The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1901.

AT THIS SEASON

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

TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Are you writing for the Journal's Essay Contests? If not, why not? It costs nothing to try for a prize, whether you win or not.

THE JOURNAL.

COLONIZE THE BOLL WEEVIL.

PROF. F. W. MALLY OF THE A. AND M. COLLEGE TELLS HOW TO GET RID OF PEST.

A. & M. College.

To the Journal:

Whatever may be said about the past season for cotton, or the present condition of the crop, it has developed a situation which enables the cotton planter to deal the boll weevil a terrible blow. It has been year since the crop was made and matured so early. In addition, plenty of labor and good weather has enabled the planters to keep up with the crop with picking. There is yet practically a month before killing frosts, and no top crop in sight. This makes ideal conditions for following out the recommendations urged in my official report last year, namely, to gather up all available cattle, sheep, goats and horses and turn them into the cotton fields for the purpose of grazing off the cotton, and of course the weevils with it. The crop being matured and practically gathered, with yet some time ahead of frost the people have an opportunity of a life time to give the weevil a fatal blow. It cannot be too strongly urged that there should be decisive and concerted action now. An earnest appeal is hereby made to the various merchants' clubs and citizens' committees which organized and led such a gallant and effective campaign against the weevil early this season, to again take up the work for this immediate period and organize and work as systematially for this fall campaign as they did in the spring. One dollar spent in the fight at this time is worth ten in May or June.

Experiments have proven that cattle fatten readily when grazed on cotton at this season of the year, especially if there are yet some immature bolls and squares. Any top crop of unpicked cotton will therefore be fully repaid in the fattened steer and is therefore not a loss. As a matter of fact grazing the cotton intelligently in ordinary years will save to the planter in feed and value of his cattle the top crop which is now so often lost. This method of grazing the cotton should therefore be looked upon in the light of a business proposition.

There is one difficulty about the general application of this grazing method and that is that the planters, many of them, have not a sufficient number of cattle to graze off their cotton acreage, neither can they secure enough in their neighborhood round about. To overcome this obstacle some of the larger planters along the Brazos bottom in Brazos and Burleson counties have gone to north, west and northwest Texas where cattlemen are short of feed for wintering their herds and who are therefore offering to sell their stock cheap, and have bought carloads of steers and cows and shipped them down to their plantations. The price being paid is a little below their actual present market value and hence by grazing for a few months in their cotton and corn fields, it is evident that great profits are probable. In fact one of these shippers stated to the writer that he would give no one a cent to guarantee him 10 er cent on the investment within four months, and that this new kind of management would rid the plantation of boll weevils and leave him money in the bank for having done so.

But there are those who are not able to buy. For these tests have recently been made of a method which will serve them well and enable them also to make a successful fight against the pest, and protect next year's crop from serious attack early in spring. In the sandy hill sections or the prairie land districts where cotton does not grow too rank, hitch to a mowing machine and mow off the cotton, leaving from three to five rows across every ten to twenty acres uncut. Follow the mower with a hay or brush rake and windrow the mowed cotton. As soon as the cotton wilts and dies the boll weevils on it leave it and seek fresh and green cotton for their feeding, and naturally find the rows left uncut. Recently a field managed in this way was inspected and the trap rows left standing were fairly alive with boll weevils. In this way the acreage to be grazed is confined to the trap rows and so reduces the acreage to be treated that any ordinary planter or farmer can easily muster up enough cattle to be herded upon the trap rows and graze them down, and the weevils with it. This makes the fall campaign so easy and within the reach of every farmer that no one ought to be excused from doing his full duty under any pretext whatever.

Spraying tests the past few weeks have shown further that first colonizing the weevils, as above outlined on trap rows, and then spraying these rows thoroughly each day for a few days with a suitable poison preparation, comes nearer destroying absolutely all the weevils than any other method. There is, of course, more or less shaking and jarring of the cotton while the cattle are grazing, and a small per cent of the weevils will drop to the ground and perhaps escape. This also occurs when the trap rows are sprayed, but in that case the plants are thoroughly covered with the proper poison and the weevils will find it after getting back upon the cotton, eat it and are poisoned. Whether this poisoning of the colonized trap rows is any more effective or economical it certainly is fully as good in results and practicability, and is urged for those who have no cattle whatever, as well as those who have more acreage than their cattle can handle.

Spraying should be done after the dew is off, but may be continued until late in the evening. For spraying and poisoning the colonizing trap rows use the following formula:

Dissolve three ounces of arsenic by boiling in three gallons of water; dissolve one pound of arsenate of lead in a gallon of cold water; mix the two poison solutions well, and then add two gallons molasses and mix well; this done, add water to make 25 gallons and mix the whole thoroughly, then fill sprayers and apply to the cotton. Spray the trap rows once a day until no more live weevils are found. This will indicate that they have either all been destroyed or are going to their winter quarters and further spraying will be of no value. Of course, sprayed trap rows should not be grazed after being treated in this manner.

The bottom land planters, where cotton grows too rank for the mower, should use a home-made stalk cutter. It is a cheap implement and expedites the work of cutting the stalks very materially. Many plantations doubtless have a similar instrument already. For those who have not, the following description will suffice to enable them to have any carpenter and blacksmith to make one. It is designed to pass between two rows and cut one row at each side as it is pulled along by the mule:

Take two pieces of 4x6-inch lumber about six feet long. The lower side should be trimmed and rounded to a runner edge. Then form the letter A with proper morticing and bolting. Make the spread to suit the width of rows on the plantation. Then take two steel blades, about three inches wide, and have a blacksmith make a cutting edge along one side. The blades had better not be less than three-eighths inches thick. When the edge has been developed, bolt these blades, one on each side of the A frame. The blades should be of sufficient length so that they will pass well through the rows to be cut on either side. They should be set and bolted at about an angle of 45 degrees, extending backwards, so as to give the edge a slant, gliding cut. One good mule will readily pull this implement through between the cotton rows, cutting down two at a time and making a large acreage per day for each implement. It enables the bottom land planters to develop the colonizing trap row system as readily as the prarie land farmer, and no one should be excused from making an honest and determined effort now.

The important point to be remembered all along is, that this trap row colonization must take place before the killing frosts, else the weevils will have been driven to winter quarters and no weevils be colonized or destroyed.

Owing to the lack of funds for publishing this in circular form, as also owing to the lack of office help, I must appeal to the local and county papers to copy this announcement for the fall campaign for the benefit of their constituents.

FRED W. MALLY,
Entomologist.

Irrigation on the Pecos.—A Chicago company purchased the rights, lease and property of the Highland Irrigating plant, on the Pecos, which was partially constructed eight years ago and then abandoned because of financial troubles after twelve miles of ditches had been completed. The new company, it is said, will expend $1,000,000 and will build six miles more of ditches. The plant now irrigates 15,000 acres. The same purchasers have also bought the Pecos river irrigating plant of seventeen ditches. One hundred thousand dollars will be spent in betterments of this plant.

Canning Combination.—A Combination capitalized at $1,000,000, with every canning factory in the state represented therein, has been organized in Iowa. Prominent canners have been at work on the scheme for months ,assisted by Chicago capitalists. According to the plan agreed upon, the canning business of the state will be controlled by one corporation, the stock of which will be held by the owners of the various factories. The object of the organization is said to be to insure uniformity of prices and to lessen competition. This year's output, especially of corn, has been smaller by thousands of cases than usual, but the combination will control a large amount of the surplus of 1900 and prices will range high.

The Texas Peach.—While Georgia is making such rapid strides in the peach and fruit industry generally, it must also be borne in mind that the farmers of eastern Texas are also branching out in that industry, says Harvey Jordan in Atlanta Journal. During the session of the Texas Farmers' congress which was held last July at College Station in that State and which I had the pleasure of attending, I saw in the fruit exhibit of the horticultural section of the congress some of the largest Elberta peaches ever seen. It was hard to believe that peaches of such size and beauty could have been produced anywhere. The fruit men present told me that several hundred car loads of peaches were shipped from Eastern Texas this season, and that they were just beginning to get under headway in the development of the peach industry.

I was also informed at the same time that there were about 11,000,000 acres of land in the red soils of eastern Texas suitable for the production of peaches. This put me to figuring and I measured up the future Texas peach situation after all this acreage was planted in peaches about as follows: Calculating on an average of 50 trees to the acre, eastern Texas will, in the course of time, have in bearing condition on 11,000,000 acres, 50,000,000 trees. Allowing for each tree one bushel of marketable peaches, this would give 550,000,000 bushels or about 70,000 car loads. At an average price of $1 per bushel the Texas peach crop would sell for as much money as the entire cotton crop of the south.

The Texas people, however, do not expect to depend on the markets to buy al the products of their orchards in perishable condition. They are studying the best systems of canning fruit and will convert the surplus of their fruit crop into canned goods which can be shipped out to the trade any month in the year. Canneries should be more general in the fruit belts of this State. There should be nothing lost from the crop, but everything of value converted into a useful and salable product. Texas is also making rapid strides in the trucking industry. The growth of tomatoes and other vegetables on the truck farms in east Texas is already an item of immense revenue to the farmers in that section of the State. While Texas is generally looked upon as a great cotton State, her people are engaged in many other lines of agriculture quite extensively. The bee keepers of Texas meet in annual session and that industry is one of considerable revenue. However, the Texas peach growers are not likely ever to be able to compete with our Georgia growers in the eastern markets on account of freight rates, but will within the next few years make it interesting for our growers in all western markets. Just how much the business can stand before it is overdone will be a hard question to answer, but it will be settled as all such problems are. When the business ceases to be remunerative production will be curtailed. There is just now no industry receiving more attention at the hands of southern fruit growers than the peach.

Experiment Station in Mexico.—The first steps have been taken toward establishing an agricultural experiment station in Mexico. The matter is in the hands of the Ubero plantation company. The Mexican Herald, discussing the subject says:

Hon. W. D. Owen, president of the Ubero company of Logansport, Ind., who is now in the city, expects to propose a plan to the government to-day by which it will be made possible for a government experimental station to be established on the Ubero plantation down on the isthmus. Mr. Owen, who was formerly a representative of the state of Indiana, has been authorized by the Ubero company to offer the government a tract of land composed of one hundred hectares located on the Tehuantepec railway with buildings for carrying on the work, and agreeing to expend not less than $5,000, gold, in improvements, provided the government will conduct the plant as an experiment station.

The plan will be submitted to the authorities to-day through the Hon. Thos. Moran, who is a director in the Ubero company. The government of Mexico does not at the present time operate any experimental stations, and Mr. Owen, while directly interested in the enterprise, is of the opinion that it will prove eminently practical for all the isthmus planters.

"Our company is already conducting a number of agricultural experiments for its own use," said Mr. Owen last evening, "but it has been suggested that the enterprise might be operated on a larger scale by extending its scope to all kinds of tropical produce, and paying attention also to different species of insects which at times affect the fruit and vegetable growth of that part of the country."

New Experiment Station.—A meeting of the directors of the Texas A. and M. College was held at College Station last week at which the location of the new station provided for at the late special session of the legislature was discussed. The board issued the following:

"'A meeting of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College is hereby called to meet in Fort Worth on November 6 for the purpose of locating the new experimental station of the college provided by the legislature at the last session. The board at this meeting will consider propositions from any point in the state suitable for the location of the station and will locate the station at the point offering the best proposition to the state.'"

Shortage of Cotton.—Advices from London state that the shortage in cotton at Liverpool is becoming serious. There are only a few cargoes on the way and supplies for a fortnight on hand. It is almost inevitable that a part of the machinery will be stopped and that there will be a repetition of the famine of a year ago, with possibly a strained situation lasting even longer than on that occasion. The increasing tendency of American producers to combine for the maintenance of values is regarded as a very serious factor, seeing the apparent impossibility of obtaining substitntes for the American staple in anything like sufficient quantities to free the world from the domination of the Southern States of the American Union.

SAN ANTONIO FAIR.

GREAT CROWDS ATTEND THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. FINE EXHIBITS—THE ROPING CONTEST.

Last Saturday the great International fair at San Antonio was opened to the public, and on each day since vast throngs have passed through the gates to see the magnificent displays in the various departments. In every respect the fair is fully up to the advance claims of the fair management, that the exhibition would be the best ever seen in the southwest. Gov. Sayers delivered the opening address, in which he warmly congratulated the fair management on its success.

The farm and truck growing exhibits this year are numerous and especially attractive, including a number of fine country exhibits.

In the livestock department are some of the most royally bred cattle in Texas, and the swine, poultry, floral and all other departments are well filled with choice exhibits.

On Monday, the first of the roping contests was held. Twenty-five cowboys took part in the affair. The exhibitions of skill and dexterity were amazing. Sam Dicken of Beeville, made the record, tying his steer in forty-five seconds, but was later disqualified, and John Hewitt of San Angelo, declared the winner of the contest, his time being fifty-two seconds. The other winners were John Murray of Dryden, 1:02; Hicks Woods of Flatonia, 1:07. The contest will be concluded to-day. The steers used are the wildest ever brought to San Antonio. The first prize in the contests is $700.

The racing so far has been first-class, and everything points to a highly successful fair.

Big Texas Deal.—Another big ranch and cattle deal was made in Fort Worth a few days ago. The W. T. Scott estate, through Dr. John P. Scott of Shreveport, sold to W. R. Felker of Rogers, Ark., 7,000 head of stock cattle and gave leases on about 100,000 acres of ranch land located in Mitchell, Howard and Sterling counties.

Good Shorthorn Average.—At Lohrville, Ia., Oct. 15, S. G. Crawford disposed of at public sale 43 head of Shorthorns, which brought an average price of $266.28. The first twelve head were of the pure Scotch breeding. The sale was topped by C. A. Saunders of Manilla, Ia., who paid $800 for Duchess of Gloster and Lancaster with her fine heifer calf. In addition to Mr. Crawford's bulls, there were two others sold, one for $1,100 and the other for $270.

GOOD ROADS NECESSARY.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE TO BE REFUSED UNLESS HIGHWAYS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION.

From time to time the Journal has urged the farmers of Texas to take advantage of the free delivery service and it started and has kept up good roads campaign such as no other weekly paper in the southwest has attempted. Both free and rural mail delivery and good roads are blessings in every community where they exist but the delivery service, though it is being very rapidly extended, is steadily being made more dependent on the existence of good roads. At first rural free delivery was an experiment, and the restrictions were not regarded as in place. But the system has passed to the permanent stage. Now no route will be put in pending the improvement of the roads. No route will be permitted to open until all the roads upon the route are in good condition. The mail carrier is not to be forced to make his way through mud hub deep and almost impassable, as in some cases during former winters and wet seasons. The policy of the department now is to see that the roads are good before free delivery of mail is granted to any community.

The following letter was recently written to Hon. Geo. W. Steele, congressman from the eleventh district of Indiana, by Hon. A. W. Machen, general superintendent of the free delivery system.

"The temporary suspension of service last winter and spring on a number of rural free delivery routes in the western states on account of the impassable condition of the roads brought forcibly to the attention of the department the necessity of good roads in connection with the rural free delivery service. At that time the local authorities were informed that unless the roads were improved before the return of winter there would be danger of a permanent withdrawal of the free delivery service. Reports show that the advice of the department has been heeded in many instances. In one locality, which I recall, favorable action was taken by the township trustees by appropriating an amount of money for the improvement of roads over which the rural carrier travels.

