases this department guarantees definite minimum returns, which action is based upon your decision of Aug. 6, 1901. I shall be pleased to have you consider the plan herein with submitted and favor me with a decision as to my authority under the law to enter into a contract such as herein outlined.

Controller Tracewell replies in effect that the department can carry out any plan it deems best to the extent of \$3500, provided that the government shall be insured against any loss whatsoever. The controller says:

"In order to carry out the object of the appropriation you are advised to incur any reasonable and necessary expense within the limit of the appropriation and not otherwise forbidden by law. The law provides that in all cases of contracts for the performance of any service, or the delivery of articles of any description, for the use of the United States, payment shall not exceed the value of the services rendered or the articles delivered previously to such payment. The plan you suggest involves the performance of service by the contractor, i. e., the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of his cotton strictly in accordance with the directions of the department of agriculture, and this service, or rather the practical knowledge gained by the department, represents the consideration given by the contractor. His consideration in the matter is the guarantee of the department against loss, should the yield be less than normal. If you do not deem such guarantee in excess of the value of the services rendered, the law would not appear to forbid the contract.

"In making the contract which you suggest one point, however, must be strictly guarded. The law forbids the involving of the government in any contract for the payment of money in excess of the appropriation, and hence no guarantee against loss which would place the government to pay any sum in excess of the appropriation, after defraying our expense properly payable therefrom, could be lawfully made.

"If you shall deem that the object of the appropriation can best be carried out by the plan you suggest, and will make a contract which will guard the United States against any claim in

excess of the available appropriation, I know of no legal objection to the use of the appropriation in the manner you suggest."

It is understood that in case arrangements can not be made for the experiments with the amount of money available, Congressman Burleson, through whose efforts the first appropriation was made, will endeavor to secure an additional allowance at the coming session of congress.

Crops in Mexico.—Reports received by the railroads show that the corn crop is in good condition in most parts of the republic, says the Mexican Herald. The result will be that there will be such a sufficiency of the cereal for the coming year that the haciendados will not have the slightest excuse for resorting to the schemes which they used this fall in forcing up the price until it was almost impossible for the poor to buy the grain. In Durango the crops are said to be even better than had been hoped, there having been ample rains at the time needed to develop the grain. In Hidalgo and in Jalisco the crops will be considerably greater than last year and will almost approach the farmers' idea of a "good crop," which means enough to last for two years. The only places from which poor crops are reported are in Tlaxasco and in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi. In the latter district they have raised scarcely any grain for the past ten years, so the failure there was expected and will not affect the estimates which have been made. In Tabasco the failure of the crops is mainly due to the heavy rains which have caused the rivers to overflow and inundate the corn fields, destroying the growing grain.

The action of the government in making ready to import corn should be necessary to do so in order to secure a more moderate price, has been followed by the governors of many states. In Jalisco, where in spite of the large quantities of the grain held by the haciendados, the price had become so extortionate that the common people could scarcely buy enough to keep them alive, the government and the authorities of the various cities bought heavily and placed the grain on sale at the old price. At the same time it was decreed that all stores which sell corn at the old rate shall be freed from taxes for three months.

Some of the other states the authorities have taken almost similar action and the result is that the price of corn has been greatly reduced in nearly all parts of the republic during the last two weeks.

Laborers for Hawaii.—A Washington report says: Henry E. Cooper, territorial secretary and for several months prior to his departure for the United States, acting governor of Hawaii, has discussed with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the conditions in the territory. One of the main aims of Mr. Cooper's trip here is to acquaint the administration with the actual situation in Hawaii. In his conference with Secretary Wilson he emphasized the seriousness of the labor problem. The natives are dying off rapidly, the mortality being in the neighborhood of 40 deaths to the 100, and foreign laborers are getting out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in. The encouragement of Chinese labor, said he, is regarded as the most promising solution and the territorial government is anxious that large numbers of laborers shall come from China. The sugar cane crop that should have been harvested at the beginning of July, he said, is not yet off the field and will not be harvested before next month. The natives generally will not work. The coffee industry is languishing and many things that should be raised here have to be bought outside the islands.

Secretary Wilson informed Mr. Cooper of a report from the superintendent of the agricultural station in Honolulu, stating, among other things, that it costs \$26 an acre to fertilize the cane crop in Hawaii, and pointed out the big farm wage which has to be paid to farm laborers, viz: Forty dollars a month, including board, which is approximately \$10 dollars more than in this country. Mr. Cooper suggested that the average farm wage might be even greater. Secretary Wilson told Mr. Cooper of the plans the department was making for Hawaii, and said that he intended to build up the coffee, spice and rubber and other industries, and to help to diversify the Hawaiian industries. No attention will be paid to the sugar industry there, as Mr. Wilson contends that that already is developed to the limit. The department purposes, said Mr. Wilson, to make all these islands within the United States raise whatever is adapted to them individually and to furnish everything that is needed among themselves.

Mr. Cooper called at the interior department and finally revised his annual report, which he has submitted to Secretary Hitchcock. He says all experiments have shown that the Americans are not fitted for labor in the islands, and that there is nothing to do but to get foreign labor. Mr. Cooper says this in no wise will affect the labor conditions in the United States, as the entrance of foreign labor already is sufficiently guarded against here. He pointed out that \$20,000,000 worth of machinery and similar supplies had to be bought from the United States for use in Hawaii during the last year and said that improved conditions there would advance commercial conditions here.

Young Shorthorns Sold.—At Columbus Junction, Ia., Oct. 16, Jeffrey and Wallace, J. R. & C. L. Johnston and J. J. Stapp held a sale of Shorthorns which, considering the age and condition of the animals, was fairly satisfactory. Nearly all of the cattle were young and not in shape for the ring. Forty-seven head sold for \$5,245, an average of \$111.50.

THE EIGHTH CONTEST.

PRIZE OF TWO DOLLARS GOES TO A LEON COUNTY GIRL. MANY ESSAYS WERE SUBMITTED.

Elion Cozart of Boggy, Leon county, Texas, is the winner of the eighth contest, her favorite vegetable being cabbage. The essays came in by scores and there are a great many good ones among them, but a surprising feature was the large number of contestants who failed to observe closely the rules for the contest. Some of the best papers submitted were thrown out on account of the writers having neglected some point of the printed requirements. Some failed to state their ages, others did not give their postoffice addresses and several wrote with pencil on both sides of the paper. The Journal, in its series of essays contests, hopes to impress a number of things on its young readers; among them are carefulness and attention to details. It is by observing little things, that may themselves not appear to be important, that a great many victories are won; not only in essay contests, but in the more serious struggles of life. To illustrate the point, so far as the Journal's essays are concerned, let us take the eighth contest one of the best papers received, a little Indian girl, Minerva Vieux, but she failed to give her address and also wrote with pencil. Had she been awarded the prize, the Journal would be at a loss to know where to send the money. Another good paper was sent in by E. A. Moore of Carlsbad, New Mexico, but he failed to give his age and the committee had to take the age of the writers into consideration in judging the papers, could not pass on his essay. There were numerous others who made similar mistakes, and their papers were consequently thrown out. Note of those who failed to win, or whose papers were not considered in making the awards, should be in the least discouraged, but should try again and hope for better success. It is often the case that a number of papers submitted are so close together in point of merit as to make the determination of the winner a very difficult matter. Yet, only one can win in each contest, and sometimes a very small detail, one of neatness or something else that may not be apparent when the essays are printed, will determine the winner for the week.

Judging from the essays submitted the tomato is the favorite vegetable of most of our young readers, though cabbage and Irish potatoes were favored by a considerable number. The winning essay follows:

MY FAVORITE VEGETABLE.

Cabbage is my favorite vegetable. To have them early, you plant them about the last of January. "Get some nice rich soil in a box and sow the seeds, which should be fresh. Cover them about half an inch deep; sprinkle with water at night, and in a few days they will be up nicely. Continue to water until they are about three inches high, then transplant in loose, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and about same distance in drills. Keep weeds and grass out by stirring the soil often. See that the cut-worms and cabbage-worms do not destroy them, and by the fit of it may you ought to have some heads had enough to eat."

Lucy Ware, Age 13 years, Woodbury, Cooke county, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the cucumber. It should be planted about the middle of April. The ground should be moist and rich. The seed must be put in hills about four feet apart, and in each hill put in a hill, one inch in depth. They will come up in five or six days and look a great deal like young corn. Keep all the weeds and grass out of the hills. They should be well worked, the weeds should be loosened with a hoe.

To prevent insects from bothering them, spray with kerosene or kerosene oil in the morning when the dew is on them. When the cucumber first comes it is with water at night, and in a few days they will be up nicely. Continue to water until they are about three inches high, then transplant in loose, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and about same distance in drills. Keep weeds and grass out by stirring the soil often. See that the cut-worms and cabbage-worms do not destroy them, and by the fit of it may you ought to have some heads had enough to eat."

My favorite vegetable is the potato. It is grown in the United States and Ireland. It is eaten very much in the United States, and the skin of the potato is a little rough and has little eyes which in early spring little sprouts come out of them. They are warm enough, they should be planted in the southern states the potato is planted as early as February, and farther north, in March. The southern potato is called the northern. In order to plant and grow them, dig a hole in the ground, about two feet deep, and well worked. Bed the ground, ploughing deep in the center between beds. In the level of it, then run a small furrow through the middle of the ground, and cover well with dirt. Keep the ground well worked and the weeds cut down. If season is good, you can have potatoes of to about six or eight weeks. When potatoes are well matured, dig them, and be careful not to bruise them, for they will not keep well. Do not let it rain on them, after they have been dug.

To keep them through the summer months spread them on the floor in a cool, dry place, and do not pile them up. If you have a surplus, you can find a ready market for them, and they sell according to the demand.

Ulla Milner, Age 14 years, Cade, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the tomato. Each person, no doubt, has some method of his own in raising them, so as to get many ways raising and setting out these plants. A good method is this: First, we buy the seed from some grocery store near by, and plant the seed in a box, about one inch under the surface of the dirt, and water them freely, so as to make them live through hot weather, and set the box out on a block or stump in the yard in day time, so the sun will shine freely on them to make them grow nicely, and we are careful not to let chickens or rabbits bother them, for they like them very much. When the plants are about six inches high or more, a water them freely, so the ground is soft enough I can pull the plants up so as not to break the roots, and set them in a basket or bucket, and take them to the garden, or where they are to be set out. They are set out in mounds made by the hoe about four feet apart; if the ground is not moist enough, water the mounds freely. Next set the plants in

these mounds and put dirt around them, but don't pack too hard. There is a variety of tomatoes, and when the plants are about two feet high they brush out, and have yellow blossoms, and the tomato comes from this. Some people like them best cooked, but I like them best raw, but can serve as suits taste best.

Lucy Ware, Age 13 years, Woodbury, Cooke county, Texas.

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When they get about a foot high they begin to bloom. When the bloom falls they are kept hot-beds till the plants get about a foot high. When they get ripe they are of a scarlet color. The slips are planted in furrows about one or two inches apart, and are planted in rich beds of soil in the month of February.

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They are used at home and abroad. They can be eaten raw with salt, or canned. For shipping purposes they are packed in boxes, and are always gathered before good ripe. They are a money-making crop in east Texas.

Mixon, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the beet. It must be sown early in the spring. Its roots are much larger than anything I can describe. It makes a very tender little plant. It must be taken care of like young corn. Keep all the grass and weeds from around it. When I am sent to hoe in the garden, my first place will be to hoe the beets, and they will have nice beets. They grow to be very large and make nice pickles. Then when the beets are up about the table, boil eggs and put them in the pretty red vinegar and pickle them whole and they are nice. It is a pretty plant, and leaves are dark red with white veins running through them and we have had green leaves when a year old, if allowed to remain in the ground all winter, and then they are very nice to eat. This is all I can say about my favorite.

ELMO W. BARNES, Age 9 years, Paducah, Cottle county, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the cucumber. It should be planted about the middle of April. The ground should be moist and rich. The seed must be put in hills about four feet apart, and in each hill put in a hill, one inch in depth. They will come up in five or six days and look a great deal like young corn. Keep all the weeds and grass out of the hills. They should be well worked, the weeds should be loosened with a hoe.

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ANNE WILLIAMS, Age 14 years, Newman, Texas.

Quarantine Order.—The following quarantine order has been issued by Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, at Washington: In consequence of epidemic or southern fever infection being present among cattle in Clinton county, Kentucky, as shown by the number of cattle in that county infested with the southern cattle tick, and to prevent the spread of infection, it is hereby ordered, that no cattle which are in said county during the continuance of this order, shall be removed from said county and shipped to any state or territory, except for immediate slaughter. This order to continue from this date to November 14, 1901.

To Change Tracks.—A meeting of railway representatives was held at Fort Worth last week to consider the question of changes in the stockyards tracks which will be rendered necessary by the coming of the St. Louis and Armour packing houses. The railroad men went over and examined the grounds at the stockyards and after a brief discussion of the subject a committee consisting of the civil engineers of the railroads represented and the stockyards company was appointed to prepare exhaustive plans, covering all changes suggested, and any others which might present themselves to the committee.

These changes are necessitated by reason of the fact that there are sixteen grade crossings within the stockyards limits, which would interfere with the future increase in livestock and dead freight.

The stockyards officials also represented to the railroad companies that the packinghouse firms and stockyards were hampered also on account of the manner in which the land is intersected by the roads, which renders it very difficult to lay out the two packing-house sites.

It has practically been decided that both packinghouses will be located to the west of the tracks. President Simpson stated that it is probable that one of the packinghouses would occupy the site on which is at present located the hotel and exchange building. He stated further that it was probable the hotel and exchange building would be separate and would be located to the west of the present hotel. He said that the details could not be agreed upon until a report of the committee selected to-day was received.

H. B. Earnest of Pecos, bought from Mr. Jones of Coleman, 45 head of stock cattle at \$10.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

BIG SHOW OF CATTLE AT KANSAS CITY—SALES OF SHORT-HORN, HEREFORDS AND GALLOWAYS.

The American royal show at Kansas City attracted thousands of people to see the magnificent specimens of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway breeds. The entries were from various states, and the show was all that its name implied.

The victory of Judgeld & Simpson's Dandy Rex in the aged Hereford bull class was a popular one, although the characteristics of the other contending animals, Col. W. H. Curtice's Prince Rupert and T. F. B. Sotham's Improver were so nearly like the winner, and the degree of perfection so high that it was quite difficult for the judges to distinguish among them.

The Shorthorn aged bull class was almost quite as strongly contested. C. T. Leonard had his great bull, Lavender Viscount, Ryan & Son, the bull, Young Abbotsford, T. K. Tomson & Sons, The Lad for Me, and G. M. Casey, Alice's Prince, Blythe Victor, Young Dainty and Admiral Godoy, and in the order they are named the ribbons were placed.

In the class of Shorthorn bulls, two years and under three, the first prize went to George Harding & Sons' Gold and Victor Second was taken by Ingledwood, owned by Hanna & Co., while Geo. Bothwell's Black Watch captured third and his Rosemond Victor fourth.

T. F. B. Sotham won the two-year-old Hereford bull class, with Checkmate, Z. B. Kinsall taking second with the bull McKinley, and O. Harris third, with Lomax. The fourth went to Monogram, owned by J. A. Finkhouser, and fifth to Premier, owned also by Mr. Harris.

In the Hereford senior sweepstakes, Prince Rupert, W. H. Curtice's bull, got first place and Good Enough, owned by O. Harris of Harris, Mo., won in the junior sweepstakes. Dandy Rex was awarded the \$2500 Armour trophy for the best bull, any age.

In the Shorthorn senior sweepstakes, Lavender Viscount, owned by C. E. Leonard, won and Nonpareil, owned by George Bothwell of Nettleton, Mo., won the junior sweepstakes.

In the Hereford cow class, Betty, 2nd, owned by O. Harris, took first prize, and Judgeld & Simpson's Mischief and Dollie took second and third places in the Hereford division. Rose Princess, owned by Geo. Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., was the winner in the Shorthorn aged cow class. Imported Mayflower, owned by G. M. Casey, of Shawnee, Mo., second, and Young Matchless, owned by J. G. Robbins & Son, of Horace, Ind., third.

Entries in Galloways were fewer in number than in other classes but competition was none the less keen. Isaac Meyers and Chas. Hill acted as judges, and F. McHardy as referee.

In aged bulls, these were winners: First—Massachusetts, owned by E. H. White, Estherville, Iowa; second, Druid of Castlemilk, owned by O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; third, Bob of Sugarbottom, J. M. Byers, London, Ohio.

Bull, two years and under three—First, Imported Governor, E. H. White; second, pride of Goodrich, I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; third, Chalmers of Highland, E. H. White.

Bull, one year under two—First, Brownie, O. H. Swigart; second, Caleb Miller, Thompson & Sons; third, Max of White farm, C. H. White.

Senior sweepstakes for bulls awarded to Moscosos, owned by E. H. White of Estherville, Iowa.

Junior sweepstakes for bulls, Badger of Nashua, I. B. & A. M. Thompson owned.

Herd premium, first, E. H. White; second, O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; third, I. B. & A. M. Thompson; fourth, C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.

W. Rork, Kansas City. The office of the association will be in the Exchange building, Kansas City. The association is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of nearly 400.

