

GRAYSON COLLEGE,
Chartered 1886.WHITEWRIGHT, Tex., Sept. 10, 1901.
To the Journal:Send in your bill. Our opening is
the largest yet. Counting music we
have 300 pupils. The Journal brought
'lots of 'em.'

J. F. ANDERSON.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

The Best Market

Report published by any weekly pa-
per in the Southwest is given in The
Journal. It is obtained from the most
reliable sources and is carefully correct-
ed

Every Week

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

SPECIAL DAYS AT THE BIG EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN DALLAS.
RACE HORSES ON GROUNDS.The Texas State fair will begin its
sixteenth annual entertainment on
Saturday, the 28th inst. The excursion
rates on account of the fair will be
about the same that they were last
year. The railroads have already an-
nounced their rates along their re-
spective lines.Special days at the fair have been
assigned as follows:Saturday Sept. 23, Confederate Re-
union Day and Children's Day.Sunday, Sept. 23, Musical Day and
Automobile Speed Exhibitions.

Monday, Sept. 30, Baby Show Day.

Tuesday, Oct. 1, Labor Day and Dal-
las Day.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, Doctors' Day.

Thursday, Oct. 3, Modern Order of
Goats.Friday, Oct. 4, Educational Day and
C. T. U. Day.Saturday, Oct. 5, Louisiana Day, Ed-
ucational Day, G. A. R. Day and Press
Day.Sunday, Oct. 6, Musical Day, Auto-
mobile Speed Exhibitions.Monday, Oct. 7, Colored People's
Day, Opening Bench Show.Tuesday, Oct. 8, Red Men's Day, Re-
tail Hardware Men's Day and second
day of Bench Show.Wednesday, Oct. 9, Kentucky Day,
Wood County Day, Reform Day and
third day of Bench Show.Thursday, Oct. 10, Missouri Day,
closing day of Bench Show.Friday, Oct. 11, A. and M. College
and Baylor University Day, Foot Ball
game at 2 p. m.Saturday, Oct. 12, University of Tex-
as Day, Foot Ball game at 2 p. m.Sunday, Oct. 13, closing day, Musical
Day, Automobile Speed Exhibitions.The stables are rapidly filling up
with horses, which will take part in
the races, and from present indications
the turf events this year will be fully
equal, if not superior, to any ever wit-
nessed on the fair grounds track.Requests for space for livestock of
all kinds continue to come in at a
rapid rate, and the directors of the va-
rious departments are enthusiastic
over the outlook for the exhibitions.The Toronto Show.—David Harrell
of Austin, Tex., owner of the Dur-
ham Park herd of Shorthorns, writes
to the Journal from Toronto, Cana-
da, "The cattle exhibit at the To-
ronto Exposition was the strongest
ever had there. I enjoyed it very much
and will ship some of the cattle toTexas about last of October. I go
from here to the cattle show at the
Pan-American and expect to see
some fine cattle. Shorthorns are rap-
idly increasing in price here and par-
ties just returned from Scotland and
England say very greatly advanced
there. We will have some exception-
ally good ones in our sale and Texas
breeders had better be on hand."Packinghouse Matters.—The repre-
sentatives of the Armour and Swift
packing companies made another in-
spection of the stock yards at Fort
Worth last week and then took their
departure for other points where the
respective companies have local inter-
ests. There were no new develop-
ments as to the time when work on
the new establishments will be com-
menced.Bought Big Ranch.—At Fort Worth
during the past week a big ranch
deal was closed. J. W. and H. C.
Kokernot of San Antonio, who bought
through J. N. Winters & Co. a ranch
of 75,000 acres in Lubbock county,
known as the "Iowa Ranch," and said
by competent judges to be one of the
best ranches in West Texas. The
price paid was \$1.35 per acre, all cash.
No cattle were included in the deal.Want Canadian Cattle.—British
breeders are making a strong effort
to secure the removal of the embargo
on the free importation of Canadian
store cattle. A conference was lately
held at Glasgow, and both leading po-
litical parties will be appealed to.Danish Oleomargarine.—During the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, eight-
een factories in Denmark turned out
37,000,000 pounds of margarine. An
idea of the extent of the increase of
consumption of margarine may be
gathered from the fact that last year
it required 14 per cent more margarine
to supply the wants of the Dan-
ish trade than for the year previous
and during the past six years its pro-
duction has increased 600 per cent.
Large quantities of margarine are
consumed in Great Britain chiefly
from Holland which must displace a
considerable amount of butter. It is
a palatable article and is used largely
among the common classes.Hutchins' Estimate.—George H.
Hutchins, writing from Carlsbad, New
Mexico, says the number of cattle
now on the ranges of the Pecos Val-
ley and the adjacent ranges of the
Panhandle country may be roughly
estimated at about 455,000 head at this
time. These cattle are distributed as
follows: Scott & Robinson's "H. A.
T.," 80,000; C. B. Willingham, agent,
the "Turkey Track," 30,000; J. M.Daugherty, 10,000; C. W. Merchant,
the "San Simeon," 10,000; the "L. F.
D.," Littlefield's, 90,000; Gen. R. S.
Benson, the "T. X.," 10,000; W. Wash-
ington, (rail mark), 7,000; Block
Bros., (brand), 42,000; Allen C.
Heard, 4,000; Barber Bros., 3,000;
Capitol syndicate, X. I. T. brand,
140,000; Sundry small owners, 32,000.
Total, 455,000.Fattening of Hogs.—A Washington
report states that there is a decrease
in the number of stock hogs being
fattened, as compared with the num-
ber a year ago, in every state except
Arizona, where an increase of 1.6 per
cent is noted.In the important hog-raising states
decreases in number of fattening are
reported as follows: Georgia, 4 per
cent; South Carolina, 11; Mississippi,
12; Alabama and Indiana, 14; Ohio,
15; Iowa, 17; Arkansas, 18; Texas,
Tennessee and Illinois, 19; Kentucky,
27; Nebraska, 33; Missouri, 35, and
Kansas 42 per cent.Reports as to size and weight of
stock hogs indicate a condition above
the ten year average in but two states
—Ohio and Pennsylvania—in each of
which the present condition is 3 points
above such averages.The condition is below the ten year
average to the extent of 3 points in
Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky and Ne-
braska; 5 in Alabama, 6 in Kansas,
7 in Missouri, Tennessee and South
Carolina; 8 in Texas and North Car-
olina; 10 in Mississippi and 14 in Ar-
kansas. In Iowa and Indiana the
present condition is practically the
same as the ten-year averages.Nebraska Creamery Combine.—The
consolidation of five Nebraska and
two Iowa creameries has been com-
pleted, with a prospect of as many
more companies coming into the com-
bining as the Nebraska-Iowa Cream-
ery company, with a capital of \$200,-
000. Its principal place of business
will be at Omaha. The officers will
be chosen from the officers of the
component companies. The annual
output of butter will be 3,000,000
pounds.Scott Galloway Breeders.—At the
annual meeting of the Galloway Cattle
society of Scotland, held August
21 the report of the secretary-treasur-
er, Rev. John Gillespie, presented a
highly satisfactory report from all
points of view. One feature of spe-
cial interest to Galloway breeders in
America, as well as in Scotland, was
that the British parliament had passed
an act which would increase the num-
ber of Galloway bulls in use com-
pared with the figures of a few years
ago. A large number of these bulls

THE DR. W. E. DUNCAN SANITARIUM.

This institution is located at Fort Worth, Texas, where the famous Drugless Treatment is practiced that has cured so many well
known cattlemen and their families after all other treatment failed. It is a beautiful, homelike place, having no equal in Texas.have been purchased by the govern-
ment and placed in the west and south
of Ireland where they have proved
eminently successful.Sterilizes Diseased Meat.—European
reports state that a Belgian engineer
has invented an apparatus for steriliz-
ing diseased or suspected meat. The
process consists of exposing the flesh
to the action of steam, which neu-
tralizes the germs, and the meat is
then fit for food. The Municipal
Council of Roubaix has adopted this
plan, which has not been tried before
in France, and Mons. Bolitiaux, theveterinary in charge of the slaughter
houses of Roubaix, has sent a report to
the Prefecture of Lille, speaking in
very favorable terms of the appara-
tus.Cattle in Canada.—A prominent
Montreal exporter, who has just re-
turned from a trip through the Cana-
dian ranch country, says that the
output of cattle from Manitoba and
the northwest this year will be small-
er than usual, says the Ottawa, Cana-
da, correspondent of the Chicago
Drovers' Journal. Last year these dis-
tricts sent out of the country about40,000 head, and from the reports
coming from the ranches of the west
it is thought that not more than 25,-
000 head will be found for export this
year. This falling off is attributed to
the wet season, which, by keeping the
grass very soft, has prevented the
cattle from maturing at their proper
time. For instance, the stock usually
begin moving east about the 1st of
August, each year, so that the ship-
ments are pretty well over by the mid-
dle of November. After that the cold
weather and the snow storms tend to
depreciate the condition of the cattle
and the shipments are discontinuedalmost directly. The hot weather also
held cattle back considerable this year.
An unusual quantity of flies were de-
veloped by the weather conditions,
and at night these drove the cattle
fairly crazy. During some of the hot
nights in July the cattle would drift,
it is said, perhaps fifteen miles before
morning in their desperation to es-
cape the clouds of mosquitoes and oth-
er tormenting insects. Under such
circumstances it was impossible for
animals to get into proper condition.
This year the western cattle will not
have matured until about a month
later than usual.Russia After More Trade.—Russia is
after an increased quota of the Eng-
lish seed demand. She is already sel-
ling some meat products to Great
Britain, but while looking on the ever
increasing American beef traffic with
a longing eye, she has come to the
conclusion to push her own cattle and
beef products more universally into
the English markets. This is what
the London Meat Trades Journal says
of the proposed movement:According to the Russian corre-
spondent of the Times, steps are to be
taken at a very early date to carry
into effect the proposed establishment
of direct communication between Rus-
sian and English ports, with a view
to the creation on a larger scale than
hitherto of an English market for
Russian cattle. On the initiative of
Prince Sherbatoff, the president of
the Russian imperial agricultural so-
ciety, visits will be made to England
by several groups of representative
Russian agriculturists, whose aim it
will be to familiarize themselves on
the spot with the requirements of the
English market, and to report as tothe manner in which the proposal to
establish regular direct communication
by steamship between the two
countries can be best carried out.
Prince Sherbatoff's envoys will, it ap-
pears, not confine their attention solely
to solving the cattle trade ques-
tion. The work of the visiting com-
mission will also include a thorough
investigation into the present condi-
tion of Anglo-Russian trade relations.
The condition of Russia's grain ex-
port trade, as also that of her export
trade in butter, eggs, and other agri-
cultural products, will be considered
in their relation to British require-
ments, it being felt that British home
markets offer possibilities to the Rus-
sian consumer and the Russian export-
er hitherto overlooked by both of them.Meal and Hulls.—According to the
local agent for a southern cottonseed
oil mill, says the Kansas City Field
gram, the demand for cottonseed meal
and hulls for feeding purposes during
the coming winter promises to be the
greatest ever known since the feed-ing value of these articles was discov-
ered. Already many inquiries are be-
ing received from farmers and feeders
throughout the southwest, and the
agents are kept busy answering in-
quiries and quoting prices.The demand for cottonseed meal is
created by the growing cotton crop
and the high price of the old crop.
A year ago corn was being deliv-
ered at almost any point in Kan-
sas or Missouri at 40 cents per bush-
el. Now dealers are quoting 64 cents
by the carload. This increase in the
price of corn and the consequent in-
crease in demand for cottonseed meal
has naturally increased the cost of
the latter, and the farmers and
feeders who have been ac-
customed to get it at from \$15
to \$20 a ton are protesting against
paying \$24 and \$25 a ton. The deal-
ers insist, however, that cottonseed
meal at \$25 a ton is as cheap as corn
at 40 cents a bushel, and consequently
cheaper than corn at 60 cents a bushel.The condition of the cotton crop
throughout the south is such that it
is difficult to figure now on what the
supply of seed this season will be. In
Texas, for example, the crop is short
and the supply of seed will be light.
It was stated on the authority of one
of the best posted men at the stock
yards a few days ago by the Telegram
that contracts had been made for cot-
tonseed meal at points in Texas and
Oklahoma at from \$16.50 to \$18.50 a
ton at the mills. This statement came
to the notice of the manager of an
oil mill at Guthrie, who proceeded to
announce that he expected to get \$25
for his meal and \$6 to \$8 a ton for
farmers of the southwest will buy
much meal at to exceed \$25 a ton.
Whatever its feed value as determined
by experiments, the farmer can not
see any money in it for feeding pur-
poses when it costs so much.Cotton Seed War.—In Louisiana and
Mississippi a cotton seed war, similar
to that of the past year, is threatened
between the cotton seed crushers and
the growers. The crushers, it is said,
agreed on a rate of \$12 a ton for the
cotton seed. The cotton growers de-
cided not to sell their seed for less
than \$15 per ton.Rains in Texas.—Good rains have
fallen in nearly all parts of Texas dur-
ing the past week. In the central,
north and east portions of the state
the downpour was especially heavy.
Some damage was done by local
storms, and two or three lives were
lost. The rains in some sections were
said to be too late to be of material
benefit to crops, while in others crops
will be helped to some extent. Through-
out a large part of the grazing district
plenty of water has fallen for stock
and cattlemen are well satisfied.Russian Wheat in Kansas.—In the
Russians state there has been a great
demand for the seed wheat which was
recently imported from Russia. The
enterprising Kansans having its dis-
tribution in charge, and much good is
expected to result from its sowing, the
seed having been absorbed principally
by Kansas and Oklahoma wheat grow-
ers, but some of it has been sent as far
east as Ohio, and northwest to Oregon
and Montana. B. Warkentin, of New-
ton, Kan., chairman of the committeewhich manages the importation of
this wheat, advises Secretary Coburn
of the state board of agriculture that
the nearly 15,000 bushels imported is
practically all distributed. Aside from
the fact that farmers should sow not to
exceed one bushel to the acre, in order
that it may have abundant room for
growing, this wheat will need no
treatment different from that given
other hard winter wheat, and the im-
portance of which Mr. Warkentin es-
pecially emphasizes.Advice to Corn Growers.—"There
has been a misapprehension of the pur-
poses of my recent trip through the
corn belt," said Secretary of Agricul-
ture Wilson recently, in talking about
his observations in the west. "I did
not go, as is generally supposed, to as-
certain the extent of the damage done
by the drought. That is something
which can be best reported by the de-
partment's agents, who have been
very diligent in their investigations.""The object of my tour was to ob-
serve the methods of corn cultivation
and to ascertain what improvements
might be suggested which would aid in
preventing serious damage from
drouths. I am led to the conclusion
that more frequent stirring of the soil
and cultivation of the crop would be
an important factor in producing con-
ditions that would enable the corn to
withstand protracted dry weather. The
offense the crop is cultivated the
greater is the circulation given to the
moisture down deep in the ground
and the plants receive the benefit. An-
other suggestion is the rotation of
crops and the abandonment of the
practice of growing corn year after
year on the same soil. These sugges-
tions I propose to embody in bulletins
to be issued by the department.""The great problem to be met is that
of fighting the hot winds or siroccos
that have proven destructive to
crops. I will have the weather bureau
make investigations to ascertain, if
possible, where these winds come from.
If they originate in Oklahoma and
western Kansas, there is hope that in
time the cultivation of all that terri-
tory will produce conditions that will
destroy these hot air waves. If they
come from the great sandy alkali
plains of the west, then the problem is
to meet them in the cultivated region.
Wind breaks of hedges have been
suggested and are worth experimenting
with. In my experience I have seen a
hedge row forty feet high, so break the
force of these winds as to thoroughly
protect a large field of corn. Investi-
gations in this line will surely be made
with the hope that some means may
be discovered to prevent the damage
done by these hot winds."Montgomery County Tobacco.—On
account of bad health, J. O. Martin,
an agricultural department expert,
who has been making a survey of soils
in Montgomery county, Tex., has been
ordered to Washington. In an inter-
view prior to his departure he stated
that he had made a thorough examina-
tion and map of the soil of the light
type in the northeastern portion of
Montgomery county, and that it is
specially adapted to the growing of
fine tobacco for filler purposes. The
demand is for fine fillers, and with
this provided for the United Stateshas the tobacco question in its own
hands, independent of any other coun-
try. The only place where an excel-
lent filler tobacco has been raised so
far is Cuba, and the United States has
been dependent on that country for
all the best fillers. It is true there was
a considerable quantity of very fine
filler tobacco raised near Willis in
Montgomery county in 1898 and it
brought a good price. The price, Mr.
Martin claimed, however, was a fic-
tious value, Mr. Oppenheimer of New
York coming to Texas and paying the
growers from 35 to 45 cents per pound.
Mr. Oppenheimer lost money on the
purchase and could not pay that much
for the next crop. He, however, of-
fered the growers 25 and 30 cents per
pound for their crop in 1899, but they
refused to sell. The result was that
the culture of tobacco was, to a great
measure, stopped and this year there
are only about seventy acres in tobacco
in Montgomery county.Mr. Martin said this was to be re-
gretted; that the acreage should have
been increased instead of diminished;
that it has been proven that an ex-
cellent quality of filler leaf tobacco can
be grown in that section, and that
when it is grown in sufficient quantity
to induce buyers to come for it there
will be no trouble about a market, and
that it will bring a very remunerative
price. He stated that the trouble in
that section is that there are few men
there who are able to handle a crop
of tobacco; that they want to raise
something they can get the money out
of at once; that what is really needed
is some man or company with means
sufficient to handle the tobacco, to
build a large warehouse and either buy
or handle the crop for the growers; that
in handling and curing the tobacco a
large quantity is handled more satis-
factorily, colors more evenly, is more
readily marketed and brings a better
price than a small quantity can be.
He says, however, that if the farmers
who raise tobacco would go together,
build a large warehouse and employ
an expert to handle and cure the to-
bacco it would be better than to have
the middleman, except so far as the
middleman would advance money on
or purchase the crop outright before
it cured.He believes there is no question
about the soil; that it possesses every
quality needed in the culture of a very
fine quality of filler leaf tobacco, and
he believes this soil predominates in
the timber section of east Texas, and
that entire section is capable
of growing fine tobacco which
should be taken advantage of and
that in taking advantage of it the
growers will supply the only need to
make the United States what no other
country can boast of being—entirely
independent on the tobacco question.Anthracnose in Cotton.—Harvie Jordan
writes as follows to the Atlanta
Journal of the new disease of cotton
called anthracnose. This piece of in-
formation is highly valuable. It should
receive the serious attention of the
farmers in all infected districts during
the gathering of the crop this fall. I
do not think it would be advisable to
plant the seed from any field where the
disease has been noted. On would be
better to rot the seed taken from such
fields for fertilizing purposes or let theto prevent its further appearance in
our fields. Whether the disease be
from the sting of insects upon the
bloom or the boll, certain it is that in-
fected cotton plants are now present-
ing a bad plight.I have recently seen infected stalks
of cotton with from 20 to 40 bolls and
squares absolutely destroyed by the
presence of this new disease. The
squares and young bolls were dying,
when the matured bolls had rotted
and the undeveloped locks were falling
out of the decaying hulls. Nothing
heretofore coming under my observa-
tion has been so disastrous to the cot-
ton plant as in those localities where
the disease has made its appearance
this fall. A farmer last week brought
to me for inspection a box full of bolls
gathered from his field, and which pre-
sented the deadly work of the disease
in all stages of its infection.Upon careful examination I found
some bolls with merely a small speck
of rot, near the end, showing the com-
mencement of the disease. In others
the stages of disease had advanced un-
til the entire boll had been converted
into a soft mass of black rot. I had
at first thought this was infection of
the bolls to be the work of the small
"sharpshooter," but since the etomolo-
gist of the United States agricultural
department has given his opinion I of
course admit my error. From quite a
number of counties we have had com-
plaint, and the disease seems to be al-
most general, especially in gray sandy
soils. I have seen and heard but little
about the appearance of anthracnose
in cotton planted on the stiff red clay
lands of middle Georgia.The worst infected stalks were
brought into Madison while I was
there on the day of the organization
of a branch of the Cotton Growers' as-
sociation by the producers of Madison
county. The owner of the field from
which the infected stalks were gath-
ered had expected up to a few weeks ago
to make a bale per acre on the thirty-
acre field. The infected stalks indicat-
ed a reduction in the yield of from 50
to 75 per cent. If the disease spreads
under favorable conditions the entire
crop on a farm will be lost. We as
yet know but little about it, what
causes the disease, what conditions are
most favorable to its spread, or what
remedy to employ to check it.One thing is certain, a new disease,
called anthracnose, is present in many
of our cotton fields and its attack on
every boll means certain and quick de-
struction. We might naturally pre-
sume that a damp, wet summer, such
as has prevailed in this state during
the past few months, would be favora-
ble in its development. On the other
hand, we are told by the etomologist at
Washington that it can be propagated
from one to another year by planting
seeds saved from infected fields. We
are put upon notice that planting seed
saved from even the sound bolls on
infected stalks will disseminate the
disease another year. This piece of in-
formation is highly valuable. It should
receive the serious attention of the
farmers in all infected districts during
the gathering of the crop this fall. I
do not think it would be advisable to
plant the seed from any field where the
disease has been noted. On would be
better to rot the seed taken from such
fields for fertilizing purposes or let theoil mills have them to be crushed. In
this way there would be no danger of
perpetuating or spreading the disease
in neighborhoods affected this year. Of
course if great care is exercised and
planting seed preserved only from
such plants as are free from the pres-
ence of anthracnose then no risk will
be run. But this will require the
closest kind of inspection and unless
the cotton affected is a valuable va-
riety it would be safest to destroy all
seed and buy others.The cotton plant all over the south
has been attacked during its different
stages of growth by varieties of in-
sects and fungi diseases this year. All
during the spring and early summer
the farmers in the Brazos river coun-
try of southwestern Texas had to daily
fight the dreaded boll weevil with a
poisonous insecticide. The boll weev-
il, if allowed to gradually spread over
the cotton belt, which must eventual-
ly happen on account of its migratory
habits unless checked, will prove the
most destructive insect with which the
producers have ever had to contend.Through the purchase of seed for
planting purposes form the infested
boll weevil section of Texas that in-
sect could be easily brought into Geor-
gia or any of the other states next
year. No seed for planting purposes
should be shipped out of that section
into any other portion of Texas. I
apprehend that the boll weevil will get
among us soon enough anyway. If we
will watch diseased plants and pre-
serve our planting seed only from
such stalks as are known to be healthy
and vigorous we may ward off many
of the insect evils with which our
great money staple is now threatened.
The wide distribution of planting seed
from numerous improved sorts is re-
sponsible for the spread of the new crop
diseases noted in different sections of the
country heretofore free from disease.Farmers are warned against the
gradual encroachment and wide dis-
tribution of these diseases about which
we are now so uneasy. The boll weev-
il may be checked by poisonous in-
secticides, though that has not yet
been definitely decided. There is no
remedy yet known for this new disease
anthracnose. Whether it will be more
extensive in our fields next year or
not, we cannot, of course, foretell. It
is to be hoped that the acreage next
year will be curtailed, while close and
careful attention is given to the proper
development of sound and vigorous
plants.A recent report of the industrial
commission states that it is probably
not an overestimate to put at 150,000-
000 bushels the amount of wheat that
is ground into flour in the interior of
the United States without ever reach-
ing the seaboard.In the Prussian province of Posen
and west Prussia, the losses of crops
have been so heavy in some districts
that the government proposes to make
them advances for the purchase of
food and forage, the same to be re-
paid without interest within five years
after Oct. 1, 1903. Tax collectors have
been directed to deal leniently with
them, and consideration for their un-
fortunate circumstances is to be shown
in several other ways.