"While the actual suspensions of service on account of impassable roads were few, comparatively speaking, there were a great many cases in which the poor condition of the roads made it very difficult to provide an efficient service and in which the service was performed only by dint of perseverance on the part of the carrier, backed up by the determination of the department to deliver mail whenever it was possible. It is readily seen that the condition of the roads becomes a very important consideration in the establishment of rural free delivery. Where the roads are good a route twenty-seven or thirty miles in length may be more easily served than another route of eighteen or twenty miles over poor roads.

"In the first case more people are served, the service is performed more expeditiously and with much more ease by the carrier and his horse. The carrier, too, can establish a regularity of service enabling the farmers to know just about what time every day he will arrive in front of their premises.

"In the second instance, with the short route over bad roads as much time is consumed in serving a smaller number of patrons, the regularity of the service varies with the changing conditions of the roads, the work is more trying on both the letter-carrier and his horse, and unsatisfactory to the patrons, especially when it becomes necessary to suspend the service on account of impassable portions of the route.

"Reports from all parts of the country indicate clearly that the people are waking up in order to obtain the establishment of rural free delivery, and in this way it is seen that the rural servcie becomes a great factor in the good roads movement, which of late years has been agitated in many of the progressive states."

The letter of Mr. Machen brings out the policy of the postal department by intimation rather than by direct assertion. Rural free delivery will go to where the people either have or are willing to provide good roads. It will take several years to spread the delivery system entirely over the fairly well populated portions of the country. These portions which have at all times or at certain times of the year such roads as make the service expensive, will be denied the luxury of having the mail brought to the houses every day.

Daily the representatives in congress are being more strongly impressed with this fact. When a good case is made out in favor of a certain route, the department acts upon the report of the special agent, and "bad roads in the spring" is certain to cause the petition to be held up for a time or sometimes for good. It is understood that the department will enforce a rule to the effect that when carriers report their inability to cover a route on account of the condition of the roads, it will be abolished and mail service be given from the village postoffice.

Rice in Texas.—Discussing the rice crop in an interview a few days ago, S. F. B. Morse, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific railway, said you could have purchased land in Southwest Louisiana for about 75 cents an acre, and if you had invested in a section, the probabilities were that they would have presented you with another one if they believed you to be a bona fide settler. Then they began to raise rice, and Southwest Louisiana has become the richest agricultural district in the United States. Land there has increased in value till to-day it is worth from $75 to $100 per acre. The development of that section has been sufficient to attract attention from all over this country. It has grown to be so that only a man of capital can afford to make an investment there.

"But in Texas we have 1,000,000 acres susceptible of the cultivation of rice. It is the land of cheap homes, the land for the man of moderate means, who has been endowed with the traits of thrift and energy. It is not a 'poor man's' country. I would call a poor man's country the great Northwest, where you can get land for practically nothing and where you can make use of your labor only about six months out of the year. In the Texas rice country a man of energy and close application can make use of labor twelve months in the year.

"The rice belt extends from New Orleans, La., to Brownsville, Tex. There prevails in this state the same conditions which made Southwestern Louisiana rich, and they are drawing the attention of the world to the agricultural possibilities of Southern and Southwestern Texas. We have received inquiries from all over the United States and many parts of Europe.

"The great development of Texas will occur in the next ten years. This state raises corn and cattle, but buys its cloth and shoes from other places. With a good fuel at hand—oil—this will change. We will erect great factories and manufacture articles out of our raw products. This will create and concentrate vast wealth in the Southwest. New York dictates in many things because of her accumulated riches obtained by her manufacturers. Is it unreasonable to predict that Texas will some day have domination from the same cause?"

King County Ranch Sold.—W. Q. Richards of Quanah has been in Fort Worth closing a deal with R. B. Masterson by which he conveys to Mr. Masterson his south pasture in King county, containing 23,000 acres, which was sold to Mr. Masterson at $2.25 per acre. There was also included in the deal about 3200 head of cattle in the X bar brand at $22.50 for 2-year-olds and up, $17 for yearlings and $12 for calves. Mr. Richards has taken off of the market his remaining pasture, containing 70,000 acres in Cottle county, adjoining this ranch, and the cattle thereon. He proposes to cut this 70,000 acres into smaller pastures and highly improve them and make ideal ranches.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale.—At South Omaha last week a sale of the O. H. Roche Round Lake herd was held. Forty-seven head, 43 females and 4 bulls were sold for an average of $176.60. The bulls averaged $217.50, and the females $172.79. There were no prices above $300.

Nebraska Shorthorn Sale.—Mason & Sons held a fairly successful sale of Shorthorns at Pierce, Neb., Oct. 12. Forty animals were sold for $4,460, an average of $11.50. The bull market was off and the large number of young bulls in the sale materially reduced the average.

Texas Cattle on Top.—The Chicago Drovers' Journal in its issue of Oct. 16 says: The feature of to-day's cattle market was the sale of twenty Texas bred dehorned Hereford steers. They averaged 1407 pounds and sold for $5.90 per hundred. This is the top price for this year, and barring October, 1899, the highest October price paid for cattle since 1884. These cattle were bouht in Texas when calves and fed by Sam Weaver, of Forsyth, Ill. A large crowd of interested spectators viewed them in the pen. Thus Texas bred cattle score another victory, and Mr. Weaver establishes a reputation and skill as a feeder. Morris & Co. bought them.

Hawkeye Shorthorn Sale.—At the recent sale of Shorthorns held by A. Alexander and R. G. Robb & Son at Morning Sun, Ia., very high prices prevailed. Mr. Alexander sold 13 females averaging $599.60 and 5 bulls averaging $349, bringing a total average to $530. Robb & Sons sold 19 females and one bull for an average of $303.25.

Open Season Resolutions.—At a meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary and Veterinary Boards recently held in Buffalo, the following states were represented: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, California and Texas. Oklahoma was also represented.

After a spirited discussion the open season was fixed at from Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, instead of from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15 as heretofore. The suggestion will be acted upon by the department of agriculture. During this open season Southern cattle may be moved from below the quarantine line to all of the states north of those adjoining and contiguous to the United States cattle quarantine line and to those states and territories that are intersected by that line, "ticks or no ticks." This means to all of the states north of Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. During the open season there will be no inspection except that provided for by the states themselves. So far as the United States government is concerned, during this open season there will be no inspection unless by request.

Victory for Butterien.—At Elgin, Ill., the seat of the dairy union, a remarkable victory was recently gained by butterine. A jury returned a verdict in favor of a defendant charged with violating the state pure food law by selling butterine, after taking just one ballot. The case was that of Food Commissioners Patterson and Burke of Chicago against August Scheele. This is a decided victory for butterine, as the arrest and presecution of Elgin merchants was brought about by the commissioners in order to test the law which says that colored butterine must not be sold.

Prairie Dogs in Kansas.—The Kansas experiment station is struggling with the prairie dog problem. Prairie dogs are reported present in sixty-eight counties of the state, and their numbers range from half acre villages in Douglas, Cowley and Butler counties to continuous villages of whole sections of land in the western counties. Finney and Grove counties lead, with about 200,000 acres each. The total acreage of dog towns reported in the state is not far from two millions. Allowing fifty animals to each acre would make the actual prairie dog population of the state one hundred millions.

One Dollar

Is offered for the Ninth Essay Contest, which ends October 29. The subject is "HOW TO MARK OR BRAND A YEARLING."

The Tenth Contest

Will close November 12. The subject is "FEEDING A STEER FOR MARKET." The prize for this contest is One Dollar in Cash.

For full particulars concerning all contests

See Page 4.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Its Advantages Are to Be Had for the Asking When Conditions Can Be Complied With---Read the Terms.

HOW TO OBTAIN RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Present a petition, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Rural Free Delivery Division. This petition should be signed only by heads of families, and should mention the number in each family over sixteen years of age. It should set forth the nature of the country where the delivery is desired, whether densely or sparsely populated, the principal occupations of the people, the character of the roads, and the distance which, under existing conditions, each person has to travel to receive his mail, and should be accompanied by a map or plat indicating the route or routes proposed.

The petition should read something like this:

(Form of Petition.)

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.:

The undersigned heads of families, residing in ———County, State of———, respectfully ask that the Rural Free-Delivery Service be extended to them, the delivery to start from ———Post Office, ——— County, ——— State, or such other point as the officers of the Department may deem best adapted for the service. A map or rough sketch of the proposed route is herewith enclosed. Your petitioners are mostly (here state occupations, such as farmers, truck gardeners, dairymen, cattle raisers, or whatever the chief occupation of the people may be). The roads over the proposed route are (state whether pike, graveled, or otherwise).

There are no unbridged creeks and the roads are passable at all seasons of the year.

We agree to conform to the officiel regulations governing the service, and to erect boxes which have been approved by the Department, for the reception of our mail.

Name of head of family.	Number in family over 16 years age.	Distance in miles from nearest post office.

This petition, when properly signed, should be sent to the Representative in Congress, or to one of the Senators, with a request that he indorse thereon his recommendation of the service asked, and forward the petition to the Department.

CONDITIONS OF THE SERVICE.

The roads must be good. This is an essential prerequisite to any investigation.

No route can be established under ordinary circumstances that is less than from twenty to twenty-five miles in length, or which serves less than one hundred families.

The route should be so arranged that the carrier will not be required to travel over the same ground twice on the same day.

Those desiring the delivery must hereafter be prepared to put up at their own expense, appropriate and secure boxes in accordance with the orders of the Post Office Department.

The rate of pay for a carrier is as at present established $500 per annum, for a full route of approximately twenty-five miles.

Rural carriers are required to take with them on their trip for the accommodation of their patrons a sufficient supply of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards.

FARM NEWS.

Cotton exports in September were 392,000 bales, against 387,000 last year. The average export value per pound was 8.22 cents, against 10.33 cents last year.

Based on government data the crop of barley this season is about 70,000,000 bushels, and rye 23,000,000 bushels. Last year's crops were 58,925,000 bushels of barley and 23,995,000 bushels of rye.

Farmers to a unit agree that the bulk of the cotton crop is now in, although the amount sold on the streets is by no means all. The general opinion is that the price will advance.—Wills Point Chronicle.

A trainload of wheat was recently shipped from the 101 ranch near Bliss, Okla., to Texas dealers to be used for seed this fall in the sections where the green bug used up the crop. The wheat graded No. 1.

The McKinney Cottonseed Oil company sold 2000 square bales of cotton last week at a price ranging from 7.75 cents to 8 cents per pound, the total being over $80,000. The cotton will be shipped direct to Liverpool.

A truck growers' organization was formed at Rusk, Cherokee county, a few days ago, with the following officers: Judge Frank B. Guinn, president; Wm. C. Cloyd, secretary, and B. C. Coupland, treasurer. The truck growers present agreed to put 111 acres in tomatoes for next year's crop.

The potato crop is estimated at about 150,000,000 bushels in this country this season, which is not far from three-fourths of an average crop, although about twice this quantity was grown one season, in 1895. In 1897 the crop was estimated at 164,000,000 bushels, being the smallest since 1892, when it was 160,000,000.

A good many of our rice planters did not succeed this year because they were not ready—had not the appliances to furnish the water in time. Some of them, we regret to say, came out of the season with a considerable loss. They are not all discouraged, however, and most of them contemplate renewed effort next year, when they are better prepared, and we predict for them gratifying success.—Columbus Citizen.

The cotton report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange, issued Oct. 18, shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending that date last year, in round figures 17,000 bales, an increase over the same days year before last of 89,000 and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 40,000. For the eighteen days of October the toals show a decrease under last year of 177,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 35,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 222,000. For the forty-eight days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the forty-eight days of last year 362,000, behind the same day year before last of 389,000 and behind 1898 by 488,000.

It is reported that farmers in the vicinity of Hiram, Van Zandt county, are enthusiastic over the truck growing movement inaugurated there. They expect to have speakers at their meeting Saturday, Nov. 2, to discuss the truck business. At a recent meeting of the truck growers' association at that point the following officers were elected: W. H. Palmer, president; Henry Valentine, vice president; Z. B. Daugherty, secretary.

The orange season in Florida opened last week, and according to reports from various parts of the orange belt, 1,100,000 boxes will cover the crop. The rehabilitation of the orange industry in Florida since the fatal freeze of 1895 has shown more progress in the last year than in the five years previous. The trees this year have made wonderful growth. The crop is unusually fine, and growers everywhere are congratulating themselves on the outlook.

The New York Chronicle, in its issue of Oct. 19, said: "Our telegraphic advices from the south this evening denote, that as a rule, the gathering of cotton has made rapid progress under favorable weather conditions. While rain has fallen in a number of sections, the precipitation has been light, but with few exceptions. Lower temperatures have prevailed quite generally, with light frost in many districts and killing frost is reported in a few localities. In Arkansas and Texas it is claimed there will be little or no top crop. Our Charlotte, N. C., correspondent remarks that cotton is opening slowly."

A report from Orange, Tex., says L. F. Daniels, civil engeneer of Beaumont, has concluded preliminaries for two important new rice canals, one of which will start at a point on Adams bayou, about four miles north of town and extend east and north. The other will tap the same bayou on the west bank, a little higher up and extend west nearly five miles. Work will begin on both as soon as levels can be made and contracts let. They will open a large prairie flat that covers several thousand acres of as good land as there is in the country. The yield of the big rice fields this year and last, where water was fed to the young plant just as it was required, has proved a revelation to the old-time farmers, and now the man who waited to see if there is any money in that kind of farming sees his neighbor pocketing $6 to $8 to the acre for rent, with no risk and no expense on pasture land that he could not have leased a few years ago to herders for grazing purposes at 10 cents an acre.

TRUCK GROWING IN EAST TEXAS. —The following, taken from a press report from Tyler, shows something of what was accomplished this year by the truck growers of Smith county, which, with Cherokee county, leads East Texas in fruit and truck growing:

P. T. Shamburger, five miles northeast of Tyler, marketed from 100 acres 150 bushels of peaches per acre, or 300 crates, netting him 70 cents per crate, $210 per acre, or a total of $21,000.

W. L. Bostick, four miles northeast of Tyler, from six acres in strawberries shipped 1000 crates, netting him $1000. From three acres of tomatoes he shipped 1500 crates, netting $525, or $175 per acre.

M. A. Long, two miles south of Tyler, shipped 1000 bushels of apples from twenty acres, realizing $400. Although the apple crop was short, even this is much better than cotton. From two acres of pears he shipped 200 bushels, netting $100. From one acre of plums he shipped 200 bushels, netting $130. From ninety acres of peaches, one-third of the trees not yet in bearing, he sold 9000 bushels, netting $3600 on the trees.

H. M. Owens, two and three-fourths miles northeast of Tyler, from one acre of tomatoes sold 300 crates, netting him $150. From seven acres of watermelons he netted $300. From five acres of strawberries he sold 1500 crates, which netted $975.

J. C. McCullough, three miles northeast of Tyler, from two acres of tomatoes shipped 300 crates, netting $165.

T. M. Smyre, from two acres of tomatoes shipped 400 crates, netting $220.

C. C. Wood, five miles northeast of Tyler, shipped 400 bushels of plums from five acres, netting $400.

J. F. Ray netted $100 from one acre of cantaloupes.

Mrs. J. D. Ray, three and one-half miles north of Tyler, from six acres of tomatoes sold 1800 crates, netting $1170.

