

TEXAS IS THE BUYER

of registered cattle. During the first five months of this year she bought 1,000 head of registered Herefords from other states. Other breeds as well as the Herefords are in great demand. If you have cattle to sell advertise in

THE JOURNAL.

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

If you want results try a SPECIAL NOTICE AD. in the Journal and you will not be disappointed. A special notice ad is a business bringer. The rate is only TWO CENTS A WORD.

REID CONVICTED. THE CASE WILL BE TAKEN TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

E. H. Reid of the Flato Commission company of Omaha was arrested charged with bringing into Colorado twenty-seven cars of cattle from below the twenty-sixth parallel in Texas after having refused to submit to an inspection by a Colorado inspector and declining to pay an inspection fee, as is provided for by the Colorado statute, he maintaining that his Federal bill of health was sufficient to carry his cattle through any state in the Union.

Mr. Reid was taken before the United States court, where he was defended by Ralph Talbot, who represented the National Livestock association. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail.

Judge Hallett of the United States district court will hear an application for his release on a writ of habeas corpus. It is the intention to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States with a view of having a law to apply on shipments of this kind.

W. P. Anderson of Amarillo in commenting on the matter said: "I see that this is a test case which I presume is being made by the National Livestock association. That body has for some time protested against this fee and has done no little in an effort to have it abolished. Just why the cattlemen should be held up as he has been on this state inspection matter is something that the cattlemen over the country are not able to understand, unless it be, as has been contended, that the principal reason has been for the fees incident thereto. The inspection fee collected by the state of Colorado or any other state on cattle destined to points through and beyond the state in question is simply a contribution to the semi-barbaric tribute levied by the savages of the wild tribes of Indians who did the same thing years ago in the western part of the Indian Territory. The inspection by the animal industry bureau assures the shipper of their freedom from infectious diseases and prompts him to take his chance in shipping, while neither one kind of an inspection nor another relieves him from the responsibility of the law for damages, etc. The railways or the individual are relieved from criminal conviction when they do not knowingly handle cattle thus infected, and the payment of a fee to the state inspector, who does not see the cattle, would appear more like a species of legal bribery than anything else rather than a protective legitimate transaction for the safety of commerce. The inspection of any kind guarantees absolutely nothing except the assurance that to their best knowledge and belief the cattle are not likely to spread infection. It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken to the supreme court of the United States and its legality tested. Certain it is, that it affects the interests of the cattlemen over the west and south to a great extent."

Texas Congressman's Work.—Representative J. H. Stephens has been informed by the department of the interior that the Comanche and Kiowa country will be open as provided by the act of congress and choice of land will be made by lot. All the particular provisions of the act will be in effect in a few days. Twenty or thirty days will be given for parties who want to settle in the reservation, to look at lands, etc. The congressman also called on Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and requested that the department send a competent man to the Panhandle of Texas to study the "Loco" plant that is increasing in that country and killing many horses and cattle. Dr. Salmon promised that he would take up the subject and investigate it fully. He stated that he had failed so far to find an antidote for loco poison and that he would have a chemical analysis of the plant made to try to find a remedy.

Governor Sayers Helps.—As a result of the visit of the Honorable Clayton Slayden and Messrs. John W. Kokermet and T. A. Coleman of San Antonio, the governor has sent the following wire message: "To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.: I have to respectfully request that you cause to be issued a proclamation for the opening of the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche and Caddo Indian reservations to be delayed until Representative Slayden can see you in person. He will reach Washington on the 4th instant, and will fully explain certain reservations now existing on those reservations which should be considered before final action be had. Regarding these conditions as very serious and important, I repeat the request herein made and trust that it may be favorably considered. If wire fences be destroyed and cattle removed, the reservation will be entailed, not only upon the cattle industry, but through the demoralization of the market. All the owners ask is a reasonable time within which to move their herds. The drought now prevailing makes it impossible to move the cattle without great loss. Added to this, the quarantine regulations prevent their removal at this time to the north or west."

"JOS. D. SAYERS, Governor."

No Help For Cattlemen.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has decided that there is no authority of law permitting a delay until October 1 in the opening of the Wichita reservation in Oklahoma, as desired by certain interests.

The secretary's announcement followed a hearing which he had given to

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

PROF. SHAW OF MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY PRESENTS ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE TEST.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the University of Minnesota, is making a very hard fight against the action of some of the livestock associations in declaring against the tuberculin test. In the following communication to the Rural World he presents his side of the case:

At the present time there is no mistaking the attitude of breeders toward the tuberculin test. As noticed in previous papers, no breeder, so far as I know, has indicated by a word of public sentiment as expressed in the agricultural press, and in the resolutions passed by many livestock associations with reference to the question. It has also been indicated in another way, in a sense which may be looked upon as negative. No breeder, so far as known to the writer, has ever tried commercially to profit by the existence of the tuberculin test; that is to say, no one has had his herd tested from time to time and has then advertised the fact with a view to increase sales and enhance the value of his animals. The fact is significant, as I have indicated, that the breeder has a certain amount of absolute faith in the wisdom of such a course. In all these ways, therefore, breeders have answered the question does the test pay breeders? and they have answered it negatively, and in many instances the negative has been very emphatic. And among those who openly avow an unbelief as to the wisdom of applying the tuberculin test, strange to say, there is now and then a veterinarian, a man who is usually reluctant to write his real name under his profession.