The Fifth

Prize Essay Contest will close September 24.
The subject is "MY FAVORITE FRUIT."
The prize is one dollar.

The Sixth

Contest will close October 1. The prize is
One Dollar and the subject is "MY FAVOR-
ITE FLOWER."

The Seventh

Contest will close October 8. The subject will
be announced next week.

For particulars concerning all contests

See Page 4.

FARM NEWS.

Fall tomatoes are being shipped out from Cherokee county.

The hay crop of the country is estimated to be worth \$446,000,000.

Rice culture will probably be tried in Gonzales county by F. D. Glover.

Boll worms and army worms are doing some damage in Grayson county.

Good rains have fallen in Zapata county, putting the ground in good condition for fall planting.

The Comal County Fair association will hold its seventh annual fair at New Braunfels Oct. 5 and 6.

W. H. Matthews of Argyle, Denton county, claims to be able to kill Johnson grass by a method of cultivation.

A truck growers' association has been formed at Kildare, Cass county, with the following officers: W. F. Kilgore, president; J. P. Rand, secretary; J. J. Evans, treasurer.

Extensive preparations are being made for the field meeting of the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' Association at Alvin, Nov. 5, 6 and 7. An exhibit of soil products for which premiums will be offered is to be a special feature.

A fruit and tomato growers' association has been formed at Stevens Station, Cherokee county, and an agreement made by members to plant twenty-seven acres in tomatoes. A. S. Cole is president of the new organization and J. L. Middleton secretary.

The Jacksboro Gazette says: There seems to be a marked improvement among the farmers of Jack county regarding their wheat sowing this fall over that of last year. They are at least two or three weeks earlier than last year and, doubtless, they will be well repaid for their diligence by reaping a larger crop, with a better quality grain.

At the Oregon experiment station the experimenters forced a number of peach trees into bloom under a glass last November, and introduced a colony of bees into the house, first protecting one tree so that the bees could get to it. From that tree all the fruit dropped when the stones began to form. From the other not a fruit dropped, and the fruit was so abundant that it was necessary to thin it out evenly.

A report from Hillsboro says: J. O. Moore has tried an experiment with potatoes. This year he spaded the ground for his potatoes deep and opened a deep furrow. He covered the potatoes with a thin layer of dirt, and filled in on top of it with old stable manure. He reports that on two rows this year he planted this way he made as much as he did on seven rows of equal length last year with ordinary planting. He cultivated frequently

this year, but not deep, and kept the dirt well to the potatoes.

A Hood county report dated Sept. 10 says: J. D. Smith, living six miles west of Granbury, reports a crop of June corn planted June 10, and which has not yet had a drop of rain. The yield will be at least twenty-five bushels per acre. It is now too hard for roasting ears. He has another crop planted July 1, which is now in full silk and tassels. Mr. Smith lives on sandy land and has had no rain since last spring.

ALFALFA IN KANSAS.—Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas board of agriculture, says: The past summer of diversified weather has served admirably to emphasize the desirability of growing alfalfa in the middle West, and also tested favorably its adaptability. The wonderful performance this year of this widely exploited plant have attracted attention anew to its worth, it having already yielded two, three or four cuttings, and the stockman who was possessed of even a small acreage is in an enviable situation. The intelligent Kansas farmers, whose state far and away leads all others in alfalfa production, are constantly bettering their conditions and chances for success by devoting larger areas to its culture, as is conspicuously indicated in official statistics compiled by the state board of agriculture. For instance, the first official notice was taken of alfalfa by the board in 1891, when the total returned was 34,381 acres; this year its field extends over 319,000 acres, showing the phenomenal increase in the ten years of over 828 per cent.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.—Following is the weather bureau weekly summary of crop conditions issued last week:

The weather conditions of the week ending Sept. 9 have been generally favorable for the gathering and maturing of late crops in nearly all sections east of the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific slope. Rains retarded work in Nebraska and South Dakota, while drought conditions continue in portions of Texas and Oklahoma, and rain is needed in the Central valleys.

In Missouri the crop is drying up. The weather of the past week has been more favorable for cotton. This staple is opening rapidly in all sections and picking is in general progress. Complaints of rust and shedding continue, however, from the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt, and the top crop is short in Georgia and Florida, while reports of damage by boll worms are received from Mississippi and Louisiana. No improvement is noted in the late crop in Texas, it having stopped growing and blooming in the drought-stricken districts, and is shedding and rusting badly where rain fell.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of corn on September 1 to have been 51.7. There was a decline during August amounting to 2.3 points, and the condition on the

first of the present month was 25.9 points lower than on September 1, 1900; 33.5 points lower than at corresponding date in 1899, 31 points below the mean of the September averages for the last ten years, and 8.3 points below the lowest September average (that of 1881) ever before recorded. While the August rains were beneficial to late-planted corn, it is in only a few states that the crop, as a whole, shows any improvement, or has even held its own during the month. There has been a decline of 13 points in Ohio, 8 in Indiana, 2 each in Illinois, Iowa and Texas, and 3 in Nebraska. In Kansas and Missouri the total gains and losses about counterbalance each other, and in these states the condition of the crop, as a whole, is represented by the same figures as on August 1st.

The average condition at the harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 82.8, against 69.6 last year, 70.9 in 1899, and a ten year average of 80.3. North Dakota, California and Oregon report a condition 7 points, Washington 12, Indiana 16, Illinois 19, Missouri 22 and Kansas 23 points above their ten-year averages. On the other hand, the average condition in Iowa is 2 points, in Ohio and South Dakota 3, Pennsylvania 6, Minnesota and Nebraska 8, Michigan 22 and Texas 36 points below the respective ten-year averages of those states.

The average condition of oats, when harvested, was 72.1, against 82.9 last year, 87.2 in 1899, and a ten-year average of 81.6. Of the states having the largest acreage devoted to this product, only Iowa and Minnesota report a condition comparing favorably with the ten-year averages, the former being 1 point and latter 4 points above such averages. On the other hand, the condition of the crop in Ohio and Michigan is 3 points, in Illinois 7, in Indiana 8, in Wisconsin 11, in Nebraska 20, in Kansas 21, in New York 25, in Pennsylvania 34 and in Missouri 41 points below the respective ten-year averages of those states.

The average condition of barley, when harvested was 83.8, against 70.7 last year, 86.7 in 1899, and 83.1, the mean of the averages of the last ten years.

The condition at harvest of winter and spring rye combined was 84.9, against 84.2 last year, and 86.4, the mean of the averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 90.9, as compared with 91.1 on August 1, 1901, 80.5 on September 1, 1900; 75.3 on the corresponding date in 1899, and 85.3, the mean of September averages for the last ten years.

Since August 1 there has been a general improvement in the condition of tobacco. Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania report conditions 1, 3, 9 and 10 points above their respective ten-year averages; in Kentucky the present condition and the ten-year average are equal, and in North Carolina, Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri the conditions are, respectively, 12, 18, 23 and 49 points below such averages.

The average condition of potatoes on

September 1 was 52.2 against 62.3 on August 1, 1901; 80 on September 1, 1900; 86.3 at the corresponding date in 1899 and 78.8, the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. The present condition is the lowest ever reported in September, being 10.2 points below that of 1894, the lowest previous September condition.

There has been a general decline in the condition of sweet potatoes since August 1, although five of the principal states still show a condition equal to or above that of a month ago.

The acreage of clover seeds has been considerably reduced since last year, only two of the states in which the production of clover seed is of more than local importance—New York and Michigan—reporting even a small increase in acreage. All other states, except Nebraska, in which they raised the same as last year, report decreases ranging from 5 per cent in California and Ohio to 37 per cent in Missouri. In New York, Minnesota and Michigan the present conditions are 17, 17 and 17 points above the respective ten-year averages; but all other states report conditions below such averages.

Of the five principal sugar cane states Mississippi alone reports an improvement in condition during August, the present condition being 87 against 82 a month ago. The condition in Georgia remained at a standstill during the month, and Alabama, Texas and Louisiana show decreases of 1, 3 and 4 points, respectively. Three of the principal sugar cane states—Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi—show conditions slightly above their ten-year averages, and in Alabama and Texas conditions are, respectively, 8 and 21 points below such averages.

An improvement in the condition of rice during the month of August is reported in but two of the rice growing states—Florida and Texas. In Louisiana and North Carolina there has been no appreciable change in condition, and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama report declines. In Louisiana, the chief seat of the rice growing industry, the condition is 4 points above the mean of the averages of the last seven years.

Five of the more important apple-growing states report an improvement in condition during August, such improvement amounting to 1 point in Indiana, 2 points in Kentucky, 3 in Tennessee, 11 in Missouri and 12 in Kansas. Only three of the states—Indiana, Virginia and Kansas—report conditions above the ten-year averages, while the remainder of the states report conditions below such averages, ranging from 1 point in Kentucky to 42 points in New York.

Reports as to the production of peaches, as compared with a full crop, in the important peach growing states, range from 51 per cent in Texas to 76 in Tennessee, but three states showing an indicated production equal to or above that indicated in September, 1900. In all but two of the principal peach growing states, however, a production exceeding the ten-year average is probable.

In all the states in which the growing of grapes is of more than local im-

portance, except California, the present condition is below the ten-year average.

There is a decrease in the number of stock hogs now being fattened, as compared with the number a year ago, in every state, except Arizona, where an increase of 13 per cent is noted. In the important hog raising states decreases in number of fattening are reported as follows: Georgia 4 per cent, South Carolina 9, North Carolina 11, Mississippi 12, Alabama and Indiana 14, Ohio 15, Iowa 17, Arkansas 18, Texas, Tennessee and Illinois 19, Kentucky 27, Nebraska 33, Missouri 35 and Kansas 42 per cent.

Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in but two states—Ohio and Pennsylvania—in each of which the present condition is 3 points above such average. The condition is below the ten-year average to the extent of 3 points in Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky and Nebraska, 5 in Alabama, 6 in Kansas, 7 in Missouri, Tennessee and South Carolina, 8 in Texas and North Carolina, 10 in Mississippi and 14 in Arkansas. In Iowa and Indiana the present condition is practically the same as the ten-year average.

In a letter, under date of September 10, from President Anderson of Grayson College, Whitecourt, Texas, he advises that the opening this year is the largest in the history of the institution, three hundred having already matriculated.

LOW RATE—A CHANCE TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

A feature of the Episcopal Church Convention to be held at San Francisco, October 2, will be the Sunset Route "Convention Special," leaving New Orleans Wednesday, September 25, arriving at Houston same date, San Antonio 25th, El Paso on September 27th. This train will run through to Los Angeles, with stop over at San Antonio and El Paso. So completely have arrangements been perfected to cater to the comfort of passengers on the "Convention Special" that the trip to California on this train promises to leave one's memory fragrant with pleasant recollections of superb service, and the manifold beauties of the "Golden State."

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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, and should 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.

CURE FOR SWEENEY.

To the Journal:
Some one asked for a cure for sweeny. Make a small opening at the top, work a stick or lead pencil down in the shoulder under the skin and pour a teaspoonful of turpentine in the hole, and it will cure every time.
T. M. R.

TO KEEP WEEVILS OUT OF PEAS.

To the Journal:
I saw a query in the exchange column in regard to keeping weevils out of peas. Take a lump of stone lime or lime that has never been slaked, put it in a pail, pour water on it and slake it and let it stand for some time; then take a four sack or sacks and stir the lime and starch them good, then hang them up to dry. When dry you can put your peas in the sack, tie the sack tight, using a string about one foot long. Hang sack with the long string in the smokehouse or other out-building, and when you want to use any you can take a sack down, get what you want and hang the sack back.
READER.