H. B. Matthews, four miles north of Tyler, from five acres of strawberries sold 1000 crates, netting $1000. From five acres of tomatoes he sold 2000 crates, netting $1120.

G. D. Adkins, three and three-fourths miles north of Tyler, from seven acres of tomatoes sold 1700 crates netting $952.

J. F. Ray from ten acres of tomatoes shipped 3700 crates, netting $2405. From one and one-half acres of sweet potatoes he sold 120 bushels, netting $90. From eight acres in strawberries he shipped 600 crates, netting $1200.

At Arp, a few miles north of Troupe, J. W. Franklin, from one acre of tomatoes sold 625 crates, netting $326.

A. R. Sanders from one acre of tomates sold 600 crates, netting $320.

Wm. Clark, from one and one-half acres of tomatoes sold 600 crates, netting $280.

J. B. Franklin from one and one-fourth acres of tomatoes sold 440 crates, netting $300.

J. H. Murph from one and one-half acres of tomatoes sold 624 crates, netting $436.

C. P. Orr from two and one-half acres of tomatoes sold 800 crates, netting $725.

J. D. Allen from one acre of tomatoes sold 615 crates, netting $325.

J. B. Bonner from one and one-eighth acres of tomatoes sold 783 crates, netting $450.

P. W. Horton from two and one-half acres of tomatoes sold 2100 crates, netting $1470.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

CONGRESSMAN WOOTEN GIVES EXPLANATION OF PROCEEDINGS NECESSARY TO SECURE SERVICE.

Congressman Dudley G. Wooten, in a late communication to the Mesquite Mesquiter, describes the operation of the free rural delivery system and the proceedings necessary to obtain same as follows:

The rural free delivery system originated in Europe, but there it is not free nor accompanied by many of the advantages that attach to it in the United States, as extra postage is generally charged and other paternal regulations surround it that would not be suitable here. In the United States it is purely a voluntary local affair, as all routes are established after petitions from the people who are to be served by the routes, with the recommendation of the congressman from the district in which they are located, or by one of the senators from the state. The carriers, other things being equal, are appointed upon the recommendation of the congressman by the first assistant postmaster general, so that partisanship is eliminated. The pay of a carrier is $500 for a full route, and the carrier is self-supporting, having to furnish his own outfit and rig, pay his own doctor's bills, and he can vote as he pleases. When a petition is presented, indorsed by the congressman or senator, it is forwarded first to Washington, and from there it is sent to the special agent in charge of the service in the territory to be affected. He at once investigates the route proposed, comparing it with the county map so as to determine, if it is possible, and complies with the requirements of the law. A full route is considered to be twenty-five miles in case of exceptionally good roads. There may be shorter routes under special provisions for connecting full routes, and in these cases the department allows a carrier $100 a year for each five miles traveled. All routes must be laid out so as to serve at least 100 families within accessible distances of the route. Mail is collected and delivered daily, and it is contemplated that a carrier must not be required to travel over the same ground twice in the same day. The roads must be passable, and kept in that condition the year around. All carriers must give bond in the sum of $500. There is no limitation as to sex, and one or more substitute carriers are appointed with similar bonds. The carriers are required to carry a supply of stamps, postal cards, money order blanks and registered letter blanks for the use of persons on their routes, and they can take registered letters and the application for money orders. The mail is delivered at the boxes which are required to be put up along the routes, and the patrons of the routes can put up the boxes at such points as are most convenient for their use, any number of persons owning and using the same box, and each having a key. It is contemplated that the carriers shall have a pass key, which will open the collection department of each box, while the patrons shall each have a key for opening the delivery department, the best boxes being arranged with two locked departments opening at each end.

The only expense involved in the rural service to the patrons thereof is the cost of the boxes, which is very small considering the convenience of the system. Good iron boxes are manufactured at a cost of 50 cents at the factory, and the highest priced ones do not cost over $3 to $5, making the expense to several families clubbing together very little, indeed. Metallic boxes should be used as a protection against weather, and the patrons can decide for themselves just what kind of a box they want and its cost, although it is advisable to conform to the recommendations of the department in putting up the boxes. If the patrons of the routes prefer to put up boxes of their own make or selection for receiving their mail, collection boxes very much like those in use in the city are also authorized to be put up at convenient points along the routes. A great deal of saving in time and trouble can be attained by adopting the most convenient and suitable box, and having it put up so that the carrier can deliver and collect mail without alighting from his vehicle to do so. In some places in older states boxes are used with signal flags working automatically, to show that there is mail in the box to be collected or delivered.

When routes are established from a given office persons living on these routes who formerly got their mail at the office from which the routes begin will no longer have to go there for their mail, but it will be delivered at the boxes which are put up along the routes, thus bringing the mail to them instead of their going after it. It is the contemplation and desire of the postal authorities to discontinue all star routes, mail messengers and local postoffices of the fourth class that are rendered unnecessary for the free delivery system, and for that reason when these free rural routes run through small towns having fourth class offices, or over star routes or messenger routes, it is usual for the special agent inspecting the rural routes to recommend that the old offices and routes be discontinued, as they would involve the government in double expense for the same service. The rural free delivery has universally proved to be more satisfactory and convenient to the mass of the people than the old system of local offices and star routes, and it is found to be less expensive, because it increases the mail revenues and otherwise benefits the country in a way that more than repays its cost. The system is now in active operation in more than forty states of the union, with more than 3000 routes from 1500 offices, and wherever it has been tried the people have been more than pleased with it, and it has injured no small town's business or otherwise affected the development of the country except to increase and advance the general prosperity and intelligence of the people in the rural districts and local centers of trade and industry.

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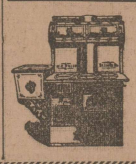
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The Journal Institute

GROWING AND MARKETING ONIONS.—Bulletin No. 60 from the Texas experiment station, speaking of trials made at Beeville, says:

One of the most important points in onion culture is to procure seed adapted to the section in which they are to be grown. Many of the most popular varieties grown farther north fail to produce a good crop in South Texas, and most of those that do make a satisfactory yield produce an onion that will not keep in this climate. From our past experience with twenty-three varieties we can recommend but two for extreme South Texas, the Bermuda and the Creole, and most of those that do make a satisfactory yield produce an onion that will not keep in this climate. Most of the Creole seed are grown in Louisiana. However, a small amount is raised in this state, and seems to be equal in quality to that grown in Louisiana. The production of Creole seed is one of the neglected industries among our gardeners, and no doubt would prove profitable to those who would acquaint themselves with its production and engage in the business.

With the Bermuda onion it is quite different. The American grown seed has proved very inferior to the imported stock. Bermuda onions from American grown seed do not mature well, and usually have a large soft stem, and will keep but a short time after maturing. The best Bermuda seed are grown on the Teneriffe islands and along the western coast of Africa. Imported seed, if not fresh, have a low germinating power.

Seeding.—The amount of seed required to plant an acre of onions varies according to the method of planting. It is important that the amount of seed, the area of the seed bed and the size of the field to be planted should be rightly proportioned in order that economy of production may be insured. Horse culture, seed planted in the field, rows 30x4½ inches requires 1½ pounds per acre; hand culture, seed planted in field, rows 14x4½ inches, requires 3 pounds per acre. A saving of 33⅓ per cent in amount of seed required per acre is made by planting seeds in beds and transplanting to the field, requiring in the first instance one pound and the latter two pounds per acre.

About 500 square feet of bed surface is required for each pound of seed. This space can, by careful handling, be reduced to 400 square feet. Therefore, for an acre of transplanted onions to be cultivated in 30 inch by 4½ inch rows, 500 feet of bed surface will answer the purpose for each acre, and 1000 square feet for onions transplanted in rows 14 inches by 4½ inches.

Several reasons may be given why less seed are required when planted in beds. 1. The soil in the bed is more easily prepared, and moisture conditions are directly under the control of the grower, which is not the case in the field. Consequently a large per cent of the seed germinate into healthy plants. 2. Transplanting from beds, each plant is placed where it belongs. In field plantings thinning is resorted to, which necessitates a loss of many good plants.

Seed Beds, Planting and Cultivation. —A piece of rich sandy loam, free from weed seed and convenient to water should be selected for seed beds. Seed may be sown in drills three or four inches apart, or broadcasted. In either case they should be covered with soil only one-half inch deep. If the weather is warm and dry the beds should be sprinkled twice a day until the seed germinate, which is usually about nine days. If moss or other similar material can be had it will be found of value to be used as a mulch on the seed beds until the plants are about ready to come through the ground. It should then be removed. The use of the mulch will reduce the number of waterings required and insure a larger percentage of germination. The seed beds should be kept free from weeds and the plants in a thrifty condition until they are about six inches high. They should then be transplanted to the field.

Before transplanting the roots and tops should be cut back. Besides benefiting the plants, this operation renders them more easily handled in the field while transplanting. If the soil to which they are to be transplanted is in proper condition, no trowel or dibble need be used, the onion being pressed into the ground by the forefinger. Cultivation should be shallow but frequent, never allowing the weeds a start. In cultivating care should be exercised not to work the soil to the onions, or hill them. However, it is not necessary to remove the soil from the bulbs, as is frequently recommended.

Gathering and Shipping.—Onions should not be gathered until they are fully matured, otherwise they will not keep. As they are near maturity, the tops break and lop down. After pulling they should remain in the fields a few days until dry, and then the tops and roots should be trimmed off. They are then ready to be stacked and marketed, or removed to a suitable place and stored and held until marketed.

Usually at a time of gathering the price is low, as many growers sell direct from the field. During the season of 1899-1900, early onions (June 1st) sold at two to two and one-half cents per pound at the time of gathering. By the time the general crop was gathered the price went as low as seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. After the bulk of the crop had gone to market, prices gradually improved until July 24, 1900, onions were selling at $1.25 to $1.50 per one hundred pounds. Usually the best prices prevail just before the Southern crop moves (May), and again after the bulk of the Southern crop has been marketed, and before the Northern crop matures (July and August). Therefore, it will be found most profitable to raise extra early onions and market as soon as matured, or hold the general crop until the rush is over.

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The exports of hogs from the United States during September were only 33 head, of which 20 went to Canada.

Economic Advantages of the South.

By Dr. Chas. W. Dabney.

Next in importance to the education of all the people, black as well as white, upon which rests every permanent improvement, is the development of the agricultural resources of these southern states. Every resource is important; cotton and iron, wood and marble—all are to be considered; but the agricultural resources of a country are the foundation of all industry. Whatever men do, they must have plenty of healthful, cheap food. In our discussion of these subjects we overlook too often the wonderful variety and extent of the agricultural resources of the South.

The conditions for the greatest and most valuable agricultural production are not, as many seem to think nowadays, vast areas of uniformly fertile soil spread out so as to admit of easiest cultivation by machine methods, like the "bonanza" wheat farms on the Red river of the North or the great cotton plantations in the delta of the Mississippi. Such areas can be advantageously cultivated in vast bodies by simple routine methods, and so may be successfully operated by individuals or by companies. They can be made to yield an enormous volume of product at minimum cost, but they do not make the largest interest upon the investment or support the largest population in the best manner. Such areas are always thinly populated at best, or cultivated by laborers who go and come with the seasons. It has been shown that the big wheat farms do not pay over 4 per cent. on an average of the years, and that the best of the big cotton plantations do not pay over 6.

It is not "bonanza" or big plantation farming that makes a rich people.

Such farming may pay the few, but it is unfavorable to the interests of the many. Diversified agriculture, the cultivation of small, improved farms—what continentals call "petite culture," little farming—is the best for all the people. It is best because it brings the most wealth to the most people, and because it supports a great variety of other industries which act and react upon each other, and specially upon the agriculture of the country. Would he find a country susceptible of the greatest development, that is, capable of supporting the largest number of people in the greatest comfort, health and wealth, the economist looks not for a vast area of fertile soil with ample rainfall, as the ordinary farmer would do, but for a broken country, with many kinds of good soils spread out at all elevations and with all kinds of exposure, and having the greatest variety of other resources for mining and manufacturing.

To begin with, people must have a variety of food materials, fruits and vegetables, as well as bread and meat. Men are of many talents, and want a variety of occupations. They even want a variety of scenery. As they become more civilized their wants multiply and become more and more varied, until finally the civilized community, engaged in a multitude of different industries, may be said to want almost an infinite variety of things. Hence it is evident that the country which can supply the greatest variety of products, raw and manufactured, and can find markets for them near home, is sure in time to become the wealthiest country.

For the greatest success in agriculture a people must have, besides a variety of good soils, a healthful climate with abundant rainfall, well distributed throughout the growing season, and markets near at hand for its diverse product, meats, butter, cereals, fruits and vegetables. Manufactures make the home market. For the highest success in manufacturing a country must have an abundance of cheap fuel or water-power, a variety of raw materials, a healthful climate, not too hot or too cold to permit of good work at all seasons, and an abundant supply of good, cheap food, so that operatives can support their families in comfort while working at such wages as will enable the manufacturer to sell his goods at a profit in the world's markets. As the manufacturers make markets for the farmers, so the farmers make markets to a large extent for the manufacturers. Hence it is that in a real sense the best farming country is the best manufacturing country, and vice versa.

These well-known principles have been restated here for the purpose of calling attention to the great economic advantages possessed by the southern states, especially those lying on either side of the Appalachian system. I know no other country in the world so rich in both agricultural and manufacturing resources. It is not necessary to enumerate them again here, but consider how wonderfully these two great classes of resources are varied and mingled in the south. Coal and iron, marble and hardwoods, copper and zinc abound throughout the upland regions of the south in the hills adjacent to the rich valleys. Here is a country that can support and employ an almost incalculable population. It is larger than all the manufacturing countries and departments of Great Britain, Belgium, France and Germany combined, and contains more coal, iron and woods than all of them.

In the Piedmont country we find the wheat, tobacco and the cotton fields in the immediate neighborhood of great water-powers. The coast region contains the great truck gardens of the continent alongside of almost inexhaustible deposits of phosphates. Where else can such a combination of resources be found in such a climate and under such skies?

Consider also the location of the southern states as to this continent and to the world. Within one day of New York by express freight, and within eight days of Liverpool, the central south has a great advantage in its location. Sixty million people live within a radius of 700 miles, the average day's run of an express freight, of Knoxville, Tenn., which we may take as the center of this portion of country, more people can be reached within a like radius from any other point in America, for this circle includes all our great centers of population, from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago and St. Louis, and from St. Louis and Detroit to Mobile and New Orleans. The ports for this country are Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Their proximity to the markets of the world are apparent at a glance. They are nearer to the West Indies and South America, our future great markets, and with the isthmian canal will be nearer to the east than those of the middle and eastern states. These are only a few of the conditions, familiar to everyone, which makes the southern Appalachian country the most promising in the world.

Mr. Edmonds was far inside of the truth when he said in his address before the North Carolina Bankers' association that the southern states could, when fully developed, "duplicate the present agricultural output of the United States." He meant, of course, that they could duplicate the total values of agricultural products, not the identical products themselves.