Notwithstanding this unmistakable expression of view, I am glad that the opportunity exists to present a record as being in entire disagreement with the view held by so many of the stockmen with reference to this question. Most unhesitatingly I say that I believe, in the light of self-interest and in justice to the public, the breeders of pure-bred cattle should test their herds periodically. The fact that it is the privilege of those who do this to test their herds to advertise the same for their commercial advantage. The future will determine the wisdom or the unwisdom of all these propositions, as expressed above, and so satisfied am I as to what the verdict of the future shall be that I want to go on record, hereto, notwithstanding that the current of public sentiment at the present time should carry those propositions a thousand miles seaward. And now, let the propositions be further analyzed.

The first proposition claims that, in the light of self-interest, breeders should periodically test their herds. It is not meant that they shall go on testing them forever with the same frequency, but they should test them with sufficient frequency to assure themselves that their herds are free from the great bovine destroyer. That they ought to do so in the light of self-interest is a fact that needs no argument. Tuberculosis is a communicable disease and once in a herd, if not detected and removed by some curative means, like the brook, it will go on forever. 2. That there is no way of certainly determining the presence of the disease than through the tuberculin test. 3. That the loss from tuberculosis once lodged in a herd, from which no measures are taken for removing it, will far exceed the cost of making the necessary tests which make it possible to remove the diseased animals. Notice, please, I am not now advocating making the test compulsory, but simply claiming that, in the light of self-interest, breeders of pure-bred cattle should test their herds. If the proposition is reasonable and equitable, and surely it is, does not the hostile attitude of the breeders to the tuberculin test, and those who advocate it seem strange? It reminds one of the little boy who struck the bottle that contained the medicine that would have made him well, and of the far less excusable action of the man who struck the physician who lanced the festering sore which had been racking him with pain.

The second proposition claims that, in justice to the public the breeders of pure-bred should test their herds. If any breeder is quite sure that tuberculosis is present more or less in his herd, and if at the same time he has faith in the reliability of the tuberculin test properly applied, is he quite honest if he sells animals from that herd to another? Or, to test the matter more closely, if he has had the opportunity to inform himself with reference to the reliability of the tuberculin test and fails to do so, and consequently believes that the tuberculin test is not reliable, does he want to believe that, and if he goes on selling tuberculous cattle from his herd to his neighbors, is he innocent? Are we not held responsible, not only for what we know, but also for what we ought to know? Would such an one like another to sell tuberculous cattle to him? Weigh this whole course of procedure in the balances of the Golden Rule, and where does it place the man who goes on selling animals from his herd which he knows to be more or less infected with tuberculosis?

The third proposition claims that it is the privilege of breeders to free their herds from the presence of tuberculosis by using the tuberculin test, and then to advertise the fact with a view to enhance their sales. Why this has not been done shows, as previously intimated, a lack of entire confidence on the part of many breeders in the reliability of the test. But, observe, this fact by no means endangers its reliability. To the writer it is clear that tuberculous cattle should not be sold for breeding purposes, and it is equally clear that they should not be bought, unless when so bought or sold for purely experimental purposes. I would not buy a pure-bred animal for breeding uses, except subject to the tuberculin test, nor could I advise any one else to do so. It would be different, of course, if no tuberculin test had been

TEXAS RICE CROP.

SOME SERIOUS DAMAGE THAT WILL CUT THE CROP DOWN ONE-HALF.

Burt Hopes, who has charge of the big Hopes rice farm on Hillbrandt's Bayou, was in Beaumont Friday and reports that the rain Tuesday was general down in that neighborhood and that it perhaps rained more there than it had elsewhere, but the amount of water that fell was insignificant compared to what is needed to help the rice crop.

All the farmers in the Hillbrandt and Taylor's Bayou country have entirely abandoned the pumps. Mr. Hopes says he has not the slightest hope that they will harvest a sack of rice this fall. The only possible thing that could save any part of the crop would be a regular flood rain which would wash out the bayou and so flood the country that the water would not be absorbed for weeks. It would take a rain which would bring the trash from the head waters of the bayou, said Mr. Hopes, and they have little hope of anything of that sort.

Last year the storm ruined all but half the crop, and this year they will not harvest at all. "It makes one thing absolutely certain," said Mr. Hopes, "and that is we must have that canal from the mouth of the Neches River to the bayou. The cost of the canal would not exceed two or three rice crops and these figures should help induce the government to make a liberal appropriation and at once. The commercial interests have been working for this canal for a number of years and it is now time that the farmers in that country should turn some energy in that direction. An irrigation canal will not only save present rice farms, but will add hundreds of thousands of dollars of value to the land, which will of necessity be of little value save for grazing purposes."

Mr. Hal Aldridge has returned from his large rice farm near Sour Lake station and reported that much of his rice crop is being ruined, but that a portion of it was not doing very well. Mr. Aldridge waters his rice from wells which he sunk there during last fall and before that. He reports that there is plenty of water in the wells, but he is experiencing a deal of trouble getting pumps which will meet the demand. If the failure of the pumps to work that when they are needed much of his rice crop has been ruined. His harvest, however, unless something unforeseen happens, will be more than 75 per cent of a crop.

A report comes from Chambers county—rice farmers that salt water has got into Turtle Bayou. This is added that Port Arthur farmers are experiencing trouble with salt water on account of the low water in the river and they are uncertain what the result will be. The only rice which seems to be doing well is in the northern part of the county, where the source of water supply is from Pine Island Bayou. Of course it is hoped of course, an exceptional year and may not happen again in many seasons.