WANTS A REMEDY.

To the Journal:
I have a very valuable cow that has been sneezing and running at the nose for some time and will rub her nose until it bleeds—seems to suffer terribly at times. The discharge is a very bad looking corruption. I would like to know what is the matter and what to do for her. By answering you will greatly oblige
MRS. F. R.

GOOD ROADS PLAN.

To the Journal:
I am in favor of good roads, but the question is how are we to have them? Not by the present road law, and if we say by taxation we are already taxed to the extreme, and if we undertake to work the public roads with court labor it should be done by an act of the legislature making certain crimes punishable by work on the public roads. This may work by an act to that effect. I am not in favor of sending men to the state prison, and then putting them on the roads to work. I am in favor of working the roads with convict labor except that of the worst crimes. Confine them to the penitentiary, for when we get to working the convicts on the roads the country will be in a dread of escaped convicts, and if we are going to work them on the roads let's do it by an act passed to that effect by making it binding on the parties who have them in charge. If this can be done in justice to all and safety to our families so no loose convicts will get scattered over the country, all right.
W. H. CONGLETON.



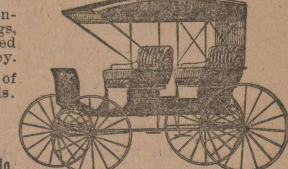
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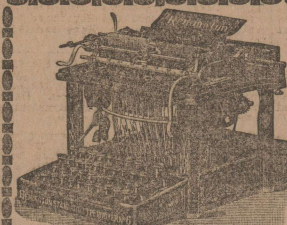


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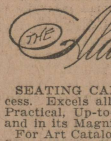
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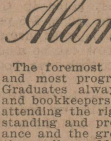
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The Journal Institute

HOME MADE VINEGAR.—H. B. Miller of Bowie, Tex., writes to the Journal: Why buy that miserable stuff called "vinegar," even "pure apple vinegar," sold in our stores when pure, healthy article can be so easily and cheaply made at home, in town or country?

Vinegar is the product of several formations of vegetable and fruit juices. Its acid principle is "acetic acid" diluted with three or four times its bulk of water. It is the flavoring of this water that constitutes the different kinds of vinegar. For the acid principle of all is identical. Any fruit, vegetable or grain containing starch or sugar can be converted into vinegar by oxidation, which process we call fermentation.

The corn meal, composed largely of gluten and starch, boil it in water just enough to soften it; set it aside in an open vessel in a warm place and at once it begins to ferment. The first process is called the "saccharine fermentation" whereby the starch is converted into sugar. The gluten acts as an yeast to aid in this process and

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 \$150 to \$250. Students from colleges of repute admitted without examination and given credit for work completed.

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LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 30th; entrance examination, September 25th; matriculation fee, payable only once, \$30. 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.

SHIPPING TO MARKET.—Clifford Wilson of Abrams, Wis., writes to the Homestead:

Only the farmer who sells large amounts can gain by being his own shipper. He can save the middleman's

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.
HEREFORDS.

V. O. HILBRETH.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & P. R. R., P. O. Alamo, Texas.

L. O. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
They are an extra good, well bred lot, all of good colors (27 red, 3 roan), and all in nice breeding condition. We are now breeding them on our Crockettshank show bull, Orange Viscount, 1925, second prize bull calf at one year old. National show, 1900. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 12 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy fellows of excellent breeding. We also have young calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. D. L. DAWDY & CO., Breeding, Atchison county, Kansas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY.
Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Double Faced Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. & J. L. BURGESS, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. T. DAY, RHOME, TEXAS.
Breeder of 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. Address: G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. E. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

DURHAM PARK HERD SHORTHORNS.
Scottish, Scotch topped and pure bred. Nothing finer raised in private industry. All stock reserved for public sale at the Antonio Fair in October. DAVID MARRELL, Austin, Texas.

ISON & LITSEY, HARRODSBURG, KY.
Closing-out sale. We will close our Shorthorn bulls at \$20.00, and heifers at \$25.00, 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beautiful reds and guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDERER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.
Contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 18667—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
I have over 100 Shorthorn cattle and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjects to the State of Texas in January, last winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarters from the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

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 open to inspection. Handsome prices and easy terms. Correspondence solicited.

W. P. STEWART JACKSBORO, TEX.
Shorthorn cattle. Bulls and females for sale at all times, at ranch, in Jack county.

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

WM. KUYKENDALL TILDEN.
Texas. Breeder registered Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited.

RED POLLED CATTLE. MAVERICKS.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS.
I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not thin. Also, a few Angora goats and a few pure bred 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 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

C. E. SCHEE, CHAMBERSBURG, MO.
Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Herd of pure bred and registered Red Cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,700. Red in color and of popular breeding. For sale now and heifers bred for polled calves from six weeks to seven months old. Am near Santa Fe, C. R. I. & P., and C. B. and Q.

LOMO ALTO, FARM, DALLAS, TEXAS.
Henry Baxall, manager. Electricite, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 213-1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 213-1-2 and 30 others in 2:30 netting. Season of 1900, 33 bulls with turn privileges next season. Palisades magnificent stallion, \$250.00 the season, and other mares in hand, race hounds and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

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

WHENEVER OUR CHEROKEE COUNTY FARMERS will make up their minds to just reach cotton in high places—just plant enough to make jumpers for themselves and aprons for their wives and daughters—and devote about 95 per cent of their working time to the culture of fruit, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, potatoes, okra and cucumbers, just then they will begin to realize fully the independence of their position. Most of them have already signed the declaration of independence against the starvation laws that so long have been enforced by old King Cotton, and this year's victories so easily brought about by the aid of the fruit and tomato crops, will terminate in peace once another season comes, and we trust will cause them to appreciate the benefits brought about by a little diversification, to the extent that they may be persuaded to try other crops. The production of any, or all, of the above list of marketable vegetables, will prove profitable to the producer, and, aside from the profits, should he raise some of all, he will have plenty of mighty fine material for making soup.—Jacksonville Banner.

R. L. OWEN, OF OZONA, has gone to New Mexico, where he intends to go into the livestock business, handling both cattle and sheep.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE JOURNAL.

BOYS AND GIRLS.
Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

ON LOCO AND HOE IT OUT.

This is sound sense. This country is so fenced up that it is now a comparatively small task to cut it out. Each man can attend to his own little patch. How long would Illinois or Iowa farmers let a little thing like loco trouble them? The stockman was right. Elbow grease and a sharp hoe will accomplish more than chemical analyses and experiments of experts. The price of one yearling will hire a hand to clear a section of loco, and save at least ten head, and probably twenty.—Plain-view Press-Leader.

J. F. LEWIS AND J. D. HOLLISON, OF MESA, ARIZ. have purchased a good ranch near Sonora, Mexico. The ranch is known as the Italian Andes, near the Cinco de Mayo mines. It will be stocked with thoroughbred cattle, and other improvements will follow. The price paid was \$25,000 in gold.

J. S. CURLES, OF MIDLAND, writes: "As there seems to be some curiosity as to what kills the loco weed, I will send you two. The beetle, whose larvae destroys the weed by eating the bark or the root, commencing now and depositing their eggs until spring. My theory is that when the weed becomes numerous until they simply kill the weed, then the beetle becomes nearly extinct. The weed having seeded abundantly, the first favorable fall the loco takes the country before the beetle gets abundant enough to check it. If I am wrong, I would like for some one to show my error. Long live the Journal." (The beetles were received in good order by the Journal. The theory advanced by Mr. Curles has been held by some others, and was discussed at length by Hon. D. P. Marum, of Oklahoma, in a communication to the Journal some time ago. The Oklahoma experiment station is now conducting and making investigations to determine the truth or falsity of the theory.—Ed.)

VERY FAVORABLE REPORTS OF CONDITIONS are coming in from Gdasscock county.

GOOD RAINS ARE REPORTED IN DAWSON COUNTY.

G. J. STECK, OF SOUTH CONCHO, last week sold to Fayette Mayes, of San Angelo, 21 head of fat cows at \$17.

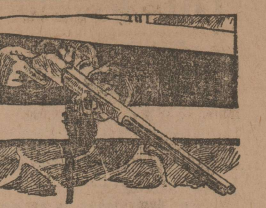
J. D. CAIN started south with his cattle Monday to hunt grass. He has about 175 head, and will go until he finds pasture for them.—Llano News.

GOOD RAINS HAVE FALLEN IN ZAPATA COUNTY and cattlemen report tanks full.

A HEAVY RAIN IN THE VICINITY OF LONGVIEW is said to have been of great benefit to cattle, though it came too late to help crops.

CHARLEY WILSON, OF DRY DEVIL'S RIVER, recently bought 200 cows and calves from Charley Blandon for \$12 per head.—Ozona Kicker.

"THE BEST WAY TO GET RID OF THE EFFECTS OF LOCO," said a small stockman the other day, "is to quit sitting around and talking about it, and go and get some hoes and cut it out. The trouble with most of these cowmen is, they are helpless unless they can sit at the table and do what there is to do. I believe in trying the nester plan



The Bulletin

Of the assassin may be more sudden, but it is not more sure than the dire punishment meted out to the man who abuses his stomach. No man is stronger than his stomach. When the stomach is diseased the whole body is weakened.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of other organs when it cures the diseases of the stomach, on which the several organs depend for nutrition and vitality.

"I would say in regard to your medicine that I have been greatly benefited by them," writes J. S. Bell, of Leasden, Van Buren Co., Ia. "I was at one time as I thought almost at death's door. I had taken gallons of medicine, but it only fed the disease; but I must say that 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me, and to-day I am stronger than I was a year ago. I am now forty-three years old. Have taken several bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' besides two or three dozen vials of Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure, but no more medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Peppermint Cure cures constipation.

STOCK REMEDIES
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE.
For protecting cattle against blackleg.

PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE.
For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon.

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

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

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

PASTEUR RAT VIRUS.
A virus for destroying rats and mice; contagious, 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, 508 Main street, Fort Worth.

Chips of Experience

DIFFERENCE IN TYPE.—Dissatisfaction in the show ring because of difference in type is personal and of the National Stock and Farm. This occurs where such breeds as Red Polled or Devons are shown, and where breeders have leaned toward the development of the beef or the dairy qualities of their stock. It occurs also among Ayrshires and several breeds of hogs which are shown by both Canadian and American breeders. Last week at the Pan-American show in some classes and the result was, as it must always be, more or less dissatisfaction among the partisans of the different types. In the show of Large Yorkshires, for example, the Canadian type won practically all of the ribbons, notwithstanding the fact that American exhibitors showed some excellent hogs.

The question naturally arises in cases of this kind, which is the correct type? We have no hesitation in saying that both are correct for the different conditions. Any type is the result of an effort to produce something especially adapted to the needs of some class of breeders or producers. The Canadian Yorkshire, for example, is all right for Canada with its bacon factories which pay high prices for the hogs of that kind, but it would never do for the Ohio breeder to send his customers such lengthy, lofty and coarse hogs as the Canadians showed successfully at Buffalo. His patrons would send them back on the first train with some very uncomplimentary remarks in addition.

The question then arises as to methods of avoiding this conflict in the ring. It is not an easy problem. Much can be done, however, by announcing the names of the judges long enough in advance of the show to give exhibitors some idea of the type that would win. A Canadian judge with his ideals cannot do otherwise than regard the Canadian type as the correct one; and the American judge likewise. The same is true with different sections of this country in some breeds. The association should therefore not neglect the important matter of announcing the names of judges in plenty of time.

BABY BEEF PROFITABLE.—The farmer who raises and fattens mature steers has to furnish pasture for his cows, the yearlings, the two-year-olds and often for three-year-old steers, says H. M. Cottrell of the Kansas experiment station. He waits three years from the time the calf is born until he realizes on the investment, and only one-fourth of his herd are cows producing calves. If the farmer could produce "baby beef," he can fill his pasture to the full limit with cows producing calves, and he will realize on the calves 12 months from the date of their birth. The farmer's gain will produce from 50 to 100 per cent more pounds of "baby beef" than it will of beef from a mature steer, and for the past three years the "baby beef" animal has sold for as high prices per hundred as the mature steer.

In producing "baby beef" the farmer can market his heifer calves at the same price as his steers and will usually get more for the 12-month-old heifer than he would for the same animal if kept until maturity.

Experiments made at the Kansas experiment station show that the scrub cows may be bought at ordinary prices and if selected with dairy forms will produce from \$50 to \$75 worth of milk per year per cow at creamery prices. Our calves fed skim milk until weaning made the greatest gains in the feeding lots and sold at \$40 to \$45 per head. This shows that a gross income from \$90 to \$125 per cow can be made by the dairyman who will push both cow and calf.

The farmer who produces "baby beef" should raise alfalfa and feed alfalfa hay to both cow and calf every day in the year. Cowpeas, soy bean, field pea and red clover hays may be used to give variety, and this means that the farmer will grow leguminous crops largely, and these will continually improve his fields.

The calves used in this experiment were "common" bred ones, and they made good gains. The farmer whose business is producing "baby beef" should use the best type of bull that he can secure—short-legged, thick-necked, blocky and quick maturing. A few farmers who are doing this are producing year old calves that average 1000 pounds each. This means \$50 and upward per head for every steer and heifer.

TRANSFERS OF PURE BRED STOCK.—E. E. Elliott of the Washington experiment station writes as follows to the Breeders' Gazette:

In a recent issue Prof. Curtis raises the question as to what papers are necessary to perfect transfers of pure bred stock. The question is a timely one, for the difference in practice among breeders is very great. If some uniformity in custom could only be brought about and sellers and buyers could know what common rule to follow much difficulty would be avoided. To illustrate the different views of breeders on this subject, the writer would give a summary of the transfers involved in the purchase of a

HEREDITY AND STOCK BREEDING.

—Heredity is the transmission of characters from parent to offspring. This transmission may be either beneficial or detrimental to the breeders. It is a good one may be inherited. It is by being able to control this law of heredity so that only the good qualities are transmitted that success is attained. Heredity is the corner stone of stock breeding. Experience teaches every breeder to judge the future by the past or the coming offspring by its progenitors. The breeder knows what to expect and feels sure that the young will possess some of the characteristics of their parents.

The first and fundamental law of heredity is "like begets like." This law pervades all nature, in the animal and vegetable world everything bringeth forth "after his kind." The statement that everything bringeth forth "after his kind" is much nearer the truth than "like begets like." The cow always produces a calf, the mare a foal and the sheep a lamb, but the offspring is never the exact likeness of its parents. As every human being is endowed with individual characteristics and

"No being on this earthly ball is like his fellow all in all," so it is among our domestic animals; at first a flock of sheep will look exactly alike to us, but after we have fed those sheep for a month and been with them two or three times a day, we will see a great many individual characteristics and if the flock is not too large and we observe closely we will soon be able to tell every sheep. Try to discover your animals' individual characters and practice observing closely. It is an old adage that contains a great deal of truth that "the eye of the master fattens his cattle." But it is doubly true that the eye of the master improves his cattle by breeding. Because stock breeding is very largely an art and these laws that can be laid down are only skeletons that the stock breeder's art must build on.

If the first law that "like begets like" were absolutely true, there would be no art in breeding and neither would there be any improvement. But rather a mere mechanical process that would be reduced to a mere mathematical problem. But by the second law of variation, endowing every animal with individual characteristics, both improvement and degeneration become possible. The offspring may be either better or worse than the parents and these qualities may be transmitted, and it is now the master must make the selection and preserve the animal that comes nearest his ideal. In order to improve his stock he must have an ideal and that ideal must be constant. The dairyman's ideal will be the greatest development of milking qualities, the man that breeds for beef the animal that will produce the greatest number of choice cuts. For a man that has an ideal and works toward it faithfully there is a placidity in domestic animals that will respond in proportion to the effort made.

Look at our improved live stock for example, the Merino sheep that shear only four or five pounds when first

brought to America were developed in their wool production till they would shear fifteen and twenty and often more. A very good example of this establishment of a type in recent years is to be found in the pure bred strain of Polled Durham cattle. The subject of originating a breed of Polled Shorthorns was agitated fifteen or twenty years ago and culminated in the Polled Durham breed which we have to-day. The process followed was to take the best "muley" cows to be found among the common stock and breed to pure bred Shorthorn bulls, saving the polled heifers produced from this union and breeding back to pure bred Shorthorn bulls. This process was followed constantly, eliminating the common stock blood and preserving the polled characteristic until for all practical purposes they were pure bred Shorthorns. While this process was going on, a pure bred Shorthorn cow in Lorain county, O., gave birth to twin heifer calves from a Shorthorn bull that he had always produced and a pure bred Shorthorn bull calf was dropped without horns. These polled pure-breds, which were in reality "sports," were mated, the offspring from them that were polled was saved and from those three calves there are to-day several hundred polled cattle.

This shows what can be done in a comparatively short time, when a breeder has an ideal in view and works toward it systematically. System is the keynote of improved stock breeding. A science is the systematicizing of facts observed in nature and the deduction of laws from these. In stock breeding the importance of preserving these facts is shown by the great care with which pedigrees are saved. Even the Arabs centuries ago preserved the pedigrees of their horses. It is a step toward reducing breeding to a science and establishing the law of heredity. It is a means of eliminating chance and the breeder of pure-bred stock needs to be as familiar with his herd book as a lawyer is with his law books.