Beet and Cane Sugar.—Some important facts in connection with the sugar war, one being that two-thirds of the sugar made in the world is now made from beets, the rest being made from cane. This was news a year or so ago, because the development of the beet sugar industry is comparatively recent, "but the world has moved in twelve months and so has the sugar industry." Cuba, for example, celebrated the return of peace to its territory by nearly doubling its crop of cane sugar during the 1900-1901 season, having then made a crop of 600,000 tons, against 308,543 the preceding season. The crop of 1901-1902 is estimated, moreover, at 800,000 tons. During its best days the island ground 1,000,000 tons, and there is little doubt that it will not only produce this quantity, under favorable conditions, but will far exceed it, by the application of modern methods and machinery.

Porto Rico also has felt the revival. In 1899-1900 it produced 35,000 tons, while the 1900-1901 crop is 80,000 tons. The increase in the Louisiana crop is even more important, the crop having jumped from 132,000 tons in 1890-1900 to 270,000 in 1900-1901.

The Charleston News and Courier notes the fact, also, that there has been a gain, too, in the production of Hawaii and of all other cane growing countries, the result being that the world production of cane sugar is now 3,425,000 tons. The amount of beet sugar has also been increased, and is now 6,096,000 tons—making a total of 9,521,000 tons of both products; but the increase in cane sugar has been relatively larger than in beet sugar. This is especially noteworthy and is remarked, because of the rapid and aggressive growth of the beet industry heretofore, and is of especial significance to the United States, because most of their sugar is made from cane, only 76,859 tons of beet sugar having been produced in the United States during 1900-1901—the crop year practically ending with September.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 tons, "and preference," says the Commercial, "is given to cane sugar. It now seems probable that the United States will be able to draw all of her supply, and also suit the taste of the people from American sources—the continent and the islands—in the very near future." "That we are prejudiced against the beet," it adds, "there can be little doubt."

Buckeye Sales.—At the sale of Short-horn and Polled-Durham cattle from the Fairholme herd held by Arthur H. Jones at Delaware, Ohio, 68 head sold for \$10,830, an average of \$154. Thirty-six polled females brought an average of \$109.44 and six polled bulls brought an average of \$145. Eighty head from the Ellis Williams herd were also sold in Ohio for an average of \$86.37.

John Berry of San Angelo, has purchased 1400 head of sheep from B. F. Wheeler of Paint Rock.

SAN ANTONIO FAIR.

GREAT CROWDS WERE PRESENT EACH DAY—ROPING CONTESTS ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION.

The San Antonio International exposition has been crowded with visitors each day. The racing has been a splendid feature, and the roping contests proved a fine drawing card. The contest last Tuesday was a very exciting one.

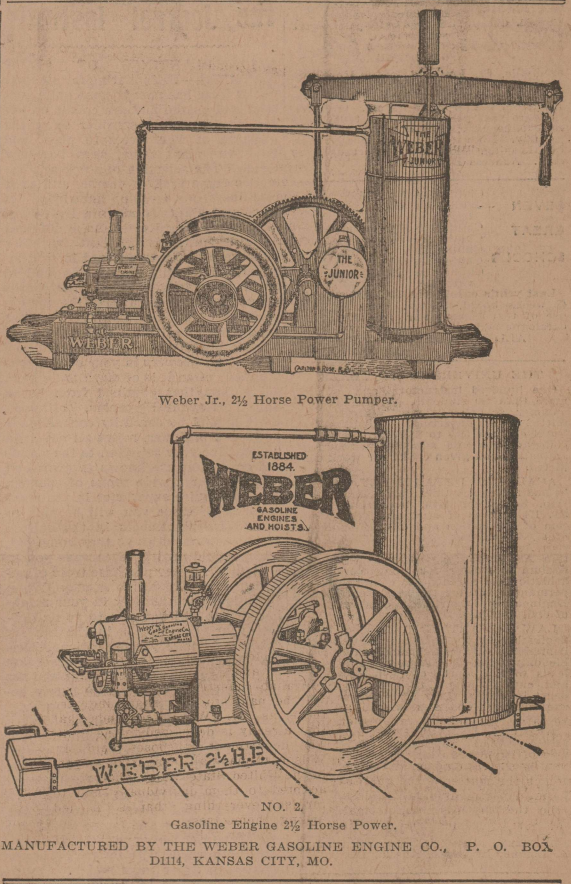
Ross Kennedy of Sabinal, one of Tuesday's ropers, was given first money, \$700, his record being 46 seconds. John Hewitt of San Angelo took second money, \$350, with a record of 52 seconds. R. Smith of Beeville got third money, \$150, with a record of 54 seconds. The three next highest men were Sam Anderson of Gregory, 55 seconds; John Murray, 1:02 and John McLean, 1:03.

The various departments each day were visited each day by well pleased throngs of people, and the fair has been one with which every one connected with it has cause to feel satisfied. The complete awards in the farm are given in the next issue of the Journal.

Armour Importations.—The steamer Rowanmore, which arrived at Baltimore last week, brought over what will go on record as the largest shipment of Hereford cattle ever made from England, the home of that breed, to America. The importation consists of 190 breeding Hereford cows, 40 young Hereford calves and three Hereford bulls. The cattle are for the late K. B. Armour's herd. The entire quarantine station at Baltimore will be given over to them for the quarantine period of ninety days from the time of leaving England, and they will reach Kansas City about Jan. 3. The cattle include several winners from the royal show this season. Two of the heifers are from the herd of King Edward VII.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE WEBER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., P. O. BOX 1114, KANSAS CITY, MO.

105 High Class Shorthorns AT PUBLIC SALE Kansas City, Mo., November 12 and 13, 1901. Draft from the Well Known Herd of Purdy Bros., Harris Mo., and D. L. Dawdy & Co., Arrington, Kas. NOVEMBER 12.—Purdy Bros. sell 53 head, 37 females and 15 bulls. The offering includes their young herd bred well and a careful selection from their breeding herd. SCOTCH BLOOD PREDOMINATES. Females of breeding age are bred to the great bull Golden Knight of Enterprise 14835, and Lord over the Hill. NOVEMBER 13.—D. L. Dawdy & Co. offer 62 head, 38 cows and heifers and 14 bulls. The best Sitvton families well represented, together with standard British and American sires. Females of breeding age bred to the Cruickshank show bull Orange Viscount, 15732. The bulls of both offerings are an extra good lot and include several herd headers. For illustrated catalogue address above parties separately. Attention is called to the Shorthorn sale of Brown & Randolph, Indiana, Ia., November 14. Attention is also called to E. O. Cowan's Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, Mo., November 6.

FARM NEWS.

Nebraska will greatly increase her winter wheat acreage this year.

The grain crop of Hale county is reported good but not up to the usual standard.

The second crop of watermelons is now ripening in Nolan county and the melons are being sold by wagonloads.

The cotton crop of Hopkins county is estimated at not more than 40 or 50 per cent of last year's yield in that county.

At Henderson, Tex., 347 wagonloads of cottonseed were received in one day last week. The seed brought \$15 to \$21 per ton.

Capt. J. B. Porter of Terrell, Tex., has six bales of long staple cotton grown in Kaufman county which he will ship to New Orleans. The staple measures one and three-eighths inches.

The Mount Pleasant cotton compress and 7000 bales of cotton were destroyed by an incendiary fire last Thursday night. The total loss is placed at about \$350,000. The loss on the compress was about \$70,000.

The Fruit and Truck Growers' association of Johnson county was organized at Cleburne a few days ago with the following officers: John Ramsey, president; H. W. Wiseman, secretary; Tom Whitehouse, Cain Griffin and Ike Richardson, board of managers.

Seventy-five men employed in the Crowley, La., rice mills struck last week to secure the reinstatement of a man who had been discharged. The strike practically closed the mills. The mill owners expect to fill the places of the strikers with outside men.

Members of the Palestine Truck Growers' association have pledged themselves to put 138 acres in tomatoes next year. A proposition has been made to erect a canning factory at Palestine provided that 50 acres be planted in tomatoes for canning purposes only.

According to bulletin No. 74, of the Maryland experiment station, Bordeaux mixture sprayed on celery beginning with the plants in the seed bed and continued at intervals of one or two weeks will save the crop from the celery rust. Shading also helps, but will not entirely prevent the blight.

From less than a quarter of an acre of tomatoes this dry year, A. H. Wiggs will have sold by the time the season is over more than \$100 worth of this palatable and healthful fruit. What he has done, others can easily do, and if there were enough raised here to ship more could be realized from them. This same gentleman planted four bushels of Irish potatoes, from which he marketed 80 bushels, getting \$1 per bushel for some and not less than 60c a bushel for any of them. They occupied about half an acre of ground. He

planted a later crop of potatoes, but they did not yield so well on account of the drought, but he sold the late crop as high as \$1.50 per bushel.—Wills Point Chronicle.

The Lewenthal Canning company has been organized at Tyler with a capital stock of \$20,000, the purpose being to can fruit, vegetables, preserves, etc. The incorporators are: L. Lewenthal, J. W. Wright, J. B. Mayfield, F. W. Maddin, Claude Wilcox, A. P. Moore and L. A. Henry. It is claimed that the Lewenthal canning factory will be moved from Jacksonville to Tyler.

The rice crop from 6000 acres of land in Matagorda and Wharton counties, owned by the Bay Prairie Rice and Irrigation company, is now being threshed. It is stated that the yield is all the way from a minimum of 100 bushels to the acre to a maximum of 1100 bushels to the acre, and that the 6000 acres grown by the company will yield a minimum of 250,000 bushels, which at an average of 80c per bushel would bring \$200,000.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of Oct. 26 said: Reports to us by telegram from the south this evening indicate that generally the weather has been very favorable for gathering the crop during the week. There has been practically no rain and the temperature has been most satisfactory. Under the circumstances picking has made rapid progress, as a rule, and in some sections is nearing completion. Cotton is being marketed quite freely.

The report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, issued Oct. 25, shows a decrease of 115,000 bales in the movement into sight for the first 25 days of October, compared with last year, an increase over the same period year before last of 234,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 137,000. For the fifty-five days of the season the aggregate is behind thirty-five days last year 200,000; behind the same days year before last of 100,000, and behind 1898 by 452,000.

A truck growers' association has been formed at Bethlehem, Milan county, with the following officers: Wm. P. Henry, president; O. L. Moody, vice president; Edgar Henry, secretary and treasurer. The association is pledged to cultivate not less than 100 acres of Irish potatoes besides other vegetables. A Fort Worth commission firm has signed a contract to take the potatoes at 50 cents a bushel and, should they sell for more, to divide all above that price with the planters.

A report from Tyler says that Wm. Hines, a farmer of that section marketed there a wagonload of roasting ears a few days ago. The corn was planted July 22, and will yield about twenty-five bushels to the acre. He has already sold over 400 dozen ears at 10c a dozen. Mr. Hines raised another crop of corn, which he gathered in September. The land from which he now gathers fall roasting ears yielded a

large crop of tomatoes, which netted 70c a crate and hundreds of pounds of cabbage, which readily brought 2c a pound. Of course the tomatoes and cabbage were gathered before the corn was planted.

BOSTON'S ESTIMATE.—A report from New Orleans dated Oct. 25 says: A. J. Burton, the eminent cotton statistician, who furnishes the bulk of the American cotton estimates to the English trade, arrived to-day, having completed a tour of the cotton belt. He is just from Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. His report will be made up here and cabled to Liverpool. There was quite a flurry this morning in the local cotton exchange when it was reported that Mr. Burton would estimate the minimum crop at 10,750,000 bales, with the possibility of a considerable increase in case frosts did not come until late. However, Burton denied this rumor as to his statement vigorously. "I have been in America now for about six weeks and have spent just thirty-five days in traveling all over the cotton country," he said. "I have taken numerous trips through the rural districts in buggies and will make my report entirely from information I gather personally. I do not take any data gathered by other people, and do not consult any of the exchanges in the centers I visit."

RESULTS IN CHEROKEE.—A recent issue of the Jacksonville Banner contained an extensive review of the fruit and truck gathering operations of Cherokee county. The Banner had asked for statements from farmers and fruit growers all over the county, including the half-stricken belt, showing the number of acres planted last season and the amount cleared from same after all shipping and selling expenses were paid. From the replies received the following were taken at random:

No.	Name	Acres	amt. rec'd.
A. A. Drial	3	tomatoes \$895
J. J. Dyal	4	tomatoes 1,575
C. T. Rhodes	3 1/2	tomatoes 650
L. T. Carter	4	tomatoes 840
W. W. Whitaker	3	tomatoes 425
B. G. Acker	3	tomatoes 1,002
J. B. Odum	1	tomatoes 150
J. T. Bailey	3	tomatoes 1,625
H. S. Bailey	3	tomatoes 400
J. E. Sides	2	tomatoes 344
Charles Acker	2	tomatoes 485
Lou. Derrett	2	tomatoes 616
Lou. Derrett	2	tomatoes 232
Joe Acker	3	tomatoes 864
C. W. Smith	1	tomatoes 272
L. C. McCullum	1 1/2	tomatoes 500
W. N. Goodson	6	tomatoes 2,500
W. Tucker	3 1/2	tomatoes 1,000
*W. S. Ault	4	tomatoes 1,000
S. D. Jarratt	3 1/2	tomatoes 800
J. P. Clark	3	tomatoes 700
*G. W. Causey	5	tomatoes 672
W. F. Turney	2	tomatoes 600
J. W. Ross	2	tomatoes 250
J. W. Ross	2	peaches 100
Slaton & Monkross	50	peaches 1,250
J. N. Earle	14	peaches 1,475
*Bad stand.		

J. C. Sharp of Craft had three acres of tomatoes and twelve acres of corn, and after paying all expenses for labor on both the corn and tomatoes, paying

for crates, packing, freights, etc., had \$660 in cash left.

C. Booth of Jacksonville got 265 crates, which brought him \$216 net, from one-half acre.

J. G. Boies, from forty acres of three- and four-year-old peach trees, realized \$3500.

Boles & Word got \$1300 in cash from ten acres of Elberta peaches.

Dr. Lloyd, state senator, realized \$1850 from a thirty-five acre orchard.

F. M. Priestly got \$300 from a six-acre orchard and \$1000 from his four-acre tomato patch.

W. A. Newton's sixty-acre young orchard netted him \$2000, and it is only three years old. He also had a young plum orchard that netted him \$100 for 100 bushels.

C. D. Jarratt had a ten-acre tomato patch that netted him \$2100. He rents some of his land to other growers for one-fourth of the crop. This land brought him \$55 an acre, and he said Mr. Jarratt went North during the shipping season, and besides handling his own tomatoes, sold seventy-five cars that his neighbors sent him, which brought very satisfactory returns.

C. D. Kennedy's thirty-five-acre orchard netted him \$1500.

Wesley Love's 250-acre orchard brought him more than \$10,000. A part of this orchard is twenty-one years old, and bore an unusually heavy crop this year.

Hodges & Love shipped during the season just closed, for themselves and other growers, more than 100 carloads of peaches and tomatoes, all of which brought very satisfactory returns. This firm kept several men in the northern markets during the whole season.

STRAWBERRIES AT LINDALE.—The following statement is being sent out from Lindale, Smith county, Texas:

Lindale fruit farmers are not getting rich as rapidly as did some of the street financiers a few weeks ago, neither do they become "broke" so rapidly as some did, but they are making good money as compared to what some farmers are doing who do not diversify their crops to the best advantage. They are fully satisfied with the results of their efforts in this direction and in many instances they are equal footing with the would not trade their land for the same amount in any other part of the state, the black lands of north Texas not excepted.

Below we give a list of our leading growers and the exact "facts and figures" of their net proceeds on their strawberry crops this season. It speaks for itself:

W. H. Tucker	3 1/2 acres, 345 crates, net returns \$483.42
J. A. P. Tucker	3/4 acre, 189 crates, net returns \$306.13
R. M. Johnson	3/4 acre, 70 crates, net returns \$96.25
A. C. Brazier	1 1/2 acres, 250 crates, net returns \$325.
P. C. Bradley	1 1/2 acres, 225 crates, net returns \$348.75
J. H. Jarratt	3 acres, 350 crates, net returns \$490.
J. H. Burks	2 1/2 acres, 280 crates, net returns \$392.
R. M. Smith	1 1/2 acres, 170 crates,

net returns \$221.

W. C. Love, 1 1/2 acres, 150 crates, net returns \$225.

I. S. S. Lyon, 1 1/2 acres, 255 crates, net returns \$348.70.

C. W. Bradshaw, 4 acres, 577 crates, net returns \$760.10. (Mr. Bradshaw had 6 acres in all, but sold two acres at beginning of season.)

J. S. Ward, 1/2 acre, 65 crates, net returns \$68.75.

G. G. Human, 3/4 acre, 60 crates, net returns \$90.

R. P. Pool, 2 acres, 164 crates, net returns \$232.83.

HOOD COUNTY COTTON GROWERS.—At a recent meeting of the Hood County Cotton Growers' Protective association the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that we hail with pride and satisfaction the establishment of the large packeries at Fort Worth by Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., believing that they are the greatest industries set in motion for the farmers and stockraisers in the last half-century. We have been or years trying to solve the problem of obtaining better prices for the products of our farms. It can only be done by diversification. These packeries will enable us to carry out our fondest desires. We are to-day placed upon an equal footing with the farmers who are in striking distance of Kansas City. We urge, first, last and all the time, the farmers of Hood county to plant more corn and hogs and less cotton, inasmuch as a fat hog or beef is at all times as ready sale as a bale of cotton. So long as we have meat-eaters in the country, just so sure will we have a market. With just pride we feel that Fort Worth is the future Kansas City of Texas.