New York Gets Our Peaches.—Texas is shipping peaches north in immense quantities. Residents in New York are beginning to realize that Texas is capable of producing more peaches than almost any other State in the Union.

New Oil Refinery.—The Texas and Indian Territory Cotton and Oil Company Monday began the erection of an oil refinery in Sherman with a capacity of 500 tons to handle the output of the mills both in Texas and Indian Territory and will be located on East street, contiguous to the yards of the Katy, Frisco, Cotton Belt and Santa Fe Railways.

Money in Tomatoes.—Including express consignments there have been shipped this season from Jacksonville, Dialville and Craft more than 200 cars of tomatoes. The shipping continues, averaging from ten to fifteen cars daily. Never before has the price of tomatoes and the profit to the growers equaled this season. As a result of the loss already made, there is now circulating among the growers something over \$150,000. Car lots sell on the track here at 75 cents per two-basket crate. Citizens who are now in the northern markets representing the growers report that Texas tomatoes are much more in demand and command a better price than tomatoes grown in any other State.

In Northeast Missouri.—C. E. Schee writing from Chambersburg, Mo., says: Recent rains have greatly encouraged the farmers and stockmen of this section.

Corn will be a good crop and pastures are coming on again. Oats and hay about half a crop. The Polled Shorthorns are taking the lead in pure bred cattle and are steadily gaining in favor generally. A great many of them are going to Texas. If it was not for the fever a great business would be done with Texas breeders. The most satisfactory plan so far tried is to buy calves at six to twelve weeks old and have them expressed through. They are then given a native cow for milk and have the advantage of a milk diet through the fever season. Have sent several this way and have yet to hear of one that did not do well.

The cost of sending of a young calf by express is less than an older one by freight, and everything considered is, I think, by far the better plan. Some parties are buying yearling half

TO PRODUCE ENOUGH SUGAR.

Win it is remembered that we are the greatest consumers of sugar in the world and that we annually import over four billion pounds, valued at a hundred million dollars, the production of Secretary Wilson that in ten years the United States will produce all the sugar it consumes, will strike many people as being over-optimistic, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

The prediction of the secretary, however, is based upon information that is in possession of the department of agriculture, and which relates almost entirely to the remarkable development of the sugarcane culture in this country in the last few years. The department has already demonstrated that there is a wide area of soil stretching across the continent from New England to the states of the great West that is adapted to beet sugar growing. The secretary's investigation has shown, in fact, that any one of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska could produce from beet all the sugar needed in the United States.

The only problem to be solved, therefore, is a rotation of crops and a utilization of the by-products of beet sugar manufacture that will make beet culture profitable for the farmer. American ingenuity can be depended upon to solve this problem. It has already improved the manufacture in such a way that the pulp of the beet, from which the juice has been extracted, is compressed into cakes and used by the farmer for feeding his cattle and other live stock. It is found to be more profitable also to extract the juice by diffusion and send it to central factories through pipes than it is to ship the beets. It is noted also that it is more economical to build factories costing \$350,000 and upward.

That American inventive skill is rapidly solving the problem of making beet sugar culture profitable is shown by the fact that over forty factories will be at work this fall, many of them having large capacity. The possibilities of this industry are full of promise for the capitalist and the farmer.

Dr. W. C. Bailey, of California, has purchased four Angora goats in Turkey for exportation to the United States. Dr. Bailey is pursuing medical studies in Vienna, Austria, and made the trip to the sultan's residence to procure these four goats for the Bailey goat ranch in California.

Missionaries Eaten.—The Cologne Gazette's account of the recent massacre of missionaries in the British part of New Guinea states that they had hardly landed when they were seized and carried off. A government vessel afterwards landed a strong police force, which burned the villages and killed numbers of the natives. About 1,100 skulls were found. It was ascertained the missionaries and eleven companions had been murdered and the bodies cut to pieces. Part of the bodies were sent around to various villages and eaten by the natives with great ceremonial rites.

General Land Office Secures a Right Free from any Claims of the State for Minerals that may be Thereafter Found in the Land.

Governor Sayers at once began the signing of some 500 patents which had been held up.

Texas Fruit Shippers.—Three of the largest Texas shippers, says a Kansas City dispatch, are represented in this market this year by special agents who look after the distribution of shipments in this territory but who do not handle local business. The same shippers have similar agents in other cities and report that up to the present the plan has proven not only profitable but of great advantage.

Important Land Decision.—The supreme court of Texas has decided that the state had no right to minerals upon school lands when sold to actual purchasers as agricultural lands. This is one of the most important decisions ever handed down by the supreme court, as it embraced the question of ownership of the minerals upon a large area of the public free school, university and asylum lands of Texas. The test case was brought to the attention of the court by the filing of the petition of August Schendell against Land Commissioner Charles Rogan for a writ of mandamus to compel the land commissioner to issue a patent for fractional section 52 of the public free school land situated in Fort Bend county. The court granted the application for a writ of mandamus, commanding the land commissioner to receive the treasurer's receipt and the patent fee and that he prepare and sign a patent fee to relate to the land described and present it to his excellency, Governor Joseph D. Sayers, for his signature.