I have shown in a previous article in this paper that the south could, with sufficient labor and capital, produce ten times as much cotton, for one item, as it now produces. This alone would equal the value of the present agricultural output of the entire country. When all mankind become as civilized as European peoples are now and wear as many clothes, it will require 50,000,000 bales of cotton to supply them. If the south keeps up its present proportion of the world's cotton supply, it will sell 38,000,000 bales, which, at present prices, would be worth more than all our exports of wheat and meat. Something like this is true also of the cereals, of tobacco, or the animal products and of the vegetables and fruits which this wonderful land would yield.

From the standpoint of the European farmer, the soils of the south have as yet been scarcely scratched. With intensive methods, utilizing the vast stores of phosphates; with thorough cultivation of all arable soils, using each in the best way, and especially with manufactures in every valley to make markets for the heavier and more perishable products, the southern states can and will produce ten times the agricultural products they now do, in fact, it is absurd to put measure upon the products of so vats a country with such varied and almost wholly undeveloped resources.

These things will come in time. What the south needs most now is to educate its people. So far a generous country and climate has permitted them to live comfortably and happily without much exertion. They need to be taught the possibilities to their wonderful country and how to utilize them. This can only be done through the improvement and extension of the public schools and by agricultural and industrial education.—Southern Magazine.

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HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1883. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

N. J. JONES ANTELOPE TEXAS Jack county, has 300 high grade Hereford cattle for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

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

H. W. Wiseman, a farmer of Johnson county, is quoted as saying: "A man can make money farming in Texas, but he has got to watch his chances. For instance, I told my neighbor that sweet potatoes would make a better money crop than cotton. He did not believe it. I raised 300 bushels of potatoes and am getting $1.50 per bushel. Right by the side of the potatoes I have three times the land in cotton and I will not make one-third the profit out of this land that I do out of the potato land. I am going to plant liberally of garden truck next year."

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MAVERICKS.

The steers for the roping contests at the International fair at San Antonio were purchased from West & Bennett's Spofford ranch.

J. D. Houston, of San Antonio, has purchased from the Western Union Beef Co. the Moore ranch in Uvalde county for $22,650 cash. The ranch contains 15,160 acres. It lies four miles southeast of the town of Uvalde, and is known as one of the best properties in that section of the country. It is well improved, having commodious houses and barns. Geo. Houston will stock it at once with about 800 cows from his Spofford ranch.

Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, and W. C. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., have purchased from R. W. Smith his ranch near Stanton for $3500.

On account of scarcity of feed, some yearlings in Jack county are reported to be selling as low as $6 a head.

"Cyclone" Davis has sold his ranch on East Prong to Newton Bros., of Rock Springs, and purchased from A. K. Auld, for $1700, a nine and a half section ranch at the head of Short Frio.

Two pastures, each a mile square, owned by G. N. Dilworth and Mr. Spooner, and lying north of Gonzales, were burned off last week by a prairie fire, which is supposed to have been started by sparks from locomotives.

Wm. Caruthers sold his 20-section ranch in Schleicher county for $6500.

Col. E. S. Peters, of Calvert, writes that the bunch Red Polled cattle purchased from J. C. Murray of Maqtoketa, Ia., at the last fat stock show in Fort Worth, are doing well. These cattle were inoculated by Dr. Francis at College Station and not a single head was lost.

At Peck's ranch, near Charco, Lonnie Peck, son of Lon Peck, a well-known stockman, was kicked over the heart by a horse and died from the effects of the injury in a short time. He was 16 years old.

Cawley Bros. have received from the Indian Territory 27 carloads of steers for their ranch in west Tom Green county.

W. A. Jackson has sold his four sections of school land in Sherman county.

Dick Walsh recently received at Southmayd 500 2-year-old steers, purchased from the —— V ranch in New Mexico, at a price above $20.

In some parts of Shackelford county there have been fine rains and cattle are in good shape to go into the winter. The pastures of W. I. Cook, J. H. Nail, J. S. Coghill, E. M. Conrad, Webb & Hill, N. L. Bartholomew, G. W. Holstein, W. D. Reynolds and many others, situated in the western part of the county, have very fine grass and cattle are in good condition. In the southern and eastern part of the county the grass is short, but in the northern and western the grass is good.

Web Christian left Tuesday for McCulloch county to receive 1000 head of cattle from A. H. Moore, having purchased a one-half interest in them. He will drive to Tom Green county, and after the quarantine is raised will drive them to his new ranch in Howard county.—San Angelo Standard.

J. D. McGrath has sold four sections of school land in Sherman county for a bonus of $10000.

F. G. Oxsheer, of Fort Worth, who has gone to Kansas City to attend the American Royal show and sale, stated before leaving that grass was good and all conditions excellent on his ranch.

J. D. Mitchell, who has been manager for the past fifteen years of the famous Square and Compass ranch, located in Garza county, formerly owned by the Nave-McCord Co., and which was recently sold to J. B. Slaughter, is now associated with the St. Joseph stockyards company in the capacity of solicitor, being located at Amarillo, Tex. Mr. Mitchell is very widely known among Texas stockmen, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the St. Joseph company's forces.

J. L. Wade reports everything in fine shape on his Pecos county ranch.

J. L. Pennington of Fort Worth, formerly live stock agent of the Santa Fe railroad, has been appointed general live stock agent of the Frisco.

SAN ANGELO CARNIVAL.—The carnival at San Angelo last week was a great success from all standpoints. The attendance was large and the racing, roping and rough riding were all that could be asked. In the roping contest on the first day the prize of $100 went to J. N. Hewit, who roped and tied his steer in 31 seconds. Dan McCrohan won second money, $50; time, 34 seconds. Hawley Allen won third prize, $25; time, 52⅝ seconds. On the second day Hawley Allen carried off the first prize; time, 57⅝ seconds. Bert Weaver was second; time, 1.01. Jim Baron was third; time, 1.04. On the third day J. N. Hewitt was first, 31 seconds; Fred Bohne was second, 44 3-5 seconds; Wesley Ditto was third, 49⅘ seconds. In the broncho busting Will Scrimshire carried off the first prize of $10 and Taylor & Johnson's $5 Navajo blanket and $5 in cash from John Lee. Wesley Ditto won second place and Will Manus third.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Jackson & Neeley Bros. sold to Herman Gillis for C. M. Acre, recently from Brownwood, 1167 head of sheep at $2, and from buyer to seller in foregoing deal 90 head of stock cattle at $13.—San Angelo Standard.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS cures disease of the kidneys, cleanses and strengthens the liver, stomach and bowels.

CATTLE SALES.

At Fort Worth last week, Geo. T. Hume bought 2000 head of the D. Waggoner & Son 3 and 4-year-old steers at about $30 per head, for delivery about Nov. 1. Mr. Hume will feed these steers at Austin, and they are a fine lot of cattle. They were bought by the Waggoners two years ago last spring from Fleming & Davidson and are in the "M K" and "K W" brands.

W. J. McIntyre, of Alpine, has purchased 860 two and three-year-old steers from A. S. Gage, of San Antonio.

At San Angelo, F. O. Perry bought from Dr. Bascom Lynn and J. M. Lynn 100 head of stock cattle at $15. He sold to Messrs. Lynn a 12-section leased pasture in Crockett county for $200.

Dan Berry, of San Angelo, has purchased from Tankersley & Shield their 15-section ranch, about 500 cows and calves and several Hereford and Shorthorn bulls for about $21,000.

L. Hearn, of Baird, has purchased the Burt ranch, south of Rock Springs, and 1400 head of cattle thereon. The ranch contains 25,000 acres.

Buck Gray, of San Saba, has purchased from Thos. Ball, of Tom Green county, twenty fat cows at $20.

W. and W. L. Foster, of Sterling county, have sold to the Z—L ranch, in Crosby county, 500 steer yearlings at $16 a head.

John Gray and N. T. Nelson, of Brice, recently delivered at Clarendon 70 head of 3-year-old steers sold to a northern buyer at $30.

In Sutton county, J. M. Shannon, of Crockett county, bought of M. and R. Aldwell, a small buch of ones, twos and threes at $14, $18 and $21.

At Panhandle, J. C. Paul recently sold 75 head of calves to Mr. Pundt.

R. A. Evans sold to J. D. Pepper his 18½-section ranch, west of town, and stock, consisting of 650 head of cattle, 800 goats, 12 head horses, a wagon and a buggy for $13,000.—Rock Springs Rustler.

J. M. Shannon, of Crockett county, has purchased from J. C. Hughes, of Sutton county, 300 head of 2-year-old steers at $18.

Joe Mitts of San Angelo has bought from J. H., R. C. and Will Jones of South Concho, 250 steer yearlings at $17. The cattle are to be pastured until May 1.

Bacon, hams and pork exported in September amounted to 72,331,000 pounds, against 63,834,000 pounds last year.

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Assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They DO THIS by setting things right in the stomach. Create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach.

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Write we at once and the FREE TRIAL PACKAGE will be sent by return mail, and soon you will be cured.

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Chips of Experience

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.—There has been a considerable discussion, both pro and con, concerning the advantages of the dual purpose cow, one that will produce a fair quantity of milk and butter and drop a calf that will make a good feeder for market, and the adaptability of such a cow for the average farmer. We believe that the situation may be summed up as follows, says Farmers' Tribune.

If a farmer is so situated that he does not have the advantage of first class facilities for making butter, that is, if he cannot reasonably expect to receive at least 20 cents per pound by the year, the probabilities are fair that it will not pay to invest in special dairy cattle exclusively for dairy purposes.

If a farmer can receive from 15 to 20 cents per pound on the average by the year, and other expenses are not too high, it may pay him, and perhaps will be best, to handle dual purpose stock, make a moderate amount of butter to sell at a fair price, and raise calves and fatten for market.

If a farmer is so situated that he has no local market for butter at suitable prices and does not care to go to the trouble of expressing to regular city customers or to a commission house, then he certainly does not want the dairy type, and probably not the dual purpose cow, but the out-and-out beef animal, from the fact that beef will probably be the only thing that he will be able to produce at a profit.

If a farmer desires a type of cattle that will milk reasonably well, produce a calf that will make what is considered a good feeder, there is no one that claims that he can find such an animal among the beef breeds, and drovers generally assert there is no such animal among the dairy type; then the only thing left is to look to the dual purpose breeds.

In general, we believe it may be said that the dual purpose cow is for the dual purpose farmer under average and dual circumstances. For the farmer who does not have a first class dairy market, or is wanting in inclination to work up such a market, and is not situated, financially or otherwise, to make a success of the exclusive beef type, for such a farmer we believe the dual purpose cow is especially intended.

Probably the best types of the dual purpose cow will be found in the Shorthorns, in the family of Mrs. Mott. That family is unfashionable, being a seventeen, and it can be bought cheaply and will give satisfaction for both beef and milk. Mrs. Mott is the progenitor of more good milkers and beef animals than any cow that ever walked the earth.

PROMISING OUTLOOK IN MONTANA.—Had the cattle owners of Montana realized in 1894-5-6 that fat stock would be selling in Chicago for $4.50 and $5.00 per cwt. there would not have been the wholesale spaying of heifers that characterized those years, and we would have heard a great deal less about heifer beef than we did, says the Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

One reason for the spaying was that money was exceedingly close and hard to borrow, and most operators being more or less in debt thought this the safest course, and there is no question but what it did hasten many of them out of the clutches of the money loaners. Another cause for the spaying was that owners had about all the stock their premises would safely carry, and under existing conditions they were not inclined to make further investments in water, land and hay production, etc. Then there was a general lack of confidence in everything, things rural as well as in mining. There was a general distrust. People seemed to think that everything was down to stay, and the increase of herds was by the use of the spaying knife greatly reduced. However, we do not attribute the present buoyancy of the market to any such a cause. It is, in our estimation, simply one of those waves of activity that sweep the surface of trade ever so often, just as comes the ebb and tide when speculation overreaches itself. We tried to inspire confidence, tried to encourage the people, and the cheery things said in these columnns undoubtedly had some effect in tempering the storm to our readers. The trouble with mankind is that when a season of depression is on the majority believe that at last things have reached a low level and are there to remain, and when things are buoyant the same rule prevails. They are unwilling to believe that it will ever be otherwise. This paper is so constituted as to always look on the best side of things. When things are down we are constantly looking for the reaction to set in, and when the tide runs high we are continually expecting it to run higher. It is true we may not guess aright every time, but no man can lose anything by looking on the bright side. So far as the cattle industry is concerned at this writing, we have nothing to offer except that those why stay by the industry can make no mistake in continuing in the industry, whether prices rise or fall. We believe that things will even be better than they now are worse, and really think that the country is to have a good long season of good prices and good times. We feel warranted in saying that live-stock possessions promise better things, and livestock investments give assurance of good returns for some years yet to come.

SORGHUM AS A FORAGE CROP.—C. Glover of Missouri says: I presume there are but few farmers in this country that have not had some experience in growin sorghum, either for syrup or forage. Perhaps not one in ten have ever realized its full value to the farmer, and given it the attention it really deserves. It is good for man, beast and fowl, and can be successfully and profitably grown over an immense extent of territory, which renders it the more profitable as a forage crop in seasons like the present. There are many varieties of it. Those containing the greatest amount of saccharine matter are chiefly for manufacturing into sugar and syrup. I would not give one gallon of well prepared sorghum syrup for a barrel of the poisonous compounds usually retailed in the grocery houses, masquerading under some high-sounding name, calculated to deceive and mislead the unwary, and put money in the pockets of unscrupulous merchants at the expense of health and happiness. But the varieties of most value to the farmer are those best adapted for forage. In fact, the acreage of the forage varieties is steadily on the increase, while the others are decreasing. Sorghum, like most plants, thrives best on good, rich soil, and at the same time pays better than corn on thin land, doubtless owing to its drouth resisting qualities. During the present season, while all other crops had succumbed to the drouth, sorghum looked dark and green and was growing right along, which evidently proves that it is not entirely dependent on the soil for its growth, but draws from the atmosphere.

Sorghum should not be planted too early; it being a tropical plant, the seed naturally germinates quicker and better in a warm, generous soil. In preparing the soil, methods vary according to locality and the nature of the soil. But in Missouri I generally proceed as I would for corn or potatoes. When grown for forage it should be sown broadcast, about one and one-half bushels of seed per acre, and fertilizers or strong soil is not so desirable as they cause it to grow coarse. In fact, I have known several crops harvested from the same land without any diminution in yield. After sowing, the land should be well harrowed both ways, and a heavy roller or drag used after the harrowing. This leaves the soil in good shape to stand dry weather, and it must be borne in mind there is no cultivation afterwards. If not too coarse, sorghum that has been grown for forage may be cut with the scythe or mower and left several days if necessary, to cure, and then stored away in the barn or under a shelter to protect it from the weather. When storing in the barn alternate layers of hay or straw would be of advantage if the cane is heavy.

RAISING BEEF CATTLE.—Harvie Jordan of Georgia says:

"Emigration is pushing westward so rapidly, adding to the natural increase in population already in that section and cutting up the lands into farms, that western cattle ranges are rapidly becoming things of the past. A large proportion of the western beef is already being raised on small pastures, while the big ranges, with thousands of heads of cattle herded by cowboys, are becoming a tradition. The big cattle kings, whose herds roamed the free government lands are being pushed out of their lucrative business by the rapid advance of civilization and the opening up of the broad prarie lands to settlement. The cattle of the future must be largely raised by a multitude of small farmers.