Resolved, that from the best information, gathered from all obtainable sources, that we have no advice to offer our cotton raisers as to the policy of holding their cotton, but leave each one free to consult his own pecuniary welfare as to him shall seem best, inasmuch as this is the lightest crop for many years and the bulk of it already marketed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure you. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

The first lot of new crop Louisiana sugar was received at New Orleans on Oct. 13, consisting of 305 barrels, which represented four plantations. The crop outlook is regarded as favorable, encouraging expectations of yield exceeding last year.

J. R. Hamilton, of San Angelo, purchased recently from M. B. Goldenburg, of Las Vegas, N. M., 11,000 yearlings and lambs at \$1.50 per head. These sheep are now being driven to Midland.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY—AND STATION WORK for Railway Service. We will teach you quickly, thoroughly, practically, and REPAIR TELEGRAPHY if situation is not assigned you. For full particulars address: DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Tex.

POSITIONS.—May deposit money in bank till position is secured or give notes. Car or paid. Cheap board. Send for 150-p Catalogue.

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CHILlicothe Normal School, Chillicothe Commercial College, Chillicothe Shortland College, Chillicothe Telegraph College, Chillicothe Business College, Chillicothe School of Oratory, Chillicothe Musical Conservatory.

Last year's enrollment 728. \$300 pays for 48 weeks board, tuition, room rent and use of text books. Free illustrated catalogue. Address: ALLEN MOORE, Pres., Box L, Chillicothe, Mo.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.—One hundred instructors and officers, more than 100 students, not including 200 summer school students. Women admitted to all departments. Tuition free. Total expense \$10 to \$200. Students from colleges of repute admitted without examination and given credit for work completed.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 20th; entrance examination, September 25th, matriculation fee \$10, 1 1/2 courses of study; university year-long instruction in the library of 6,000 volumes; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; gymnasium and gymnasium instructor for women and men, athletic field. Teachers' course leads to permanent State teachers' certificates. Engineering Department confers degree of civil engineer.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 20th; entrance examination, September 25th; matriculation fee, payable only once. A two years' course leads to the degree of bachelor of law, and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue academic courses without further charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. (Located at Galveston.) Four years' course; faculty of twenty-two instructors; school of pharmacy; school of nursing (for women); matriculation fee, payable once. \$30. Complete equipment in all schools. Session begins October 1st; entrance examinations the preceding week. Address: Dr. Allen J. Smith, Dean, Galveston, for medical catalogue. For catalogue of any department, or information, address: John A. Lomax, Registrar, Austin, Texas.

FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zeno, a new and harmless cure for Female Diseases. Sent by mail. Good for 25c. Dr. O. H. Drayner 1640, Milwaukee, Wis.

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The Journal Institute

FALL PLANTINGS OF FRUIT TREES.—Fall planting for all sorts of trees has now become quite general, and as the autumn comes on every farmer should consider anew the question of what trees to plant and how to plant them. Says Farmers' Guide: "The selection of stock and varieties come first, of course, and as it requires considerable knowledge of trees and plants to stock a fruit farm or family orchard with all the different sorts of fruits in the best varieties which are likely to succeed in this locality, the beginner will do well to study the varieties in the orchards about him in order to profit by the experience of his neighbors as to what sorts thrive best in his region. Do not despise the advice of the thrifty farmers or fruit growers in your own neighborhood; often it is of much more local value than that obtained from books and horticultural papers, although these should be carefully consulted. If you are a beginner, reject all novelties and confine your selection to the standard sorts that are known to grow and succeed over a wide range of country. As you acquire experience in the management of these you will be able to avoid disappointments in the culture of the new varieties as they come out, which would greatly discourage you as a beginner. Never purchase trees of unknown or irresponsible agents. When there is a good manager in your neighborhood it will pay you to go and select your own trees in the nursery rows, and make your selections there. Then you can see that the trees are dug with an abundance of roots and are not left to dry in the wind before being packed for delivery. The nurseryman, too, will give you directions for planting that will be of value to you. Thrifty, clean, energetic and honest young trees, of medium or small size, are much better stock for planting anywhere, because they can be dug with more roots, and so stand transplanting better than older and larger trees. You can shape them to your taste, and having more roots will outgrow larger trees with fewer roots and bear much earlier. Fruit trees and plants for autumn planting should be ordered early with the understanding that they shall be delivered at a specified time, and let that time be when you are not too busy with other fall work to attend to them upon their arrival. Never expose the roots of trees or any sort of plants to drying winds or sun a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. Fall-set trees do not need watering after planting, unless the soil is very dry, and if the soil is firm down as well as it should be, small trees will not need staking. Do not cram the roots in small holes; the larger the holes dug for the trees the better they grow. Two feet wide and from eighteen to twenty inches deep will be room enough for ordinary trees. Throw out the top soil in one heap and the subsoil in another, and with a crowbar loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole. It takes two people to plant trees well; one to hold the tree in place and assist in filling and packing the soil about the roots, and the other to throw in the

soil over the roots. In case the soil where the orchard is located is clayey or sterile, it is a good plan to fill up the holes with richer soil from the woods or other places. Manure cannot be used in this way without injury to the trees. It is valuable, however, as a mulch in winter, if spread in thin layers under the trees and hoed or plowed in lightly in the spring. Roots and branches should be balanced each other in newly planted trees. Some of the roots will necessarily be broken and bruised in digging and the branches must be trimmed to correspond to the number of roots mutilated. If all broken roots and ragged root tips are cut off smoothly before the trees are planted, the wounds will heal over quickly. The distance at which fruit trees should be planted often puzzles a beginner. Standard trees, trees on their own roots and grafted on some strong growing stock, require much more room than dwarfs. Standard apples succeed best when planted about thirty-five feet apart each way; standard pears and cherries twenty feet; plums and peaches, sixteen to eighteen feet. Hoed crops or small fruits are generally planted between rows of standard apples or pears, while the trees are young and all are kept cultivated well until the trees begin bearing. Peach trees planted in rows between the apple trees will bear well and pass their prime before the apple trees need all the ground.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—The constant increasing consumption of tobacco gives growing interest to all that pertains to production. This plant has a very wide range of climatic adaptability, how wide has not yet been ascertained, says J. B. Hunicutt in Farmer's Home Journal. "Almost every year finds it growing in localities where it was thought impractical. The wide range of growth is no more surprising than the constantly increasing variety in the qualities and uses of the different grades. Tobacco has its peculiar habits of growth and necessities of handling, and the grower must conform to these or all his labor will be in vain, and the result of the year's work will be disappointment and loss. The plant will grow almost anywhere and with almost any kind of culture, but its value when grown will be quite another thing. Skill is required at every step in order to insure a profit in the end. The range of values of the different kinds and qualities show this—low grade, black, sand leaf is worth from nothing up to 4 cents per pound. Good, clean, heavy plug brings from 6 to 12 cents per pound. Bright, thin, first-class wrappers sell all the way from 75 cents to \$3 per pound. The heavy low grades will grow almost anywhere. The finer and lighter qualities require certain peculiarities of soil and climate and great skill in growing and curing. The best Sumatra and Havana varieties come to perfection only when grown under cover, either of cheese-cloth or slats. These coverings will cost from \$500 to \$1000 per acre. To reach the highest perfection and reap the greatest profits, very costly fertilizing and manuring and irrigating must be provided for. When all the conditions are complied with, fine wrappers may be grown

from Connecticut to Florida in the United States, and in Cuba, Sumatra and the Philippines, and other islands of the seas and countries of the east.

From these hints we see that the successful growing of tobacco depends more upon the man than upon the land. First, post yourself as to the habits and requirements of growing and curing and marketing or manufacturing this wonderful plant. Then select the variety best suited to your purposes, and be sure that you get good, pure seed of the varieties selected. Then prepare the seedbed by burning the soil so as to kill the weed seeds, and sow and cover the seed very lightly and protect the beds until your plants are ready to transplant. Water the beds if needed.

The soil should be manured broadcast, with cow manure if possible, otherwise with compost or cottonseed meal, acid phosphate and potash, either in kalin or muriate form. This compost should be put according to the variety and purpose ahead. Every plug should have a heavy per cent of potash; light wrapper very little. Break the ground deep, 12 to 15 inches, harrow until very fine and roll it down firm. Keep clean and cultivate often and shallow. Look sharp for worms. A pinhole in a young leaf will be a shot-hole in a grown leaf, and a few of these will ruin the sale. There are methods of catching the moths that lay the eggs. They should be used for those where there is an ounce of prevention worth more. The details along here are too numerous for this article, but you will find them in your reader, and you must read up if you expect to make money growing tobacco.

By far the most important part of the whole business is curing and selling. These must be learned from experience by the aid of experts. There is money in tobacco if you know how to handle it. The grower can get from 60 to 100 pounds per acre, and sell it from 6 to 30 cents per pound. A great deal will depend upon the phosphates and muriate and sulphate of potash and kalin in the quantity and quality you get. Experiments are constantly showing that tobacco can be grown to profit almost anywhere in the entire range of the Atlantic and gulf states. Try on a small scale and increase as you learn. It is safer to try the lower and medium grades of plug and filler and plug wrappers until you acquire some knowledge and skill. This is true for most of the country. Special locations may justify you in taking the risk of fine cigar wrappers, if you happen to live in those favored localities. These fine wrappers are successfully grown in South Georgia and Florida.

As to knowing how to sell, we know some growers to sell at 25 cents per pound and purchasers resold in a few days for \$1.25. We knew of another lot sold for 75 cents and resold for \$2.25. Perhaps those were extreme cases, but they showed the risk you run.

Agents of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company in Texas and Shreveport, La. have been instructed to sell round trip tickets to Fort Worth, Texas, November 14 and 15, with final limit of November 22, at very low rates; amount National Work-Yachting Trip, to Ft. Worth, Texas, November 15 to 21, 1901.

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.

REMEDY FOR HEAVES.—Dial, Fannin County, Tex. To the Journal: Please publish this note, as I see some friend inquiring for a remedy for heaves. Take one tablespoonful of asafoetida and one tablespoonful of tar. Mix together and give every morning till the cough stops. Take one tablespoonful of asafoetida and put in a strong cloth and put on the bits and let it stay while wearing them. In giving the mixture put flour with it so as to make a ball and pull out the animal's tongue; take a smooth stick and put it on the roof of his tongue. This is good, for I have known it to cure two or three cases. J. E. MOULDIN.

LIKES THE JOURNAL.—Bivins, Tex., Oct. 21. To the Journal: I am always willing to support any paper that is in the interest of general improvement. I am in favor of good roads and more experimental stations, whatever the cost. I am glad to see you dare to criticize the acts of our last body of representatives (that is, some of them). Let the Journal come and in due time you will hear from me again. I will wait and see if some one else will not write up this section through your paper. JOHN S. GHOLSON.

FAVORS CONVICT PLAN.—Black Oak, Tex., Oct. 19. To the Journal: I have received several copies of the Texas Farm Journal and think it the best farm paper in the Southwest.

In regard to the good roads question I think the Journal's suggestion will solve the problem nearer than anything I have read of. Texas as much as any state in the Union should agitate this question.

If we had good roads throughout Texas more energetic farmers would come from other states to seek homes here and to help till the thousands and thousands of its fertile acres. It would enhance the value of property on such roads and people would take more pride in fixing up their places. They would have better fences around their farm and would keep everything around their residences in better repair.

I can see no better way to solve this question than by state and county convict labor. I hear of people of several counties grumbling because they have to be taxed to keep up the county farms.

I think if the Journal's suggestions on this matter were carried out and some of the convicts of the state and counties were put on the public roads of the state it would be a source of revenue to the state and people, too. And, too, the convicts would rather work on the roads than to be confined



There is no more sense in paying big fees to a great medical specialist when you are distressed with liver and kidney trouble, than there is in trying to heal a broken limb with putty. Fifty years ago as Dr. McLean treated the most complicated cases, curing and bringing hope and happiness to his great number of patients, he did not have one-fifth as many medicines as his fellow doctors have to-day. The wonderful success of his cures proves that the simple common sense remedies he employed were right. His theory was to go direct to the seat of the trouble and apply the simplest form of remedy there.

The McLean way of reaching the trouble, which has stood the test of a half century of successful life-saving is simple, safe and sure. It is the good old-fashioned, practical method of going direct to the evil to quickly relieve suffering. Nothing will take the place, nothing can replace.

McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm
It should be used at the beginning of the trouble, but it is equally safe and sure even if taken when the trouble has taken deep root. In every bad, chronic case, it is equally effective, but patience is necessary and the need to keep up the treatment faithfully. Kidney and liver troubles are stubborn, and only a persistent use of this reliable remedy will cure them to the seat of the trouble and apply the simplest form of remedy there. If you druggist is up-to-the-times, he has it.

Only \$1.00 per Bottle. Made by The J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.



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engaged in it and such supervisors could equip themselves or the county could furnish the implements necessary for the work. Besides said supervisor could employ men along the line of any road at \$2 per day with good teams who would do much better work under contract than they usually do voluntarily on the road. I speak from actual experience as road overseer. The best work I ever saw done on a road was where a majority of the hands were ex-convicts on payment of 75 cents per day for the time warned and good young men with teams employed at \$2 per day. Now if we could have an overseer's convention in each county and have every one interested in good roads present and general discussion of the subject, much good would be accomplished. WELTON WINN.

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GOOD ROADS SUGGESTIONS.—Santa Anna, Tex., Oct. 20. To the Journal: I saw in a recent issue of the Journal an editorial on the good roads subject. I wish here to add my indorsement to your very timely and rational suggestions. Certain convicts should by all means, in my judgment, be worked on roads. Under our present system it is well nigh impossible to maintain good roads; the average road hand seems to think it wrong to have to work on the roads, and usually does as little work as possible while on duty, and when any extra labor is performed, the county is presented with an account 50 per cent larger than would be charged for like work for an individual. So if our roads were placed under a supervisor with good bond for faithful work and the requisite number of convicts, the road question would in a measure be solved. In addition to this, if found necessary, a small

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. 30 head registered yearling heifers. They are an extra good, well bred lot, all of good colors (red, roan), and all in nice breeding condition. We are now breeding them to our 5752, second prize bull, Orange Viscount, Kansas City National show, 1920. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 18 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy fellows of excellent breeding. We also have younger calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. D. L. DAWDY, P. O., Arrington, Atchison county, Kansas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Double Standard Polled Durham cattle. Young bulls and ten heifers for sale. W. W. & J. L. BURGESS, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. T. DAY, RHOME, TEXAS. Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Ten bulls and ten heifers, from six months to two year old, for sale.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. Address: W. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDERER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 15897—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address: owner, ED. ROGERS, Minnola, Tex.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS. Must go! Bulls at \$25.00 and heifers at \$20.00. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to keep \$5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves crated, less than a carload. **ISON & LITSEY,** Harrisburg, Ky.

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT ET AL., Fort Worth, Texas. Breeder of registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Breeder registered cattle and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas fever. In Texas last winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarter for the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. **JOHN BURRUSS,** Columbia, Mo.

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS. Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Prices, quality, considered, defy competition.

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole herd for sale. Call or write. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. & W. H. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE TEXAS. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

W. N. KUYKENDALL TILDEN. Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM PARK HERD. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Texas. Young stock of both classes for sale. **DAVID HARRIS, RELL,** Austin, Texas. Farm railway station, Liberty Hill, on Austin & Northwestern railway, 28 miles from Austin.

CATTLE SALES.

Loula B. Brown, of Smithfield, recently bought of W. L. Trimble two registered Shorthorn cows, Miss Perfection and Prairie Bird. The consideration was \$550.

C. A. Jennings, of Sherman, bought of H. L. Terry 18 twos at \$28.50, and 13 twos and three of John Rack at 3 cents, weighing 947 pounds. He also bought ten steers of Woolson Bros. at \$30, and seven steers of John Reynolds at 3 cents. He will feed them at Sherman with 50 nation steers.

Clay Parks, of Brownwood, has purchased from Billy McAuley, of Crockett county, the latter's half interest in the McAuley & Allen ranch in Crockett county and his ranch and cattle in Rannels county. The ranch in Crockett county contains 46 sections and is stocked with 2400 head of cattle, which went in the deal, at \$15 a head.

At Matador, R. A. Haley bought from Mrs. J. H. Criswell 80 yearlings at \$15 a head.

The Door Key ranch recently sold 170 fat cows to R. S. Campbell, of San Angelo.

W. R. Todd of Rabke, Tex., writes: "Cattle trading is going on at a lively rate. Ed Koehn, Jr., of Armeekoville, sold a lot of 2-year-old steers to J. R. Bell of Cuero at \$17.50 per head and Capt. Shafer of Goliad sold to W. A. Blackwell a lot of twos at \$20 around. They are said to be good stuff. R. C. Brown of Clinton, sold to Wm. Bucher of Meyersville a lot of twos at \$17 a head. John Duderstadt of Selan has bought a 12,000-acre ranch at Kerrville and has begun to ship steer weaners from Yantis to his ranch. He says the range is rather dry up there but grass is plentiful."