The court held that in the purchase of lands classified as agricultural lands it is not necessary for the purchaser to make affidavit to the effect that such lands contain no mineral to the best of the knowledge and belief of the applicant or that the lands contain valuable mineral deposits. This opinion of the court settles once and for all the public free school and university and asylum lands. The court holding specifically that he to whom this land is awarded by the commissioner of the

Plain Unvarnished FACTS Concisely Stated Room Is at a Premium We Have Clothing in Plenty

In order to exchange the letter for the former we have LOST SIGHT OF THE COST, and offer seasonable, stylish garments at the following remarkable prices:

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Seasonable Outing Suits Consisting of Fancy Striped Flannel, All Wool Crash, Plain and Fancy Cheviot, at the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Suit description and price. \$18 00 Suits now... \$13 50, 15 00 Suits now... 11 00, 12 50 Suits now... 9 25, 10 00 Suits now... 6 75, 7 00 Suits now... 5 25

In same department we also begin a great sale of Men's Fine Trousers

at prices which are equivalent to a reduction of 33 per cent. Our resident New York buyer has closed out 500 pairs of Pants from one of the best Eastern manufacturers at an exceptionally low price. As we buy, so we sell, hence this offer:

Table with 2 columns: Suit description and price. \$6 00 and \$5 00 qualities for... \$3 85, 4 50 and 4 00 qualities for... 2 85, 3 50 qualities for... 2 25

And as if this was not sufficient to arouse your enthusiasm, we have a great Half Price Sale

Of Men's Sack and Frock Suits, in neat, stylish, nobby patterns. Here is the price schedule:

Table with 2 columns: Suit description and price. \$7 50 quality for... \$3 75, 10 00 quality for... 5 00, 12 50 quality for... 6 25, 15 00 quality for... 7 50, 18 00 quality for... 9 00, 20 00 quality for... 10 00, 25 00 quality for... 12 50

Sanger Bros. DALLAS, TEXAS.

ers for October delivery (short horns) to be in calf by Polled Durham bull. This is the quickest and cheapest way to get a herd of the Polled Shorthorns.

Rice Near Orange.—On all of the rice canals in Orange county rice is growing rapidly and at present looks very promising. It is eighteen to twenty inches high, is forming ample stools, has perfect color and where water is kept on it there is every prospect for a full average crop. Providence rice is not doing well, but as the acreage of that class is small there is but little said in regard to it. The water in the Sabine river and in all the bayous in this country is free from ice this year. It is of course an exceptional year and may not happen again in many seasons.

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CORN IN AMERICA.

Geo. H. Phillips, the Chicago Corn King, discusses the deal.

Corn is the great, distinctive American crop. It belongs as much to this soil as does the red man himself. From the Mexican border to the hills of Maine, from the shores of Puget Sound to the swamps of Florida, corn literally covers our country with a green and fruitful mantle. There is not a state in all the Union where Indian maize is not an important part of the commonwealth's agriculture. This can be said of no other crop. Few of the men who cultivate this majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant, few of those who handle it commercially, few who stake fortunes on its price fluctuations, have any conception of its significance to the American people and to their prosperity. The magnitude of its acreage and volume, the universality of its distribution over the favored soil of the United States, and its adaptability to human needs are little short of marvelous. No wonder the most eloquent and picturesque governor Illinois ever had characterized it as "Royal corn, within whose yellow heart there is health and strength for all the nations." The boyish dreams of Richard Gresham were a little short of reality of the prairie winds making music among the millions of rustling corn leaves, as he plodded bare-footed between the towering rows. He knew corn and realized its true value in that broad, vital sense which exceeds mere commercial limits and which inspired him to exclaim: "I have seen the borders of this verdant sea I note a world of promise and then, before half the year is gone, I view its full fruition and see its heaped gold await the need of man!"

"The bigness of the Union's corn crop and the vital relation it bears to the prosperity of the American farmer and that of the country can only be grasped through the medium of figures, but these need neither many nor tedious, and they should have a peculiar interest for every man whose heart is drawn to the rich has large significance for his nation."

Draw a mental picture of a vast field of corn 83,000,000 acres in extent and you have a view of the consolidated cornfields of America. This is the present corn acreage. As a companion picture, let the imagination depict a mountain of corn containing two billion bushels of the beautiful yellow cereal. This is one year's harvest from the great field—simply an average annual crop! The immensity of these figures may well stagger the imagination of the ordinary matter-of-fact man and cause him to wonder how it is that this monster "harvest used." That the demand for corn should far exceed so prodigious a supply seems almost impossible. But the facts show that the world's call for corn is far outstripping, and in rapidly increasing ratio, this country's output of this country's cornfields.

How this demand has reached to the point to which it has reached, what are the certainties of its future development and what it means to the

American people, may be briefly suggested by a word of corn history. In all that may be said on this score, keep constantly in mind this fact: Our 2,000,000,000 bushels a year is 80 per cent of all the corn grown in the world. Up to 1890 we exported only 3 per cent of our crop—that is to say, from 35,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels a year. During that period the prices received by the farmer ranged from 20 cents to 25 cents a bushel, save as influenced by unusually short crops.

Beginning with the middle of the last decade of the last century, a marked increase in the commercial uses of corn began. The perfection of milling machinery, under the influence of American inventive genius, made possible the preparation from corn of a large variety of human foods. Cornmeal and the coarser cornbread, so popular among the colored people of the South, had, previous to that time, been the main forms in which corn was utilized as an article of diet for man. With the new machinery the Indian cereal was reduced to the finest of flours, and immediately this product began a career of growing popularity. Dainties of various and tempting kinds were devised, and flaked hominy, cornstarch and breakfast foods of which corn was the main foundation came into general use.