Why have Shorthorn breeders published forty or fifty volumes of pedigrees, and other breeders in proportion? Why does pure-bred stock that has a full pedigree sell for so much more than grade animals that can show no pedigree? Because the pedigrees furnish a history of the ancestors of the animal in question. If the majority of them have made good records and have been good breeders the chances are that the present animal will make a good breeder. With the grade animal that can furnish no history we must judge his breeding qualities from his looks and this is by no means a sure method. I believe a careful breeder of pure-bred live stock will attach as much importance to a pedigree as to the animal itself. By this I do not mean that every animal that can show a pedigree will sell for a fabulous price or that it will be any better than some other animal that has no pedigree. But the animal that is only a fairly good animal and has a pedigree that shows much of the best blood of the breed will be preferred to the one that in itself is of great excellence but has nothing in his pedigree that is more than ordinary.

Lewis F. Allen gives an example of this in his book on American cattle

that came under his notice. A Short-horn bull was imported when a yearling and gave promise of making a fine animal. His pedigree showed that he contained the choicest blood of the breed, but to the great disappointment of his owner he did not develop into the kind of bull he had expected, and made a very coarse and common looking animal. His owner kept him for a couple of years and then sold him at a very low price. The man that bought him had noticed that his calves were good. He took him to his herd of pure bred Shorthorns and not a calf was produced but what was superior to those sired and many of them superior to those of better sires. The good qualities seemed to be suppressed for the generation but the blood was present and added one more proof to the old adage "blood will tell."

Senatorial Districts.—The senatorial districts bill as finally passed by the Texas legislature fixes the districts as follows:

First—Bowie, Cass, Morris and Marion.

Second—Red River, Titus, Franklin, Hopkins and Delta.

Third—Lamar and Fannin.

Fourth—Grayson and Cooke.

Fifth—Collin, Rains and Hunt.

Sixth—Dallas and Rockwall.

Seventh—Van Zandt, Wood, Smith, Upshur and Camp.

Eighth—Harrison, Rusk, Panola, Shelby and Gregg.

Ninth—Navarro, Henderson and Kaufman.

Tenth—Ellis, Johnson and Hill.

Eleventh—McLennan, Falls and Milam.

Twelfth—Limestone, Freestone, Robertson and Brazos.

Thirteenth—Anderson, Cherokee, Houston, Angelina and Trinity.

Fourteenth—Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Sabine, Newton, Jasper, Tyler, Liberty, Hardin, Orange and Jefferson.

Fifteenth—Leon, Madison, Grimes, Montgomery, Walker, San Jacinto and Polk.

Sixteenth—Harris, Fort Bend and Walker.

Seventeenth—Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Matagorda and Wharton.

Eighteenth—Colorado, Lavaca, Fayette and Austin.

Nineteenth—Washington, Burleson, Lee and Bastrop.

Twentieth—Williamson, Travis, Burnet and Lampasas.

Twenty-first—Gonzales, Caldwell, Gaudalupe, Comal, Hays and Blanco.

Twenty-second—Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, DeWitt, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, Live Oak, Karnes, Wilson, Atascosa, Frio and Aransas.

Twenty-third—Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, LaSalle, McCullen and Dimmit.

Twenty-fourth—Bexar, Bander, Kendall, Kerr and Gillespie.

Twenty-fifth—Kimble, Menard, Schleicher, Sutton, Crockett, Tom Green, Coke, Sterling, Irion, Pecos, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, El Paso, Val Verde, Edwards, Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Zavalla, Maverick, Reeves and Mason.

Twenty-sixth—Erath, Comanche, Mills, San Saba, McCulloch, Concho, Runnels, Coleman, Brown and Llano.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse"
Sickness makes a light purse.

THE LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

THE JOURNAL.

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

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will necessarily be carried over to the
issue of the succeeding week.

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

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

NOTICE.
This is to advise that Mr. Abbott Har-
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on our account.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
August 20, 1901.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
Nor. 22-23, 1901—East St. Louis National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham,
manager.
March 22-23, 1902—East St. Louis, Nation-
al Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham,
mgr.
April 2-3, 1902—Kansas City, National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham,
manager.
May 1-2, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cam-
eron, manager.
May 17-19, 1902—Omaha, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.
June 2-3, 1902—Chicago, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.

CASH PRIZES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The fourth prize essay contest is
closed. The winning paper will be
published next week.

THE FIFTH CONTEST.
The fifth of the Journal's essay con-
tests is open to both boys and girls.
Papers must reach the office of the
Journal not later than Sept. 24. The
subject for the fifth contest is "MY
FAVORITE FRUIT." Contestants
should describe the fruit selected and
tell about its growth, cultivation and
preparation for market. The prize of-
fered for the best paper is one dollar
in cash. The winning essay will be
printed in the Journal of Oct. 1.

THE SIXTH CONTEST.
The subject for the sixth contest is
"MY FAVORITE FLOWER." Describe
the flower selected and tell about its
growth and cultivation. Papers must
reach the Journal office not later than
Oct. 1, and the winning essay will
be printed in the issue of Oct. 8. The
contest is open to both boys and girls.

OTHER CONTESTS.
The announcement for subsequent
contests will be made from week to
week. Watch this column.

RULES FOR THE CONTESTS.
In all contests the following rules
are to be closely observed.

1. Writers of essays must be under 18
years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than
500 words, and must be in the con-
testant's own handwriting. Write with ink,
and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and
general neatness will be considered in
awarding the prizes, but will count less
than the ideas expressed. The age of the
writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or
her name, age and postoffice address with
essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each
week's contest, with the name, age and
address of the writer, will be published
in the Journal. Other papers may or
may not be printed, as The Journal may
determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by
The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a com-
mittee to be named by the managing editor
and will consist of members of the
editorial staff, or other competent per-
sons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the con-
testant must write: "I certify, on my honor,
that this paper is my own work and
in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL,
Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or
San Antonio, Texas.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

For the third time within its history
the United States has been called to
mourn for a president whose death was
caused by the bullet of an assassin.
When the whole country was rejoicing
over the reports of the assured recovery
of President McKinley came the
rapid decline and final summings.

No other president since the close of
the civil war has enjoyed such great
personal popularity as President Mc-
Kinley, a man of the people who rose
by his own efforts, and who was re-
cognized as the president, not of a sec-
tion but of the entire country. Aside
from all political bias or creed, candor
compels the assertion that as a war
president he was not far from the ideal.
He refused, in spite of strong pressure,
to be hurried into war but when the
time for action came his promptness

and vigor brought glory to the Ameri-
can arms.

Unfortunately his death comes at a
time when many of the great problems
of government brought up during his
administration are yet unsolved and
President McKinley's place in history
will in a measure depend on the action
of his immediate successors.

In the minds of the people of the
present time, to whom the personality
of the man appealed, there is but one
verdict—he was both good and great.

OPERATING CREAMERIES

The attention which is now being
given to the dairy interests of Texas
make it interesting to examine into
the methods which have led to the
building up of the vast dairy industries
of some of the other states. In nearly
all of those commonwealths in which
dairying has been carried to a high
degree of success, the co-operative
plan has formed the basis for the bulk
of operations. Wisconsin has a greater
number of creameries than any other
state except Iowa, and in a recent official
report Hon. H. C. Adams, state
food and dairy commissioner of Wis-
consin, discusses at length the co-op-
erative system in the Badger state.
Following is an extract from his report:

Complete co-operation means a
creamery association, composed of pa-
trons, which owns the creamery build-
ing, grounds and machinery, hires a
buttermaker to make butter for a fixed
price per pound, or upon a salary plus
all expenses out of receipts, and divides
profits in proportion to butter fat sup-
plied as indicated by the Babcock test.
There are grades of co-operation. An
unqualified statement of the percentage
of the creameries in the state run upon
the co-operative plan would be mis-
leading without a general agreement as
to the meaning of the term.

It is undoubtedly true that 90 per-
cent of our creameries are co-operative
to a greater or less degree. The almost
universal use of the separator and the
Babcock test has given to the cream-
ery patron an assurance that his milk
will be paid for upon the basis of the
butter fat which it contains, and that
all of that butter fat will be extracted
from the milk, except an insignificant
portion. Our creameries are not all
perfect by any means. Some are
deficient in cleanliness, good arrange-
ments, equipment and good business man-
agement. Others are unclean and care-
lessly managed. There is no reason why
any creamery should not be well
drained and absolutely clean. The hun-
ger of milk, cream and butter for all
odors is proverbial. It costs nothing
to keep a creamery clean. It costs the
producer heavily when his butter
rents the market less for its flavor
or tainted with flavors which do not
belong there. The public taste grows
more critical. It will pay for the deli-
cate aroma which belongs to good but-
ter. The creamery building may not be
susceptible of much architectural
beauty, but there is no reason why it
should be, as in many cases, offensiv-
ely ugly. In any event, it can be kept
painted and not be a weatherbeaten
blight upon the landscape. Bits of
well kept lawn in the vicinity are as
appropriate and pleasing as the cheer-
ful spots of greenness that relieve the
gloom of many railroad stations.

The creamery can be, in many cases
it is, and in all ought to be, an edu-
cational institution. It is the daily
meeting place of many dairymen,
where friendships are made, ideas ex-
changed, knowledge gained, the dairy
business discussed along with all those
general questions that interest our
people, and it should be made whole-
some and attractive in every way.

Kansas City stockmen are endeavor-
ing to secure an improvement in the
railroad service on stock trains run-
ning into that city. When Texas gets
a market big enough to take care of all
the shipments from this state the losses
and delays incident to the long hauls
to market will be in a large measure
done away with so far as Texas is con-
cerned.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat
strongly protests against the placing of
Missouri in the list of southern states.
The South isn't using any grapple
trons to pull Missouri across the line
but let's see, isn't St. Louis or St. Joseph
or some other place talking about a
Louisiana Purchase exposition some
time or other?

East Texas may boast of her fine
fruit and fine vegetables but when the
livestock from that section stacks up
beside the West Texas product it looks
like a Mexican dove house beside a
brown stone front. It's queer that peo-
ple who raise such fine peaches and to-
matoes continue to breed scrub cattle
and razor-back hogs.

The foreign demand for American
cattle continues to improve and exports
from other states are building up a
good trade. With proper carrying fa-
cilities from the Gulf States ought to
be able to send abroad a better class of
cattle and make shipments at less cost
than any other state.

The chairman of the Texas railway
commission is wrathful because of the
proposal to cut down the number and
salaries of experts employed by the
commission. By-the-way if experts
have to be hired to do the work what
are the commissioners drawing salaries
for?

Princess Weitzel and Princess
Make Funny Marks were the
names selected for two white swans, a
court clerk and a stenographer, adopt-
ed into the Winnebago tribe at the In-
dian congress at Buffalo. By the way,
it might be interesting to know what

appellation would be given by the Win-
nebago to Edward S. Maclay.

According to outward appearances
and all the predictions of the managers
the Texas state fair at Dallas this year
will be a bigger and better show in all
departments this year than it has ever
been before.

Hogs were sold at \$6.10 per hundred
pounds in Fort Worth a few days ago.
The Texas farmer who has plenty of
fat porkers isn't worrying about the
short cotton crop.

Texas has extensive iron fields, cheap
labor and a great demand for cotton-
ties. Why not make the ties in Texas
instead of in Pittsburgh?

Two persons, Emma Goldman and
Senator Wellington, fail to manifest
sorrow at the death of President Mc-
Kinley.

Fall tomatoes are now being shipped
out of East Texas. Aren't those truck
growing fellows ever going to let up?

On the very first track Admiral Schley
put Admiral Howison head down.

Beginning Sept. 28 all roads will lead
to the big state fair at Dallas.

CURRENT OPINION

A newspaper article is going the
rounds on how beer bottles are made.
What troubles most people is the way
they are emptied.—Hillsboro Mirror.

Better refer the matter to the ex-
change editor of the Houston Post.

The cotton crop of Texas was nearly
a million bales larger last season than
the season before and if the present
season's crop had not been cut short
by the drought another millions bales
might have been added to the increase.
As it is, the Texas cotton yield this
year promises to exceed that of last
year and probably come somewhere
near the four million bale figure.—San
Antonio Express.

Possibly the Express may be right,
but there is a strong suspicion that it
has been over-looking some of the
late cotton crop reports.

There are no county convicts in the
custody of the sheriff just now. This
new plan of working them on the
roads, adopted by the commissioners' court
at the May term, has not only
put an end to the habit of petty vil-
lains laying out their fines in jail, but
rather than work the roads they
hustle around to make convict bonds.—
Belleville Times.

The short-term state convicts as
well as the county convicts in each
county were put to work on the roads
there would be a big saving to the peo-
ple in the way of a reduction in the
cost of marketing products owing to
road improvements.

East Texas has shipped over 600 cars
of fruit and vegetables this season in
carload lots, besides express shipments.
The people down there have, no doubt,
learned the valuable lesson that diver-
sification pays. Cotton and corn are
good, very good things to raise, but
these crops should be supplemented
with a variety of others.—Wise County
Messenger.

East Texas is now reaping the fruits
of diversification, but that is no reason
why other parts of the state should
not participate in its benefits. There
are very few farming districts in Texas
that will not produce other crops which
will pay as well as or better than cot-
ton. For a long time cotton will re-
main the principal money crop of Tex-
as and none of the advocates of diver-
sified farming favors its entire abandon-
ment but the truck and fruit growers
have found that it isn't the only crop
that brings in cash.

Well, there is no use to grieve over
spilt milk. What can't be cured must
be endured, so the old adage says. Last
year we had prosperity to throw at
the birds but this year we are scarce
on the article ourselves, and all be-
cause the weather man didn't do his
duty. But somehow or somehow else
we will get along—we always have.
The money from last year is not all
gone and so long as there is money in
the country there'll be a little some-
thing else.—Wills Point Chronicle.

It isn't easy to control the weather
man but with the varied resources of
Texas and the many crops that may be
raised with almost complete independ-
ence of weather conditions it isn't
hard to keep a fair amount of money
in circulation in the state. When there
are more mills and factories in Texas,
however, the prosperity of the people
will be still further assured.

Market gardening and fruit growing
are two things that the people about
Denison are more interested in than
anything else, and the meeting of the
fruit growers and orchardists to be held
on the 14th instant should be attended
by every person interested in fruit
growing and orchards. Grayson county
should be made the peach and apple
orchard, the berry and truck patch of
North Texas. Every pound and every
bushel of products of farm, berry or-
chard and truck patch can be sold at a
profit.—Denison Herald.

The people of North Texas are not
inclined to sit down and watch East
Texas walk off with the prize patches,
the prize plums or any other sort of
prize fruit when the rich lands of the
Northern part of the state yield such
bounteous harvests. As horticultural
experiments are made in different sec-
tions the fruit belt of Texas is gradu-
ally being widened and it is probable
that in a few years counties that do
not grow enough fruit for home con-
sumption will be found among those
which are sending the largest fruit
trains to market.

Her Last Word.

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

AS FAR AS I KNOW.

"As far as I know," said a person one
night.
"There is naught in this world but what
is just right;
I have all I want both to eat and to
wear.
The flowers I gather are fragrant and
fair,
The birds in the trees always sing a glad
song,
And as far as I know there is nothing
wrong."

"All the people I know are loyal and kind,
And I am contented in body and mind;
I read about folks who are awfully bad,
About souls that are weary and hearts
that are sad,
About children that quarrel and people
who fight,
But as far as I know everything is all
right."

"I read there are people who do many
things
That on them the worst kind of suffer-
ing brings,
That women are wicked and men are un-
true,
And of sinfulness running society thro',
But as far as I know—as far as I know—
I can not affirm that these stories are so."

The person who said that, as far as she
knew,
Was a child of 6 years, and to her it was
true.
O what would we give could we all say
to-night
There is naught in the world but what is
just right!
That we have all we want to eat and to
wear,
And that justice and goodness abound
everywhere.
—Thomas F. Porter in Boston Globe.

MRS. M. SAN DIEGO, Tex.—White
sheepskin rugs are best cleaned by
scrubbing with castile soap and water,
drying the rug thoroughly in the sun.

GOLDEN HAIR, Hastings, Tex.—
Hyacinth wanted for Christmas
blossoms should be potted by the first of
October. Yes, you can obtain a dou-
ble yellow hyacinth from any flower
house.

JASMINE, Quanah, Tex.—A woman
five feet six inches tall might weigh
one hundred and forty pounds and still
carry no superfluous flesh. Until you
go over this weight you have no need
to experiment with "anti-fat."

DEW DROP, Edna, Tex.—Yes, you
can give your photograph to the man
you've only known two weeks. And
there will be no one to blame but your-
self if, a few years from now, his wife
uses the picture to wind her ribbons
on.

A. I. R., Grapevine, Tex.—It is im-
possible for me to say which is the
"best" make of pianos. You can easily
get the opinion of various piano deal-
ers, then shut your eyes and choose.
Of one thing you may assure yourself,
however,—the best piano is not always
the cheapest.

SUB, Muscogee, I. T.—It is said that
the pastor of the plant will keep off mos-
quitoes. The plant may be used as an
ornamental house plant, grown in pots,
but does not thrive so well indoors as
in a sunny spot outdoors. Scatter the
leaves about the rooms and the mos-
quito band will move its headquarters.

I. B., Lancaster, Tex.—The fact that
your story was refused by one publica-
tion does not prove its worthlessness,
any more than the acceptance of one
story would prove your talent. John
Habbertson, the author of "Helen's Bab-
ies," declares that his book was re-
jected twenty-one times before a pub-
lisher was found.

AMBITION, Clawson, Tex.—The salary
of the President is \$50,000; of the
chief justice of the supreme court \$10,
500; of a cabinet officer \$8,000; of the
vice president \$8,000; of the speaker of
the house \$5,000. There is no opening
in this line of work at present, but
continue to be hopeful. It's no light
task to draw \$8,000 a year so the cabi-
net workers, being good union men,
may strike at any time.

FASHION NOTES.
Plain, smooth-faced cloths, velvet-
ens and corduroy will be favorite ma-
terials for serviceable autumn gowns.
For dressier wear, silk and wool tex-
tures, velvet and light weight broad-
cloth in pastel shades will be chosen.