Wm. Bevans, of Menardville, has purchased from Tom Shaw, of Ballinger, 400 twos and threes (mostly twos) at \$20.

The firm of Brown & Poague, of Albany, last week sold to R. E. Gatzwood of Rio Vista, Johnson county, 900 head of exceptably fine 3 and 4 year-old steers at \$33 a head. The cattle have not been fed, but have been fattened on grass in the Brown & Poague pasture.

In Motley county, W. A. Newman bought from T. N. Edmondson 27 yearlings at \$16 a head.

At Wright, Will Bookout sold to Mr. Tudor a lot of 2-year-olds at \$15 and \$17.

Cliff Weaver, of Crockett county, has sold his one and twos to his father at \$14 and \$18 a head.

Theo. Bjorkman of Schleicher county, has purchased 300 steers at \$18 from John Sheen, of Sherwood.

Browder Bros. of Memphis, Tex., have purchased the Anderson ranch in the northern part of Childress county

RED POLLED CATTLE.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not milk. Also, a few Anzota goats and a few purebred Berkshire pigs.

L. K. HASELTINE-DORCHESTER. Greene county, Mo. Red Polled raised in Southwest Missouri from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA. Editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book, has sold over 50 head registered Red Polled cattle. The combination sales in Texas. Write him for the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

ABERDEEN ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the world. Aberdeen Angus, raised in Scotland. Four times for sale at reasonable prices. Four imported bulls at head of herd. Address: THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale, Allendale County, Kansas. Visit him here; or address ANDERSON & FINLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the world. Aberdeen Angus, raised in Scotland. Four times for sale at reasonable prices. Four imported bulls at head of herd. Address: THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale, Allendale County, Kansas. Visit him here; or address ANDERSON & FINLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS. Henry E. Hall, manager. Electric at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 213 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 212 1-2 and 23 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1920, 1100 with return privilege next season. Fallades, magnificent stallion, \$25.00 per season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, and yearlings for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

C. L. LANE, SANTA ANNA TEXAS. Breeder of registered French Coach horses and Polled Durham cattle.

WHY WE HAVE FRIENDS, AND WHY WE KEEP THEM. The way to keep your friends is to treat them right. That is the way the Great Rock Island Route keeps its friends. We give them the best we've got, and we've got the best.

The way to gain new friends is to have something attractive about you. Some of the attractive things about the Great Rock Island Route are, a rock ballast roadbed; the best dining stations and the best dining car service in the world; the latest and most elegant Pullman sleepers running out of the State; the finest free reclining chair cars; employees that look after your comfort and welfare; and give information in a civil, respectful manner; rates that you can well afford to pay for the accommodations secured. Of course we are making new friends every day, with all these attributes to win them.

The Rock Island has such a taking way of taking it, it takes you by the hand, changing cars, and lands you in the heart of the city. If you are going east of Chicago, or west to New York, Boston, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Wichita, and its agents will direct you to your destination, and check your baggage through so you don't have to worry about it.

The Rock Island takes pleasure, therefore in inviting you to become one of its friends by becoming one of its passengers, and promises to treat you right all the time. Chas. E. Slant, Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

T. B. Overstreet of Crockett county recently purchased two flocks of sheep in McCulloch county at \$2 per head.

Dizziness, spells of blindness, headache and sour stomach are caused by torpid liver and kidneys. New York Bile Beans and Bitters removes the cause of the trouble and puts the system in perfect order.

MAVERICKS.

Several trainloads of cattle have been shipped to market from Albany.

It is reported that 50 cents a head per month is being paid for pasturage by some Rannels county cattlemen.

The case of Otto Shafer, of Tom Green county, charged with the killing of Ben Cole, has been continued until the April term of court in Lampasas county, where it was transferred on change of venue.

G. R. Casey has shipped about 55 cars of cattle from San Angelo to Gainesville, where they will be fed for market.

Anderson Bros. have sold their ranch on the Pecos to J. H. Grivin for \$300,000.

W. L. Herndon left last week with his stock of cattle for the territory, where he expects to reside. He called on the Herald before leaving, and paid his subscription and had the paper sent to his new address. He has leased pasture land near Lawton and expects to buy later on.—Hamilton Herald.

Twenty-five or thirty cars of cattle have recently been shipped by Webb & Hill from Albany to Dundee, where they will be fed by J. B. Wilson of Dallas.

Stanley Green, of Edwards county, has purchased from H. M. Shannon, of Crockett county, the J. M. ranch on Live Oak for about \$1 per acre. The ranch contains about 18,000 acres, all under fence.

J. F. Butz, of the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co., has just received from the E. B. Burnet ranch in Wichita county and where E. B. Harrold was receiving 1000 steers, making 5000 that he has received out of the 8000 purchased of Mr. Burnet. He has still 200 of his own raising, the 6666 to receive that will weigh 1050 to 1100 pounds. To drive over Mr. Burnet's ranch it does not look like there was a drought in Texas, with his crib filled with 1000 bushels of corn and bins full of wheat, stacks of fine hay, sorghum and shocks of kafir corn and numerous tanks of water that would float the Harvey, no wonder that the cattle and calves are sleek and fat. He has droves of fat hogs that will weigh 275 average, and it would be a hard matter to find another ranch in the state that is so well supplied with feed and registered.

H. L. Durham, of Edwards county, has a hog-raising business, and has a hundred hogs—his Wichita county ranch, which runs for fifteen miles on Red river, with its green fields of wheat and oats. Mr. Burnet also has a number of 2 and 3-year-old colts that are full and half sisters to Quannah Parker, that will be trained this winter on his own mile racetrack on the ranch. The ranchmen that are out of water would do well to visit the Burnet and Waggoner ranches and see what tanks will do in supplying an abundance of water in dry weather. Mr. Butz also visited the ranch of Col.

the experiment station about feeding cotton seed and cotton seed meal.

Steers give the best returns when properly fed on cotton seed or cotton seed meal.

The following results were obtained at this station during the winter of 1899-1900. The results are for four lots of steers containing five steers in a lot, and for 35 days.

The daily gain per steer was 2.6, 3.2, 2.45, and 2.99 pounds respectively.

Grain eaten per pound gain was 8.02, 6.54, 8.73 and 7.01 pounds.

The grain for the first and third figures was Kafir meal 18 parts, from four to six pounds of the meal mixed with 10 to 15 pounds of ground corn, Kafir corn, or wheat will make a good daily ration for a 1000-pound steer if he has good roughage.

Near the oil mill it is quite a practice to feed no other grain but cotton seed meal mixed with the hulls in the proportion of one of the former to three or four of the latter. Experimentation trials go to show that much better gains can be made for the amount of grain consumed when corn chop or some other like feed is a part of the ration. Even at the present price of corn and wheat it will pay well to buy wheat or corn to mix with cotton seed meal for steers.

Steers can be fattened exclusively on cotton seed, but they will not eat enough of it per day (about 13 pounds) to enable them to make the best gains.

The Texas experiment station considers 35 pounds of cotton seed worth about as much as 25 pounds of corn or steers and dairy cows. This makes cotton seed quite valuable this year. Cattle want to be brought onto a feed containing cotton seed very gradually.

Cotton seed and cotton seed meal are most excellent feeds to feed with other grains for dairy cows. Not more than 3 or 4 pounds of the meal should be fed per day. When fed in small quantities, 3 or 4 pounds per day, cotton seed meal may be fed indefinitely to steers and cows without injury to them, but if fed in large quantities, they will go blind in about 90 days. At this station rough yearling steers have been fed the whole winter on a ration of 4 pounds cotton seed meal and 2 pounds of corn and what doughage they would eat, and with good results.

Some deaths have resulted from feeding cottonseed meal to calves, but others have had good results.

It is generally conceded that cottonseed or cottonseed meal should not be fed to swine as many of them so fed die after three or four weeks feeding on it.

But before letting swine wait for the proper ration, it is well to consider the proposition of feeding them some cot-

ton seed meal. In the experience of the feeder with a large number of expertly lactating, cottonseed meal mixed with corn or kafir corn has given the best of gains, but there has been some loss from the risk of loss is so small with our method of feeding it that all hogs on the station will have cottonseed meal as a part of their ration this winter. One ration should consist of about 1-5 cottonseed meal and 4-5 corn, wheat or kafir chop. This should not be undertaken unless the risk of losing a hog or two can be taken, and the proper methods are followed. (See Oklahoma Report for 1900-1901, page 102). In our judgment, the feed and cost that will be saved will over balance any hogs that we may lose.

Horses have been fed cottonseed and cottonseed meal in small quantities mixed with other grains, with the best of results. Such a mixture would be the superior to a single grain as corn, and this winter would lessen the cost of feed very much.

In all feeding, stock should be put on a grain gradually, and changes must be made very gradually, and care must be taken not to feed too much.

399 Main Street, **DR. V. GUGGENHEIM,** Dallas, Texas. Opp. Postoffice.

No matter what your disease or trouble, call on or write to Dr. V. Guggenheim, 399 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Consultation free and confidential.

Female Complaints Cured permanently, and as a private Sanitarium for ladies is maintained, all publicity is absolutely refused if desired. Ladies will be assured of perfect rest and privacy.

Cancer, Piles, Indolent Ulcers, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Diseases of the Rectum are cured.

The whole class of Genito-Urinary Diseases, that are so prevalent are treated successfully.

Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, are annoying and dangerous, but they are mastered by my treatment.

When you find a Physician who spares no trouble and knows every combination of drugs, and the location of the Rectum, if necessary, you have found one who is a true physician—one who does not have to experiment.

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1921. Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for cancer, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

Then I saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. I then saw your advertisement in several other papers, and after a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

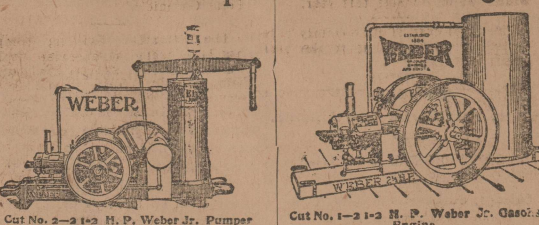
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free.

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Weber Jr. Pumper Gasoline Engine



Complete, ready to attach to pump. Uses gasoline in proportion to water pumped. Can also be used for grinding, shelling corn and for all power purposes of farm or ranch.

These engines are simple, economical, reliable, absolutely safe, fully guaranteed and are sold at a price within the reach of all.

OTHER LARGE SIZES FOR HEAVY GRINDING, ETC. Write for Catalogue.

WEBER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., P. O. Box D 1114, Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK REMEDIES MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. PASTEUR'S BLACKLEG VACCINE. For protecting cattle against blackleg. PASTEUR'S 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, scab worms, etc., cures skin diseases.

PASTEUR RAT VACCINE. 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, 803 Main Street, Fort Worth.

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

Rice production in Louisiana in 1920 is reported as having reached 99,000,000 pounds, which is expected to be exceeded by this year's crop.

OIL CURE FOR CANCER. Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last eight years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Good sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address: Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 201, Dallas, Tex.

BOYS AND GIRLS. Can you win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

POLAND CHINA HOGS. J. P. VISSERING, Box 1, Melville, Ill.

SALARY \$100 PER MONTH. Office of the Probate Court, Cordell, Okla., Sept. 10, 1901. Draughton's Practical Business College, Fort Worth, Texas.

Please send me some Rebate Coupons at your earliest convenience, as there are several boys from this place going to some business college, and I would like to give them a Rebate Coupon. Two boys from this place are now at the Fort Worth College a few days ago, and I was unable to give one of them a Rebate Coupon. I always say a word for your school, and I can never repay you for the great good it has done for me. I will give you my honest word for your school, and I can never repay you for the great good it has done for me. I will give you my honest word for your school, and I can never repay you for the great good it has done for me.

Note.—Prof. Draughton has Business Colleges located in Fort Worth, Galveston, Mississippi, Little Rock, St. Louis, Nashville, Montgomery and Atlanta. See his ad elsewhere in this issue and write for catalogue. Address: "Prof. C.," Draughton's College, at either place.

Cotton picking in Georgia is well advanced, being completed in some counties. The general crop is rated considerably below the average, and also below that of last season, and the top crop is very light.

399 Main Street, **DR. V. GUGGENHEIM,** Dallas, Texas. Opp. Postoffice.

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Chips of Experience

STOCK FEEDING.—A bulletin from the Oklahoma station says: This is a winter of high prices for feeds, and it behooves every feeder to put much thought and skill into his operations that he may have the balance on the right side of the ledger at the close.

Fat stocks are bringing good prices, and no doubt will be the rest of the winter, and there is as much opportunity for profit in stock feeding in Oklahoma this winter as there has been any winter in the past. All that is necessary is to feed the right kind of feeds in the proper manner and combinations, to get good stock.

The Oklahoma experiment station has published several bulletins on the value of different feeds and their proper combinations and one of these (annual report for 1899-1900) that treats the subject quite fully can still be had by applying to the station.

To compound the proper ration, (according to feeding standards) and the most economical ration, the feeder must take into consideration the market price of the feeds and the amount of digestible nutrients they contain.

Each nutrient in a feed performs more or less of a special office or work in the keeping up or building up of the animal body. For some purposes in the process of animal nutrition any of these compounds in the feeds will supply the want and do the work; but there are some functions in this process of building up of the animal body that require a certain one of these compounds or nutrients and no matter how much of the other compounds is present in the feeds they cannot take the place of this nutrient which is called protein. It goes to form blood, lean meat or muscles, hair, milk, wool, and other like products that contain nitrogenous material in the animal body. As a rule for feeding purposes, the value of a feed depends largely upon the amount of protein it contains. For instance, every hundred pounds of corn contains 7.9 pounds of this nutrient, protein, that is digested.

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Wheat straw... 15 4 37.2 37.6
Cotton seed hulls... 15 3 36.9 37.2
Alfalfa... 60 11 42.3 53.3
Oat straw... 25 1.2 40.4 41.6
Prairie hay... 40 3.5 45. 48.5
Corn stover... 30 1.7 34. 35.7
Cotton seed meal... 3.25 37.2 44.4 81.6
Cotton seed... 70 12.5 68.9 81.4
Oats... 12.25 9.2 56.8 65. 66
Bran... 1.15 12.2 45.3 57.5
Wheat... 1.00 10.2 73. 83.2
Kafir corn, whole... 1.08 4.7 32.6 37.3
Kafir corn meal... 1.12 5.8 56.5 62.3
Corn... 1.08 7.9 76.4 84.3

Bear in mind that the total amount of digestible nutrients in a feed goes as much toward determining the value of a feed as the amount of protein it contains.

The above feeds must be in the normal condition, that is, given amount of digestible nutrients. For instance, if corn stover or prairie hay were cut at the wrong time or allowed to get wet or are otherwise handled improperly, they might not contain more than half of the amount given above.

The following is given as answer in part to the many inquiries received by

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

THE JOURNAL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

OFFICES: Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio.

CARRICO BROS. & ALLEN, SPECIAL AGENTS, Chicago, St. Louis and New York.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR. Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., as second class matter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. 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.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES. Nov. 29-30, 1902-East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotnam, manager.

CASH PRIZES

THE TENTH CONTEST. Papers for the tenth of The Journal's contests must reach the Journal office not later than November 12.

RULES FOR THE CONTESTS. In all contests the following rules are to be closely observed: 1. Writers of essays must be under 16 years of age.

TRUCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS. The interest that is being manifested in the organization of truck growers' associations in Texas is highly encouraging.

packed, than could be secured by an individual. Whenever possible it is a good plan for each association to have a representative in the markets to receive and look after its shipments.

GOOD ROADS. Since the beginning of commerce the necessity of bookkeeping has been a commonplace business.

Up in Boston the constitution of the United States has been denounced as immoral. Will the junior senator from Texas kindly step forward and decide the point?

Chicago appears to be a first rate stamping ground for thieves. The man with the turnip patch is now having his inning.

CURRENT OPINION

The East Texas Fruit Journal, published at Lindale, Texas, by Tom P. and Howell Cooper, is a new candidate for public favor.

JESS, Angelina County, Tex.-Send for samples of the velvetine with metallic dots before you invest in a suit of this material.

MRS. JONAS, Yorktown, Tex.-There are many surer roads to wealth than in answering the advertisement of the firm that claims to make an artist of you in a few weeks.

BEN FRANKLIN, Temple, Tex.-According to the latest count there are 20,879 newspapers and periodicals now published in the United States.

COQUETTE, Flatonia, Tex.-As you wish to make a present with a present you wish to make a present with a present you wish to make a present with a present.

CONSTANT READER, no postoffice. (1) Entire suits of corduroy and velvet will be much worn, and are so becoming that their popularity will probably last for some time.

livelihood. In no southern state has there been a duplication of the scenes of Pana, Rockford and Melrose Park, where negroes were met with shotguns merely because they sought work.

The complete awards in the farm, livestock and poultry departments at the International exposition at San Antonio will be given in next week's issue of the Journal.

President Roosevelt recently announced that he was proud of his Georgia ancestry. It is highly probable that his Georgia relatives are not now very proud of him.

When Farmer Cloddy lost his barn and nearly lost his life, just at the time the fever held his baby and his wife.