Meantime, from corn has grown an industry of large proportions and of national importance. The manufacture of "grape sugar," or "glucose." This recent industry now consumes from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of corn each year, or more than double the capacity of all the glucose plants in existence five years ago. How much of this new product has been paid for by foreign nations? This is an interesting question. In 1890 we exported 83,000,000 pounds of glucose, worth \$850,000; in 1896 the volume increased to 25,171,000,000 pounds, worth \$2,773,000; and in 1900 we sold to foreign nations 22,000,000 pounds, worth \$3,600,000. Meantime our exports of starch increased from \$475,000 in 1890 to \$2,604,000 last year. The volume of increase in the export of glucose and its products is only a fraction of the increase in the domestic use of these articles.

All of these recent developments in the demand for corn for commercial uses may be regarded, speaking by comparison, as merely incidental to the main volume of increased demand—that of export trade of the yellow cereal. The tip of the iceberg is its feeding. Let us look back and see what the ocean vessels carried to foreign shores from the cornfields of the United States. The exports of corn for 1891 were 31,000,000 bushels, valued

at \$18,000,000; in 1896 we sent across the water 100,000,000 bushels, worth \$38,000,000; and last year we exported the splendid total of 210,000,000 bushels, which brought us \$85,000,000.

Cornmeal exports increased from 3,947,000 in 1891 to 23,748,000 in 1901. In addition, we send abroad every year, in corn-meal, the equivalent of 300,000,000 bushels. Though, as I have already indicated, corn is an important feature of agriculture in every state of the Union and commands a total acreage of 83,000,000, the great corn belt which supplies the commerce of the world is mainly confined to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Iowa is entitled to the distinction of being crowned as the great corn state.

Not more than 25 per cent of the corn raised on American fields goes, in its natural state, out of the country in which it is grown. Here is the basis of America's supremacy in the production of meats. Practically speaking, we feed the meat eaters of the civilized world. We consume more beef, pork and mutton than any other nation, and provide vastly more of these products than does any other country. Without our magnificent corn crop this achievement would be an impossibility. One of the most important facts to be noted in attempting an adequate estimate of the significance of the future of American corn is the fact that suitable for corn production in this country is to-day almost wholly utilized. There can be no material enlargement of our cornfields unless the ground be taken from some other crop, and the extent to which this is possible for the American farmer is, in the case, the only material increase over our present corn production must come from improved methods of cultivation; and here, again, we quickly encounter practical and positive limitations. The corn crop now grown is an industry of large proportions and of national importance. The manufacture of "grape sugar," or "glucose." This recent industry now consumes from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of corn each year, or more than double the capacity of all the glucose plants in existence five years ago. How much of this new product has been paid for by foreign nations? This is an interesting question. In 1890 we exported 83,000,000 pounds of glucose, worth \$850,000; in 1896 the volume increased to 25,171,000,000 pounds, worth \$2,773,000; and in 1900 we sold to foreign nations 22,000,000 pounds, worth \$3,600,000. Meantime our exports of starch increased from \$475,000 in 1890 to \$2,604,000 last year. The volume of increase in the export of glucose and its products is only a fraction of the increase in the domestic use of these articles.

Our crop in 1889 was 2,112,000,000 bushels; in 1895, 2,151,000,000, and in 1900 it fell back to 2,105,000,000. These figures show 400,000,000 increase in the demand for corn in the last five years; for? Many a farmer thinks he cultivates corn only to keep the weeds down. To such farmers weeds are a blessing, as they would not cultivate their corn at all but for the weeds. The real object in cultivating corn is to check the evaporation of the water and to enable the air to penetrate the soil and in connection with the moisture make plant food available. It depends largely on the condition of the soil how deep the corn ought to be cultivated. Heavy clay soils are best cultivated by a method that light alluvial soils, as clay soils must be loosened up to prevent them from running together in wet weather. If you examine the corn roots in clay soils you will find them pushing closer to the surface in order to get to the air, while in a loose soil the air can more easily penetrate; or, in other words, the roots can breathe air through the soil. Therefore corn must be cultivated more frequently on clay soils in order that the roots can remain deeper down. If a shower or beating rain falls right after the corn is planted, it shall find a few days afterwards that it has formed a crust on the top of the soil which excludes the air, and the corn roots have pushed right up to the surface to get it. For this reason it is necessary to cultivate again as soon after the rain as the ground is dry enough. If this is neglected and the soil spell sets in, the upper roots will suffer in a dry crust and the corn suffer for want of moisture. Cultivation would keep the roots down deeper and check the evaporation of the moisture. Study the fertility of the soil, the capillary attraction of the moisture, the needs of your crops; in short, study the physical and mechanical condition of your soil, and you will not have so much trouble to raise a good crop.