With the passing away of free pasturage on the prairies and reducing the cattle business to small herds southern farmers will once more be enabled to engage in the business with every opportunity presented for building it up to a highly profitable industry. For the past two years there has been noted a decided interest in the cattle business among Georgia farmers. Last fall several hundred head of young thoroughbred beef cattle were purchased by Georgia farmers from nearly every section of the state. These cattle, direct descendants from some of the vast varieties of beef cattle in the whole country will be utilized in grading up to a higher standard of excellence our present undesirable natives.

The introduction of the Jersey bull and cow into Georgia, which developed into such a craze a few years ago, has well nigh ruined what strains of beef cattle we had in the state prior to the coming of the Jersey. As a beef com the Jersey is an absolute failure, and about as poor an apology for that purpose as the farmer can find. Even when the Jersey is fat and possessing good weight it does not dress for beef in comparison with the beef steer of same weight and order. The Jersey will take on a preponderance of tallow which sells for only 4 cents per pound, while the wellbred beef strains give in their perfect development the highest quality of steak, which commands a big price in the market.

Thirty or forty years ago the cattle in Georgia were largely descended from what was then known as the English Durham. This breed of cattle grew to enormous size and the cows were splendid milkers and gave the richest kind of butter. Our grandfathers raised steers equal in size and value to the largest steers raised in the west. But the Jersey craze has resulted in the ruin of our beef cattle and now we will be forced to start all over again. The Jersey fills the place they are intended for and for dairy purposes they have no equal. I would not have them displaced on the dairy farm, but I do object to seeing them take entire possession of the cattle industry of the state and ruining our prospect for the development of a beef cattle business.

Everything should be developed for the purpose intended. The Jersey is about as much fitted for the beef industry as the highly mettled race horse is for the drudgery of the field work in the hands of the average negro wage hand. I can present no better illustration of what is required than what I saw actually take place at the Atlanta Interstate fair last October. Mr. Sawtell, who runs a slaughter house at Atlanta, two years prior to the fair, bought a bunch of graded calves in Tennessee, had them shipped down to his yards and undertook the experiment of feeding them on cotton seed meal and hulls. His pasturage was limited and the feeding was done almost entirely in the lot. He exhibited the bunch, then three years old, in a pen at the stock department of the fair. The bunch consisted of 40 or 50 head and presented as fine an appearance as any cattle I ever saw in the big stock yards at Chicago. His heaviest steer weighed, gross 2,400 pounds, and the lightest 1,400. Mr. Armour's tgent from Chicago inspected these cattle and offered Mr. Sawtell 6 cents per pound on their feet in the pen, and wanted to ship them to Chicago to Chicago to Armour's big packing houses. This price would have paid $144 for the heaviest and $84 for the lightest steer. These prices naturally created surprise when it was well known that fat Georgia raised cattle were only commanding from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, delivered at Atlanta or other markets. It was stated that our cattle were not considered good beef cattle; that a large bulk of their weight was made up of tallow, muscle and bone. Mr. Sawtell stated that he would net 30 per cent of the value of his herd notwithstanding his steers had been for two years principally fed on cotton seed meal and hulls. While investigating the cattle industry of Texas during my recent visit to that state, I found that the Texas farmers were growing a good grade of beef cattle and that the average weight of a Red Poll, Durham or Hereford at 12 months was from 800 to 900 pounds, and at two years old a young steer should easily sell on the farm at from $30 to $40 per head. Here we find the difference between the value of pure-blooded or graded beef cattle and the small, flat-legged natives, the descendants from the Jersey and knowing wherein the trouble lies, we can proceed to make the right kind of changes in the future. This can be done by purchasing pure-blooded sires of the best beef strains and gradually grading up our depleted stock.

A farmer who is not engaged in dairy business has no need of the Jersey variety. Cows of the large heavy beef strains make good milkers and will supply the doube purpose of furnishing his family with an abundance of good milk and butter, while at the same time giving good returns by producing calves which can be converted into the best class of beef and the mothers will sell for good money when their days of usefuiness as milkers have ended. When we begin to more fully appreciate the many advantages the south has over all other sections of the country for raising the best quality of beef we will begin to rapidly develop a paying industry as an adjunct to our present farming interests. Then it will come to pass that our people will more highly appreciate the value of their cotton seed and will introduce the system of exchanging their cotton seed for meal and hulls. With the meal and hulls these graded cattle can be fattened for market, a few on each far and 80 per cent of the value of the meal and hulls will be recovered in the manure which can be spread on our lands and the soil built up to a high state of productiveness.

Instead of parting with a tonof seed at $14, the farmers will be able to use that product of the cotton industry the double purpose of converting it into high-priced beef and valuable barnyard manure. Then will a ton of cotton seed be worth $50 instead of $14 to the producer. Good beef always commands a high price. The world will eat, even though clothing may be at a discount. We possess a magnificent climate, it is easy to have green pasturage the year round and being the producers of the finest feed stuff, meal and hulls for fattening purposes, there is every incentive for our people to rapidly branch out in the beef industry and make it the most profitable industry of all others to southern farmers. That a decidedly noticeable interest is being manifested there can be no denying at the present time.

That the question of improving our present breed of beef cattle is being looked into by the farmers, is the highest evidence that the future looks bright and encouraging. We must diversify more and there is no more paying industry on the farm than that raising and selling a few fine young beeves each year at profitable prices.

TO SAVE HIS BACON.

A London report says: Sir Thomas Lipton is preparing to enter a new branch of trade. His lawyers are now busily engaged in preparing a prospectus for a company, which, it is stated, will incorporate the bacon trade of the United States and England. An army of clerks is employed in preparing circulars to the investing public, and which will be issued in November. The American headquarters will be in Chicago.

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

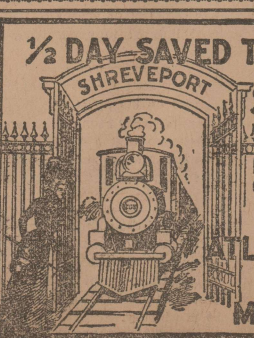


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THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

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

March 25-27,1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.

May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Herefords.

May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

CASH PRIZES

THE NINTH CONTEST.

For the ninth contest the subject is "HOW TO MARK OR BRAND A YEARLING." Essays must reach the Journal office not later than October 29. Both boys and girls may enter the contest. The prize is $1 in cash

THE TENTH CONTEST.

Papers for the tenth of The Journal's contests must reach The Journal office not later than November 12. The subject is "FEEDING A STEER FOR MARKET." Writers should tell about the various kinds of food required, how much should be given, how often the animal should be fed, the care that should be given, etc. The contest is open for both boys and girls. The prize is ONE DOLLAR.

RULES FOR THE CONTESTS.

In all contests the following rules are to be closely observed:

1. Writers of essays must be under 16 years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than 500 words, and must be in the contestant'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 committee to be named by the managing editor and will consist of members of the editorial staff, or other competent persons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the contestant 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.

DIVORCE LAWS.

The recent discussion of the question of divorce and re-marriage at the Episcopal convention in San Francisco has aroused considerable interest throughout the country. It is to be regretted that the canon prohibiting Episcopal clergymen from performing the rites of matrimony for divorced persons failed to pass, but is is at any rate encouraging that the subject should be brought up for such serious consideration by a great Christian denomination. While marriage itself is a civil contract, it is one on which the churches of the country will always exert a most powerful influence.

The divorce laws of the country, partly on account of their lack of uniformity and partly on account of their laxity in some states, stand as a reproach to the nation. The percentage of divorces in proportion to population is steadily increasing and the United States already has a far greater percentage of divorced persons than most of the European countries. Desire to secure the privilege of re-marriage is, in a great majority of instances, responsible for the filing of divorce suits, even where such desire is not the direct cause of the separation of husband and wife.

As a rule, it is only where divorces are granted on account of adultery that any of the states forbid re-marriage, but restriction in divorces for this cause are imposed in many states. Hirsh's "Tabulated Digest of the Divorce Laws of the United States," just issued, shows the practice in each state and territory on this point.

In Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi and Virginia the court may allow or forbid it at discretion. In Georgia no absolute divorce may be granted except on the concurrent verdict of two juries at different terms of the court. The second jury determines the disabilities and rights of the parties. Colorado allows re-marriage, but not until a year after the granting of the decree. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Minnesota have the same restriction with a time limit of six months.

In other states having statutes on this subject, discrimination is made against the guilty party. For instance, in Delaware, Louisiana and Pennsylvania, he may not marry the co-respondent. In Tennessee this restriction exists only during the life of the plaintiff. A Maryland court may forbid the marriage of the guilty party so long as the plaintiff lives. Massachusetts compels the defendant to wait for two years. In South Dakota the only remarriage permitted to the guilty party is with the plaintiff. Vermont enforces this provision for three years after the decree of divorce.

On account of the ease with which these restrictions are evaded, the person affected having merely to remove to some other state where they do not apply, much of their force is lost. The time is certainly ripe for the adoption of more uniform and, in some respects, stricter divorce laws throughout the country.

DIFFERENCE IN COST.

In nearly every state the cost of hauling freight over wagon roads is greatly out of proportion to the rates for hauling by railroads. This relative difference may be very materially reduced by the building of good roads. Former Governor Smith of Vermont makes the following comparative statement of the cost of hauling in that state: "I have taken pains to have statistics prepared to show the cost of transportation of the products of Vermont from various towns which lie away from the line of the railroads to the railroads, as compared with the cost of transporting the same articles from the railroad to market. From these statistics it appears that on butter, lumber, granite, lime, brick and hay the rate is $2.50 to $4.00 per ton to team from the point of production to the railroad, while the rate to haul the same articles from the railroad station to the point of consumption is from $3.40 per ton down to $1.66 per ton. In none of the instances does the haul by team exceed twelve miles; in none of the instances is the haul by rail less than 140 miles. The rates by railroad will never, in my judgment, be higher, so that whatever can be saved by improved roads out of the cost of teaming these products ought to go into the pocket of the producer of the hay or butter, or the lumber or granite, or whatever is teamed. The standard authorities give the saving in cost of teaming over good raods as compared to ordinary dirt roads to be from 50 to 75 per cent; so that there is from $1.25 to $3.00 for every ton of freight teamed to go into the pocket of the producer in Vermont, if only good roads are made where bad roads now exist."

The great International exposition at San Antonio is now open and its displays in the numerous departments are such as to reflect credit on the entire state of Texas as well as on the enterprising city of San Antonio. That an exhibition of such magnitude should be held so soon after the close of the big state fair at Dallas and have all of its departments so well filled, serves to show the great and varied resources of Texas and the progress she is making toward general development. The statements of the management of the San Antonio fair that it would this year far exceed in interest its former exhibitions have been amply verified and San Antonio has good reason to feel proud of the achievement.

The Southern railway is preparing to run through North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and other southern states a special train of twelve cars which will carry a number of experts in road building who will give practical lessons in road construction at several points. It is reported that a large number of delegates from the several districts to be visited will be present at each stopping point of the special to witness the work of the experts and to join in the organization of good roads clubs. With anything like the proper attention given to it, the train will prove of incalculable value to the sections visited by stirring up local interest in good roads construction.

Since President Roosevelt entertained a negro as his guest at the white house a good many people have come to the conclusion that a lot of the hero worship that filled the columns of some of the southern papers recently was a trifle premature.

The press of the country is resounding with praises of Admiral Dewey for his conduct of the Schley court of inquiry. This time, however, the admiral will not mistake the sound for a call to the presidency.

If President Roosevelt has compared the late comments on his southern policy and the succeeding remarks on his entertainment of a negro on a ground of social equality he has perhaps come to the conclusion that it must be a very strenuous individual who doesn't occasionally get a bit woozy.

Texas will not be well represented at the American Royal show at Kansas City this year. The big International exposition at San Antonio is in progress and Texans are learning to patronize home industry.

There has been considerable discussion lately of the way to pronounce President Roosevelt's name. Probably it's safe when in doubt to call him Teddy.

The next time Miss Stone gets a chance to address a mothers' meeting it can't be urged that she knows nothing about kidnaping.

Now DeWet is reported dead. If the doughty Boer general keeps up his reputation there will soon be reports of a ghost walk.

Judging from the amount demanded for her ransom Miss Helen M. Stone may be classed among the precious stones.

CURRENT OPINION

There are too many villians on the stage.—Dallas News.

There are also too many villians off the stage.

The apple crop about Denison this year is enormous. The apples are rather better than usual, too. On account of the failure of the apple crap in Missouri and Arkansas and other places, the price is higher than usual, and the orchardists are making big money out of their apple trees.—Denison Herald.

If there is any money crop that can be grown successfully in the temperate zone that can not be raised somewhere in Texas, will somebody please rise and name it?

Fort Worth has at last raised the bonus for the location of the two big packing houses, and work will soon begin on the stock yards. This enterprise means much for all Texas. In fact, it is destined to be the "biggest thing" in the state, not even excepting the oil industry.—Weatherford Republic.

The location of the packing houses in Texas is a big thing for the state for the reason that every farmer and stockman will have an opportunity to reap some direct benefit from them. The stock to be taken to them will be certain to yield good dividends.

The Texas Stockman and Farmer of San Antonio, published by Tories P. Brown, has issued a special fair number that is a gem. It is well illustrated, printed in attractive style and is one of the best rounded special editions that has come to the Journal's exchange table for some time.

Since we saw so many fine cows at the Dallas fair the cattle here certainly look "common," and we think if more of our farmers would visit these stock exhibits it wouldn't be many years before East Texas could furnish some fine stock for the fair.—Troupe Banner.

It is a great pity that every farmer in East Texas did not visit the fair and take a look at the fine cattle displays. The cattle shown were not bred especially for show purposes, but were of the kind used for producing the fine beef now demanded in all the principal markets of the country. While it is a great thing to have cattle fitted to go into the fine show herds at the fairs, it is the production of the right kind of beef cattle that brings money to the farmer and stockman.

The Chronicle is a new two-cent afternoon paper for Houston, with Marcellus E. Foster, formerly managing editor of the Houston Post, in charge. Since the days of Uncle Dan'l McGary and the Age the number of newspaper ventures that have blossomed forth in Houston only to be laid to rest in an untimely grave, is legion. Of late years, however, Houston has made remarkable progress in commercial lines and ought now to be able to support a first class paper in the afternoon field without material interference with the business of its morning paper. If any one can make a success of the new enterprise Foster ought to succeed. Here's hoping.

Two prominent stockmen of the Panhandle country, who were here a short time ago to buy a ranch, while in conversation together, one was heard to remark: "This is certainly the driest country on earth. Why, at home when meeting a friend it's, 'how are your wife and babies?' while out here it is, 'have you had any rain?'" Now, while this country may be dry, we are about as bountifully blessed with rain as any in the southwest, but we have a few people here who have acquired the habit of falling back on their haunches like a coyote and howling "dry weather." No one but a new comer will pay attention to it and if he will investigate, he will find that those same persons do not generate enough energy to keep them from getting mangy.—Alpine Avalanche.

The fellow who loses no opportunity to give his town or section a bad name is the same individual who rushes under cover of his neighbor's umbrella whenever it rains, lets the pigs tear down his fences while he talks politics, borrows his local paper and then swears at the editor because he isn't referred to as "one of our leading and most progressive citizens."

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

LET'S DON'T FRET.

When we've done the best we can,
Let's dont fret!
Better yet
For some nobler doin's plan.