John Thomas Dobbins truly is a most peculiar man. As his neighbors testify as often as they can.

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Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

A PECULIAR MAN. John Thomas Dobbins truly is a most peculiar man. As his neighbors testify as often as they can.

Yet all this time John Thomas kept himself quite close at home. He rose and sat in his chair, and he would not take his eyes from the "social come."

John Thomas sometimes says, says he, "I never met much stock. In folks that keep their charities packed up behind a lock."

EDGAR, Jewett, Tex.-So far as I know Les Miserables has never been dramatized.

JESS, Angelina County, Tex.-Send for samples of the velvetine with metallic dots before you invest in a suit of this material.

MRS. JONAS, Yorktown, Tex.-There are many surer roads to wealth than in answering the advertisement of the firm that claims to make an artist of you in a few weeks.

BEN FRANKLIN, Temple, Tex.-According to the latest count there are 20,879 newspapers and periodicals now published in the United States.

COQUETTE, Flatonia, Tex.-As you wish to make a present with a present you wish to make a present with a present you wish to make a present with a present.

CONSTANT READER, no postoffice. (1) Entire suits of corduroy and velvet will be much worn, and are so becoming that their popularity will probably last for some time.

ARABELLA, Lufkin, Tex.-It was not proper for the young man to enclose a stamp for a reply, but it shows at least that he is modest and does not think that you care two cents for him.

CONSTANT READER, no postoffice. (1) Entire suits of corduroy and velvet will be much worn, and are so becoming that their popularity will probably last for some time.

BUSH & GERTS Pianos give perfect satisfaction. WILL EXCHANGE for ranch a desirable business and residence property, valued at \$10,000.

RANCHES-Small or large, improved or unimproved, with or without cattle. State what you want, PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

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

FOR SALE-Four highly bred registered Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, all registered in this country.

FOR SALE-428 acre block of patented land in Floyd County, partially improved. Price \$100 an acre.

100 ACRES of black prairie land, 12 miles from Fort Worth, 60 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of good, tillable land.

194 ACRES in Montague county, near county seat, 1.2 in cultivation, balance timber of pasture.

MODEL STOCK FARM, 10 miles of Dallas, 250 acres cultivated, 450 native grass well fenced, two houses, ample water.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE-625 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Mason, on Mason and Fredericksburg road.

SEVEN MILES from Junction City, 2 1/2 miles from Dallas, 450 native grass well fenced, two houses, ample water.

YOU DON'T HAVE to spend all your income to keep your family in repair. It is one of our high-grade Bush & Gerts Pianos.

WANTED-CATTLE AND HORSES-I want cattle and horses on shares. Fifty head of cattle and horses.

WILL WINTER 500 young cattle for one-half price. Reference, Citizens National Bank, JOHN D. FLEWELLEN, Navasota, Tex.

ATTENTION CATTLE FEEDERS. Can furnish cotton seed meal and hulls, also broken cake, car lots or any port on short notice.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS. The San Antonio & Kansas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas.

WELL IMPROVED ranch of 28 sections in a solid body, about 30 miles north of the Texas and Pacific railway.

GOATS. BUSH & GERTS Pianos are unexcelled. FOR SALE-On account of removal, seventy nannies, twenty-five bucks, fifteen wethers.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-About 500 very high grade Angora and 300 common goats; at least 90 per cent of them does, with 20 very fine bucks.

AMERICAN ANGOA GOAT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. For full information as to registering, etc., address W. T. MCINTIRE, Secretary, 27 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU KNOW that Wray Bros. will sell you a high-grade Bush & Gerts Piano at factory prices and on terms to suit you?

NEAR COUNTY SEED-Oldman's Improved Storm Proof, have culled the best lock machine bolts for twelve years.

WRAY BROS. have a beautiful high-grade Bush & Gerts Piano, slightly scratched in shipping, worth \$425; you can have it for \$300.

UNLIMITED money to lend on cattle. The National Live Stock Commission Company (formerly Chicago Live Stock Commission Company) offers unexcelled service.

FOR SALE-Good paying lumber yard in rice and hay district. Want to sell on account too much other business.

WRAY BROS. are state agents for the renowned Apollo Piano Player. Write us for full particulars and prices.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of ranch work?

WANTED-Information regarding location of extensive deposits of building sand. Prefer location on river.

OPIMUM, MORPHINE, WHISKEY HABIT CURED IN 10 TO 15 DAYS. No pain in injury to patient, no expense.

THE ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE in the state for the cure of Whiskey, Opium, Cocaine and Tobacco Addictions.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES made to order for any purpose. Barb wire each foot 1/2 inch high.

WRAY BROS. will always sell you a Piano for less money than anyone. Write us for our illustrated catalogue.

On the market an association is likely to get much better attention from buyers, where all stuff sent is properly

the lawless class of the negroes, the ravishers and murderers, places no barriers in the way of the negro laborer who is honestly trying to gain a

obtained. (4) Beaver is a shade of brown; mode and castor are each light

of the best improved pastures in the West, and is located in Glasscock county. A bargain can be had in the purchase of this lease. Write me, SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE-I have 200 and over Delaine yearling rams for sale. Also 50 early ram lambs, large enough for good service.

THE MANSION HOTEL at Fort Worth, located in the heart of the city, has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now a cozy, homelike resort, where every comfort is attended to by the proprietors.

THE HOUSEHOLD

A SPELL OF REST.

My wife she's been a-urging me to take a month of rest. I leave my work behind me, an' the troubles that infest. I visit all my kindfolks—'ard of late we've prospered as well. An' I've worked so hard she figures I should have a breathin' spell. But seemin'ly there's athin' a-cillin' doin' on the farm. An' I'll aint' here 'till 't things might somehow come 't harm. So I tell her 'long in April. "Well, I guess I'll cut an' run." An' I leave all care behind me when I get the plantin' done! The plant appears 't suit her, so I labor like a Turk. Through May an' June, kept busy by the season's rush of work. By that time wheat's harvest an' my early corn 's in silk. There's calves that need attention and there's a lot of tinkerin' 'fore summer work begin. The wheat crop's extra heavy an' I'll have 't have more time. Somebody has 't plant things, an' it seems like I'm 't the one. So I say, "I'll have that visit when I get the threatenin' work done." July slips into August and September runs its race. An' still my time 's occupied a-fixin' up the place. A-mendin' fences, maybe, pickin' apples, makin' hay. An' pretty soon October an' November's slipped away. Then 'fore you know it, winter holds us in his frosty vise. The stock needs more attention, an' I have 't have 't time. An' I haven't time 't take that promised visit now, 's plain. For here I've got half ready, 't would be plantin' time again! —Orange Judd Farmer.

DEWEY'S REBUKE.

Though Admiral Dewey is a model of patience and considerate politeness, he can be pompous and cuttingly ironical when occasion calls. His friends recall an interesting incident illustrative of these traits. It took place in 1875 when he was commander of the Pensacola of the European squadron. His vessel visited a Mediterranean port, which has seen few American war ships since the war with Tripoli. As the Pensacola needed sprucing up, Commodore Dewey gave orders that no visitors be allowed on board until noon of the next day. It happened that a New York nabob was in the harbor with his yacht. In his launch he made for the Pensacola without delay, but was refused permission to board by the deck officer. "No visitors will be received until noon to-morrow," the millionaire was informed. "But you must let me on now," the nabob urged. "I am Mr. So-and-So, you know," mentioning his charmed name. "I pay more taxes in America than any other two men, and, in fact, I own half the United States navy." "Let him up," came an order from the commander.

The man of millions clambered aboard and was met by Dewey. "I hear you remarked that you owned half the United States navy," said the commander; and then, stopping, he cut with his knife a silver of

wood from the deck and handed it to the boastful visitor.

"Take this souvenir of the Pensacola and keep it," remarked the commander. "It is yours," it is all you have ever owned or ever will own of the navy of the United States. Shall be glad to see you with other visitors any time after the noon hour to-morrow."

So saying, Dewey turned and walked aft, and a crestfallen Croesus crept back to his launch.

SULTAN A COWARD.

Once when the prince of Samos was retiring from an audience he stumbled in his backward steps and fell. In a moment the sultan had pressed a spring behind him. The wall opened and he vanished within, safe from the suspected attack.

Abrupt gestures in the sultan's presence are mentioned, one a gardener in the royal park, whom Abdul shot dead for rising too quickly to an attitude of respect. Another time he found the chief of a palace domestic playing with his mislaid revolver, and he had her tortured in the hope of revealing a plot.

His magnificent yildiz is a monument to fear. It is assassin proof, bomb proof, earthquake proof, microbe proof, fireproof. Architects and engineers are building and rebuilding incessantly. Some new secret retreat is always under way.

The entire domain is surrounded by an immense wall, thirty feet high, and the choicest troops of the empire stand guard around it. An inner wall twelve feet thick, with gates of iron, incloses the private residence itself.

The walls of his own dwelling are filled with armor plate, in case of projectiles. It is said that a mysterious passage connects with ten secret bed chambers, forming an intricate labyrinth. No one but his body servant knows where the sultan may sleep during any particular night.

He has electric lights and telephones in his own apartments, but forbids them in Constantinople. Telephones might prove handy for conspirators, and he believes that a dynamite cartridge could be sent over a wire into the palace. He fears electric explosions, so Constantinople still gets along with gaslight.—Everybody's Magazine.

THOMAS EDISON'S AXIOM.

It is an axiom with Edison that if an invention shows one or more defects the underlying principle must be wrong; his idea being that if the correct principle is determined upon in the first place all of the details of the mechanism will become evolved naturally and take their allotted places in the completed machine. He will never consent to "patch up" a faulty invention. In his mining plant on Mount Musconetcong, the writer has

admired the complicated working of mechanism that filled a large building from cellar to roof, and then has been amazed at the inventor's determination to raze the whole affair, building and all, to the ground because of the impossibility of eliminating some defect which was in the first place. But Edison's indefatigability apparently carries him to the very ends of things. For instance, he made exactly 1800 experiments before he hit upon tungsten of calcium to be used in connection with a microscope for making the penetrating power of X-ray visible to the human eye. He made several thousand experiments before he succeeded in manufacturing a proper adhesive substance for binding together the particles of finely divided iron ore so that the ore could be smelted. I once saw him laboring with an ore furnace trying to repair the draft so that the heat would be exactly the same in all parts of the furnace. It was midday, and he had not slept for 24 hours. I asked him how long he expected to keep it up. He answered: "All night to-night and to-morrow and to-morrow night and the day after to-morrow if I can stand it." He perfected the fuse system, however, before the next night.

SHE TURNED THE TABLES.

Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" was compelled to admit recently that he had been cleverly trapped by a Toledo lady of tender years, says the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Major spent the summer at Potoskey, Mich. So did the little Toledo girl. The author, who is exceedingly fond of children, soon scraped up an acquaintance. One day little Miss Toledo was penning a letter. "My! What spelling and what writing!" exclaimed Mr. Major, who was looking over her shoulder.

The little girl did not relish this criticism, but she held her peace for a little; then she jumped down from her chair, and, running over to where Mr. Major sat reading, she exclaimed: "Oh, Mr. Major, don't you want your fortune told?"

"Well, you just bet I do!" was answering. "All right; I'll tell it good and true for you, and it won't cost a cent, but you must do as I say," insisted the little girl seriously. The author consented to all the conditions.

"Cross you heart!" cried the girl. Mr. Major went through these pledging motions.

"Now, stick your head down and close your eyes, and swing it while you count," came the command. The novelist assumed the dignified position as directed, and slowly his head began to sway back and forth like a pendulum. He had kept it up until he had counted 100, and then, with his face resembling a boiled lobster, he raised it and asked if that wasn't enough.

"No!" exclaimed the girl. "I haven't got through with your fortune yet." "But that isn't the game, is it?" meekly inquired Mr. Major. "Oh, yes it is!" came the quick reply; "that's exercise for rubber-necks."

CROSSING THE OCEAN IN A LITTLE OPEN BOAT.

A report from Atlantic City, N. J., says there is much to be heard here that Capt. William Andrews and his bride will never complete their journey to Spain, which they began in a fold canvas-covered boat, "Dark Secret." Capt. Andrews expects to reach the Azores within eight weeks, but the little vessel as it left the port did not impress the voyagers as being able to make the voyage in that time—if, indeed, it could make it at all.

The inspection of the Dark Secret as she lay anchored off the pier was not reassuring. She was deep in the water, heavily laden with provisions and ballast, and rolled with every ripple of the sea. One of the pathetic incidents was the affectionate farewell between Mrs. Andrews and her mother. They bade each other good-bye on the pier, and the mother, who has always been opposed to her undertaking the trip, did not offer to renew her protests, but wished her daughter good-speed.

Capt. Andrews means to hold his course toward the Azores islands. He expects that, with ordinarily fair weather, he will make them in eight weeks. He counts on the Dark Secret making ten miles an hour. He is alone in the belief that she will make that time. Half the speed is what is given her by many authorities, owing to the light sails carried and the peculiar build of the Dark Secret. Three or four months may be necessary to make a successful journey.

Mrs. Andrews, just before starting on the most perilous journey ever attempted by a woman, had an interesting talk with a reporter.

"I have not the slightest fear in making this trip," she began, "but sincerely believe that we shall accom-

MALARIA.

The people who live in low, swampy countries seem to take it for granted that Malaria, Fevers and Ague are necessary evils. They apparently do not realize that these diseases are slowly but surely sap-

ping their general vitality. These intermittent fevers, malaria, fever and ague, swamp fever, jungle fever, etc., are the most persistent enemies of the human race. If the aggregate of harm they do could be realized, they would be fought as plagues.

These diseases are the result of weaknesses, of poisoned, microbial blood, and of like things. It has been demonstrated that the insects which infest new countries and low swampy localities are vermin of like kind. They do not only carry your blood is pure and healthy you need have but little fear of these. But if your blood is bad it is not in condition to resist the poisonous stings, and as a result the germs of disease obtain a footing.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will not only drive out but keep out malaria and other fevers of like kind. It has cured so many thousands of cases that you cannot doubt. Made only by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dexton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

plish our voyage across the sea successfully. I know a bit about sailing myself, so when the captain is resting I shall take the helm.

"I know I shall be apt to get a little seasick if we have very rough weather, but a little thing like that doesn't bother me. I'm used to it. I've spent much of my time on the water."

Although the Dark Secret is but a 13½-foot, canvas-covered, folding boat, Capt. Andrews has every confidence in his little vessel to reach his destination, Palo, Spain, in about eight weeks. He is prepared, however, to battle with Neptune three months if necessary. He has made three successful trips across the Atlantic and has every hope that this will be his fourth.

Capt. Andrews has achieved much on voyages in small boats. He sailed the Dory Nautilus, a 15-foot boat, from Boston to the Paris exposition in 1878. On this trip he was accompanied by his brother, Walter. The voyage lasted forty-five days. He was sixty-two days alone on the ocean in the boat, Dark Secret, fifteen feet long, in 1888. He sailed thirty-four days alone in the canvas-covered, folding boat, Phantom No. 1, a 12-foot craft, in 1893, and 1000 miles alone in the Dory, a 12-foot boat of the same style, in 1899.

The trip to Palos has been made before, at which time he was entertained by the Spanish government, presented to the queen regent, elected a member of the ninth Congreso de Americanistas, which was held at Huelva.

HOW NYE WAS DISCOVERED.

Colonel "Bill" Root of Laramie, Wyo., the dealer in wild animals and the discoverer of "Bill Nye," and who has charge of the Indian village at Glen Island, told the following story of how he "discovered" the humorist: "Bill Nye, when he was a young man, wasn't much; in fact, folks in Laramie wondered whether he would eventually dry up and blow away or just die of plain starvation. Things never would come his way, and that same way led through many rocky places. Everything to which he turned his hand seemed to wither under it, and he began to think that he was a 'hoodoo'.

"Bill was a pretty discouraged sort of a cuss, when I said to him and his wife one day: 'Come out to the ranch and stay with me for awhile, and they came. Long before this time Frances, Bill's wife, had made up her mind that Bill was cast in the mold of a lawyer, and nothing would do but Bill must study law. So Bill came along with his old books, and would wander around the ranch trying to imbibe ozone and pages from Blackstone. But the canker worm of worry was in his mind, and the ozone and several of the things I had in a cupboard seemed to do little good.

"Every little while Bill would sneak away, write something, he called funny, send it away, and anxiously wait for the lightning, in the shape of a

check, to strike. Now, Frances discouraged all this. She felt that once Bill hung out his shingle all the world would immediately get into trouble and half of it would fall over itself to get into Bill's office.

"Well, one day Bill met me about three miles away from the ranch and said: 'Bill, I want your advice. I've got something in my pocket and on my mind, and I want you to tell me what to do.'

"With that he unbuttoned his coat and pulled out a letter from a Denver newspaper inclosing a check for \$20, showed it to me and asked, 'Shall I become a funny man or a lawyer?' I looked at Bill and then at the check and back at Bill again. That check surprised me even more than it did him. But I was there to give judgment and had to do it.

"Bill," I said, "if you can find foolish people anywhere in this world who are ready to part with good bank checks for that stuff you grind out, you go right to the house, get a big bottle out of the cupboard, put a wet towel about your head and sit down and grind. A man must have brains to be a lawyer."