FEEDING SORGHUM—It took several years experimenting to convince me that the large sweet cane could be kept for winter feeding and retain a large part of their value, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman. I had at first supposed that it could be stored only in small quantities in the barn, probably set on end, as I thought that of course with the juice that is retained all winter (so that by bringing stalks you can make it run out), it would heat if put in bulk. But for three winters past I have packed it in large bulk and kept it all winter. The proper way to manage it is to let it cure in the fall until the blades are thoroughly dried out. It is best to leave it lying out on the ground, as the machines leave it for a week or two, and then put it up in large shocks, several hundred pounds to a shock, and draw it to the barn in long ricks convenient to the hoghouse or barnyard. We found the past fall that the cheapest and by far the best way to harvest it was with a corn harvester. We used the McCormick, which did excellent work. We bind in small bundles, and it is very heavy to handle—bundles not more than six inches in diameter. We remove the seed as soon as it is cut, and let it lie on a part of the bundles to cure, as we find that with the thorough drainage this gives, and exposure to the air, it will cure out in the wettest seasons without damage, while if we leave it on the ground, it will

wholly apart from the increased demand for the yellow cereal as an article of human food—and this with a stationary production. All of these comparisons between an increasing demand take no account of the inevitable increase in population and the consequent increased consumption.

Very little corn is required to see from this showing that we shall never again return to the old prices for corn. In my opinion 40-cent corn will represent the minimum figure for the future. Contrast this with the fact that '96 corn was priced by investors at 75 cents and Nebraska at 10 cents to 13 cents a bushel! Of course the country was then suffering from general and acute financial depression into which other elements entered, but it may be set down with emphasis that when the American crop comes in a plentiful figure, as it will in the future, the price will be far more general and the suffering entailed from financial depressions much less acute.

The farmer side of the corn question may be stated in a sentence: The farmer in the corn states of America can more prosperously have more means, better homes, better farms and enjoy more desirable social conditions than the farmers in any other agricultural belt in the world. The value of the country's corn crop in 1900 was \$751,000,000 at farm prices; the total value of the corn raised in 1900 was \$324,000,000, and the value of all the cereals in the United States, including wheat and excepting corn, was \$58,000,000. This shows the overshadowing importance of corn to the American agriculturist as no amount of talk can do. The corn crop in the United States at any time produced a cereal crop of any kind equaling the corn harvest of the United States in either volume or value. Now let us look at another phase of the corn question. On the basis of the national production in recent years, the cents a bushel which has been added to the price of corn, as a tardy recognition of the rapidly changing relations between supply and demand, has added \$200,000,000 to the annual income of the corn growers of America. This is a large sum, and it is reasonable to suppose that there will be quite an impetus to hemp culture. Mr. Dorrestein exhibited a sample of hemp grown in the fields of Texas, taken from Fort Bend county. He says that hemp is a money crop, easy to raise, one which affords greater relief to the labor of other countries. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be quite an impetus to hemp culture. Mr. Dorrestein exhibited a sample of hemp grown in the fields of Texas, taken from Fort Bend county. He says that hemp is a money crop, easy to raise, one which affords greater relief to the labor of other countries. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be quite an impetus to hemp culture. 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CHICAGO—811 Boyce Building, A. F. CARRICO, Special Representative.

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

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

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES. Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.

NO INCONSISTENCY. There is nothing inconsistent about the action of the National Live Stock association in regard to the manufacture of shoddy goods.

It is with a feeling of pride The Journal calls attention to the diversifications of the colleges, academies and universities published in its columns.

UNO, CHERO, TEX.—I am unable to inform you whether July 4 would be a "lucky" wedding day.

JUNO, LANCASTER, TEX.—To poach eggs nicely place muffin rings in the pan with water enough to just cover the eggs.

MOTHER, BASTROP, TEX.—(1) A mixture of wine of peacae, simple syrup and water (the proportions of which your pharmacist will know) is excellent to have in the house.

READER, CAMERON, TEX.—The latest novel by Gen. Charles King is "Norman Holt." A reviewer describes the work as thrilling and intense.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Liquid gum arabic added in small quantities to the starch causes garments to retain their stiffness and gives them an appearance of newness not possible to obtain by the use of ordinary starch.

MARY, ARMORE, I. T.—Were you raised and educated in a convent, or have you just dropped down from Mars? That war ring belongs on the third finger of your left hand.

MISS FLORA McMLINSEY, Dallas, Tex.—Such a costume as you describe is suitable only for the carriage, though such styles are worn on the street by many who should know better.

not be readily carried on by individual farmers and stockmen. The proposed plan for new stations includes the placing of three in the state, one in North or Northwest Texas, one in Central Texas, and one in South or Southeast Texas.

FOR BETTER ROADS. Throughout Texas the people are waking up to the need of better roads. The press of the state is almost uniformly supporting the movement.

POLLY'S POSING. Polly's in the garden, Bravin' all the heat, Leavin' o'er the roses, Tip-toed on her feet!

POLLY'S IN THE GARDEN! Look at Polly's face! Innocent an' roses, Pure an' grace!

SNURBAN, Ardmore, I. T.—A KUB sailor is different from other varieties in that it costs \$5.

CARRIE, Sweetwater, Tex.—Can I recommend a cheap hair dye? Yes, Mother Nature's! It costs nothing; use no other.

ANNIE ROONEY, Jacksonville, Tex.—The heroine of "She," by Rider Haggard was Queen Majajie, who reigned over the Woodbush tribes in South Africa.

MRS. G. Italy, Tex.—To make tomato catsup take half a peck of ripe tomatoes, six red peppers, half a teaspoonful of each of ground cloves and allspice.

ROOMER, Fort Worth, Tex.—There is a trunk called the "dresser" trunk made in drawers so that you can get one article out of your trunk without disturbing the others.

A. BEE, Center, Tex.—Yes, Richard Harding Davis is a son of Rebecca Harding Davis, the writer. Some of the son's books are "Princess Alice," "Soldiers of Fortune," "Van Bibber and Others," and "Three Gringos in Venezuela."