Taffeta-chiffon is a new fabric which
seems especially suitable for fancy
waists.

Sleeves increase in size below the el-
bow. They will probably get more
"swell" as time rolls on until the bal-
loon sleeve is with us again.

Machine stitching, stitched cloth
strappings, buttons and braid are the
only trimmings used for serviceable
winter gowns.

The skirt of the present time is a
compromise between the long skirt of
elegance and the short skirt of com-
mon sense, since it barely touches the
ground.

Black and white continues its hold
on fashion's followers and will still
appear as a favorite combination in
winter attire.

FEMININE INTERESTS.
Mrs. August Simmons of Kansas, has
brought suit for divorce because her
husband refuses to kiss her. But there
may be extenuating circumstances—
snuff, for instance.

He who reads men's soles is now the
favored one in Newport society. Palm-
istry is now a thing of the past, and
instead of holding fate in the palm of
your hand you trample fortune under-
foot. The "foot reader" calls himself
a "professor of solistery."

much practice in the art of attention
to details (pennies, namely,) and in
the case of the lucky thirteen the ex-
perience has proved of value.

Milwaukee proposes a yacht race in
which the boats will be "manned" ex-
clusively by women, the Cream City
telling sure o' the cup being won by
Mrs. John Handley, expert yachtsman
of that city. Unless there is a consola-
tion cup for every contestant, there
will be equally times in the lake re-
gion when the race is over.

Miss Frederica Sanford, daughter of
a former United States minister to
Belgium, is a society woman who was
popular in European courts in former
days. Miss Sanford has forsaken pink
teas for corn and cabbage and gives her
personal attention to truck garden-
ing. She is the only woman who pays
dividends for time expended than did
her former pursuits, since the truck
patch provides a comfortable living for
her family.

HOUSEHOLD.
When you want the contents of your
double boiler to cook quickly add salt
to the water in the larger vessel, in-
stead of half a teaspoonful of salt to
two quarts of water.

Baking powder biscuit made up with
water will not brown nicely; but if just
a little milk is obtainable, brush the
top of each biscuit with milk before
putting into the oven and the result
will be the same as milk biscuit.

Nineteen boy cooks graduated last
year from the culinary department of
the Pittsburgh, Pa. public school. Here
is the theory; now for the practice. The
boy who can cook and won't cook
should be made to cook.

It is said that a little sugar added to
the water used in baking meats is an
improvement.

MEN AND WOMEN AS TRAVELERS.

Another instance of woman's su-
periority over man has been
discovered. The discoverer says: "Al-
though nine out of ten men avow a
love for travel, and precisely the same
number of women are averse to it,
when the two are started in the way
they propose to go, the woman is the
happier and more contented. Once in
a coach which she is assured is the
proper one the average woman shows
her adaptability by settling down
quietly in her seat and preparing to
pass the time as pleasantly as possible.
She doesn't tramp up and down the
aisle continually; she doesn't, of course,
spend every alternate ten minutes in
the smoking room; she doesn't com-
plain to the porter of the roadhouse, nor
to the train boy of the few magazines
and papers that he sells, nor to the
conductor of the sand and dust. She
doesn't raise and lower the window
continually—she couldn't if she wanted
to—nor does she get off at every sta-
tion at which the train stops and
tramp frantically up and down the
platform, swinging herself on the mov-
ing coach at the last minute to the im-
minent danger of life and limb.

"The average woman reads her book
with a patience beautiful to behold,
no matter what the discomforts of the
journey. For notwithstanding all the
slights, immunities, clean and com-
posed at the end of her five-hour trip,
while her husband, who has been in
active motion ever since the start, de-
clares the trip to have been terribly
tiring, and is in a state of mental and
physical collapse."

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

FREE GRASS, Government land, sunny,
piled cattle, artesian wells that flow
1,000 gallons pure water every minute.
Form a combination of water and grass
found nowhere except in the Pecos val-
ley. Irrigation insures crops. Write Wil-
liam & Smith, Real Estate and Live
Stock Dealers, Roswell, N. M.

200 ACRES, finest farm and stock farm
in Texas, six miles from Dallas, 3 houses,
good fences, etc., bargain, \$8,000; worth
\$10,000. J. BOMAR, Cockrell Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the best 200-acre
stock farms in northwest Texas. For
particulars write BOX 12, Rayner, Texas.

CATTLE.
FINE CATTLE FOR SALE—55 registered
Shorthorn females, 3 to 5 years old, 13
registered Polled Durham females, 2
years old, 125 high grade Shorthorn fe-
males. All cows bred to registered bulls.
Registered calves, 20 high grade and
calves, 20 bulls, Shorthorns, Polled Dur-
ham and Red Polled. Will sell each head
separately or together, and if wanted
will lease best improved 400-acre mes-
quite ranch in Texas, divided into five
pastures, water, windmill, and one
mile from New Braunfels, or will sell
one-half interest in herd and lease ranch
this is the best herd of registered cattle
in the west of the Mississippi, and was care-
fully selected by me from the choicest
breeds in the North. All are all-
climate, sound and healthy and on a
paying basis. Reason for selling, I have
too much other business to attend to, so
give it proper attention. For particulars
address HARRY LANDA, Landa Cattle
Co., New Braunfels, Texas.

CATTLE—Four highly bred registered
Shorthorn bulls from 7 to 10 months old,
all red, and raised in this country. Will
sell them right. G. B. MORTON, Haslet,
Tarrant county, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE—750 head of well-
bred native yearling steers, 80 two-year-
old steers, also 10 well-bred native year-
ling heifers, all good cows. Would sell
100 well bred cows and heifers, two to six
years old, all dry, all good cows. All
these cattle bred to full-blood bulls. R.
E. TRACY, Merkel, Taylor county, Tex.

I DESIRE to purchase one or two thou-
sand bulls and stage from 4 to 8 years
old in lots of one to five carloads. Ad-
dress F. R. HALL, care Lawlor Hotel,
Houston, Texas.

100 HIGH GRADE Hereford bulls, one to
four years, fine condition, for sale. LEE
BROS., San Angelo, Texas.

FOR SALE—30 head high-grade Hereford
bull calves, 10 to 12 months old, for
delivery. T. M. HOBBEN, Nocona, Mon-
tagne county, Texas.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford cattle,
Anxiety and Grove the 3d strains. One
bull, two cows safe in calf, with two
heifer calves at feet, perfectly immune.
Also very handsome grade Herefords. Ill
health necessitating change of climate
only cause of sale. For terms address
GEO. M. MARSHALL, Natchez, Miss.

FOR SALE—About sixty head of high
grade Hereford bull calves from 3-4 to
pure bred, at \$30 per head for the lot.
Also about 35 head of three and four-
year-old steers. Have been doubly win-
tered and are in good flesh. RUIZER &
ADAMS, Meriden, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—600-acre ranch, 20 miles
southwest of San Antonio, in one solid
body, 15 miles from railroad station.
Well improved, good Texas, ranch house,
abundance of water, 1 miles river front,
16 tanks well distributed over the ranch.
An extra fine body of water, prairie,
one of the finest bodies of land in south
or western Texas. There have been no
cattle on the ranch for two years past,
and grass is very fine. This ranch sold in
1897 for \$2 per acre, when lands were
much lower than at present. Can now be
bought for \$1.25 per acre. S. S. MOODY,
San Antonio, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE ranch of 27 sections
in solid body near Amarillo; improve-
ments the very best; all good land and
well watered. For price map and par-
ticulars of this and other ranches write
J. H. WILLS, Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Several desirable ranches
and cattle, above quarantine line in Texas.
Eastern New Mexico. Write to PER-
INS, Commission Merchant, Big Springs,
Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH
LANDS, improved and unimproved, in
all parts of Texas, for sale or lease. Write
C. LAIR, County Judge of Randall coun-
ty, Canyon City, Texas.

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

FARMS.

TWO MAMMOTH packing houses are
located in Fort Worth, and farm lands in
Tarrant county will be sold for cash, and
get the benefit of the enhancement in
values. 230 acres bottom land, 120 acres
in cultivation, 100 acres timber pasture.
All good, tillable land, good improvements,
6-room house, good sheds and
stables, fine well of water. On graded
road, 10 miles from Fort Worth and at
railroad station. Price \$22 per acre, 1-4
cash, balance 3 years. Write to
145 ACRES, 11 miles west of Fort Worth,
60 acres bottom land in cultivation, all
fenced, no Johnson grass. Good three-
room house, fine well, flowing spring and
running creek. A No. 1 hog ranch; price
\$180 per acre. Write to J. A. TOWN-
SEND, Corsicana, Texas.

138 ACRES finest bottom land, 135 acres
in cultivation, 38 acres timber pasture,
plenty of water, four-room house, good
cows, fine well, flowing spring and
running creek. A No. 1 hog ranch; price
\$180 per acre. Write to J. A. TOWN-
SEND, Corsicana, Texas.

BLACK VALLEY FARM at a sacrifice—
600-acre farm, 50 in cultivation, 5 tenant
houses on it, 200 acres timber pasture,
in Miami county, about 1 miles from
Cameron, for sale cheap. Party has too
much business to attend to, and is offer-
ing a bale to the acre this year; no farm bet-
ter. For particulars write JAMES B.
MOORE, Cameron, Texas.

MY 4,000 ACRES rich rice land prairie,
between Dallas and Sealy, \$250 per acre,
one-third cash, balance six per cent.
JOHN SLEEPER, Waco, Texas.

100-ACRE FARM in Bexar county, to
trade for goats. Also house and lot in
San Antonio. Write to J. B. JOHNSTON &
SON, San Antonio, Texas.

225 ACRES near Corsicana, 170 acres level
black land in cultivation, balance in pas-
ture, some Bermuda grass and alfalfa,
abundance of water in well, tanks, and
splendid improvements in dwellings and
barns, sheds, etc. 40 registered Jerseys.
All machinery complete. J. A. TOWN-
SEND, Corsicana, Texas.

C. H. MARTIN at Jacksonville, Texas, is
giving special attention to the buying and

THE HOUSEHOLD

WOULD IT BE TOO LATE?

Go! to separate to-day—after twenty years.
Twenty years of married life—mingled smiles and tears.
Jes' drawed a deed for th' house an' farm—she's a-goin' to stay.
As for me, I'm goin' to quit—quit an' go away.
We can't hitch up no longer; I'm a hangin' back.
A' draggin' on the wagon wheel or else she flies the track;
An' when a team don't pull right the's nothing else to do.
But put shafts in th' wagon, with one horse 'stead o' two.

Thes' a vision sort o' comes to me—comes through the mist an' blur.
I come o' twenty years ago—I wonder if it comes to you.
When the preacher joined our hands in his an' said: "My children, give yer hearts an' lives to each other as long as ye both shall live."
I wonder if she remembers—I'd sort o' like to know.
I'd like to go and ask her, but now it's too late to go.
Too late to come together—we've got to face our fate.
I wonder if anything's sadder'n them two words, "too late."

Twenty years—I was thirty then; I'm over fifty now.
Seems sort o' childlike business to break up in a row.
For a man as old as I am and a woman as old as she is.
Sort o' odd for people to find they can't agree.
I wonder if I was hasty? Mebbe I was. I b'lieve.
With an even on th' wagon I wouldn't have a had to go.
An even o' patience th' balance would sort o' make.
When we got to goin' sideways, an' let us give an take.

I wonder if I was to go to her—to her an' say.
"We've been pullin' uneven—let's try another way."
We'll lengthen th' temper strap a hole and shorten up th' tongue.
An' move th' load forward a little so th' weight'll be better hung.
Mebbe we's not been hitched up right—could pull th' load along.
If we'd look th' harness over an' find out what was wrong.
I wonder if I was to go to her an' put th' case an' state.
What I b'lieve I be th' matter—if it would be too late?

very prettily, taking care not to increase the speed gradually, as, of course, he would not then have felt it. But just when he was in the midst of an ecstatic eulogy on the "calm, even, floating motion of automobilism," I turned on full speed and let the thing fly. He clung to the seat with his two hands, his eyes fairly shining and bulging with fear and excitement.
"How d'you like it?" asked, as the wind whirled his hat off.
"Wh-why," he stammered between his puffings for breath, "my lad, I've just solved the problem of how to be happy though miserable!"

NISSEN THEIR GOOD FAIRY.
Nissen is the good fairy of superstitions Norwegian farmers. He looks after the cattle particularly, and if he is well treated they are healthy, and the cows give lots of milk. To propitiate him it is necessary to put a dish of porridge on the threshold of the cow stable on Christmas morning. Whenever the family moves this invisible being goes along with them and sits on the top of the loafs.

PROTECTION OF SIMPLON TUNNEL.
Should Italy and Switzerland fall out, what would happen to the Simplon tunnel? The opening on either side will look like the great doors of some medieval fortress. And they will be fortresses in all reality. Suppose these two belligerents should fall out. They would rush like a whooping plague through that tunnel and invade each other? Indeed they would not. In the little fortress at each end there will be a man and a button. The man will press the button and bring down the mountain. When the smoke lifts there will not be any tunnel any more. Some 5000 or 6000 men will have worked night and day for five years and a half at a cost of 70,000,000 francs—and destruction?

A MCKINLEY STORY.
Ex-Congressman Seth W. Brown, tells the following story of President McKinley.

"Shortly after I had been defeated for the nomination for my third term as congressman I paid a visit to the White House. I was cordially received by the president, and after duly expressing his sympathy over my defeat, he said with a smile:
"Did I ever tell you my experience in running for a third term?"
"On my replying in the negative he continued:
"The first time I ran for the office my opponent was seeking his third term. I went around among my constituents, saying he had held the office long enough and some one else should have a chance. I told them no man ought to hold the office the third time unless he was a Garfield or Blaine in the crowd. Then, before she realized the opinion that my opponent did not possess these qualifications. I was

elect, and in the course of time I passed the same old constituents, giving many and various good reasons why I should be re-elected. One day I met a shrewd old fellow, who said with a twinkle in his eye: "Bill, do you remember what you said when you was a candidate the first time? You told us you thought a man oughtn't to have the office the third time unless he was a Garfield or a Blaine. Well, we've figured it out that you ain't either, so we guess we'll have to hold you to your original argument."

NATURE'S PRESCRIPTIONS.
"What To Eat" gives the food value of vegetables as follows:
"Tomatoes rouse torpid liver and do the work, ordinarily of a doctor's prescription."

Let us have a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves, and is an insomnia remedy.
Celery is an acknowledged nerve tonic, and is more and more used in medical prescription.
Onions are also a tonic for the nerves, but people will be forever prejudiced because of their odor.

Potatoes should be eschewed for those who have a horror of eating fat, as that is one penalty of eating them.
Spinach has medicinal properties and qualities equal to the most indigo of all blue pills ever made.

Parsnips, it is now contended by scientists, possess almost the same virtue that are claimed for sarsaparilla.
Beets are fattening, as even a modern learned man has been explaining, because of the sugar they contain.

Ordinary Lima beans, some one has said, are good to ally thirst, but the same can be said, with equal truth, of a pitcher of water.
Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments to an extent that is not yet, perhaps, thoroughly appreciated.

Cucumbers contain an acid that is helpful in some cases of dyspepsia.

THE ISLE OF BIRDS.

About fifteen miles from the nearest part of the mainland of Shetland, England, is situated Foula or the Island of Birds. Viewed from the Shetland archipelago this island with its cloud-like form seems to float on the horizon. It is a picturesque almost to the point of grandeur. On the west side the cliffs, which are beaten by waves which roll unchecked from icy Greenland, are the loftiest of the British Isles, the highest being 1300 feet above the sea. These crags are the home of innumerable sea fowl. The hollow center of the island affords good pasture for cattle, sheep and the handsome little ponies for which the Shetland Islands are famous. The population of the island is less than 300, and the men of the colony are masters of many trades. They make their own turning lathes and spinning wheels. Some make and repair clocks and watches; all can make and cobble shoes. A few are weavers and tailors as well as dyers. Every man is a mason. The women spin the sheep, spin the wool and make excellent stockings, sailors' frocks of jerseys.
When the men go to sea they never

use the language that is employed on shore, but speak in a jargon sacred to the occasion. A woman they call "clovenfooted," a person is an "upstander" and the church is a "bone house." To use a land word in the boat is certain to frighten away the fish. A copper coin is nailed on the keel of every boat to prevent the "bridgy" (which is the Danish name of the basking shark) from sucking the boat to the bottom. A worsted thread having nine knots on it is tied around a joint when it is sprained. Sick cows are cured by drawing a tom cat by the tail across their backs. If a minister or person with flat feet crosses the path of a man going out fishing no fish will be caught. To accidentally wet the feet when stepping into a boat is a good sign. A cat should never be mentioned when baiting a line. A rusty nail from a coffin will cure the toothache if used as a toothpick, and a sip of water from an old knee-pan is a sovereign remedy for many disorders. To catch a halibut for bait the fishermen put nine pieces of peat into a kettle above the fire before proceeding to sea. A hen should be set when the tide is flowing, and an egg should be placed among the seed corn before it is sown. When a sheep is being slaughtered indoors no woman should pass between it and the fire. Hay and grain stacks should be built according to the apparent course of the sun, and boats always take a turn sunward before going to sea.

GIRL WITH HYPNOTIC SIGHT.
The following story was recently sent to the Dallas News from Beaumont: Mention of the fact that Uvalde Oil company had about completed preparations to drill an oil well in a spot selected by the boy from Uvalde county who is alleged to be gifted with the power of seeing into the bowels of the earth has developed the fact that in

have twenty acres off the hill and she says there is no oil under the land. She says, however, that the lake under Spindletop is fed by streams just as are the surface water lakes.
Mr. Hooks then talked of various tests of his daughter's powers. When McKinley was inaugurated she was put in a hypnotic sleep and described the inauguration parade even to the color and style of the uniforms worn by the distinguished men participating. A gentleman in this city, a friend, called at their home a few days ago. The powers of the child were mentioned and he asked permission to test them. His request was granted and the girl was blindfolded. The gentleman went into the yard and her coin. She not only told where the coin was, but described it.