"And Bill's wife never spoke to me for three years."

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 2 E 513, THE NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 750 1/2th Avenue, New York.

Try this the next time you have a nervous headache: Remove your dress waist, knot your hair up out the way, and sponge the back of your neck persistently with water as hot as it can be borne.

FOUR BOTTLES FREE!

We will send four bottles of our medicinal remedy, securely packed in wooden box, like cut, no distinguishing marks, postpaid, FREE. This remedy, the result of many years of practice, study and experiment in leading European hospitals, is guaranteed to cure all cases of Eruptions and Ulcers. We also send free valuable pamphlet describing the cause and growth of skin diseases and the proper treatment of Pimples, Blackheads, Itching of the Skin, Eczema, Liver Spots, and all skin diseases, including the treatment of Hair, Ulcers, Running Sores, Fains of a Neuralgic or Rheumatic Nature, BLOOD POISON, etc. There is a certain cure for your affliction. WRITE TODAY. NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 750 1/2th Avenue, New York.

A FIRST CLASS MEAL FOR 50¢

DINING CAR STATIONS FOR KATY FLYER PASSENGERS TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS AND FT. WORTH.

Horse Sense.

"Any fool can take a horse to water, but it takes a wise man to make him drink," says the proverb. The horse eats wheat bran and drinks when thirsty. A man eats and drinks by the clock, without regard to the needs of nature. Because of careless eating and drinking "stomach trouble" is one of the commonest of diseases. Sour and bitter risings, belchings, unnatural fullness after eating, dizziness, headache, and many other symptoms mark the beginning and progress of disease of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach such diseases of other organs which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cures obstinate cough and heals weak lungs.

"I was taken with Grippe, which resulted in heart and stomach troubles," writes Mr. T. R. Caudill, Montclair, Allegheny Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything of a good part of the time. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his Golden Medical Discovery, which I did. Before I had finished the second bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles. I feel thankful to God for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I can highly recommend it to all persons as a good and safe medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.

26 Bu. Baskets

AN HOUR with our Voluntary Cleaned Hail Bearing Mills. Original cost, \$25,000,000. These form frames, being built together in one piece, are made of the best material and are equal to a half dozen mill. CAPACITY 26 Bu. Cleaned. Our 1776, here on this mill will receive three times as much hail as the best, making from 200 to 250 bushels of clean, single grade mill. Therefore, we give you the largest capacity and most uniform quality of clean, single grade mill. RUNS EASY because all friction is relieved by our latest and best roller system. We guarantee to clean 26 bushels of clean, single grade mill in 10 minutes. We have 500 of these mills. Price catalogue of 15,000 articles. Ask for It. Marvin Smith Co., 35-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

NO SPAVINS

This wonderful spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curls, splints and ringbones just as quick. No pain and never has failed. Details of information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 13. FLEMING BROS., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Austin's Dewberry Plants

I am headquarters for plants; original propagator and introducer. I sell them cheap. It is very easy to get a good color, excellent flavor, wonderfully profuse. It stands the hot dry summers, 25, 50 or 100 prepaid by mail cheap. 500 or 1,000 cheap today for prices. J. W. AUSTIN, Pilot Point, Texas.

A Photographic Accomplice.

"Mr. Mourdock," said the prosecuting attorney, "tell the story of the murder, just as you saw it committed."

The witness, a small, nervous man, took a new position on his chair, hesitated a moment, and then began to talk.

The audience in the courtroom waited expectantly.

They were of the usual types—the idle spectators, the sensation seekers, the newspaper reporters and the score of unclassifiable individuals who go to make up such a cosmopolitan throng.

The trial had dragged heavily until now, and had been a mere battle of lawyers; but with the advent of a new witness interest had been awakened which had reached the feverish pitch when it was found that he knew the minute details of the crime.

Consequently, when he began to speak, the silence was painful.

"I am a photographer by profession," said Mr. Mourdock in starting, "and am particularly interested in outdoor work. Often I take a landscape camera and wander through the woods, impressing upon the sensitive film the more beautiful and delicate bits of nature, thus bringing into my studio the fragments of the artistic forest."

"One Saturday afternoon—by reference to notes I find it was the 12th of July last—I started on one of my regular expeditions.

"I remember the day was a perfect one, and the whole plant world seemed clothed in holiday attire. After securing a number of excellent views I returned towards home, but stopped with an exclamation of delight as I beheld one of the prettiest, daintiest glades imaginable.

"Quickly setting up my tripod, I focused the camera until the clear imprint of the scene was visible upon the ground glass behind. I was about to take the picture, when I heard the sound of rapidly approaching footsteps and angry voices.

"Now, in order to secure the proper distance effect, I had been obliged to set up my camera behind some bushes, through which, luckily for me, there was a small opening.

"Although this afforded a sufficient sight of my choice woodland scenery, yet none save a close observer would have seen anything, if looking from the other side. Hence, I decided to let whoever might be coming pass by, while I awaited their departure before taking the photograph.

"Sinking back into the couch of luxuriant grass and leaves, I idly watched for the new-comers.

"A tall, muscular man presently stepped into sight, and was soon followed by a second. Both resumed the quarrel of a minute before as they paused in the open space, neither of them conscious that they had an unwilling listener.

trouble concerning money matters, which they were unable to settle. I did not care to be an eavesdropper, and so was about to proclaim my presence, when I heard one of them sneeringly remark that if he wished to be a thief he would follow the other's example, but that for his part the reputation was not an enviable one.

"His companion said nothing—a silence, the dangerous intensity of which I did not then comprehend, and I did not care to go. As they did so I pushed aside the branches and glanced at their faces only to see two strangers, one of whom was the prisoner who sits there."

"A cloud was rapidly obscuring the sun, and as I desired the picture to be well lighted, I made ready to open the lens as soon as the men were out of the way.

"Standing with my back to the glade, I carefully adjusted the delicate mechanism of the camera, and soon had all in readiness to snap it.

"Suddenly there was a sharp, ringing report behind me. I whirled quickly around, and in the motion gave the rubber bulb in my hand a faint pressure, without realizing what I was doing; and only discovered, when I heard the metallic click of the shutter, as it closed after its instantaneous movement, that it had taken the photograph.

"When my startled senses came back to me, I saw a bleeding form lying on the ground, while a few yards away a man was running.

"The body, which lay on the thick, green grass, was that of a man whose death caused this trial; and the cowardly, fleeing assassin, the man who would not face the consequences of his deed, was the prisoner, John Evans."

The witness took a glass of water, wiped his heated brow, and looked about him.

The spectators, too interested to think, gaspingly drew back into their chairs. The prisoner, a handsome, honest-appearing man, sat motionless and stunned.

"That night," said Mr. Mourdock, resuming his narrative, "I developed the plate that was in the camera, and you may be sure I watched with interest and hope as the picture gradually began to form.

"Bit by bit the trees came out; the long shadows deeply indented the glass in their reverse color of pure white; the grass, like a bunch of tangled thread, gathered into a discernible mass; and then, last of all, the two men's images stood out on the dull gray surface.

"By means of a solution of alcohol, I dried the negative at once, and by using a developing paper, I soon had a perfect print.

"The photograph is more than a mere curiosity; it is the study of a crime. On it you can see undeniable proof of that man's guilt; see the manner of the killing; see the already dying victim.

"That is the extent of my knowledge of this murder."

In a dazed, uncertain fashion, the man on trial for his life gazed at the photograph which the lawyer held in his hand.

He seemed unable to comprehend the

story, and his eyes beseechingly asked for a glance at the picture which he did not care to understand.

But the prosecuting attorney had fame and a name yet to gain, and heeded not the pleading now expressed in the mute, quivering mouth; what difference could it make, at any rate?

The picture was a remarkably distinct one.

Before a background of tangled trees, merging into the matted grass at their base, stood two men; one with an exploded rifle in his hand, was on the extreme right; and the other, further back on the left side, was falling, his arms thrown up in a way that left no doubt as to the human target his companion had chosen. The murderer, whose calm face harmonized with his cool firing, was unquestionably the present prisoner, John Evans. The other was the man who had been found dead with a bullet in his forehead.

The first of the twelve jurymen held out his hand and took the photograph.

For a moment he gazed critically at the bit of cardboard, then a grim look of determined duty overspread his face—a look which caused the attorney for the state to lean comfortably back and watch his face in a contented smile.

One after another of the jury passed the picture on to his neighbor, some with pitying glances at the puzzled prisoner, some with the loathing for him clearly shown in their shrinking countenances, but one with an unmistakable verdict plainly written on their persons.

A short half hour later the jury filed back into the courtroom, and the foreman stood up.

"We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged," was all he said.

Wrapped in an outer covering of heavy paper, the governor one day received an envelope bearing the inscription, "To be sent to the governor of the state after my death."

Inside was a signed and duly attested confession, which read—

"In the late Evans murder trial, I, Robert Mourdock, gave false testimony in regard to the killing of Andrew Cordon. In this confession, which shall be read only after my death, I wish to state that I was the murderer of Andrew Cordon. The photograph displayed in court was an elaborate affair which I made—skillfully, I congratulate myself—and it had no real value at all."

"For years Cordon and I had been enemies. I hated him and he hated me, although to the world we were casual friends. I murdered him on that fatal Saturday, July 12.

"How was it done? I'll tell you. "During the past year many dealers in photographic goods have offered for sale a little article, under the name of 'multiplying attachment,' which enables the operator to take two photographs on the same plate.

"It is a small, round instrument to fit over the lens, and on one side only has a hole in it, but one-half of the photograph is taken at once. Then, by revolving the opening at the other side, the other portion may be completed,

with no dividing line where the sections join.

"For instance, in my studio I have a view of a house, with two young men on the lawn. As a matter of fact, there is but one man photographed twice, yet most people pride themselves on recognizing that the gentlemen are twins.

"Again, I have two deadly enemies bowing politely to each other—seemingly friendly. I first persuaded one to have his picture taken, and then, a few days later, enticed the other to be photographed while bowing.

"Of course, I took number one on one portion of the film, and number two on the other, but the effect is a continuous photograph, which engages both when they see it.

"First begging your pardon for such a lengthy explanation—which you will grant to a man who will be dead when you read this—I have determined to reveal the whole story.

"I deliberately planned and executed the murder, and I can tell of the crime in a very few words.

"On that day in July I left the studio, taking with me a multiplying attachment, and went to the place where I knew both Evans and Cordon would come during the afternoon.

"Evans was the first to arrive, and he halted in front of my cameras as I expected. I fired a dead quail a few yards away. Carefully aiming at it, he fired—fired just as I snapped the shutter into position, and half of my photograph was completed.

"Cordon came soon after for a drink at the little spring, and I went forth to meet him. We quarreled; I always did when we met, but to-day I gave in. He was so excited, poor devil. By some adroit maneuvering I placed him in position, and told him to remain there while I secured a view of the scenery, with human life—a most needed requisite of outdoor work—in it.

"He objected to doing a favor for me at first, but finally consented in a surly way to stand still for a second. Then I went behind the bushes to my camera, turned the multiplier, picked up my rifle and shot him—killed him instantly. I think, and as he fell I exposed the other half of my negative.

"The photograph was taken; on one side Evans stood aiming a gun, on a line with the rifle on the opposite side was Cordon, falling dead. The thing was complete to the smallest detail.

"What a triumph for photography! Art conquering truth!

"I need only to add that Evans proposed to me, and was accepted by the girl already engaged to me. I loved her as I never loved before nor since—and it happened five years ago.

"You know how I felt; Evans had ruined me; I must ruin him. But I no longer feel the bitterness towards him that I once did. I think he has suffered enough already for the injury he did me, and I think he should go free.

"I understand he is to be hanged next month, and to-night I die by my own hand, so there will be ample time to save him.

"Once more I wish to say, John Evans is innocent; I murdered Cordon. I am going to have witnesses to my signature, and after that—"

The governor laid down the confes-

sion in horror. Owing to a change in arrangements Evans had met death on the scaffold the day before.—The Argosy.

AN AMERICAN ACTRESS VISIT TO SARAH BERNHARDT.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, back in Paris, after her summer outing, had disposed of Charles Frohman's advertising novelty of last spring by saying concerning herself and Miss Maude Adams, "We are not to play together." She also said that the American actress was too girlish to play the part of a man, looking in men's garments, she said, like a boy of fifteen.

Before Mme. Bernhardt left her summer home at Belle Isle she was visited by an American actress, Miss Ray Rockman, and on the latter's return to London, which has been her home for several years, she described how the great French actress "rests."

"Mme. Bernhardt at home is a beautiful study," says Miss Rockman, "but her untiring energy does not allow her to take even her rest like most people. She rises as early as 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning and generally goes out shooting with her son Maurice, who is a noted sportsman. They always come home with a full bag. Mme. Bernhardt's costume on such occasions is entirely of white, as are all her costumes.

Sometimes she varies the day's program by going shrimping in the morning instead of shooting. She is fond of shrimps. To see her wading with bare feet for three or four hours in the cold water, with a big hat covering her head, makes even her friends wonder at her untiring energy. Other mornings Mme. Sarah drives about the island, but most of her mornings are spent in a far more energetic way than driving.

"After the light breakfast of coffee and rolls she goes over her letters with her secretary, an occupation which consumes about an hour. This is her only connection with business while resting. Then she walks out with her devoted dogs—eight great hounds and a couple of spaniels—who are her outdoor companions. She has a pond of crabs which claim no little attention, and she spends a good deal of time reading Shakespeare or Kipling, of whom she is a fond.

POULTRY

THE NORTH POLTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won premiums at the Texas State Fair...

EDWARDS, PITTSBURG, TEXAS. Hatched and raised 100,000 chickens...

MACKAY FOWLS STILL IN THE LEAD Mackay strain of turkeys were principle winners...

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Bred Plymouth Rocks, Vigorous, raised free...

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS. Bred prize winning turkeys...

THE BROWN HATCHER. Only incubator in South. Sure enough best machine...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of the best English strains...

Copperas is one of the cheapest and best disinfectants...

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES. Fort Worth-Account National Baptist Farmers Conference...

Parish-Account Northwest Texas Annual Conference...

Paris-Account Annual Conference...

San Antonio-Account Meeting Daughters of the Confederacy...

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

POULTRY

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION. Artificial incubation is a demonstrated scientific fact...

The first attempt at constructing an incubator was by one, M. Bonnemain, and was called an "Oecoleobon"...

Many devices were constructed in England and France, but it has remained for the inventive Yankee to scientifically demonstrate all the possibilities...

Without any doubt in the world, the time will never arrive in artificial incubation, when it will reach a greater state of perfection than exists at the present...

This statement is made, because the hen is supposed to be the natural incubator, and under the most favorable conditions...

I say it boldly, without reservation, that this age of inventive genius has produced a machine, for artificial incubation, that will average 90 per cent hatch of all healthy, strong, fertile eggs...

Remember distinctly that I say average. This means for the hatching season. Many times a rightly constructed incubator has hatched 100 per cent. So has the hen.

The man who has studied natural incubation, season after season, has learned valuable lessons in its atmospheric conditions. Some months he has noticed eggs hatched well, again poorly...

My first experience in artificial hatching was with an incubator that used water pans in the egg chamber. I had such poor success with it...

POULTRY

used water pans in the egg chamber. I had such poor success with it...

I do not deny that incubating eggs need moisture. I know it is highly essential, for in an extreme dry month the hen falls to make a good hatch...

Reasoning on these natural conditions I invented and made an incubator with my own hands...

I demonstrated by repeated experiments that water pans in the egg chamber, or water introduced into the egg chamber without applied moisture...

I obtained a 90 per cent average without the water and about 70 with it. A 90 per cent average is the high water mark of artificial incubation...

When guineas start out to forage a field no bug can escape unless he happens to get out of sight. If a bug should fall to be gobbled up by the adroit guinea, he will be sure to be taken in by the stragglers in the rear...

Here are a few of the information which I have given you in this catalogue. I trust it has been interesting and valuable, for your benefit and mine...

My ad, a modest one, appears on this page. It has a catalogue telling you about my machines (five sizes) and how to operate them. For a catalogue

DAIRY

The Topp Hygienic Milk company is putting in a 400-cow dairy at Indianopolis. The buildings are to cost \$77,000.

At a sale recently held by W. R. Zike at Morrilton, Ind., seven head of registered Jersey cows averaged \$50 and 16 grades averaged \$36.

At the sale of the Duke of Marlborough's Jerseys held at Blenheim Park, England, last month, 36 head averaged in price a little under \$222.

TESTS AT BUFFALO. For the week ending Oct. 8 the model dairy herds at the Pan-American exposition had the following standing...

GUINEAS. The guinea is the most incessant and diligent bug catcher of vantage guard it will give for the incubator. As all know, guineas are semi-domestic in their nature...

When guineas start out to forage a field no bug can escape unless he happens to get out of sight. If a bug should fall to be gobbled up by the adroit guinea, he will be sure to be taken in by the stragglers in the rear...

DAIRY ACCOUNTING. M. A. Carson, in Massachusetts Poultryman, says: On most farms the keeping of any real system of accounts is an unknown thing, and even on the great majority of farms it is but a nominal practice...

When grease catches fire on the stove and blazes high, dash on a handful of flour.

DAIRY

There are possibilities in dairy accounting more hinted at in this brief article. If you cannot start on an elaborate system all at once, begin to keep a few careful, systematic records...