NO PART OF THE GREAT STOCK RAISING OF TEXAS fails to realize the value of a home market for Texas cat-cats.

THE BRINGING IN OF THE HOGG GUSHER at Beaumont ought to materially aid the ex-governor in his plan of operating with petroleum the furnaces in the East Texas iron field.

TEXAS HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN as a great cattle shipping state. She now takes front rank as a buyer of blooded cattle.

THE TRUCK FARMERS and fruit growers who are now shipping their products to markets, are ready to join in any kind of a good roads movement.

GOV. HOGG'S oil well having come in paragraphs will commence to say things about one sputter's owning another.

SOME OF THE cattlemen of Texas would be glad to trade for a small cloudburst.

Her Last Word. BY HESTER GREY.

is all you will need to appear well at the Pan-American exposition. Wear comfortable shoes, as slight-seeing is a sign of trouble if you can think only of pinched toes.

MARTHA, Decatur, Tex.—The newest in furniture is that made without the use of polish or varnish. The newest dressing tables have the glass in three sections, so that you may see yourself from every point of view.

SHIRLEY, Brownwood, Tex.—The anti-Bear League of Vineland, New York, was organized in March. In response to the stir thus cast upon them the young men of the town at once organized an anti-Matrimonial club.

PIANCEE, Wharton, Tex.—A very pretty custom and one much appreciated by the bride-to-be is that of giving her a "linen shower."

MILLIE T., Temple, Tex.—June is usually held to be the most popular month for marriages. The old rhyme for which you ask runs as follows:

MARRY when the year is new, Always loving, kind and true; When February birds do mate You may wed, nor dread your fate.

WHOEVER WEDS in August, he, Mary a name sure to see, In September's shine, Your living will be rich and fine.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER. To get rid of roaches, sprinkle pulverized borax in the places where they are accustomed to congregate.

USE BORAX or soda for washing hair brushes. Stand the brushes up so they will drain while drying or the bristles will be soft.

USE BROWNED FLOUR when making gravy. To add to a spoonful of coffee to gravy while cooking ennobles both color and flavor.

FOR THE SAKE OF VARIETY, the next time you cook corn give it a salad dressing and arrange on a bed of lettuce or parsley leaves.

ONE CAN BOLL EGGS just right by "Rock of Ages" instead of salt. While the cook sings the first verse, the eggs soft-boil.

WITH HUNDREDS of short term convicts, that it is stated by state authorities are now an expense to the state, Texas has the poorest system of public roads in the Union.

OUR TRUCK GROWERS are becoming more and more interested in the subject of good roads. They need good roads to enable them to get their produce to market quicker, easier and at less wear and tear to their wagons and teams.

DAISY, Paris, Tex.—Blackheads may in nearly all cases be gotten rid of by the use of soap, hot water and a Turkish towel wash-rag or complexion brush.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word.

SHORTHORN RANCH—on the plains, adjoining county seat, 900 acres stocked with thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.

I HAVE A NUMBER of small ranches for sale. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, Jones Co., Texas.

FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANT TO RENT my farm, 160 acres in cultivated land, near Fort Worth, good improvements, choice land, fenced, of Mrs. L. M. REILLY, 917 Cherry st., Fort Worth, Tex.

TO THE PUBLIC—I have 320 acres of well improved land in Tarrant County, Ill., worth \$5 per acre; also 640 acres of unimproved land in eastern Nebraska.

I HAVE A LARGE number of fine farms for sale in Jones, Haskell and Stamford counties, Texas. E. RAYNER, Stamford, County, Texas.

A BARGAIN—546 acres of land in Lavaca county, 75 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Good grass, water and fence.

CHOICE STOCKFARM—9 1-2 sections, 6-12 school lands, 2 sections, 100 acres. Fine land, highly improved and well arranged.

FOR SALE—400 head high grade Hereford cattle, also two registered bulls. For particulars apply to J. A. HOVEN, CAMP, Keller, Texas.

FOR SALE—500 cows; and two year-old heifers. Very few cows, 400 calves, 20 yearlings, mostly Texas, 30 bulls, with 100 calves.

FOR SALE—A well graded herd of stock, about 200 head, consisting of cattle and hogs, crossed with fine Durham and Hereford bulls.

FOR SALE—400 head Arkansas yearling steers. Will furnish two loads. N. T. BREWER, Rowell, Ark.

FOR SALE—I have for sale on my ranch, 3 miles north of Hamilton, the following stock: 200 head of Texas, 200 head of graded steers, good condition.

FOR SALE—300 steers, 14 2/3 and 25 1/2 cows, 38 2/3 hogs. Address BETTY BROS. MERCANTILE CO., Hico, Texas.

FOR SALE—A well graded herd of stock, about 200 head, consisting of cattle and hogs, crossed with fine Durham and Hereford bulls.

SHEEP. FOR SALE—My entire herd of 4,000 large smooth Merino sheep, consisting of about 300 wethers and 3,700 ewes.

WISHING TO QUIT the sheep business, my entire herd of 10,000 head, large smooth young Merinos, (The best for sale at bargain, DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

POLTRY. PURE BRED White Brahma eggs. Per setting, 15 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 367 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches on 10% commission. The Texas Cattle in amounts of \$5,000 to \$10,000.

A SURE, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT within the reach of all. The small balance of the Treasury Stock of the Guaynos Smelting and Reduction Company.