REBUILD THE KIDNEYS.

Any kidney or bladder trouble is a serious one and should have early and right attention. The kidneys are slow to yield to disease and when they do, overwork is the usual cause. An affected kidney is an exhausted one, impure blood has weakened it, the remedy needed is one that will restore strength and rebuild the kidney itself. This Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is just what is needed for forty-five years and no other remedy has ever been held in such universal favor.
The kidneys are the seat of the blood. When the blood is bad the kidneys get clogged with these poisons. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, by restoring the impurities, by hastening their expulsion, by building up the tissues of the kidneys, these organs regain strength and activity. While it is curing kidney and urinary troubles it is also repairing all the delicate machinery of the body.
This is the best of all tonics. It does everything that any other tonic can do, and very many important things that other remedies cannot do. Nor can it do harm, but good; it is absolutely harmless, and can be given to children of strength and to hasten the cure of any invalid, young or old. Ordinary iron sometimes harms, but the iron in Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is in such form that it does no harm. It enriches the blood, strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion. Made by Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

Miss Nellie Hooks of Beaumont has a prodigy whose powers exceed those attributed to the Uvalde wonder.
She is the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hooks, her father being employed in the local freight office of the Southern Pacific. Hearing of the wonderful powers of the little lady, the News correspondent called on Mr. Hooks and asked if there was any objection to acquainting the public with the gifts of his little daughter.

"I dislike the notoriety that would follow the publication of the powers of my daughter," replied Mr. Hooks, "but her remarkable gift has been frequently tested by friends and it was commonly known to the people of Ardmore, L. T., where we formerly lived. The child can not exert this power in her natural state, but can when she is under the influence of hypnosis. A scientific description of this gift or power, or whatever you may be pleased to designate it, would not be of interest to your readers. I will merely say that I can place my daughter in the fourth degree of hypnosis. She then passes beyond my control into the sixth degree. While in this condition anything suggested to her becomes visible and she can describe it as minutely as if she were gazing at it with her eyes open. We were at Ardmore when Lucas made the wonderful strike of oil at Beaumont. I immediately hypnotized her and she described the gusher in detail. I suggested that she look at its source and she said it resembled a lake. Prior to that she had described the Corsicana field. She had also said that but little oil would be found in a well that was to be dug near Morgan. The drill proved that she was correct."

"Has your daughter ever looked into the ground adjacent to Spindletop?" was asked.

"Not specifically," was the reply. "I have twenty acres off the hill and she says there is no oil under the land. She says, however, that the lake under Spindletop is fed by streams just as are the surface water lakes."

Mr. Hooks then talked of various tests of his daughter's powers. When McKinley was inaugurated she was put in a hypnotic sleep and described the inauguration parade even to the color and style of the uniforms worn by the distinguished men participating. A gentleman in this city, a friend, called at their home a few days ago. The powers of the child were mentioned and he asked permission to test them. His request was granted and the girl was blindfolded. The gentleman went into the yard and her coin. She not only told where the coin was, but described it.

BIRDS DRESS THEIR OWN WOUNDS.

There are not a few birds that possess a knowledge of the principles of surgery that is not far from supernatural. The woodcock, the partridge and some other birds are able to dress their wounds with considerable skill. A French naturalist says that on several occasions he has killed woodcock

that were, when shot, convalescing from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the old injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stem of feathers and skillfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the long beak of the bird. In some instances a solid plaster was thus formed, and in others ligatures had been applied to wounded or broken limbs.

One day he killed a bird that evidently had been severely wounded at some recent period. The wound was covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers which had been plucked by the bird from its own body and so arranged as to form a plaster completely covering and protecting the wounded surface. It had evidently acted as a homeostatic in the first place and subsequently as a shield covering the wound. The feathers were fairly netted together, passing alternately under and above each other and forming a textile fabric of great protective power.

Birds are often found whose limbs have been broken by shot with the fractured ends neatly joined and ligated. Mr. Dumontell tells of a woodcock that had been shot by a sportsman on the afternoon of a certain day. After long search the bird was given up, but it was discovered the next morning by an accident. In the meantime the wounded legs were found to be neatly ligated, an exquisitely neat bandage having been placed around each limb. The poor bird, however, had, in dressing its wound, entangled its beak with some, soft feathers, and had it not been discovered it would have died of starvation.

If your food does not digest well, a few doses of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS will act matters right. It sweetens the stomach, strengthens the stomach and digestion, creates appetite and cheerfulness.

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FOR TOM'S SAKE.

Outside, the apple trees were black and silver in the moonlight, and the daffodils that bordered the path shone faintly golden. Inside, the two old women rocked and knitted. It had been so long since either had spoken that the last words seemed like dim memories of some far-distant past. When Martha Whipple brought her chair to a sudden stop the movement had something startling in it; she leaned forward impressively, her round forehead settling into heavy lines of determination.
"It's borne in on me to say something to you, Mary," she began, "I've set out to do it more'n once, an' then I've backed out. It's jest what everybody's sayin'. I hope you won't lay it up against me if I tell you what's for your own good. It's four years now since Tom went away, an' three since he was married, an' he ain't never come home, though he knows you're lookin' for him. I guess there ain't been a night since he was married that you ain't lit up the best room an' opened the front door as if you thought he an' that city wife of his might come walkin' up the path any minute. Sometimes I've got fairly ragin' over it. All this time you've been a-watchin' an' a-waitin' an' you've never set eyes on him nor his wife nor baby. Now I tell you what it is: I'd jest make up my mind if I was you to let it all go. 'Taint right right for a professor to wear herself out so."

She stopped short, staring at her friend. The little old woman had risen to her feet, trembling with excitement. "We've been neighbors thirty years, Martha Whipple," she said, "but if you say another word I'll never forgive you as long as you live. I guess you'd better go—I guess 'twould be safer so, besides, I've got considerable to do to-night. I didn't tell you before, but I'm going down to Tom's to-morrow."

Miss Martha had risen with tragic indignation, but the news was too much for her. She turned back in undisguised amazement.
"For the land's sake, why didn't you say so?" she exclaimed. "Can't I help you get ready? How long do you calculate to stay?"
"I calculated I'd be gone about a week. Being the spring of the year I can't stay longer, for there's the garden to see to. I ain't got much to do to get ready. If you'd feed the cat once a day—'t wouldn't do no good to bring him over, he wouldn't stay—'t'd I'll leave a saucer on the back porch, an' you can put him in the milk there."

"I will, certain," answered Miss Martha. She had quite forgotten her resentment in the keen relish of the news; the sewing circle would meet the next day. She looked back when she reached the doorway.
"Good-night," she answered. Her voice had a curious, half-frightened tone in it, and her eyes were full of dismay. She hurried into the house

and shut the door; then she looked around her, and the look was that of an exile about to leave home forever.
"I said it before I thought," she cried, "I said it before I thought, an' now I've got to go. An' I don't know how I can, either, with things all starting to bloom so pretty! An' Tom might come, too—supposin' we should pass each other, an' he come while I'm gone! But I've got to go. Folks shan't say any such things about Tom—as if Tom wouldn't be glad to see his mother!"

When morning came she made herself a cup of tea before going carefully over the house for the last time; then she dragged her valise out on the doorstep and looked the front door behind her.
When the stage came she walked steadily down the path between the daffodils; she looked straight ahead, but her old face was working pitifully, and the yellow blossoms seemed to dance like flickering lights before her eyes.

The day was close and sultry—an unseasonable one for spring. The old woman sat bolt upright beside her valise, holding her ticket in her hand. As they left the fresh air of the hills the heat became worse; she grew faint, and a terrible fear began to sweep over her that she would never reach the city.

As they neared the city the train began to be crowded. Presently a lady stopped beside her and asked if the seat was engaged. She did not understand the phrase, but obeying a sudden instinct for companionship she moved her valise.

"You can set here if you want to," she said. "The car's full now."
The lady thanked her and took the seat. She was evidently used to traveling; the old woman looked at her wistfully; present she leaned over and touched her.
"—Is Boston very big," she asked timidly.

The lady glanced at her companion with a quick smile that changed as she saw the worried old face.
"It's pretty big," she replied gently. "Are you going there?"

The old woman smiled up at her eagerly. "Yes," she said, I thought I'd go. You see my boy Tom—he married, and I haven't seen him for four years. I ain't even seen the baby; they kept tellin' me to come, an' last night I made up my mind to, an' I up an' started. I hope it won't be hard to find the place."

"Won't Tom be at the depot to meet you?" asked the lady indignantly.
The old woman looked up with quick suspicion. "Of course he would if he'd 'a' known," she answered eagerly. "Tom was allus the best boy! But I couldn't make up my mind till last night, an' then I thought I'd surprise them. I picked a bunch of daffodils for him—he used to notice daffodils when he was jest a little fellow—but they're real withered now."

The stranger tried to cheer her. "Your flowers will freshen in water," she said, "and Tom will feel like a boy again when he sees them. Suppose you tell me the address, and then I can put you on the right car."

She pulled a piece of paper from her pocket and unfolded it carefully. The

stranger read it, and her face cleared.
"That will be easy to find," she said. "It's right on the main line, and the conductor will put you off very near the house if you tell him the number. There now, let me take your valise, and put you on the car."

The old woman rose confusedly, the train had rolled into the depot, and the sudden change of light and sound bewildered her; she clutched her flowers and looked with desperate eyes across the crowd. Then, before she realized what had happened, her friend had put her on a car and said goodby. She had never seen a street car before, and she clung to the seat, her tired, frightened face set in lines of rigid endurance.

Every moment she expected an accident, and when the conductor helped her off her first feeling was one of almost incredulous relief, then suddenly she saw the rumpled hat she wanted, and darted forward. She was panting with the weight of the valise, but she did not know it; she hurried up the high stone steps and eagerly rang the bell.

The bell echoed through the house, but no one came. She pulled it again and again, a nervous tremor stealing over her—she must make Tom hear! Presently a window opened in the next house, and a girl's pretty face smiled down at her.

"Did you want to see Mrs. Haswell?" she called. "They went away yesterday."

The old woman looked up, her hand dropped from the bell.
"What did you say, dear?" she faltered. "I didn't understand. I want to see Tom—I'm his mother."

The girl's pretty face softened with quick pity, she left the window, and ran down the steps, and across to the old woman.
"I'm so sorry," she said gently. "Don't you understand? They've gone away; I don't know when they'll be back; they couldn't tell. Oh, don't look so! Come in our house and rest. You must come. You can't stay here you know."

The people were very good to her. She wanted to go back that night, and they had to tell her over and over that there was no train before they could make her understand, and even then she seemed dazed and bewildered. So they gave her a quiet room and left her alone. For hours she sat there in the dark trying to order her dizzy thoughts and gradually, one idea became clear, that no one must ever know. It was all her fault—all hers—but people would not understand, and they would blame Tom and they must not blame him.

In the morning she was pale and tired, but quite her old self again. The girl was delighted at the change, and sat beside her at breakfast, coaxing her to eat, and finally went to the depot with her and put her on the train.

When, late in the afternoon, the train began chugging up in the hills once more, she pulled open the window and breathed the keen air with a sigh of deep content. She had left the city behind forever.

The train would reach Holmesburg about seven. Four miles before that was Farrar's, a new station, and between Farrar's and Holmesburg was a road nearly all through the woods and not much used except in summer; she

had never been over this road but once, but she was sure she could find the way. Only one or two other people, strangers to her, left the train at Farrar's; that was as she had hoped, and she plunged resolutely into the woods. It was a long walk, and her valise was heavy for her; as it grew dark, too, she began to stumble on the road; she had to stop and rest more and more frequently, but her resolution never faltered.

When ten o'clock came she finally reached the house; she had crept around through the back ways, and felt sure she had not been seen. Indeed, for an hour the lights had been out in the houses. She stood still for a moment in the sweet, silent night, the apple trees were all silver in the moonlight, and the daffodils gleamed faintly down the path. She unlocked the door and dragged in her valise. She was home at last.

For a moment she stood thinking; then softly opening the door she crept out to the wood pile. As she was returning with her arms full she stumbled over an animal at the door; it was her cat, purring softly at her feet. With a little cry of joy she picked him up, and went into the house with her. She made a fire and went busily to work, so that by daylight, when she put out her fire, her breakfast was ready, and fresh bread and cake was in the closet. About eight o'clock she heard Miss Martha come and call the cat. After she had gone the old woman took in the milk and gave it to him, but she did not let him out—she wanted some one to talk to.

She was very lonely and oppressed by a strange sense of unreality—as she sat behind her closed blinds and watched the neighbors go by she felt almost as if she had died, and from another world was looking back upon her old life. Once the minister came to the gates and she heard Miss Martha call to her to him that Miss Haswell was in the city visiting her son. A hot flush burned in her cheeks, and she turned hastily away.

Monday was the last day of her imprisonment. At daylight Tuesday she slipped out of the house with her valise and began the journey back to Farrar's.

The first up-train from Boston came at ten o'clock, so that she had several hours to wait, but she had known that, and until the station was opened she sat on the platform outside with stolid patience. When the train came she rode the four miles back to Holmesburg, and then took the stage to the house. She drew a long breath as she walked up the path between the daffodils. She went in the front door and began pulling up the shades and uncovering all the ornaments. When Martha came over she talked much of the city, and of Tom's nice neighbors, but little of Tom and his family. After her visitor had left she dropped her face in her hands.

"Oh, Lord, I hope I ain't done anything dreadful," she cried, "but I couldn't let her say anything against Tom—I couldn't."

She looked very old and tired as she went feebly about getting supper, and for once she forgot to set open the front door; she remembered it as she was going to sit down to her supper, and she hurried to open it. A young

man was just coming with springing steps up the path between the daffodils, a sandy young fellow with a yellow-haired baby in his arms. She looked at him absently, but he ran forward and caught her.

"Mother, mother, don't you know me?" he cried, as he hugged and kissed her.
After supper she went over to the Whipples. Tom was lying out under the apple trees, as he used to do years ago, but Tom's baby was clinging to her with one dimpled hand, while the other was full of daffodils. Miss Martha met her at the gate.

"Well, now I guess you are happy," she said. "When I see you come, I think I, 'Well, that explains it. I couldn't understand what made Mary seem so sort o' numb this afternoon, but now I see." An' 'tis Tom's baby. It certainly does favor him! Do come in—"

"I've got something to tell you first," she said. "I deceived you awfully, Martha. I was mad because of what you said about Tom, so I went off in a hurry, an' when I got to the city the house was all closed up. Flora's mother was taken sick sudden, an' they had gone there, but I didn't know it then. Some folks was real good to me, an' took me in, an' I came back the next day. I've been living in the house ever since. I thought folks would talk against Tom if they knew, an' I wasn't going to have it!"

She was looking ashamed, yet defiant. But Martha was blind to all fine expressions. "For the land's sake," she exclaimed. "You've been living there all the week!"

"Yes, I got off at Farrar's and come through the woods. I want you should tell everybody. 'T was real wicked of me, but I wasn't going to have anybody talking against Tom. He'll come over and see you to-morrow before he goes, but the baby's going to stay with me all summer. Flora's mother's real sick, an' Flora's got to be there. I must go back now an' see Tom, but I wanted you to know what I had done. Come along, Mary."

Martha's eyes followed her with admiring interest.
"The baby's named for you, ain't she?" she said.

The old woman turned back, her face all aflutter.
"Yes," she answered. "Tom said she shouldn't have any name but his mother's. Tom allus was good to his mother."

She stopped a moment, and then caught the child up in a passion of tenderness; her bright brown eyes looked with sudden softening over the yellow baby head.
"She ain't ever going to do such a wicked thing as her grandmother did," she said.

Then she went silently back between the rows of daffodils—to Tom.

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DENISON to NEW ORLEANS
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Through Pullman Sleepers daily—
From GALVESTON via DENISON to ST. LOUIS.
From GALVESTON via FT. WORTH to DENISON.
From AUSTIN via ELGIN to CHICAGO.
From HOUSTON via DENISON to ST. LOUIS.
From HOUSTON via WACO and AUSTIN.
"The Central is the Free Chair Car Line."
For tickets and further information apply to Agents H. & T. C. R. R.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traf. Mgr., Houston, Texas.
M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas.
A. G. NEWSUM, Div. Pass. Agt., Dallas.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
FOR THE
North and East,
—VIA—
St. Louis or MEMPHIS,
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars or Elegant Day Coaches.
This is the Short and Quick Line
AND
HOURS ARE SAVED
By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.
For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to
J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY
Great Rock Island Route
THE RIGHT ROAD.
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. Joseph. Weekly California excursions, personally conducted.
TO THE EAST: Best equipped trains to Chicago and St. Louis.
TO THE NORTH: Best trains to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
C. L. BEECH, L. W. WAKELEY, T. P. A., 227 Main St. Gen. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Texas.
HOWARD ELLIOT, General Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
"SUNSET ROUTE."
The Best Service in the South
Between Points in
Louisiana, Texas, = = =
= = Mexico and California.
Nothing superior to the "Sunset-Central Special" or Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleeping Car Service, sections, to all points.
North, East, Southeast and West.
Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.
S. F. B. MORSE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.
L. J. PARKS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas.