RIVAL OF AMERICAN HOG. Denmark has come in the field as a producer and exporter of hogs and hog products, with a growth at least interesting, if not suggestive to American producers...

The fact that hog products form the largest single item in the exportations of the United States, have exceeded last year by \$2,000,000 those of manufacturers of iron and steel...

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BERKSHIRE

E. D. OLIVER COOPER TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs. The best quality, by Black...

TIP TOP BERKSHIRES. My Berkshire pigs have won more prizes and more money at the last six Dallas fairs...

ELM GROVE FARM. Walter E. Davis & Bro., proprietors, breeders of thoroughbred Berkshire hogs...

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE. Swine, all blood and high priced...

WINNY FARM. Headquarters for English Berkshires. I show the best prices...

POLAND CHINA. Cedar vale Poland Chinas. Of the first thirteen prizes offered at Texas State Fair...

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS. Headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2095, assisted by Texas Chief...

MORRIS A. CO. SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 200 to 250 lbs. Poland China pigs and hogs at half-time prices...

STEWART & MILLER, SHERMAN TEX. Breeders of Poland China swine of the best breeding and quality...

DURCO JERSEY. TOM FRAZIER-KOPPEL-BOSQUE county, Tex. Durco-Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship...

HIGHLAND HERD DURCO JERSEY. Poland China swine have won more premiums than any herd in the South...

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS. You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car...

SWINE

HOG SITUATION PUZZLING. The Chicago Drovers' Journal in its issue of Oct. 21 says: There was almost an unbroken falling off in the average weight of hogs at Chicago last week...

Together with the marked falling off in the weight is the fact that receipts for the month will be among the smallest on record for October and certainly the smallest October in eight years...

There is every indication that receipts will continue comparatively small the balance of the present winter season. Reports from all over the hog-raising belt claim there is a scarcity of matured hogs, especially hogs of any weight...

HOW TO MAKE FALL PIGS PROFITABLE. H. E. Simpson, of Kentucky, says: With me the raising of fall pigs is a success. I always give the young pigs a good start...

Another lot of six pigs, weighing 120 pounds and purchased for \$7.50 each, were fed on grain alone three times a day. The produced pork at a cost of \$3.28 per hundred weight.

Still another lot of five pigs, weighing ninety-eight pounds and bought at \$9 each, were fed on grain alone with a self-feeder, and produced pork at a food cost of \$3.57 per hundred weight.

It is of course true that conservative growers expect and largely anticipate. Now hogs have suffered no depression in the last two years, and in view of present crop conditions, there is little likelihood of the market being overstocked with swine...

The brood sows, when separated from the pigs, are put on reduced rations until their milk dries up. They are bred at such a time as to cause them to farrow during September. As soon as I am sure that the sows are pregnant I turn them into a field especially prepared for them. One third of this field

SWINE

is blue grass, one-third clover and one-third in cowpeas. The pigs have plenty of shade and good water. My hogs are pure-bred Poland-China. I always have a large quantity of oats and cowpeas threshed...

Have pigs sheltered in a warm hoghouse, give them plenty of eat, plenty of water to drink, plenty of clean straw to sleep on, clean out the hoghouse twice a week. This is the way I raise fall pigs. I keep them growing from start to finish.

SWINE FOR MARKET. E. P. Smith, of Ohio, says: For several years now there has practically been a shortage in hogs, and the coming winter promises to be no exception. The industry is not suffering under a boom nor depression. It has been steady and uniform throughout...

In the former experiment the pigs were charged with half an acre of clover pasture at \$9 per acre, evidently more than they could use, increasing the cost. In this case they were charged with a half acre of a ton of clover at \$5.00 per ton.

Six pigs of the same weight and price were fed on mangels, and the same grain, the former at \$2 per ton and the latter at the price named. The cost of producing in this case was \$2.87 per hundred pounds of pork.

Another lot of five pigs, weighing 120 pounds and purchased for \$7.50 each, were fed on grain alone three times a day. The produced pork at a cost of \$3.28 per hundred weight.

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SHEEP--GOATS

STARTING A FLOCK. In starting a flock, says the Homestead, the points to be considered are varied, and as the size or number and ultimate aim in view must always come under primary consideration, they will also be to a greater or less extent, govern or modify other considerations...

Five pigs were fed on clover pasture and grain. They weighed ninety pounds and were bought at \$7.50 each. The experiments figured at \$6 per hundred weight, this being the average price of the different lots.

Six pigs averaging seventy-three pounds in weight, and costing \$4.50 each, or as in the case of the above 6 1/2 cents per pound, were fed on steamed clover and grain, together with the meal, as above stated, and sold at the above named price per hundred weight.

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GOATS

R. H. LOWREY, CAMP SAN SABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES. Young trees that are bought from the nursery should be planted in the fall. Over 95 per cent of the nursery trees are dug in the fall and exposed to the sun and wind all winter without sufficient moisture to keep the trees in perfect condition...

Three lots on alfalfa and grain made an average profit of \$0.72 per head.

Three lots on sorghum hay, corn, oats and bran, made an average profit of \$0.31 per head.

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BUCHANAN'S

Cresylic Ointment. Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scow Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

LALEDE HOTEL, American and European Plan. 80 ROOMS. \$1.50 and \$3.00 Per Day. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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HEALTH PLEASURE REST. In the Mountains of 2,200 Feet Above Sea Level. COOL NIGHTS. PURE FRESH AIR. MINERAL WATER. Nashville, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin, Houston, Galveston, El Paso, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, San Marcos, Fredericksburg, Big Bend National Park, Guadalupe Peak National Park, Big Bend National Park, Big Bend National Park.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST

In the Mountains of Tennessee
2,200 Feet Above Sea Level

COOL NIGHTS
PURE FRESH AIR
MINERAL WATERS

Monteale, Lookout Mountain, East
Brook Springs, Monte Sano, Estill
Springs, Nicholson Springs, Bear-
creek Springs, Fernald Springs,
Kingston Springs, and many other
favorable Summer Resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga &
St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet
describing above summer resorts.

E. D. WOLFE,
Traveling Pass. Agt. Dallas, Tex.

J. W. BOTTORFF,
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H. F. SMITH,
Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn.

W. L. DANLEY,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Nashville, Tenn.

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2-Fast Trains-2
DAILY
For St. Louis, Chicago
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Superb New Pullman Vestibuled
Buffet Sleepers, Handsome
New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

Only Line Running Through
Coach and Sleepers to New
Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO
Arizona,
New Mexico
and California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER,
Third Vice-Pres. and Gen. Pass. Agt. and
Gen. Mgr. and Traffic Agt.,
DALLAS, 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-Helena.
Only 48 hours Denver to Spokane.
Only 62 hours Denver to Puget Sound.

This will be the main traveled road for
passengers going via Denver to Northern
Pacific Points.

TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO,
UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great
daily trains from Kansas City. St. Jo-
seph. Weekly California excursions, per-
sonally conducted.

TO THE EAST: Best equipped trains
to Chicago and St. Louis.

TO THE NORTH: Best trains to Oma-
ha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

C. L. BEECH, L. W. WAKELBY,
T. P. A., 277 Main St. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Dallas, Texas. St. Louis, Mo.
HOWARD ELLIOT, General Manager,
St. Joseph, Mo.

RAILROADS CREATE PROSPERITY

This has been demonstrated by the marked improvement
in conditions along

"THE DENVER ROAD"

IN
THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

Whether other lines have come to share in the results of
DALLAS, TEXAS.

PROSPERITY DEMANDS RAILROADS

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & MEXICO
Already crossing "THE DENVER ROAD" at Dalhart.

THE CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF
Soon to join "THE DENVER ROAD" at Wichita Falls and Amarillo.

THE BLACKWELL, ENID & SOUTHWESTERN
Now building to "THE DENVER ROAD" at Vernon.

THE KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT
Expected to join "THE DENVER ROAD" at Chilton.

THE FRISCO SYSTEM
Which may meet "THE DENVER ROAD" at Acme.

THE ARKANSAS & CHOCTAW
Headed for "THE DENVER ROAD" at Wichita Falls.

All this, taken with the activity of immigration and real estate agents, many
new settlers, numbers buying Special 30 Day Home Seekers' Tickets, and others
seeking information, indicates that "THE DENVER ROAD" is considered a great
company in a desirable neighborhood.

W. F. STERLEY, G. P. A. A. A. GLISSON, G. A. D. CHAS. L. HULL, T. P. A.
The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

N. B.—If you want to get choice locations you may HAVE TO HASTEN; and
remember this: "Only One Road," and "You Don't Have to Apologize."

MARKETS

PORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock
Commission Co.)
Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 23.—Receipts
of hogs for the past week were 26,000.
The hogs were quite badly mixed. We
sold one load of fancy hogs at \$3.20 that
assisted by the E. Burnett, Wichita
county, that averaged 282 pounds,
which was the best load of hogs here
this year. This was 7 to 8 above Kansas
City tops on day of sale. The next best
load sold for \$3.00, which were shipped by
H. G. Hendricks of Rogers, Texas, that
averaged 211 pounds. Most of the heavy
mixed hogs sold for \$2.70 to \$2.80, light
mixed hogs \$2.40 to \$2.50. There is no demand
for stock hogs weighing less than 100
pounds. One thing shippers ought to bear in mind
is that this is the best live stock market
in the state and can handle more hogs
here than any other market in the state.
Would like for you to compare our sales
with other markets, and you will find it
to your advantage to ship your hogs here.
The northern markets are 50 to 100 lower
of hogs today.

Our cattle market the past week has
undergone no material change, except
probably best heavy steers have shown
some strength and we look for a better
steer market generally in desirable classes
of stuff. The light finished and young
hows are in the next 30 days, which
we rather think it will do, but not to any
great extent. The best heavy cows bring-
ing \$3.00 and strictly fat kinds are sell-
ing fully as well as a year ago. We quote
our market to-day as follows:
Choice fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, medium fat
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Things at Home and Abroad.

Race War in Louisiana.

Thirty persons, whites and negroes, were killed Sunday and Monday in a race war at Balltown, Washington parish, Louisiana.

On Wednesday last Bill Morris, a negro, was burned at the stake at Balltown for assaulting a white woman, Mrs. John Ball, whom he also attempted to murder, and who is still in a precarious condition. The burning was a most brutal one. The fire was touched off by a negro whom the mob compelled to perform this service for them. At a negro meeting held at Balltown at 4 p. m., Sunday, the action of this negro was denounced, and it was resolved to mete out the same fate as Morris had met with. A party of negroes was formed for that purpose and went to the house with the intention to lynch him. When this news reached the whites, that the negro who had simply carried out their will was to suffer death, several of them went to his residence. The fight then began. The first news was received when a party of men rode into Columbus, Miss., from Louisiana and bought up all the guns and ammunition they could find. They reported that twenty men, five whites and fifteen negroes, had been killed and the trouble was still going on. The news Monday night was that thirty had been killed, five whites and twenty-five negroes.

Negro Lynched.—At Quitman, Tex., last Friday night, Gordon Gains, the negro, who murdered Bud Shoemaker, a farmer of Wood county, was taken from jail by a mob of 500 men and hanged on the public square. The negro made a full confession. A military company was ordered from Tyler to protect the negro, but could not reach the scene in time.

Execution To-day.—At 7 a. m. to-day (Tuesday) Leon F. Czolgosz is to be executed in the Auburn prison. Immediately after the execution the clothing of the murderer, with the vast accumulation of mail that came to the prison for him, will be burned, and if possible the request of the parents of the dead man for his remains will be evaded. It is feared that the removal of his body to Cleveland would lead to scenes of an unfortunate nature, and the prison officials are very anxious to avoid anything of the kind. The plan of burning the clothing and letters of the murderer will prevent the exhibition of relics by those who pander to the morbid.

Claims Against China.—Settlement of the Chinese indemnity question by The Hague court or arbitration, in accordance with the suggestion long advocated by the United States, may yet be necessary. With the signing of the Peikin protocol the United States believed it had determined the vexatious question arising out of the Chinese re-

volt. The protocol provided that China should issue bonds valued at 450,000,000 taels, which should be distributed among the powers in payment of their respective claims for indemnity. Mr. Rockhill has reported to the state department the fact that the aggregate of the claims of the governments is 462,500,000 taels. No one European nation is likely to scale its claims without similar action by other governments, and the United States may take the initiative by proposing, as it did last spring, to cut its claim in half. Should this action be taken and other nations follow its example, then the aggregate would be less than the sum of 450,000,000 taels, the bonds for which China has already taken measures to hand over to the dean of the diplomatic corps of Peikin. Apprehension is expressed that certain nations, seeing a reduction below the limit accepted, will increase their claims.

State Land Sales.—A special from Austin to the Dallas News says: The state land commissioner has just had prepared some interesting figures concerning the school lands of Texas, of which there is great amount, and which are now in demand. The figures cover a period of thirteen months, and persons out of Texas, as well as those in the state, cannot but be impressed by the splendid showing and surprised at the magnitude of the business transacted.

During the thirteen months ending Sept. 30 the land commissioner issued 2670 patents for 767,756 acres of land, or an average of 274 acres to each patent. The patents as issued by months were as follows: 1900, September 113 patents for 37,491 acres, October 139 patents and 32,237 acres, November 111 patents and 19,881 acres, December 173 patents and 48,772 acres; 1901, January 151 patents and 53,547 acres, February 161 patents and 41,821 acres, March 222 patents and 69,569 acres, April 277 patents and 92,457 acres, May 360 patents and 96,006 acres, June 211 patents and 45,413 acres, July 213 patents and 63,225 acres, August 240 patents and 81,397 acres, and September 294 patents and 85,976 acres.

The increase in the number of patents issued during the last six months shown over the preceding months is attributed to the fact that more money was made in Texas this year, and the actual settler was able to pay up for his land and take out patent therefor.

The sales were very large, the total reaching the remarkable total of 3,167,002 acres. By months the sales were as follows: 1900, September 215,249 acres, October 344,018, November 241,925 acres, February 469,999 acres, March 447,436, April 238,010, May 270,994, June 159,154, July 177,437, August 146,033, and September 148,587 acres. The heaviest month was February and the lightest December.

The sales were so large that for self satisfaction the chief of the school land department figured out that the average sales per month were 243,508 acres, the daily average 9635 acres, the hourly average 1170 acres, and of 26 working days per month and eight

hours office work per day, the average number of acres sold each working minute was 194.

On Sept. 1, 1900, there remained unsold 20,613,527 acres of school land, and since that time 2,167,602 acres have been sold, leaving 17,445,925 acres not sold.

14,750,000 acres under lease, leaving 2,695,925 acres neither sold nor leased. This last is principally unsurveyed land.

School lands are in greater demand than ever before and the land commissioner is taking active steps to do all within his power to save the mineral land from being sold at a sacrifice, and thus far is successful, having practically taken off the market the valuable cinnabar or quicksilver lands in Brewster and adjoining counties.

The Schley Court.—The Schley case of inquiry has almost concluded the taking of testimony. Admiral Schley has been on the stand himself during the past week. It is generally conceded that the court will thoroughly exonerate the admiral.

San Antonio Shorthorn Sale.—The sale of fifty-one head of Shorthorns at San Antonio on Oct. 22 by David Harrell of Austin and J. W. Burgess, commissioner of the state, was the first event of the kind ever witnessed in San Antonio. The cattle offered were all good animals, bulls, cows and heifers, some of the cows being with calf. The first auction sale at any point is necessarily largely of an educational character, and subsequent sales prove more popular and remunerative.

The first auction sale at any point is necessarily largely of an educational character, and subsequent sales prove more popular and remunerative. The fifty-one head from Mr. Harrell's Durham Park herd and twenty from the J. W. Burgess Blue Mount ranch. The total received for the fifty-one head was 7295, or an average of \$143. The conditions considered, the sale proved satisfactory. In a number of cases animals were bid off at figures that were not what they should have been, and in nearly all these cases buyers stood ready to take them at private sale at figures from \$40 to \$110 in advance of those bids. In one case a premium of \$275 was offered for a bull, but was declined by the fortunate purchaser. In speaking of the sale, Mr. Burgess said some education was needed, but would come in time.

Philippine Situation.—A report from Washington says that it is now admitted at the war department that the officers in command in the Philippines and the civil government officials have been too sanguine in their views of the conditions. For 300 years Spain fought the natives of the island of Samar and never subdued them. That the United States could do this in a few months is now admitted at the department an impossibility. That the United States will teach the treacherous natives a lesson, and that very soon, is self-evident from the preparations being made by the army and navy in the islands.

It is believed that in a short time at least 10,000 fresh troops will be on their way to the islands from this coun-

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

All Diseases Cured Without Drugs or the Surgeon's Knife.