When blue bird fills with song the dale.
Does he sigh?
An' wonder why
He wasn't born a nightingale?

When Crocus hears the Springtime call
her name,
Does she wait
Till she's late,
An' 'cause she's not a tulip blush for shame?

Life's a deal the best fer us
As it is!
We may quis
An' question why, an' foam and fuss,

But we can not change a letter
Of the plan!
Yet we can
Try to make our every day the better.

We must reap the kind of grain
We have sown!
We may moan,
But the harvest shows the sowin' plain.

We can't expect that figs will grow
From thistle seeds
An' other weeds;
If 'twas figs we planted—figs will blow!

So let's do our very best, dear,
Every day;
An' all the way
The best will be about as bright an' clear.
Emma B. VanDusen in Sunny South.

LUCY, Kerrville, Tex.—Reply to your inquiry was sent by letter, as requested.

* * *

U. B., Arlington, Tex.—No, I cannot tell you how Mexican pulque is made. I am not a moonshiner.

* * *

MARAH, Cuero, Tex.—"The Portion of Labor" is the latest work of Mary E. Wilkins. The book is published by Harper Bros.

* * *

SUKEY, Plano, Tex.—What will make your hair curly? Persistent use of the curling iron. I know of no other means.

* * *

DOLLIE, Rockland, Tex.—For street wear the hair will be dressed low this winter, but for evening dress the hair is still worn high. (2.) Narrow velvet ribbon trimming is as popular as ever.

* * *

SWEET MARIE, Clarendon, Tex.—I've never been very successful in the use of dyes, so I could not advise you in regard to the cloth dress. Some people dye well, though, so you might possibly make a success of the job.

* * *

INSOMNIA, Cuero, Tex.—One of the best methods to get to sleep is to breathe. Take full deep breaths and do not allow yourself to think of anything else and you will soon be in Dreamland if yours is not a stubborn case.

* * *

MISS FORTUNE, Whitney, Tex.—Women's exchanges take consignments of fancy work on commission. In some cases you are required to be a member of the exchange. Write the one you have chosen for conditions of membership.

* * *

ROBIN, Navasota, Tex.—Yes, birds will be worn on hats again this fall by some women, but every year shows a decrease in their use, owing to the "spread of civilization." The prettiest hats seen this season are made without dead birds or imitations thereof.

* * *

SCHOOL GIRL, Terrell, Tex.—Salt and vinegar will remove milk stains from the fingers. If it is not convenient to use this prescription, dampen a sulphur match and rub on the spot. (2.) If you must use colored writing paper, choose subdued tints of gray, blue or heliotrope.

* * *

SARAH, Greenville, Tex.—Taffeta silk has lost much of its former popularity, especially for linings. The woman of moderate means does not care to render her gown unserviceable by the use of lining that soon splits and frazzles out. There are many good imitations of silk linings to be found.

* * *

MRS. C., Wichita, Tex.—Your seventeen-year-old daughter should be still in school, and should most certainly not be encouraged to think of matrimony for several years yet. It is a very old fashioned idea that a girl should marry so young, and there are no such things as old maids these days.

* * *

HER LAST WORD ... ... aTMY ...
JANICE, Terrell, Tex.—You can learn to read French by studying at home but you will not be able to speak it unless you are taught by good teachers. (2) There are several schools which teach shorthand by mail. I cannot say how satisfactory that method of learning it will be to you.

* * *

CALIGRAPH, Kyle, Tex.—I haven't tried them all, so I am not competent to judge which is the "best" typewriter. Some good ones are advertised in the Journal. (2.) Yes, there are machines for short-hand writing. They are not in general use, however, but are on the retired list with numerous patent chums and dish-washers.

* * *

NOVELTY, Marlin, Tex.—Try this way of cooking mackerel. It is the method used by the famous John Chamberlain, who catered to the most critical tastes of Washington: Take one or more mackerel and soak about forty-eight hours, changing the water once. Then put them in a pan large enough to hold them, cover them with cream or the nearest you can get to it, put in oven and cook until cream is brown.

* * *

SALLIE ANN, Coltharp, Tex.—Charles H. Parkhurst, the reformer, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, February 17, 1842. He graduated in 1866 from Amhurst, and decided to enter the ministry, went to Germany, studying at Halle, Leipzig and Bonn. Upon his return to the United States, he took charge of the Congregational church at Lenox, Mass., but was afterward called to New York. Here he undertook his work of municipal reform, being chosen president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime.

* * *

W. T., Chico, Tex.—If you are not deft with the needle and have not an abundance of time, you might find it advisable to purchase the elaborately trimmed underwear from an up-to-date department store. The purchase of ready-to-wear garments affords a great saving of both time and temper and not infrequently of cash as well. Any first class store will be able to furnish the articles named in various styles and at various prices. Consult the Journal's advertising columns.

* * *

MAY BELLE, Ardmore, I. T.—How can you keep your "beau" from admiring other girls? I'm afraid it would be necessary to scratch his eyes out, May Belle. But try gentler means first. Don't be quite so silly yourself and perhaps he won't have so much admiration in reserve to be bestowed on those "other girls." (2.) It is not good taste to chew gum in church. Break yourself of the habit if you have to take the Keely cure. By the way, do those admirable "other girls" chew gum in public? If not, right here is where they score one point.

* * *

BOOKWORM, Raton, N. M.—Does Andrew Carnegie give funds for libraries in small towns? In numerous instances he has made donations to small cities and perhaps his gifts may have been extended in some instances to villages. There is certainly no harm in asking him. Any request for a donation of the kind made to Mr. Carnegie, if not granted, will at least meet with a courteous refusal. You do not place yourself in the attitude of an applicant for charity, in the ordinary sense of the term, in making such a request. (2) Yes, Miss Helen Gould made a donation of $1000 for the library at Big Springs, Tex. This library is to be run under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. Citizens of Big Springs made liberal donations for the institution.

* * *

FASHION NOTES.

For girls, the dressiest frocks are made after the old-fashioned Gabrielle model.

* * *

The long cloak will be a popular wrap during the coming season.

* * *

Linen laces in shades to match the colors of the season are a pretty novelty.

* * *

Long sashes will be worn. They tie in the back.

* * *

White serge will be a popular material for dressy gowns for both women and children.

* * *

The new sleeves are bell-shaped, many showing a balloon under-sleeve.

* * *

The autumn foliage and flowers shown on winter millinery are as beautiful as nature has produced, yet many women pass them by to succumb to the charms of a stuffed own, or a bunch of turkey feathers.

* * *

Even your neighbor, who as everyone knows, "isn't much to look at," looks stylish and almost pretty in a suit of some becoming shade, when hat, belt, gloves and wrap are of the same color; provided, of course, she doesn't spoil the whole effect by winding a ribbon of an opposing color about her neck.

* * *

Fabric gloves are still worn, those for winter being silk lined.

* * *

My lady's veil is no longer among the useful articles; it's purely ornamental. It fulfills its mission, however, since it drapes the hard-featured walking hat and makes it more merciful toward imperfect features.

* * *

It doesn't take a beauty to look well in the popular velveteen waists. They are becoming to almost everyone.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

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

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

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

WRAY BROS. have several good bargains in slightly used Bush & Gerts Pianos and they are strictly high grade. Write us for full particulars and our special prices. 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Several desirable ranches and cattle, above quarantine line in Texas and eastern New Mexico. H. O. PERKINS, Commission Merchant, Big Springs, Tex.

RANCH LAND—15,000 acres alternate sections in Pecos county at bargain. 33,000 acres solid body, Cochran county, $30,000. 2,274 acres solid, fenced, in Erath county, $5 per acre. Several small ranches, 1,000 to 2,500 acres, Archer county, in Amarillo section we can offer some nice small pastures at low price, reasonable terms, part school, part patented land. GILLESPIE & CULLUM, 285 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

WILL EXCHANGE for ranch a desirable business and residence property, valued at $10,000, also stock of merchandise, value $9,000. A. K. JONES, Yoakum, Texas.

RANCHES—Small or large, improved or unimproved, with or without cattle. State what you want. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, 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—Four highly bred registered Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, all red and raised in this country. Offered at a bargain. Write G. B. MORTON, Haslet, Tarrant county, Texas.

FOR SALE—4428 acre block of patented land in Floyd County, partially improved; specially adapted to stock farming. Title perfect. $2.25 per acre, one-third cash and balance on twenty years' time. DUNCAN & LAYNE, Floydada, Texas.

WRAY BROS. will always save you money in the purchase of a piano. We are direct factory representatives, and save our customers the dealer's profit. We sell only the high-grade Bush & Gerts and Victor Pianos. Write us for catalogue. 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

FARMS.

160 ACRES of black prairie land, 12 miles from Fort Worth, 60 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of good, tillable land, balance fine pasture land. Small house and cribs, fine well of water at house, fine spring in pasture, on public road, near school house. Price $16.00 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments. Ninety acres of good sandy land, 60 acres in cultivation, balance timber pasture, all tillable land, 5-room house, good orchard, good well of water, right at a small town on gravel road to Fort Worth, nice location. Price $18.00 an acre; $400.00 cash, balance easy payments. If you want a farm or ranch, large or small, call on or write Morris Bros. & Co., Fort Worth, Tex. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms. MORRIS BROS. & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FARM FOR SALE—About 150 acres in cultivation, about 250 in pasture. Plenty of timber for all purposes, plenty of water. Well improved. Hog pasture, several fields in cultivated land. Everything convenient. Large barn. 2 1-2 miles south of Decatur, Texas. Price $6,000, part on time. For particulars write or call on MRS. J. A. STEWART, Agent, Decatur, Wise county, Texas.

160 ACRES black sandy land for sale 125 acres in cultivation, balance in good pasture, seven miles from Sherman. Improvements very good. Apply to T. J. PLEXCO, Sherman Texas.

80 ACRES of fine land for sale, about 55 acres in cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. Everlasting tank, good well water, orchard; healthy place; already 1-2 to 3-4 bale of cotten open; had 3 1-2 months' drouth; 20 bushels corn to acre. This land must be seen to be appreciated; two schools within two miles; two churches same distance; telephone service, good title. $12.50 per acre. Address J. C. L. OLDHAM, Pettaway, Robertson county, Texas.

FARMS—640 acres, 400 cultivated, balance pasture and meadow, $26.50 per acre. 177 1-2 acres, 75 cultivated, balance pasturage, $2,500. 525 acres heavy deep soil, 250 acres cultivated, $20 per acre. 500 acres choice black waxy land, $35 per acre, all in Dallas county. The best second bottom, black-waxy land in Kaufman county at $15. GILLESPIE & CULLUM, Dallas, Texas.

600 ACRES rice land. O. W. BURTON, Sr., Orange, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

STOCK FARM.—We have an ideal place, 2 1-2 hours drive from Dallas, 150 cultivated, all well fenced, plenty of water, fine grass, at a bargain if sold at once. GILLESPIE & CULLUM, Dallas, Texas.

KIMBLE COUNTY STOCK FARM for sale; 4,000 acres, 150 acres in cultivation, balance used for grazing land, all under seven barb wire fences. 300 head of Angora goats, 250 head of high-grade Durham cattle, 15 head of horses, 100 head of hogs, 18 sheep, farming implements. Field crop of 1901, consisting of about 1,200 bushels of wheat, 400 busaels of oats, 300 bushels of pecans, 400 bushels of corn, 15 bales of cotton. Five miles from Junction City, school house on the place, one mile river front. All the above for $16,000. One-half cash, balance on time. Apply at once to E. HOLEKAMP & CO., Junction, Texas.

SEVEN MILES from Junction City, 2,009 acres of valley land, watered by running stream running through the middle of tract, also river front. Two-story house and two-story barn, all in first-class shape. 65 acres in alfalfa, 5 acres in Johnson grass, all under irrigation, plant belonging to the land. Farm not subject to overflow. Five crops cut every year. 175 of high grade and full blood Hereford cattle on the farm for sale to party who buys the farm. Price for the farm, $15,075.00, $5,000 cash, balance on time. E. HOLEKAMP & CO., Junction City, Tex.

IF YOU WANT a high-grade piano, write to WRAY BROS. for descriptive catalogue of the reliable high-grade Bush & Gerts and Victor Pianos. We are factory representatives. Warerooms 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—At $4.50 per cwt., f. o. b. cars at Iowa Park, Texas, 200 young hogs averaging 100 lbs. Berkshire and Poland China cross. For particulars address HERM SPECHT, Iowa Park, Texas.

MULES.

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

CATTLE.

WANTED—CATTLE AND HORSES—I want cattle and horses on shares. Plenty of grass and water in Edy County, N. Mex. Address J. W. KILGONE, Hagerman, N. Mex.

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

FOR SALE—40 head high-grade Hereford bull calves. 15-16 to full blood. TOM HOBEN, Nocona, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED—200 head to run for part of increase, or so much a head; will count in and out. Best of references furnished. A. E. DENTON, Hartley, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE—Chance to trade your poor cattle and turn them into cash and avoid big loosing this winter. We have 300 best gelding horses in Texas, 15 to 16 hands high, 4 to 8 years old, fat, broke and sound. Fine crops in East guarantee good prices for such horses. Will exchange from 25 up to 300 head horses for cattle. Prefer steers; will take stock cattle, if very cheap. These horses are first class, and will command best prices in East. If you have anything to offer, write or wire J. T. HALL, Jr., of Brownwood, Texas.

FOR SALE—Sixty nice stock cattle, 36 cows, balance twos, ones and calves. One Hereford bull. CHARLES TANNER, Cheneyville, La.

J. B. HUTCHINS, Navasota, Tex., manufactures a salve that will cure tetter, eczema, ringworm or all sores of any kind. Price $1 per box. Any one buying one box of this salve not benefitted, money refunded. Write for testimonials.

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

POULTRY.

BREEDERS' ADVOCATE—The new poultry journal. Up to date. Impartial. Reliable. To the point. Well known writers. Instructive and interesting. Pit Game, Belgian Hare, Dog, Pigeon and Pet Stock Departments. Subscription 50 cents a yr. Sample copy free. BREEDERS' ADVOCATE, Dallas, Texas,

BUSH & GERTS PIANOS are the best. Write WRAY BROS. for our descriptive catalogue and our special factory prices. We will save you the dealer's profit. Warerooms 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

SHEEP.

RAMS—1000 head Delaines, Rambouillettes and Shropshires. Large healthy sheep, registered and unregistered. Must be sold at once. Will make the price so that dealers can handle them. C. LEMEN, Hamburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—I have 200 and over Delaine yearling rams for sale. Also 50 early ram lambs, large enough for good service. All in capital shape. Prices reasonable to correspond with the low prices of wool and mutton. Correspondence solicited. F. BECK, Coleman, Texas.

WRAY BROS. are selling the reliable high-grade Bush & Gerts Pianos at as low prices as our competitors are selling cheap pianos for, and our terms are reasonable. Write us for our descriptive catalogue. Two cents will save you money. Address 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

GOATS.

FOR SALE—On account of removal; seventy nannies, twenty-five bucks, fifteen wethers. CHARLES TANNER Cheneyville, La.

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. For full information as to registering, etc., address W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

WHY PAY a high price for a cheap piano when you can get one of those beautiful high-grade Bush & Gerts Pianos of Wray Bros. at factory prices and on terms to suit you. Write us for our new catalogue. 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

SEEDS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED one car of 30,000 lbs. new crop alfalfa. Headquarters for seed rye, barley, oats, wheat, rescue grass and all seasonable seeds. Write for prices. TEXAS SEED AND FLORAL CO., Dallas, Texas.