MARKETS
FORT WORTH.
(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)
Port Worth, Sept. 16.—We had another scant supply of cattle the past week, and while it was a dull market, our prices here have been a shade higher than previous week for the same quality of stuff. This refers, however, to the market as a whole, and not to the fact that a good deal of butchering cattle is being done in a few canners, as they invariably turn the sale of your cattle. The demand for choice butchering stuff is not supplied, and for anything good we can get better than Kansas City prices. We look for receipts to be very light this week, and advise shipping. The Northern markets are about steady to-day.
The hog market advanced some the past week, and we are quoting extreme tops to-day at \$8.10. We do not look for an early decline in the market on good packers and think buyers will be safe in buying in this market. There is very little change in the extreme light weights and until they are sold, and we advise holding them back until the week ends, as it will pay, even on high-priced feed. We quote our market to-day below:
Choice fat steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, medium fat steers \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice fat cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, medium fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice fat hogs \$5.00 to \$5.50, medium fat hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00, light fat hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50, corn fed hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00, corn fed hogs, 125 lbs up, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

DALLAS.
(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)
Dallas, Sept. 16.—Receipts of hogs were very liberal last week, and there was an improvement in quality compared to the previous week. There was not much change in the prices throughout the week, with a slight advance for the heavy, well finished hogs, and less demand for light hogs ranging under 150 pounds. The price for the week was \$1.00 to \$1.50, averaging 200 pounds sold for this price, which was 10c better than the top of the week. One load of 200-pound hogs brought \$5.00, and one load of 212-pound hogs \$6.00. The bulk of sales on hogs averaging over 150 pounds ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.00. There were about twenty cars on the market and shippers were well pleased as a rule. We advise shippers to hold back light hogs, as the demand is very limited here on this class, and it is hard to say just what price they would bring. Good fat hogs sell somewhere from \$5.00 to \$5.50, stock hogs are a drag on the market, and we advise shippers to hold back. We take pleasure in calling attention to the list of sales below, and think it will be to the interest of shippers to see what the market is doing elsewhere. Wagon hogs sold as high as \$6.00, and very few below \$5.00. C. S. Sharp, buyer for the Cattle and Horse Co. of Los Angeles, Cal., has located on this market and made his first shipment from here. We can secure enough hogs to supply the demand he expects to remain with us permanently, otherwise he has been buying for the last two months. We have worked hard to secure Mr. Sharp's business, and believe shippers fully realize the importance of securing buyers like him for our market. We are after others and need hogs in order to get them. Mr. Sharp desires to make regular shipments each week, and all we want is more hogs to supply the demand.
Receipts of cattle were the lightest we have had for several weeks. All that came in was from the butcher trade, and ready sale at prices from 15c to 20c better than a week ago. Packers and butchers are not so anxious to buy as they were near at hand, and they want to keep well supplied from now on. We think it is a good time to get some fat cattle, but there is not much improvement in the thin, half-fat stuff. Last week the top price for a good fat steer was \$10.00. The sheep market remains about steady, and we can secure enough sheep to supply the demand. Hogs be to 10c higher, cattle and sheep steady.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000, including 1,000 Texans and 800 Westerns; market steady to weak; good to prime steers \$6.00, poor to medium \$4.50 to \$5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$2.50, hogs \$5.00 to \$5.50, choice \$5.50 to \$6.00, 2.00, bulls \$2.00 to \$2.50, calves \$3.00 to \$3.50, Texas steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, Western steers \$2.50 to \$3.00.
Hogs—Receipts 30,000; market strong to light \$5.00 to \$5.50, bulk of sales at \$5.45 to \$5.75.
Sheep—Receipts 30,000; market steady, lambs 10c to 15c lower; good to choice \$3.50 to \$4.00, fair to choice \$3.00 to \$3.50, 2.50, Western sheep \$3.50 to \$4.00, native lambs \$3.00 to \$3.50, Western lambs \$4.00 to \$4.50.
ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000, including 1,000 Texans and 800 Westerns; market steady; good to choice steers \$6.00 to \$6.50, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$5.00 to \$5.50, stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$2.50, hogs \$5.00 to \$5.50, choice \$5.50 to \$6.00, 2.00, bulls \$2.00 to \$2.50, calves \$3.00 to \$3.50, Texas steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, Western steers \$2.50 to \$3.00.
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HORSE.
A few days ago S. W. Merchant shipped from San Angelo seven cars of horses for the British.
Capt. T. B. Dugan purchased a few horses in Dallas last week for the United States army. The price paid was \$110.
It is reported on good authority that Charley Herr, 2:07, the game and fast son of Alfred G. will never be raced again and has been shipped to Lexington by his owner, David Cahill. Mr. Cahill refused to sell to \$50,000 for Charley Herr last winter, saying that the horse that had enabled him to buy a good farm and cozy home was not for sale at any price.

The owner of Crescens says: "I believe in the two-minute trotter, but I am none too sanguine of Crescens' ability to trot that fast. With every thing favorable, I expect his record to be lowered to at least 2:01. He has sufficient speed to accomplish this, as shown by his mile at Columbus, when he went the three-quarter mile in 1:30.4. But I fear he cannot cover the last quarter under 30 after going that fast."

When Maund S. trotted a mile on the Cleveland track in 2:08.3, the performance created much talk, and there was no lack of people who declared that the speed limit of the trotter had been reached. They even undertook to prove what they said by figures. Then Martha Wilkes came along and trotted a mile in 2:03, and these mathematicians marveled greatly. Then came Kremlin, 2:07.3; Bingen, 2:06.4; Fantasy, 2:06; Directum, 2:05.4; Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Aliz, 2:03.4; The Abbot, 2:03.4, and finally Crescens, 2:02.4, and still they marvel.

J. M. Doble has recently added to his stock of horses by purchasing from Chas. Sullivan of Cotulla, 200 head of horses and geldings. In the lot between 75 and 100 geldings from 3 to 8 years old. They are all good animals or he would not have bought them, but he says he does not contemplate breeding on any extensive scale. He thinks pretty well of horses as an investment however. His first experience in the horse business was back in '81 when he bought about 2000 head of horses at about \$1.50 per head, and delivered them to the army at Kansas and paid for the entire lot out of the proceeds of 200 head. He has reasons for thinking well of the horse.—San Antonio Express.

"Thumps" as a rule, says an exchange, follow indigestion, which indirectly influences the muscles of the diaphragm. There is no agent with sufficient potency to relieve an acute attack and keep the animal at the same time in use, but where an attack is anticipated two drachms each of powdered opium and asafoetida will, in many cases, stand it off, when given an hour before a supreme effort is required. A horse subject to thumps should at all times be very carefully fed, and close attention paid to the state of the stomach and bowels. It is a remarkable fact that a drive has never been known of an animal disposed to looseness of the bowels. In these cases it is well to prepare and physic an animal at the beginning of each season.

HORSES FOR BRITISH TRADE.
A report on the horse industry of the United States, written by Mr. S. E. Erskine, British vice consul at Chicago, has recently been issued. In this report Mr. Erskine shows that the trade has reached a point where there is difficulty in supplying the demand for good horses. He says: "The principal breeding states, in order of their importance of high-class horses, are, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, this section producing 90 per cent of the high-class commercial horses of the country. In these states and Kentucky many of the show horses and matched carriage pairs are standard-bred American trotters which have fine front action and good speed, but are deficient, as a rule, in hind action, as are many of the carriage horses in the states. Of the 250,000 horses offered for sale at the different horse markets, not more than 25 per cent can be classed as good, the remainder being 'plugs,' or partly worn horses."
"At the present time the visible supply of desirable horses, for all purposes, of four and five years old, is estimated at about 100,000, or barely enough to supply the average demand, and there is also a scarcity of three-year-olds, but two-year-olds and yearlings are much more plentiful throughout the country, and with the increased demand for horses that has been raised in breeding good animals, which can be readily sold, the supply should be more ample in the future."

HORSE-BREEDING.—W. J. Kennedy, of the Illinois agricultural college, writes in a recent number of Farm and Home: It is hardly necessary for me to state that there is almost a famine in the country just now, so far as good draft horses are concerned. There are a large number of horses offered by farmers as draft horses that do not meet the demands of the buyer. They are misfits, so far as the heavy horse market is concerned. Most of them are under size, weighing from 1300 to 1500 pounds. Others, having sufficient weight, are unproportioned or are lacking in quality of substance, etc. Weight is important. A horse, to command a high price to-day, must possess weight. In this respect I may say that the claims of many writers and lecturers on this subject that a typical draft horse should weigh from 1500 to 1800 pounds are a trifle misleading. A first-class draft horse must weigh at least 1800 pounds, and any additional 100 pounds will add at least \$25 to his market value. In addition, a weight a horse must be symmetrical, by which I mean he should be wide in front and wide behind; he must have good depth of body, and he must not be too high off the ground. Too many of our would-be draft horses are wide in front and narrow behind, and are misshapen. Many are lacking in depth of body and set too high off the ground. A horse standing 16 to 16-2

hands high is preferable to the 17-hand horse, unless the latter weighs about 200 pounds more in the same flesh.
A new disease, very widespread among horses, cattle and swine, has appeared on ranches in eastern British Columbia and Alberta. It is estimated that in the northwest territories alone 15,000 head of stock are affected. The disease attacks the animals somewhat the same as influenza, but is more severe and quicker in its effect.

PASTURING WHEAT FOR PROFIT.
Editor Journal: Last issue of your paper you published a short letter of mine advocating the planting of soft in place of hard wheat. Since then we have had such a large number of letters from your readers asking us for more detailed information, that I give our last season's experience in pasturing wheat. Last season we had 800 acres in wheat on Ranch 101, located on Ponca and Otoe Indian reservations, postoffice Bliss, Oklahoma. We began sowing on Sept. 2 and finished October 15. On our rich bottom land we sowed as much as two bushels per acre, while on upland we used only about a bushel and a peck. On our 800 acres we secured 200 tons of wheat. The wheat that was turned on the wheat about October 15, and all of them were on it by November 10. Our wheat land is fenced off into fields from 500 to 2500 acres each. We thresh in each field and feed the straw in each field. We stack the straw in good shape and usually sell it as it is threshed. Stock will eat much of such straw, even when they can get green wheat. It also gives them protection from storms and a good place to bed in.

In one field of 1200 acres we turned in 750 head of Texas steers on October 10, and on the 15th of December the 750 head were marketed, they having been on wheat the entire time. They brought \$3.00 to \$4.15 per cwt., and sold along with corn fed cattle. The profit on the cattle grazed on this field was \$1.00 per head. After these cattle were marketed, another lot was turned in and remained on the wheat until April 15, coming off in good condition. They were then fed on corn fodder until April 15, by which time the grass in pasture was in good condition. The wheat was never fed this field a day in wet or dry weather, until they were marketed or taken off in spring. This wheat averaged 15 bushels per acre. Threshing. Not having granaries to hold all of our wheat on ranch, a part of it was also stored in the hands of the Kansas. We have shipped a number of cars from that place to different points for purposes of sale. On September 5 a carload of wheat was shipped to following parties in Texas: Commerce Mill and Roller Mill, Cisco, Texas; Diamond Roller Mill, Taylor, Texas; W. A. Briggs, Y. A. Miller, and to Lancaster, Missouri. This wheat was the "Frost Proof May" wheat, and it stands up well and matures earlier than any wheat we have grown, and stands the winter as well as the hardest hard wheat. The temperatures having fallen as low as 18 degrees below zero, with no snow on the ground, and none of it winter killed. We have had some costly experience in our attempts to feed a wheat that would make good winter pasture and not winter kill. We have found now that gives us same satisfaction as Frost Proof May. Any of the Journal readers who desire a sample of this wheat or other information, will be accommodated and furnished with copy of our booklet, "Wheat Growing on Ranch 101," by addressing me and enclosing a two-cent stamp for postage.
G. L. MILLER,
Manager Ranch 101,
Bliss, Oklahoma.

BIG RANCH SALE.
One of the largest ranch sales of the year was consummated last week through Messrs. J. N. Winters & Co. of Fort Worth, who sold the "I. O. A." ranch of 5,000 acres, Lubbock county, to J. W. and H. L. Kokernot of San Antonio. The price paid for the ranch was \$1.35 per acre, cash, and the buyers secured a bargain in it is evidenced by the fact that they were offered, and refused, \$1.75 per acre. The "I. O. A." ranch is known to all Texas cattlemen as one of the most desirable ranches in western Texas, and the Messrs. Kokernot are to be congratulated on their fortunate purchase of it. These gentlemen own and operate a very large ranch near Abilene, in Brewster county, said to be one of the best breeding ranches in southwest Texas. They expect to use the Lubbock county ranch more particularly for growing and maturing steer cattle.

The Famous Pueblo Saddle
R. T. FRAZIER, Manufacturer,
PUEBLO, - - - COLORADO.
NO ONE ELSE MAKES THIS SADDLE.
WE GUARANTEE THAT THE FAMOUS PUEBLO IS THE BEST.
Send for our 1901 Catalogue.
K-T STIRRUP---THE LATEST OUT.



Santa Fe
W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger Agent, Galveston.
When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

— THE —
S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO.,
PUEBLO, COLO.
We show nearly 100 Styles of Saddles in our new : :
Twentieth Century Catalogue.
SEND FOR IT.
We make a specialty of keeping in stock the latest styles, latest improvements at a low price.

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES THE SHIRT WAIST.
The one thing that is sure to stir up the American Public is any radical departure from custom—anything that is not in style and lacks Dame Fashion's approval, no matter how sensible and full of service the new idea is—vide the shirtwaist man, for instance. In time, however, the merits of any worthy innovation impress themselves, and the distrusted theory becomes a fact—as in the case of the shirt waist, adopted at Austin, August 6th, by official vote, as the proper thing.
"THE DENVER ROAD" was the first to break away from the electro-impetus method of display advertising, giving the people something to read, with frequent changes, and it worked well. This year in the interest of our "constant readers" we have put in a little time courting the Mass. also the Amers. and—Has it worked? Well, the shirtwaist man realized that he had been flattered and backed into a blind ending when he heard the talk. The "TALK" was what we were after—we thought the people a trifle slow in coming to a full understanding of what we were offering them.
Within the last three years "THE DENVER ROAD" has made several quite radical departures in the matter of regular daily equipment and service, viz: Pullman with comfortable large dressing-rooms for ladies, Cafe Cars, meals a la carte, Day Coaches—of the most modern variety—a handsome, box-vestibled train, run thru without change. These trains, as well as our individual advertising—both strictly "Poetry of Motion"—have attracted considerable attention, and we are doing a good business, which is a compliment to the intelligence of the people who read our ads.
W. F. STERLEY, A. A. GLISSON, CHARLES L. HULL, T. P. A.
G. A. P. A. PORT WORTH, TEXAS.
P. S.—Unless you go via "THE DENVER ROAD," you'll not get quite all you should for your money. Two Things to Remember: "Only One Road" and "No Agency Necessary!"

Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS
The I. & G. N.
(International & Great Northern Railroad Co.)
IS THE SHORT LINE
Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.
Superior Passenger Service.
Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.
IF YOU ARE GOING ANYWHERE ask I. & G. N. Agents for Complete information, or write
L. PRICE, 2nd Vice Pres. & Supt., Gen. D. J. PRICE, Palestine, Texas, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

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NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.
The Best Line to the Old States.
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Things at Home and Abroad.

President McKinley's Death.—President McKinley died at 2:15 Saturday morning at the Milburn home in Buffalo. He had been unconscious for several hours.

His last conscious hour on earth was spent with the wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of the gospel, but his last words were an humble submission to the will of God, in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faded death in the same spirit of calmness and peace which had marked his long and honorable career.

His last conscious words reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows: "Good-by, all, good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn home, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity. Some others of his personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But the powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-by. She went through the heart-breaking scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The doctors held an autopsy and announced that death was caused by gangrene in the bullet wounds.

The president's body was allowed to lie in state at the city hall in Buffalo Sunday. Monday the remains were carried to Washington and today (Tuesday) funeral services in the rotunda of the capitol will be held on the arrival of the escort, which will accompany the remains from the White House. The body of the late president will lie in state in the rotunda for the remainder of the day and will be escorted to the railroad station this evening. The funeral train will leave Washington at or about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, and thus arrive at Canton during the day Wednesday. It was decided, at the earnest wish of Mrs. McKinley, to bury the deceased president at Canton, O., his old home.

Gov. Sayers has issued the following proclamation: "I, Joseph D. Sayers, governor of the state of Texas, do hereby invite all the people to close their places of business and abstain from their usual vocations between

the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 m. on Thursday, the 19th instant, and to repair to their places of worship for the purpose of paying tribute to the life and character of their late president. Ministers of all churches and creeds are requested to formulate and conduct such ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion."

From almost every civilized nation have come expressions of grief, and the citizens of every city, town and village in the United States have given expression to feelings of sorrow.

Anarchists Held.—Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will have his trial in a few days. Emma Goldman, Johann Most and other anarchist leaders are still in prison, but if any material evidence to connect them directly with the crime has been obtained it has not been made public. That there was a conspiracy, few people doubt, but the police, if they have learned anything about it, have kept their own counsel.

Roosevelt Sworn In.—Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as president Saturday afternoon at the home of a personal friend, Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo. He asked all of the members of the cabinet to retain their portfolios, and all agreed to do so, for the present at least. He announced that he would endeavor to carry out with the utmost care the plans and policies of President McKinley. The ceremony of the taking of the oath was described as follows:

It was 3:15 o'clock when President Roosevelt arrived at the house of Ansley Wilcox, and at 3:25, when the cabinet arrived, preparations were being made for the taking of the oath of office. The place selected was the library of Mr. Wilcox's house, a rather small room, but picturesque, the heavy oak trimmings and the massive book cases giving it somewhat the appearance of a legal den. A pretty bay window with stained glass and heavy hangings formed a background and against this the president took his position. Surrounding him were those above mentioned.