This paper has published many investigations of Dr. W. E. Duncan's Combined Science treatment during the last three years. The most astonishing facts have been found absolutely true, and even more might have been said to prove Dr. Duncan master of almost every disease. His knowledge of diseases and their remedies is acknowledged to be the best. He has established this reputation by absolutely curing almost every disease human flesh is heir to in from ten to sixty days. His sanitarium, a cut of which has recently appeared in the Journal, is the handsomest homelike place of the kind in the city. Its interior is handsome and adapted to the uses he makes of it. His patients are at home there. The lady patients and their comfort are looked after by the lady matrons who are graduates of the Combined Science profession. He keeps no branch offices, but does all in his well regulated sanitarium. There are no men who profess to cure without drugs, but there is but one Dr. Duncan in Texas, and none other so successful as he. His knowledge of all the sciences and his success is a marvel to all. His ability to meet every deformity or dangerous complicated disease is a foregone conclusion, and those in any way afflicted should go to him at their earliest opportunity, as hundreds are doing, and be cured in a remarkably short time. Always take the correct address along with you so you may find the right place, as many are trying to decoy some to other places where no real method of treatment is practiced or understood, but only mean to exploit by Dr. Duncan's success, so well earned during his three years' practice in Fort Worth. Charges are reasonable. Remember the place, 300 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

This number will have to be sent to the east to take the places of the short-term men, who will have to come this winter. If more than 10,000 men are needed they will be sent. Gen. Chaffee is mapping out plans of operations, and an active campaign will commence at once. Reports from Manila show that the authorities are being made acquainted almost daily with the treacherous character of the natives, and it is becoming evident that the Filipino representations or friendship cannot be relied upon.

Many transports are ready to carry troops to the relief of the army of Gen. Chaffee. The grant is now at San Francisco ready to leave at a moment's notice. She can carry 70 officers and 1,800 men. The Meade can be sent within a few weeks with 60 officers and about 1,200 men. The Kiltpatrick will be ready Nov. 1 with about 1,000 men. The Logan, which will be ready in the same date, can carry about 80 officers and 1,650 men. By Dec. 1 the Sherman will be ready, and she can carry about 60 officers and 1,000 men.

750 men, while the Rosecrans can carry about 1,000 men, and will be ready in a few weeks.

In addition to these, the transport McClellan will be back from Manila by Dec. 1. She carries about 1,000 men. Before the middle of December transports to carry 10,000 men will be ready to start from San Francisco. The only difficulty which will confront the war department will be the changing of stations of troops in the United States and getting them transported to San Francisco in time for the departure of the vessels.

The Panama Canal.—Columbia has proposed to the United States that it assume her place in all matters relating to the Panama canal. This proposal has not been accepted by the administration, nor can it be on account of the inability of the executive to pledge the government to the adoption of one route or the other in advance of action by congress. At the same time Columbia's attitude has satisfied the authorities that so far as she is concerned she would be glad if some definite arrangement can be made under which the United States would acquire possession of the Panama concession. It is stated that the French company has not more than \$2,000,000 with which to continue the work of completing the canal, and that it will be unable to obtain an additional sum. The concession of the company will expire in six years and then the United States could assume possession. M. Hutin and M. Bouvre, representing the French company, have not yet submitted a proposal to the isthmian canal commission, notwithstanding an assertion to the contrary. M. Hutin went to Paris for the special purpose of getting an estimate of the value of the work, it is believed that he has brought back a memorandum. He has not presented it to the isthmian canal commission, and has given no indication of his purpose to do so.

Rear Admiral Walker is becoming provoked over the delay. The commission proposes to submit its report to the president between Nov. 12 and 15. If M. Hutin has not submitted his proposal then the commission will simply have to repeat its recommendation for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as it did in its preliminary report. It is believed by members of the commission that M. Hutin fears that the price he believes the property is worth is so large that this government will not pay it, and that consequently there will be no chance of purchase at a high figure.

McKinney, 2:114, leads in the table of sires of 2:30 performers for the year, with 11 new ones to his credit. Direct, 2:05 1/2, Simmons, 2:23 and Spinks, 2:20 1/2, are tied for second place, each having seven new ones, while Allerton, honors for third place. As a sire of 2:09 1/2, Online, 2:04, Baronmore, 2:14 1/2, and Brown Hal, 2:12 1/2, with six new ones each, divide honors for third place. As a sire of new 2:20 performers, Direct, 2:05 1/2, leads with seven, while Wilton, 2:19 1/2, and Brown Hal, 2:12 1/2, are on even terms in second place, with six new ones each.

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Send us your order for four full quarts of ten-year-old Rye for \$3.15, express prepaid, and we will send you, free of charge, two sample bottles of twelve, one fifteen-year-old Rye, a colicew and a gold-tipped whiskey glass. We make this offer simply to get you to try the goods. We also have this same brand eight years old, which we will dispose of at \$2.50 per gallon, in lots of two or four gallons at one shipment. We also give sample bottles, glass colicew and colicew with these goods. All our goods are put up in full quart bottles, and sent express prepaid. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at our expense and we will refund your money. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. These goods are shipped direct from the Distilling Co., which guarantees their purity and saves middleman's profit. We are the only registered distillers in America selling to consumers direct the entire product of "Our Registered Distillery," others who claim to be only dealers buying and selling. REFERENCES, any Express Co.

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TEN WEEKS' SHORT COURSE IN HORTICULTURE.

The A. and M. College will offer a short course in horticulture this winter. The object of the course is to enable the student to teach some of the fundamental principles underlying successful fruit culture. The student will be given a practical course in horticulture, and will be able to take the work. The lectures will be especially prepared to benefit those actually engaged in this line of work, or who may contemplate doing so, but who has not the time nor means to take a full collegiate course before settling down to his life's work. The most difficult obstacles in the way of success along these lines will be made special features of this course. The man who would be most successful in these new lines of farming, now rapidly developing in Texas, must have special training. It will take years of costly experience to take the full collegiate course before being prepared to give practical instruction along the lines of truck farming and fruit growing than ever before in its history. The Agricultural and Horticultural building has recently been built and is equipped with facilities for studying various phases of horticulture that are not surpassed in the South in this building are excellent horticultural sections, laboratories, library, seed and tool rooms, canneries, evaporators, microscopes, etc. A new greenhouse will be ready for use during the winter for horticultural purposes. The hot beds and cold frames will be running and will afford an opportunity for the student to study the forcing of early plants. The best spraying machines for insects and diseases will be used in small orchards and garden and orchard tools will be tested.

Since the horticulturist must have some knowledge of the various phases of horticulture, it is an important part of the course to know how to take care of them properly.

Diseases of stock, taught by Dr. Francis, will give practical information along this line.

Access can be had to the latest books and periodicals bearing on the various phases of horticulture, kept on file in the office of the horticulturist. Advice will be given in a collateral course of reading.

Building, Grafting and General Nursery Work.—Twelve Lectures. The various methods of propagating different plants will be discussed. Practical instruction will be given in the laboratory, greenhouse and nursery. Practice by appointment. Free of charge.

Fruit Culture.—Twenty Lectures and practical instruction in the small fruit, which will be studied. Consideration of soils best adapted to fruit culture, drainage, soil preparation and culture, conservation of soil moisture by orchard tillage, laying out, setting and pruning orchards, packing and marketing fruit; culture of berries and blackberries, planting pecan orchards; vineyard culture and management; best varieties of fruit raised in the state will be considered. Practice by appointment. Professor Price.

Truck Farming.—Forty Recitations and Lectures. Best soils for truck farming; construction and management of hot beds and frames; growing various vegetables for the early market, such as tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, potatoes, etc.; best varieties of truck crops; packing for the northern markets; and irrigation. Required practice two and one-half hours per week. Professors White and Price.

Injurious Diseases and Insects.—Twelve Lectures. Nature and causes of diseases injurious to fruits and vegetables in Texas, as commonly known as blights, rusts, mildews and rots. Best remedies and methods of control. Dissected specimens will be exhibited, specimens of injurious insects will be shown. Preparation and application of fungicides and insecticides. Spraying machinery. Practical instruction given in the field by appointment. Professor Price.

Fertilizers.—Five Lectures. Home-made fertilizers, commercial fertilizers. Best fertilizers for various horticultural crops. When and how to apply them. Professor Price.

Canning and Evaporating.—Five Lectures. Canning machinery. Setting up canning machinery. How to can various fruits and vegetables. Exhibition of canning factories and evaporators. How small canneries may be successfully operated in small towns and communities. Sampling canned goods put up last season by College canner. Professor Price.

Veterinary Medicine.—Twenty Lectures. Diseases of animals and their treatment. Dr. Francis.

Term begins January 3rd, and ends March 17th. For further information, address President, L. L. Foster, R. H. Price, Professor of Horticulture and Mycology, College Station, Texas.

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Will be paid for any case of syphilis, leprosy, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunk or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. Full particulars and list of cases cured in real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for system blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

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PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.

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Can be reached by all railroads entering Dallas. Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in demand. Stock Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for sale or 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.

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A 20th CENTURY TRAIN.

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SHREVEPORT, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AUSTIN, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS. FREE CHAIR CARS. BRAT DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

NEW MEXICO

The Chisholm ranch recently received at Roswell the biggest shipment of hogs ever made to that point. There were 750 sows and 26 boars. They were shipped from Kansas and Missouri, and bring the breeding herd of the Chisholm ranch up to 2000 head.

The commissioner of the general landoffice has ordered the summary removal of a big fence that is being erected on a part of the public range in southeastern New Mexico, just west of the Pecos river. This fence is being built by a large stock company owning 60,000 head of cattle.

WANT REMOVAL OF FENCES.—Geo. H. Hutchins, of Carlisle, writes to the Drovers' Journal as follows: There is a vigorous effort being made by reputable cattle owners in this vicinity to induce the interior department to either nullify altogether, or to modify the no-fence law so that small holders of stock could at least live. Most of the largest and richest cattlemen here and in west Texas are interesting themselves in the matter, and they propose making such representations to congress at its next session as will possibly have some effect. The country on which these fences have been placed is in no sense an agricultural country, nor can it ever be.

It is simply a waste whereon grows a species of gramma grass that will sustain and fatten cattle. Water is found at a depth of 200 or 300 feet, and windmills and caloric engines are used on the ranges to pump the water into artificial tanks constructed by erecting embankments to hold the overflow of the wells.

The cattlemen could not raise a cabbage a piece a year on this sterile soil that now constitutes what is known as the ranges of the staked plains. It furnishes grass, and that is all it ever will furnish until Providence provides a different soil for many million acres that now support many thousands of cattle.

At a recent meeting of prominent stockmen, held at Carlisle, Tex., it was developed that this no-fence law had been instigated mainly by sheepmen, assisted by one or two large owners of range cattle, who could afford to employ cowboys by the hundred.

As a matter of fact, sheep and cattle will not assimilate on a range. Cattle will not fatten after sheep. Further, sheep eat off the grass to the very roots, and a herd of sheep passing over a range will place it in one season in such a condition that two years of good rains will scarcely renovate it.

Undoubtedly the sheep interests here are large and valuable, but cattle certainly come first. People north and east cannot eat mutton exclusively. They want a beefsteak now and then. "The parties taking part in this meeting at Amarillo were among the best-known men in north Texas and New Mexico. Among others were Calib Merchant, of the San Simeon ranch; Gen. R. S. Benson, of the "T. X.;" W. B. Williamson, of the "Turkey Track;" Phelps White, of the "L. F. D.;" and, in fact, representatives of every responsible

concern in this district.

There is a war of attrition between stock-growers and the wolves. The huge "looter" wolf has been driven down from the spurs of the "Rockies" by the early cold spells, and is now cutting the throats of calves and yearlings on the ranges among the foothills. A \$20 gold piece is given to any one who slays one of these brutes, besides a territorial bounty, which, I believe, is as much more.

A party came here a day or so since and stated that a "looter" had entered his sheep corral and cut the throats of some twenty lambs. These vile animals simply thirst for blood. After they have killed a lamb, or a calf, they appear to lap the blood that flows from the wound in its throat, and then attack another victim.

The prices of cattle here have been rather above the average, owing mainly to a superabundance of irrigation water and a consequent heavy crop of alfalfa and other feeds. Yearlings are held at \$13 to \$15. Two at \$17 to \$20, and three and aged steers at \$23 to \$25. Of course, these prices are out of all proportion to the same date, and carry only a few sales are being made just now. The Guadalupe and Sacramento mountains are full of cattle this fall, and many of them marketable as "grassers."

Up to date the crop reports for this section of the valley show as follows: Alfalfa, 3602 acres.....\$51,075 Corn, 3601 acres.....\$8,064 Cotton, 1801 acres.....\$17,958

Of course, these figures will be increased somewhat, as there will be another cutting of alfalfa, and the cane and kafir corn is by no means all harvested yet. Still, for a dry year, the farmers are fairly well satisfied.

Regular Seed Fake.—It is announced that the department of agriculture has completed plans for the annual seed distribution throughout the country. Despite the fact that double the usual amount of seeds are to be sent out this winter, the preliminary work is advanced much further than in former years. There will be 37,000,000 packets of seed distributed, comprising both vegetable and flowers. A change has been made in the method of distributing cotton and forage crops, which now, instead of being sent broadcast, will be sent only to certain sections, where they are adaptable and likely to bring about improved conditions.

Havana and Samatra tobacco will be sent only to Florida and certain parts of New England, where their culture has proved successful, and where muslin sheets spread over large tracts of tobacco area furnish the necessary tropical conditions. Other types of tobacco plants will be sent to other sections.

The department will begin sending out the seeds about Dec. 1, and most of them will be furnished through senators and representatives.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's weekly Essay Contests.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Lucas & King of Wagoner, I. T., recently sold to W. H. Jennings 2500 head of steers, 3's and 4's, at \$35 a head, making a total of \$87,500.

It is generally conceded that there will be practically no top crop of cotton in the Indian Territory. The cotton yield is much smaller than last year.

Pursuant to the action of the Choctaw council, Gov. Dukes has appointed a commission, composed of ex-Gov. Green McCurtain, Willie Wilson, ex-treasurer, and Simon Lewis, to make a supplemental treaty with the Dawes commission with reference to closing up the rolls, disposing of the coal, oil, iron and all other matters that remain unsettled between the United States and the Choctaw government.

TO EJECT TEXAS CATTLE.—The Territory Livestock board, Oct. 21, issued an order to the inspectors to act with the sheriffs of the three new counties in the Indian reservation recently opened to settlement, in ejecting from the counties all southern cattle brought in from Texas and the Indian Territory in violation of the quarantine laws. Owing to the shortness of pasture in Texas many herds have been run across the line the last thirty days, and they are being rapidly rounded up. Cattle cannot legally be brought into the territory except between Nov. 15 and Jan. 1, and then only upon being inspected and found free from ticks, and in good health.

OKLAHOMA QUARANTINE.—The governor of Oklahoma last week issued a proclamation quarantining the following portions of the territory, declaring them to be infected with the Texas fever and prohibiting the movement of cattle therefrom except to quarantine yards for immediate slaughter. All that part of Roger Mills county south of the north line of township 10, and that portion of the southwest corner of Washita county, beginning at the western boundary of the north line of range 17 west, thence south to the federal quarantine line, and all of Greer county, except that portion west of the west line of range 21 west, between the north line of township 21 and the north line of township 15, excepting range 23 west, and 24 west of township 5.


Albert Turner of San Angelo, who has an interest in 4500 wethers with A. T. Gunter, is coming down with his herd from New Mexico to winter across the Pecos.—San Angelo Standard.

Emile Pfester of San Angelo, in charge of 6000 wethers for Bill Turk of New Mexico, is coming down the Pecos to winter his stuff in West Texas.—San Angelo Standard.

BLOOD POISON

We cure Blood Poison by Our Original Perfected System of Antitoxic Treatment thus avoiding the Horrible Effects of Poisonous Drugs.

On account of its frightful hideousness contagious Blood Poison is commonly called the King of all venereal diseases. It may be hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper colored spots on the face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally leprosy-like decay of the flesh and bones. If you have any of these or similar symptoms, you are cordially invited to come to my office immediately. If examination proves your fears unfounded your mind will be quickly relieved. If you are afflicted with this terrible disease, your constitution is infected with poisonous virus you will be told so frankly and shown how to get rid of it. Our special treatment for Blood Poison is practically the result of our life work. It consists of no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely. The blood, the tissues and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.



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He will be told so frankly and shown how to get rid of it. Our special treatment for Blood Poison is practically the result of our life work. It consists of no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely. The blood, the tissues and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

We also Cure to Stay Cured Private Diseases of Any Nature, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Nervo-Sexual Debility, Kidney and Urinary Diseases,

and all reflex complications and associate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these maladies alone I have earnestly devoted the best years of my life. I make no charge for private counsel and give to each patient a LEGAL CONTRACT to hold for my promise. References—Best Banks, Merchants, and Business Men in the City.

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS LEAD TO Chronic Diseases

By functional disorders I mean the common ailments of mankind—Constipation, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Bladder and Liver derangements. Seventy-five per cent of all chronic diseases originate in these common complaints. Heart Disease, Rheumatism and the habit of "catching cold" can be traced to these disorders of the main organs of nutrition and elimination. I cure them absolutely, and what is more, I tell you how to prevent their return.

Home Treatment

If you are unable to call in person, I can cure you by my perfected system of home treatment. My instructions, giving directions for the use of my remedies I send are used according to printed directions. Thousands who have been restored to health and happiness by this method will gladly testify to its value and efficacy for relief from chronic troubles.

Write a full history of your case if you can not come to my office, and I will give you my opinion of your case by return mail, free of charge. All letters confidential. My 100-page book sent free to any address.

Dr. J. H. Terrill,

President of the Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute.

285 Main St. Dallas, Texas