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ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

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

POSITIONS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLEMEN AND BREEDERS—We print letter-heads, cards and circulars in attractive style at lowest prices. Let us quote you prices. McMURRAY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Texas.

FINE COTTON SEED. Oldham's improved storm-proof. I have culled these seeds 12 years. I cull the five lock matured bolls, 40 bolls to a pound, 1300 to 1400 bolls made a bale. The locks hang well together, picks easy, can pick one-third more than other cotton, can get it picked cheaper. Matures early and evenly. The squares are close together and large. Bolls as large as turkey eggs, the leaves broad. The cotton looks healthy from the beginning. I have taken more pains than any man ever did with cotton seed. Price $1.00 per bushel, 6 bu., $5.00, f. o. b. cars. Best reference in county given. Address plainly J. C. L. OLDHAM, Pettaway, Robertson Co., Texas.

SEED CORN—Improved Mammoth yellow and white. Big boll five-lock cotton. H. B. HILLYER, Bowie, Texas.

WANTED—Information regarding location of extensive deposits of building sand. Prefer location on river. Address H. L. S. KNIFFIN, 417 Trust Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

MEN—My gold and Damiana Tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all cases of sexual debility; mailed $1. Leon Bichon, French Pharmacist, 1702 McKinney avenue, Houston.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKEY HABIT CURED IN 10 TO 15 DAYS.—No pain or injury to patient. No pay until cured. Deposit money in bank to your credit, pay us when cured. In case of failure to cure we bear all your expenses while here, also pay your railroad fare both ways. Homes on car line out from center of cities, which insures absolute privacy. We will put you in correspondence with patients cured. Special care given lady patients. Best references. Address THE MATTHEWS HOME, 300 Day ave., San Antonio; or, 408 Missouri ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCKMEN AND MILLMEN. For sale, 50 tons cottonseed F. O. B. Cameron or Rosebud. What do you offer? E. A. FLINN, Clarkson, Milam Co., Tex.

$250 TO $275 WILL BUY splendid new upright piano with nice stool and cover. Bargain. Write us. BROOKS MAYS & CO., the new piano house of Dallas.

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 13 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

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

LUMBER—If you want a car of lumber, write R. B. KUTEMAN, Pine Mills, Wood county, Texas.

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

HOTELS.

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION.

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

The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the city.

Our rates are reasonable.

You will be cordially welcomed. MANSION HOTEL, 507 1-2 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas. ODOM BROS., Proprietors.

THE HOUSEHOLD

GOOD TIMES IN GEORGIA.

Good times in Georgy! Candidates a-comin',
Shakin' hands an' kissin' babes, oratin' an' a drummin'.
Every man's a candidate an' got a husky throat.
Every man's a candidate—so who's a goin' to vote?
But it's good times in Georgy! Candidates a risin'—
Hope to pay my mortgage off, an' isn't that surprisin'?
Good times in Georgy! Lots o' watermelons!
Look at all the hungry folks, an' listen to their yellin's.
Candidates a comin' too—an' every vote a dollar!
Melons in the hilltops an' there's melons in the holler.
So it's good times in Georgy—good, an' gittin' better—
Knowed it was Miss Good Times on the very day I met her!
Good times in Georgy! Candidates a teasin'—
Coaxin' honest voters with most every kind o' reason.
Watermelons singin' glad to all my eager plunkin'—
If melon juice was alcohol, surely, I'd be drunken!
An' it's good times in Georgy—listen what I'm tellin'—
State is full o' candidates, an' I'm full o' melon!

—Baltimore American.

A FRIENDLY GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

He was just a good-for-nothing,
An encumbrance to the earth,
And there seemed no slightest semblance
Of a reson for his birth;
He was lazy, old and shabby,
And the work that he had done
In his life you might have crowded
In the time from sun to sun.

He would sit around and idle
When he knew at home the larder
Was empty—'twas the period
When he seemed to loaf the hardr;
So his angry wife had left him
Many years before my song.
And the neighbors said they wondered
How she'd stuck it out so long.

He way lazy, old and shabby,
And his friends were very few,
But the children dearly dearly,
And the children loved him, too;
And tho' he wouldn't labor
In the ordinary way,
For a little man or woman
He would slave the livelong day.

He could make a bow and arrow
That would shoot most out o' sight,
And the sailing boats he fashioned
Were a wonder and delight;
And he told the finest stories,
While he whittled at his work,
Of gorillas, wolves and grizzlies,
And the wars against the Turk.

So when he died the children
Wept as tho' their hearts would break,
And I'm sure he's gone to heaven,
If it's only for their sake;
He was lazy, old and shabby,
And a ne'er-do-well, I know,
But the Judge above is lenient,
And he loved the children so.

—W. W. Whitelock.

FOUNDATION OF SPONGES.

The sponge which you see in the shops ready for toilet use, or which you may chance to observe when dragged from its holding in shallow water does not strike you as likely to form a very solid foundation for building purposes. Yet London is built on sponges.

Of course, the statement requires a little explanation. The flint that forms the substratum of London soil is nothing but petrified sponges; if you examine the fossil sponge, or flint, with a glass you can see the structure of the animal. They are in layers.

In the southeast of England the flint is found under the chalk beds, but in the Thames valley the water has gradually washed away the chalk and left the flint. "As hard as a flint," although perfectly correct, sounds rather strange in the light of the above facts.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW ELEPHANT.

Capt. Allan D. McLean, surgeon at the United States hospital at Muntinlupa, in the Philippines, writes thus to a friend in Detroit: "At present the general topic of the day is, What is Uncle Sam going to do with the new 'white elephant'—the 700 school teachers recently sent out here—he so philanthropically or unknowingly saddled upon himself. Without the commissary privileges their salary of $75 a month doesn't even keep them in food. They can not speak Spanish, and never will learn to understand Tagalo. The general impression is that it would be cheaper for Uncle Sam to import all the Filipinos to the United States to learn the language there than to attempt the schoolma'am scheme. They have only been here two weeks, and have raised more pow-wow and disturbance than the whole army did during the palmy days of the insurrection. Since leaving the United States about 100 of them have been married, and the remaining 600 are busying themselves day and night to get into the matrimonial band wagon, the wheels of which never cease turning, even in the Philippines."

HOLLAND'S EXPECTED HEIR.

All Holland is looking forward to the approaching event in the household of Queen Wilhelmina, and every woman of the kingdom appears to feel an absorbing interest in the prospective baby who will be heir to the Dutch throne.

Never before, even in that land of patient industry, was such a mighty stitching going on at one time. The women of every city and town in Holland are making something for the royal layette, and there is tremendous rivalry among the good wives of the various towns.

Little dresses, gowns, caps, skirts, sacques, coverlets, pillows—everything imaginable in baby outfitting—are being made in elaborate form, covered with wonderful lace and embroidery and wrought with wonderful needlework skill.

The women of Amsterdam are not content with mere needlework. They are to present a Dutch baby's cap of linen, with the great ear lappets of the national headdress, but the linen is to be sprinkled with costly pearls and diamonds.

The women of the Dutch nobility will give a cradle to the royal baby. It is to be a very gorgeous affair of silver decorated with the arms of Holland and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, while at the head of the cradle is a full sized angel of silver, and at the foot a silver baby of equally life-like proportions.

From the women of The Hague will come the christening robe of white silk, with its jeweled embroidery and eiderdown, and its buttons of diamonds, and the wives of the cabinet ministers are making the satin cushion upon which the baby will be laid as soon as born, so that, according to old custom, it may be shown to the cabinet ministers and they may certify that it is a genuine prince or princess.

On the mater of sex Holland has quite made up its mind. Every gift that will go into the layette bears a blue ribbon. The baby is to be a boy. Holland is to have a prince and later a king.

Yet no king could be better loved than the Little Queen, as she is called, and never did her hold upon the hearts of her people show more strikingly than now when the crown of motherhood is hovering over her young brows.

THE FILIPINO GIRL.

The life lived by the Filipinos is not an intricate life, says Ramon Reyes Lala, nor is Philippine etiquette the highly involved system that is found in the old and artificial society of western lands. I do not know that I can better describe it than by following a society young woman of Manila through the ordinary events of one day's existence. It may interest American women to know how their sisters beyond the seas pass their lives.

The day of the fair Filipino is a long one. With her there is no lazy rising to a 9 o'clock coffee and toast. She is usually up with the sun, not later than 6, and if very religious, as early as 4, that she may attend early mass. Breakfast is set early, about 6 o'clock. Then come the morning duties of the household, sewing, washing, cooking, or whatever there may be, for our young woman is not expected to spend her days in idleness. The midday meal is taken at 12 o'clock, in order that the warmest hours of the day may be the hours of rest. About two hours are thus spent in he enjoyment of the siesta, when our woman fair arises refreshed and ready for the later pleasures of the day.

At 4 o'clock the afternoon tea is served. This is a light repast, usually consisting of rice and cakes or other simple viands. Then, at the hour of 5:30 or 6 o'clock the carriage is brought out, and the daily ride taken to the Luneta, the beautiful park on the bay south of the city. Here the military band discourses sweet music every evening, and the beauty and fashion of Manila meet and enjoy the evening air and melodious strains. Returning from the drive about 7 o'clock, the evening meal, or supper, comes next in order, after which our belle of Manila is free for any mode of spending the evening hours that may appeal to her; perhaps a friendly vist, a trip to the theater or opera, or an at home to receive callers. Early as she arose, bedtime often comes late, and no hours more than nature demands are spent in the enjoyment of slumber. Going to rest, however, is different there and here. Women, even of the highest social rank, do not sleep in a bedstead, but prefer the floor, lying on a petate, or mat, which is provided with a long bolster or pillow, and covered with the conventional mosquito netting.

ROOSEVELT AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Those women who have progressed to the point of desiring a voice in governmental matters will rejoice in Mr. Roosevelt as the first president of the United States who has definitely expressed himself in favor of woman suffrage, says the New York Sun. Perhaps an exception should be made in the case of Lincoln, who was really the pioneer suffragist. As early as 1836 he said in a public letter: "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens by no means excluding women."

Not one of the other presidents ever put himself on record on this question, although Cleveland, when governor of New York, signed bills giving women partial suffrage. Rutherford B. Hayes never hesitated in private to express his belief in woman's enfranchisement, and in a quiet way he assisted in getting a plank commending it to consideration in the national Republican platform of 1872. Doubtless, however, he voiced the sentiments of a number of other officials when he excused himself, while governor, from any public declaration by saying: "I am personally in favor of women suffrage, but the men of Ohio, my constituents, are not."

Roosevelt never has hesitated to declare himself as believing in the justice of the measure. He occasioned much consternation by recommending it in his message, as governor of New York, and announced himself as ready to sign a bill which should grant it.

PALE FACE—WEAK NERVES.

Any lack of iron in the blood shows in the face. Pallor is the sign. Pallor also means much more, it means a starved nervous system, a debilitated condition of the vital organs, poor circulation and impaired digestion. The nerves, the muscles and all the organs of your body get their energy and all the materials for their repair from the blood. Pallor shows that all these are losing vitality. Not a day should be lost in restoring the richness and purity of the blood. Get iron. Get it by taking the kind of iron your blood requires. The iron in Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is the perfect kind. It goes from your stomach directly into the blood without any change. An hour after you take it, it has become part of your blood and is doing good.

In addition to iron, this time-tried remedy contains other ingredients almost as badly needed by those who are sick or debilitated.

It helps to build up nerve and muscular tissues, it aids your digestion and enables you to get the good of the food you eat.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will build you up and make you well from head to foot. With the new health will come strength and vigor that may have been missing for years.

This remedy has been endorsed by physicians and the public for forty-five years.

Made only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IMITATION JEWELS.

Something of real present interest to dealers and the public alike is the success which has been achieved in the manufacture of rubies. While the diamond is the commonly accepted synonym for value in a precious stone, the ruby which meets the proper requirements is much more valuable. When possessing the real pigeon blood color evenly distributed and without flaw, the ruby is worth from three to ten times as much per karat as the diamond. This stone, therefore, is the favorite target for imitation. And, as before stated, it is in making rubies that the greatest skill has been shown. Electricity has done much for this art. A Frenchman—his identity is a secret to the world, and as yet he is known only by his works—has learned to melt up small rubies, and fuse them into one stone. The product is not an imitation. It has all the chemical and physical properties of the real thing. It is as hard, has the same specific gravity, and is genuinely beautiful in color.

But, say the jewelers, it is not genuine. Such a stone is known to the trade as a "reconstructed" ruby. None but the most expert can distinguish it from the so-called real one. The connoisseur will admit that he distinguishes it by the absence of flaws rather than by the presence of defects. A reconstructed ruby is apt to be too perfect.

The reconstructed ruby appeared on the market about eighteen months ago. All came from one source, a wealthy dealer in Paris. At first the stones were in great demand, and sold for $100 a karat; but as the public gradually learned that the stone was the combined result of the work of nature and of man, the demand fell off. The buyer felt that the stone, made up of fragments fused in an electric furnace, was not just the same as the one taken from the earth, even though the latter might have more flaws, and, unless deceived by the dealer, he would not pay as much for it. In consequence the price has dropped to $30 a karat.

The emerald is another stone which it cleverly imitated. A perfect emerald is the rarest thing in the world. It is characteristic of the emerald to be flawed, and all good imitations contain artificial flaws. A flawless emerald is immediately an object of suspicion. The only ones in existence have been obtained by cutting away the greater part of some large and beautiful stone, leaving only the small part free from defect. This is a very extravagant method, since it is the color by which the emerald is judged. The few flawless emeralds in existence are held at fabulous prices. The color must be a deep rich green. Imitations are made by chemical processes, and a good imitation is nearly as valuable as the real. The paste of which they are made is hardened by heat until it will stand the so-called file test—that is it will not be scratched by a hard English file made for the purpose.

Another imitation is known as the "doublet." It is made by a process similar to veneering in woodwork. A thin layer of real stone is cemented on an artificial base. This method, which is practiced in France, is also employed to make imitation sapphires and rubies. The very cheap imitations are made of glass.

Some of the cleverest work is done in imitating pearls. The beauty of a pearl is in its sheen, and its face value depends on sheen size and color. The good artificial pearl is now given all these characteristics to a degree almost equal to the one made in the shell of the oyster. Even the "nacre," which is the fluid in the shell of the oyster which deposits the calcareous layers of the pearl, has been reproduced chemically, and the pearls are put into a revolving cylinder and kept rolling in the nacre until they take on the real coating. Formerly the artificial pearl was blown; but with all the care possible this process left a small nub which marked it as artificial. So now they are dropped in a tower, like shot. The price of pearls, as of other jewels, varies in accordance with the demand of the hour. Just now they are very high, and the best imitations will bring better prices than the poor genuine ones. The Oriental pearl is supposed to be the most valuable; but lately very fine fresh water pearls have been found in Tennessee and Wisconsin.

The expert distinguishes the real from the artificial precious stone in various ways. The file test has been mentioned. Dealers also have a little piece of a certain kind of hard quartz which is worked to a point, and which will scratch glass and most imitations. But the expert goes most on appearance. He learns to look for certain characteristics of color and structural make-up. He recognizes the flaws. Finally an expert will tell you he has an intuition. It is like the feminine faculty of knowing, without always knowing the reasons why.