Judge Hazel stood near the president in the bay window, and the latter showed his almost extreme nervousness by plucking at the lapel of his long-frock coat and nervously tapping the hardwood floor with his heel. He stepped over once to Secretary Root, and for about five minutes they conversed earnestly. The question at issue was whether the president should first sign an oath of office and then swear in, or whether he should swear in first and sign the document in the case later.

At precisely 3:32 o'clock Secretary Root ceased his conversation with the president, and stepping back, while an absolute hush fell upon every one in the room, said in an almost inaudible voice:

"Mr. Vice-President, I"—then his voice broke down and for fully two minutes the tears came down his face and his lips quivered so that he could not continue his utterances. There were sympathetic tears from those about him and two great drops ran

down either cheek of the successor of William McKinley.

Mr. Root's chin was on his breast. Suddenly, throwing back his head as if with effort, he continued in a broken voice: "I have been requested on behalf of the cabinet of the late president, at least those who are present in Buffalo, all except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the affairs of the government you should proceed to take the constitutional oath of president of the United States."

Judge Hazel had stepped to the rear of the president and Mr. Roosevelt, coming closer to Secretary Root, spoke in a voice that at first wavered, but finally came deep and strong, while, as if to control his nervousness, he held firmly to the lapel of his coat.

The president stepped further into the bay window, and Judge Hazel, taking up the constitutional oath of office, which had been prepared on parchment, asked the president to raise his right hand and repeat it after him. There was a hush like death in the room as the judge read a few words at a time and the president in a strong voice, without a tremor, and with his raised hand, as steady as if carved from marble, repeated it after him.

"And thus I swear," he ended it. The hand dropped by his side, the chin for an instant rested on the breast and the silence remained unbroken for a couple of minutes, as though the new president of the United States was offering silent prayer. Judge Hazel broke it, saying: "Mr. President, please attach your signature, and the president, turning to a small table nearby, wrote "Theodore Roosevelt" at the bottom in a firm hand.

The South American Imbroglio.—Things are still unsettled in South America. The Colombians have received reinforcements at La Hachal and Venezuela has established a naval base not far from Maracaibo. Both countries have gunboats in the vicinity of La Hache. The United States navy department has received details by mail from Commander Sargent of the Machias, dated September 2, which is in line with his cable report concerning conditions in South America. He says there is no danger to American interests, but that a bad condition of affairs exists in Colombia and Venezuela. He reports details of the insurrections and the bitter feeling existing between Colombians and Venezuelans.

The department had also received a dispatch stating that the gunboat Ranger, which was ordered to San Francisco immediately upon the arrival of the battleship Iowa at Panama, left the latter port on her trip north. The Ranger was hurried to Panama to meet possible emergencies in that quarter, but now that the Iowa has arrived at that port, the presence of the Ranger is considered unnecessary.

The Schley Court.—Admiral Howison was found disqualified for service on the Schley court of enquiry and Rear Admiral Ramsey has been chosen as his successor on the board. The board assembled Thursday hold-

ing a brief session. The first skirmish was opened by Admiral Schley rising from his seat and speaking in strong voice, calmly and deliberately challenging Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court. Three witnesses were brought forward in support of this challenge, namely, Francis S. Frost, William E. Spon and Foster Nicholls. They gave very positive testimony as to expressions they had heard Admiral Howison make, favorable to Admiral Sampson and unfavorable to Admiral Schley. Mr. Frost testified to a statement Admiral Howison had made to him at Boston while the witness was seeking news as a reporter; Mr. Spon to remarks made while he and the admiral were journeying back to this country from Europe, and Mr. Nicholls to conversation occurring during a business call at Admiral Howison's private residence at Yonkers, N. Y.

Admiral Howison announced that he would make a writ of rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses. This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. While conceding the accuracy of some points in the evidence it threw considerable doubt on other points and disclaimed any recollection of the talks said to have taken place on the trans-Atlantic steamer.

It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses and, moreover, the admiral himself, in concluding his statement, indicated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court and was there simply in obedience to orders. He even appealed to the court to decide all doubtful questions as to his eligibility in favor of Admiral Schley.

After hardly more than fifteen minutes spent in retirement to the consultation room of the court, Admiral Dewey briefly announced that the court sustained the challenge and that Admiral Howison would be excused from their attendance.

After resuming its sessions after the burial of President McKinley.

Boers Give Up No Arms.—The time for the surrender of Boers under Lord Kitchener's proclamation expired this week but the Boers manifested no very great anxiety to give themselves up. Some of them did surrender, but of those who did so few brought in any arms and they have given no information concerning their arms or ammunition.

The Strike Settled.—After a long struggle against the steel trust the strikers have practically given up the fight. The terms of settlement have not been made public, but it is understood that the steel trust conceded practically nothing.

Texas Legislature.—The Texas legislature has been at work this week on the appropriation bill, but progress has been remarkably slow. One of the chief features of the week was the action of the house which chopped a big chunk out of the appropriations for the maintenance of the railroad commission and tacked on an amend-

ment in line with that previously adopted by the senate, requiring the commission to specifically show what is done by its experts, and to also show the kinship existing between employees of the commission and the commissioners or officers of railroads, and the kinship between the commissioners and employees of Texas railroads.

Mr. Sam Coggin of Brownwood, a prominent cattleman, was in Fort Worth Saturday consulting Dr. Frank Mullins regarding a catarrhal trouble. He was treated and was greatly benefited by the doctor.

Jno. R. Lewis of Sweetwater, Texas was the first man to put a high priced Hereford bull south of the quarantine line, according to reliable information. He is justly entitled to the distinction of being a pioneer in raising the standard of Texas cattle. He has lived to see the improvement become a source of pride and profit to the stockmen of the state.

Mr. Lewis lived in Texas forty-five years, the last thirteen of which have been devoted to the cattle industry. His grandfather was made in Dallas in the year 1858. Five years ago he went to Missouri and inspected the Hereford breed, where he bought thirty-five head from the famous Sunny Slope herd. Seeing the wonderful sturdiness of the breed and the great demand for them, and learning that the Sunny Slope herd would be auctioned in the fall of '98 he went to Kansas City and bought twenty-nine animals, the cream of that splendid herd.

In his out stock he bought and raised on the ranch, satisfactory premiums were taken wherever shown. At Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio they took ten blue ribbons out of twelve and several second prizes.

Head of herd, Duke of Geneva by Climax out of a Lord Wilton cow, combining the Grove 3d, Tregregh, Lord Wilton blood.

Schley, by Duke of Geneva, out of Duchess Beau Real, is eighteen months old and weighs 1550 pounds, after having been used freely in this season's service. He is a very fine bull and breeder.

Miss Grove 2d won second prize as a calf at Omaha in '98, was first at Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio in '99, as a yearling.

Daughter of Wildwood was first at Dallas and San Antonio as a two-year-old and first in sweepstakes for cow of any age.

Genista Keep On by Imported bull Keep On of Sunny Slope herd, will be exhibited this year as a two-year-old with a calf at foot.

The grand old bull Sir Bardsley Beau Real died last year but has left his impress on this splendid herd.

The ranch of Mr. Lewis has been a source of supply of the best Hereford blood to the rancher of the West, his stock never failed to win their share of the ribbons and command the admiring attention from all, whether in the show ring or on his splendid ranch.

SCHLEY USED STRATEGY.—The following anecdote, says the Baltimore News, is related of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by a former messmate of his in the days when Schley was a midshipman in the navy.

Schley's vessel had been on a cruise to the tropics, and while there the officers had captured two small ring-tailed monkeys and taken them aboard the ship as mascots.

When the monkeys had acquired their "sea legs" and a working knowledge of the ship they set about to make the lives of the officers and men as miserable as they could—and, being monkeys, they succeeded very well. Daily their victims would be incensed to find that the simians had paid them a most unappreciated visit, and had either hidden or thrown overboard some of their belongings.

At length the officers determined that they would stand no longer. A cunning plan of war was laid, during which the monkeys threw several other things to Davy Jones, and ways and means of hiding the ship of the little pests were discussed. Although the meeting was a unit that the monkeys should be disposed of, none of the gentlemen wanted to be constituted executor, and the council was adjourned without arriving at a decision.

When midshipman Schley went on deck next morning, after having been visited the preceding night by the monkeys, his eye fell on a bucket of grease. He immediately began to associate the grease with the monkeys, and the upshot of his ponderings was told by the officer as follows:

Schley lured the monkeys to him with something to eat, and when he got his hands on them grasped their tails with the mess in the bucket. The monkeys seemed rather to enjoy the thing, and when Schley got through with his task they began to chase each other about the deck, as they had a habit of doing. Finally they ran up a rope and got out on a spar, where they proceeded to indulge in gymnastics which ultimately proved fatal, for as they wrapped their tails about the spars and swung free of the ropes they promptly slipped overboard and were lost. Thus did the future admiral evidence the budding of that strategic ability which later in life sent the Spanish squadron to the bottom."

New York, Sept. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that Herr Moeller, the Prussian minister of the Commerce, at a dinner given in his honor, spoke of the proposed tariff bill, dwelling on the necessity for a compromise between agriculture industries and commerce. Replying to the charge that the proposed tariff showed no regard for foreign opinion, he declared that every country, in its tariff scheme, was bound to think only of its own interests.

The proposed duties, said the minister, applied only to those countries not having commercial treaties with Germany, but commercial treaties must be concluded. It was of vital necessity to Germany to obtain treaties securing the interests of her commerce and industries. One object of the bill was to show to foreign countries what they must expect if they did not conclude treaties with Germany.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Chief Pleasant Porter, of the Creek nation, has called a meeting at Muskogee, Sept. 25, to take action in regard to sending a creditable exhibit from the Territory to the St. Louis exposition.

It is reported that a great deal of horse stealing is still being carried on by an organized gang, who appear to have their headquarters on the Boggy, somewhere between the Atoka and Antlers crossing. A few alleged members of the gang have been arrested, but they appear to be as numerous and to carry on their operations as boldly as ever.

In the Cherokee nation, the Sequoyah Cotton Growers' association has been formed for the protection of farmers and cotton growers. E. B. Adair is president, Moses Sanders secretary and Bud Fields treasurer. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of the association and to try to increase the membership, and another was appointed to receive bids for ginning all the cotton of the members of the association.

It is alleged that hundreds of foreign corporations, composed of mercantile firms, fraternal benefit societies, insurance companies, trust and loan companies and other corporations, are doing business in the Indian Territory in open violation of the law requiring the appointment of a resident agent in South McAlester, whom processes of law may be served. A large number of fraternal benefit societies and lodges and insurance companies have failed to comply with the law, which, it is said, makes void all policies written by them on residents of the Indian Territory.

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dian Territory. A bill will be introduced at the next session of congress making it a misdemeanor for any foreign corporation to do business in the Indian Territory without first having complied with the law now in force in the Indian Territory.

NO CRIMINAL CODE?—A dispatch from Guthrie, Ok., says: The Territorial supreme court, which is called to convene in special session here on Sept. 21, to pass upon the habeas corpus case brought by the attorneys of Thomas Quenan, under sentence to hang at Oklahoma City, will have a question of great importance before it. The attorneys of Quenan contend that the criminal code of the Territory enacted by the legislative assembly in 1890, and in force since is null and void, in that it never received the signature of the governor or was ever returned by him to the legislature or allowed to become a law in any legal way.

An examination of the records of the secretary of state of the territory, shows the bill in question to have neither the signature of the presiding officers of the legislature nor of the governor, the writing on the last page, which should have the signatures, being in a different hand and with different ink from the rest of the bill, indicating that it had been recopied. Should the court sustain the claims made, every prisoner would be turned out of the territorial penitentiary and the territory would be wholly without criminal laws.

TERRITORY CROPS.—The following weekly crop report was issued by Section Director Strong last week: Cooler, partly cloudy weather, with daily showers prevailing during the week. The showers were scattered and generally insufficient to be of any great benefit.

Temperatures range from 90 to 54 degrees over the section. Cotton picking continued in general progress, with light yields of a fair quality so far reported; bolls opened rapidly and are mostly small; some slight damage from premature opening and rust were reported.

Kaffir corn and oats were improved by the showers; some cutting has been done, and the cane has made a fair yield of sorghum.

Corn cutting was nearly completed over the section. The second crop of hay is being cut.

Generally pastures were benefited by the showers, but over some counties they were burning up from the continued hot, dry weather; stock water was scarce, but stock generally did fairly well.

Owing to the hard, dry ground, fall wheat plowing and seeding made slow progress; no great amount of seeding has as yet been accomplished.

The drouth has cut the turnips late, and sweet potatoes to very short yields.

Late fruit is in a variable condition, ranging from poor to good yields.

Broom corn is being pulled with a fair yield reported. Forage crops made a fair growth.

Following are the reports from the different portions of the section by nations and counties:

Ottawa—Rain generally needed:

corn cutting in progress; stock looking well; millet cut.

Cherokee—Over the northern portion dry weather, with warm days and cool nights prevailing; corn cutting is in general progress; grass is drying up; stock doing fairly well, some suffering for water; wheat plowing in progress; turnips and gardens a poor prospect.

Over the middle portion good rains occurred, which improved the grass, late hay and pastures; plowing is in progress. Over the southern portion hot weather continued, with local showers, which helped pastures and made stock water scarce; cotton is opening fast, with bolls small; rust is doing some damage; will not be more than half a crop; late crops not doing well.

Creek—Over the northern portion the weather continued hot and dry; corn is being rapidly cut up; cotton picking is in progress, crop promising fairly well; bolls are small and opening prematurely; plowing for wheat in progress, with ground in fair condition; stock still doing fairly well, but water scarce.

Over the middle portion cotton picking is in general progress; good land will probably yield a half to three-fourths crop, upland will not make a fair crop; pastures dry, water scarce and stock falling off; sweet potatoes cut short.

Kay—Local showers revived pastures; corn cutting nearly finished; ground too dry to plow; Kaffir corn and cane look well.

Grant—Light showers, but insufficient; corn cutting and haying in progress; plowing for wheat well advanced and some drilling wheat; ground in good condition; late mullet heading; a good crop; stock in good condition.

Noble—Corn cutting in progress; plowing for wheat nearly completed; rains revived pastures; Kaffir corn heading out well.

Pawnee—Light rain on 5th; fall wheat ground being prepared; Kaffir corn and cane improved; cotton picking in progress; pastures not so good, but stock doing well.

Payne—Occasional local showers, generally hot and dry; corn about cut up; Kaffir corn and cane doing well; cotton opening and a fair quality; some hay cut; wheat being sown; stock not looking so well, water scarce.

Logan—Good rains on 5th and 6th have placed ground in good condition and plowing and seeding of wheat in progress; pastures have improved and stock doing well; cotton is yielding quite well; late fruit good.

Kingsfisher—Corn nearly all cut for fodder; pastures dried up; too dry to plow for wheat, about one-third done; cotton picking in progress; apples and grapes good.

Canadian—Cattle in good condition and pastures improving; plowing for wheat continues; rains insufficient. Oklahoma—Good local rains on 5th; corn cutting about completed; work advances slowly; cotton doing fairly well, though plant is lacking in vitality.

Lincoln—Cotton picking in progress, yield fair, quality good; corn all cut and rough feed being saved; stock doing fairly well; Kaffir corn and cane

burning one; late potatoes poor condition; turnips a failure; too dry to sow wheat.

Pottawatomie—Dry and hot, with occasional showers; stock doing only fairly well.

Cleveland—Good local rains; fall plowing and wheat sowing well advanced; cotton picking in progress; light yields; grass revived by rains.

Chickasaw—Over the northern portion cloudy and cooler weather prevailed; corn cutting completed and Kaffir corn being cut; cotton picking in general progress with light yields reported; wheat sowing in progress; stock not doing well on account of dry grass and scarcity of water.

Over the middle portion good local showers on the 2d revived vegetation somewhat; sorghum being made up with a good yield; cotton being picked.

Over the southern portion hot and dry weather continued; cotton opening fast and being picked with poor yields reported; stock water scarce and cotton falling off.

Over the northern portion cloudy and cooler weather prevailed; cotton opening and picking in progress; the bolls are small and fiber short; grass drying up; water scarce.

Comanche—A good shower on the 3d revived grass; weather cooler.

Washita—Occasional showers; corn cutting almost completed; cotton opening and picking in progress, yield will be light; Kaffir corn fair; fall crops doing well.

Custer—Local showers of preceding week benefited crops, especially Kaffir corn, cane and pastures; corn cutting in progress, late corn making the fodder; late potatoes a failure; stock doing well.

Dewey—Cotton, castor beans, cane and other crops benefited by preceding local rains; pastures good and stock doing well; wheat sowing in progress.

Woodward—Rain of preceding week benefited crops, but Kaffir corn and cane are badly damaged; pastures short and water scarce; wheat sowing in progress, with ground mostly ready; broomcorn being pulled and cotton being picked; corn almost a failure.

Woodward—Heavy rain of preceding week benefited crops and placed ground in good condition for plowing; acreage of wheat will be largely increased; forage crops making good growth; grass good, water plentiful and stock doing well.

Beaver—Local rains of previous week improved ranges and late forage crops; harvesting hay and cane in progress.

The heirs of D. Laretrigoyan have been found in France. Laretrigoyan was shot and killed near Van Horn last June and left a sheep ranch valued at \$6000. The property will be inherited by his parents, who are poor French peasants.

R. M. Waggoner of Vernon came to Fort Worth recently suffering with a severe case of gonorrhea, which was long standing. He placed himself under the treatment of Dr. Frank Mullins of Fort Worth, and has been fully cured, and has gone home a happy man.

Commercial estimates place the French prune crop 25 per cent short of that of last year.

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