COMBINATION FARM AND RANCH in Coryell county, contains 2800 acres, half of which is good farming land, has plenty of domestic timber for domestic use.

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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. G. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC "SUNSET ROUTE."

The Best Service in the South Between Points in Louisiana, Texas, - - - - - Mexico and California.

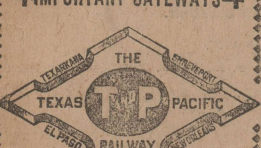
Nothing superior to the "Sunset-Central Special" or Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleeping Car Services, sections, to lapintos infwtywptwprp sections, to all points

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.

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY

For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleepers, Handmade New Chair Cars. (Seats Free)

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

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico AND California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Traveling Passenger and Ticket Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST

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

COOL NIGHTS PURE FRESH AIR MINERAL WATERS

Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, Estill Springs, Nicholson Springs, Bear-sha Springs, Fernvale Springs, Kingston Springs, and many other favorably Summer Resorts located on

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

E. D. WOLFE, Traveling Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.
J. W. BOTTORFF, Soliciting Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.
H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn.
W. L. DANLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Nashville, Tenn.

THE RIGHT ROAD

Great Rock Island Route

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

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MARKETS

(Reported by DALLAS Livestock Commission Company.)

Dallas, Texas, July 1.—We had a good run of hogs last week and the general quality was better than usual. The market was strong throughout the week, closing about 5c higher than Monday's opening. The Northern markets showed a 10c decline for the same period. Three loads of sorted tops brought \$5.80, which is the highest price hogs have sold for in the Dallas market for years. W. C. Stephenson of Rockwall marketed two cars of fancy 187 and 184 pound hogs that today the market at \$5.80, and W. A. Merrifield of Duncanville marketed forty head of fancy wagon hogs averaging 213 pounds that sold for \$5.75. This demonstrated that it pays the farmer and shipper to finish their hogs before sending to market, even at the high prices of corn. Some badly mixed loads of hogs, running largely to light-weights and rough heavies, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.40, and we advise you to hold them back. Stock hogs are hard to sell at any price on account of the poor prospects for corn. The C. daily Packing company's buyer shipped five cars from here during the week. Quotations today are as follows: Receipts of cattle were liberal, there being receipts of about 300 head on the market. The market was not very good and the bulk of sales averaged from 10 to 15c. The decline was caused by lower markets in the North, and too many half-fat cattle coming in. Our market is in need of more finished cattle, and they would find ready sale at satisfactory prices. We believe this is your best cattle market. We invite you to compare our sales with the same class of Texas cattle on the Northern markets, and you will be convinced your cattle will not yet move here than on any other market, if you will have any consideration excess freight and shrinkage. Some half-fat 300 pound steers brought \$3.50, and several loads of half-fat steers averaging from 750 to 800 pounds sold at \$3.00 to \$3.15. Choice hogs were sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75, fancy cows \$3.00 to \$3.25, common cows \$2.50 to \$2.75. The sheep market was dull, one load averaging \$2.00 bringing \$3.15; about half the load was good enough to bring the half. Quotations today are as follows: Prime steers, 900 pounds and up, \$3.25 to \$3.45; choice fat steers, 700 to 900 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.25; medium fat steers, 600 to 900 pounds, \$2.75 to \$2.95; feeders and stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; choice cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fair to good cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50; medium fat cows, \$2.00 to \$2.25; stock sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.25; camers, \$1.00 to \$1.25; sorted wags, 200 to 300 pounds, \$5.00 to \$5.50; choice hogs, 175 pounds and up, \$5.00 to \$5.50; mixed packers, 150 pounds and up, \$4.00 to \$4.50; rough hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fat hogs \$4.75 to \$5.25; stock hogs \$3.50 to \$4.50.

(Reported by S. M. Sample.)

Dallas, July 1.—Receipts of cattle entirely too liberal last week; results, a paralyzed market and every body full, and having to hold their hogs for the next few days will prove disastrous to the shipper. It would take something fancy in the cow line to bring a cent. We quote: Choice steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium \$2.75 to \$3.00; common cows \$2.50 to \$2.75; fat bulls \$2.50; fair to good bulls \$2.00 to \$2.25; fat muttons \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice hogs \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy veal \$2.75 to \$3.25.

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HORSE

200 buyers went from St. Paul to a sale of range horses at Forsyth, Montana, a few days ago. About 100 loads were sold at prices running mainly from \$20 to \$40 a head.

The Mexican government is preparing to take decided steps to improve the breed of horses in that country. By a law which has just been passed President Diaz is empowered to enter into contracts with persons who will establish breeding farms. On the side the government offers freedom from taxes for terms of five to fifteen years, a suspension of the import duties on all stock and on all materials which may be needed in the construction of the buildings or for the maintenance of the farms. It offers, too, to buy fine stock and distribute it among the farmers, in stock to be paid for by breeders in all horses which they raise and which shall be suited for army purposes. On their part the breeders are required to invest at least \$100,000 in their farms, to give a guarantee for the performance of their contracts and to submit to an official inspection of their farms, which are to be met by them. The contracts are to be paid for by breeders in all horses which they raise and which shall be suited for army purposes. On their part the breeders are required to invest at least \$100,000 in their farms, to give a guarantee for the performance of their contracts and to submit to an official inspection of their farms, which are to be met by them. The contracts are to be paid for by breeders in all horses which they raise and which shall be suited for army purposes.

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