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

A THING WORTH KNOWING.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 462, Dallas, Texas.

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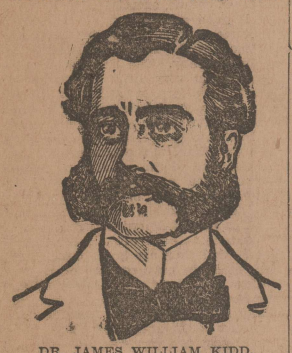
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The Westbrige Episode.

JENNETTE LEE.

Westbridge is a thriving New England town. Until six months ago it was also a conservative town. There is a favorite saying among neighboring and less aristocratic centers that while Boston may be the "hub of the universe," Westbridge is the "little nut inside the hub."

Until six months ago there might have been a grain of truth in this estimate of the self-importance of Westbridge. But six months ago certain events took place. They affected materially both the conceit and the customs of this conservative town.

On the morning of the eventful day Richard Downing, of the firm of Downing, Broad & Co., brokers, was half-awake. He ought to have been wide awake. It was 9 o'clock and he was due at his office at 8:30. He was blissfully unconscious of the hour. The extra sleep had put him in good humor. He stretched out his arms, yawning, and thinking lazily that for once his wife would not have to call him. He was awake—that is, almost—he would be soon—as soon as he had fin— No, this was too childish! He would wake up—

Keeping his eyes open might help. He opened them once more to their widest extent. The first object they rested on put him wide awake. It was a new broadcloth gown, dark red, with rich satin trimmings.

Downing eyed it approvingly.

"Awfully swell taste, Mary has. Won't she look stunning in it! Pretty bill with it, I'll warrant. Just home from the dress maker's evidently."

His eye wandered lazily to the little clock on the mantel. Then something suspiciously like an oath was thrown back with the bed clothes.

"What could Mary be thinking of?"

He cast a wild glance about the room. He rushed to the door and called down the stairway.

There was no reply. His voice came back with a suggestion of emptiness from the rooms below. He looked about the chamber, perplexed, exasperated.

"Where in thunder are my trousers?" he muttered.

His eye caught a slip of paper on the pillow—near the place where his head had rested a moment before. He would not own the start that he gave, nor the hand that seemed to clutch at his throat as he tore open the paper.

"Dear Richard: I can not endure our present way of life"—

Yes it had come. As he read, a dozen thoughts were coursing through his brain. This was what Dick Crawford's wife did. He remembered the look on Dick's face the next day. He groaned and hurried on:

"The only way out of it that I can see is for you to change places with me for a day. Perhaps then you will know how I feel about living such a cramped, shut-in, buried-alive life. I am sure you will, Richard; you are so sensible in most things, and a dear husband. You can not really understand my misery unless you have to wear the same kind of clothes. So I have had a nice gown and shoes and other things made for you. I hope you will like the gown, dear. I picked it out myself. The day will not seem long, darling, for I shall be coming back to you at night. Your Affectionate Wife and Protector.

"P. S.—Don't worry about the office. I will attend to everything."

He sat, half dazed, trying to take it in. His mind ran back, catching up phrases in the note, fitting them into the past. "I picked it out myself, dear." He often picked out Mary's dresses. It was only last week, he recalled hazily, they had differed—almost quarreled—about her dress. She had wanted to have a different style—some "hifalutin," esthetic make. He had set his foot down pretty promptly on that. His wife was not going to make a frump of herself for any "common sense" foolishness: All well enough for a man, who has the hard work of the world to do. But a lady should be elegantly clad. He glanced at the gown with its velvet collar and embossed vest. How charming Mary always looked! And how proud he was when she came gliding into the office.

His heart gave a leap—and stood still. The office! He must be there, and inside of ten minutes. That famous deal was to be made to-day. It meant a clear five thousand. It would be a costly joke for Mary if he miseed that!

He sped up the attic stairs in search of a last year's suit. The rafters were swept "as bare as your hand" of all masculine attire. Only gowns and petticoats hung in mocking, unified folds before him. He turned and fled back to the closet—not so much as a necktie to reward his search!

Then first the enormity of the joke came over him. He was a prisoner in his own house. He raged across the room. He stormed. He caught up the red dress and glared at it. He shook it fiercely. It may be well to close the door. When it opened again a tall, well formed woman, dressed in a broadcloth gown, swept across the threshhold and tripped lightly down the stairs. On the bureau lay a soft pile of curly, blonde hair. It was Richard Downing's mustache. Behind the bureau lay one mangled, discarded article of attire—a stiff, unyielding corset.

A cheerful fire was burning in the dining room grate. The table was bright with linen and silver. Only one place was laid—behind the coffee urn. Downing glanced at it. He started and frowned, and attempted to run his hands into his trousers' pockets. They slid ineffectually down the smooth cloth. He crossed them behind him and stared gloomily into the fire.

The somber look lightened; the servants—they were in the house, of course. He seated himself behind the coffee urn and rang the bell sharply. Thank heaven, the morning paper was there and it was big. He buried himself behind it and listened eagerly to the step that entered the room. Ah, it was James—a great relief. It would have been awkward to have one of those giggling maids come in.

"James!" from behind the paper.

"Yessir."

Something in the tone—guarded, non-committal and deprecating—caused Downing to peep around the corner of the paper. What he saw caused him to retire more quickly than he had emerged. James, the tall, the dignified, the imperturbable, stood there expressionless, in a spotless dimity gown, a muslin cap topping his solemn countenance.

"James!" Downing's voice was sharp, with a barely perceptible quiver in it, "what is the meaning of this nonsense?"

There was no answer. A dimity arm carefully arranged the egg cup and prepared cream and sugar for his coffee. Downing sipped the coffee cautiously. Confound it! How was he to eat any breakfast with that Punch-and-Judy show standing behind him? He could feel it through the back of his head—arms folded, solemn gaze straight ahead, cap by this time slightly awry.

Whatever sense of humor Mary might have indulged in arraying her butler, she had communicated none of it to James. To him the affair was serious. Downing was driven to meet it with like seriousness.

"James," he said sternly.

"Yessir."

"Go down to Cole & Thompson's and bring me a complete suit of clothes—everthing from the ground up. Hurry now."

There was no reply. But the dimity skirt rustled and was gone.

Downing breathed a sigh of relief. Really, it was absurd—he was getting hysterically nervous. The combination of James and solitary confinement was too much for any one. Mary must have lain awake nights to think of everything so preposterous. She should suffer for this. No, he would let her off easy. She would be a good deal surprised to see him walk in. Downing chuckled. He began to eat with a relish.

James' step sounded outside the door. The handle turned. Downing looked up with a pleased smile. It turned to wrath.

In the doorway, starched and immaculate, stodd James, a plate of steaming muffins in his hand. Downing glared. He cleared the table at a bound, scattered the muffins with a blow, and, seizing the wooden James, shook him until cap, apron and dimity sleeves stood in three separate directions.

Before he could recover breath his victim had retreated behind the heavy oak door. The conversation that followed was carried on through a cautious crack, at which appeared now one wary eye, now a crumpled cap-frill, and now a degenerate ear. Downing longed to thrust the toasting fork down it, but restrained himself. Through that long, uninvoluted ear lay his only avenue of escape.

"James, what does this mean?"

"Missus told me to."

"To what?"

"Keep an eye on you, sir."

"Well, you'd better come inside where you can keep two." There was deep sarcasm in the tone.

"No, thank you, sir," respectfully.

"James," after a long pause, "if a fiver would be of any use to you"—

"No, sir; missus said you'd try it."

"Try what?"

"To bribe me, sir."

"Did she, perhaps, tell you why I am caged up here like a lunatic?' sarcastically.

The watching eye gleamed intelligently through the crack, and one long, bony finger appeared under the rakish cap and tapped significantly on the expanse of forehead.

"Oh!" Downing gasped. He sank back speechless. So that was it? Mary had told James that he was out of his head, had she? And she had shut him up? For what? Perhaps he was insane. He laughed aloud. The eye disappeared hastily from the crack.

"See here, James, you are all right. You do what your mistress told you to—only clear out of my sight and hearing. And shut the door. I'll be quiet."

Downing smiled grimly. Mary had chosen a good tool. She knew by bitter experience, the thickness of James' skull, and that if an idea were once lodged there another could not possibly enter. If she had told James that his master was insane and must be humored—even to dressing up like an imbecile wax doll—nothing could drive the idea from his head.

"And my actions have not been altogether sane," reflected Downing candidly.

There was a sliding click of the latch and the sound of scurrying feet.

Downing did not at once avail himself of his liberty. He sat looking moodily into the fire, pondering on the situation. What could Mary mean by it? She was a sensible woman—Ugh! What was the matter? He felt sick and compressed and choking. Why should women have their clothes made so tight? He pulled impatiently at the offending buttons, already stretched to the last degree of tension. At a touch they popped merrily across the room. Downing drew a full, deep breath. With the inspiration came a brain wave of memory. He had always insisted on Mary's wearing shapely, tailor-made gowns. He had pooh-poohed the short waisted, esthetic ones she signed for. "Bags," he had called them, he remembered penitently, as he crawled around the floor after escaping buttons.

When the ravages of digestion had been repaired as skillfully as masculine finger could accomplish, he prowled about the house, a restless spirit. He could not be still; but neither, after a time, could he move about with any comfort. The eternal swish-swish, twist-twist of the heavy skirts about his ankles drove him wild.

He limped at last to a couch, and, throwing himself down, lay staring miserably at the celing. No wonder women were sick! He would be a confirmed invalid before night.

He had not ventured to peep out of the window. Some one might see him. But at last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he limped miserably to the front window and looked up and down the quiet street. Not a soul in sight. How good the sunshine looked, and the dusty pavement.

He raised his languid eyes to the window across the street. What a peculiar looking woman! Her profile was strong and fine; but there was something awkward in her bearing—Jenkins! Good heavens; it was Jekins!

As Downing doubled up with laughter, he became aware of a similar mirth on the part of Jenkins. He bethought himself of his own unmanly garments, and beat a hasty retreat.

Jenkins did the same.

The curtains fell chastely between them.

The temptation was too strong to be resisted. Cautiously, after a time, Downing raised a corner of the curtain and peered out.

They grinned. Communications began—signs, deaf and dumb letters and gestures.

"What is it all about?" telegraphed Jenkins. "Morton, next door, in same fix."

Morton appeared and grinned.

Presently no less than five gowned men discovered themselves, peeping from behind sheltering curtains. The whole street was in a state of petticoat siege.

Downing's mind leaped farther. It was probably the whole town. He knew Mary's grasp of intellect. Once started, she would not stop with a petty street. The men of Westbridge were to be taught a lesson.

Swiftly Downing telegraphed to Jenkins. They would keep quiet until evening. They would not expose themselves to the ridicule of day. But when the friendly shades of night should fall—indicated by closing his eyes and falling into exaggerated sleep—they would steal forth and confer.

Once more the curtains fell, and Downing crawled miserably back to the couch to await Mary's return. The stillness and loneliness of the house were unbearable. Was it thus, he wondered, that she waited for him to come home at night? Even the wooden James, who had become invisible, would have been welcome. At times Downing heard a swish of starch or a ruffled scuttle that told him he was still under faithful guard.

There was a quick key in the door, a hurried step in the hall, a snatch of song. The portieres parted.

Downing lay on his side, one arm protecting his face. He watched her from beneath it. Zounds! She was stunning!

The gray business suit seemed to belong to her. How graceful she was in trousers! Downing's legs ached under their feminine swathings.

She came swiftly down the room.

"Tired, dear?" She dropped gracefully to one knee beside him, and smoothed his hot forehead with firm, soft fingers.

The long curtains parted. James, in dimity and cap, appeared. "Dinner is served, sir."

"Come, dear," said Mary, gently. "You will feel better when you have had something to eat."

Downing made a mental vow never to say it again. It was one of his pet phrases.

As they seated themselves, he saw with envious eyes the evening paper, his paper, laid carefully on Mary's chair. He must play the role to the bitter end. He would ask her meekly what had been done to-day. But with the first spoonful of soup she disappeared behind the paper.

Downing studied the lines upside down.

Now and then Mary vouchsafed him a piece of news. She murmured to herself over especially interesting items. With the coming of the dessert she laid down the paper with an air of conscious virtue that Downing recognized acutely.

The gold eyeglasses surveyed him kindly, if a trifle patronizingly.

"What was done about the 'Big Four,' Mary?" The question that had been burning on his lips leaped out.

"Oh, that's all right. I made ten thousand." She spoke with modest satisfaction. Downing gasped inwardly. Five had been his maximum hope.

"Was Dexter there?"

"He wasn't able to come." Mary smiled ever so slightly and kindly. "Mrs. Dexter took his place."

"How was the deal managed?"

"I don't believe you would understand it, dear." She spoke firmly, but very, very kindly. "But you really get the cream of it all." She extracted a bill from a generous roll and tossed it across the table. "I thought I would draw a little on account," she said.

Downing pocketed—that is, tried to pocket it humbly. Good money was not to be refused. But deep in his heart was a resolve—never to toss money to Mary. It was not comfortable. She should have an allowance and a bank account after this—if ever there was any "after this." He began to feel as if the satin folds and lace might be grown to his person. As soon as James should leave them alone together he would tell Mary what he had been thinking about to-day.

James passed the dessert, filled the glasses, gave a final glance to see that nothing more was needed, and grasped the handles of his tray.

"Have you had a comfortable day, James?" asked Mary kindly. She did not trust herself to look at him.

James released his hold on the tray and lifted the dimity skirt in one hand, gazing at its stiffness. "It's the like o' that wud be the death of a man if he was a wumman," he said, solemnly.

Mary looked at him reflectively. "They aren't comfortable, are they, James? How do you think you would like to wear them all the time?" she asked, scanning the wooden face.

"Dade an' I'd never be doin' it another day—not if ye was to go down on yer knees for it," returned James promptly.

He grasped the handles of the tray once more and rushed away with solemn mien.

As the door closed behind him, Downing glanced at Mary. Their eyes met. They smiled.

"Make out your list, Mary," said Downing humbly. "You shall have the things to-morrow. In the main I agree with James."

In the main every man in Westbridge agreed with James. For which reason the women of Westbridge are today comfortably clad. Some of the women continue frumps under the new regime as they would under the old. But they are comfortable frumps.

Westbridge comes very near to being the "Little Nut Inside the Hub." But the men of Westbridge are less boastful than of old. They walk softly before the world.

Constipation is the rock that wrecks many lives; it poisons the very life blood. Regularity can be established through the use of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It is mildly cathartic and strengthens the stomach, liver and kidneys

POULTRY.

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

E. EDWARDS PITTSBURG, TEXAS.
Golden, White and Silver Wyandotte; Barred, Buff and White P. Rock; Black and White Langshan; Brown and Buff Leghorn; Silver S. Hamburg; Black Minorca and Pekin Duck eggs, 75 cents for 13. White Guinea eggs, $1.00 for 15. Buff Langshan eggs, $2.00 for 13. M. Bronze and W. Holland Turkey eggs, 9 for $1.00. Stock for sale. Roup and sore head cure, 15 cents and 25 cents a box by mail.

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

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS.
Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs $2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS.
Breeds prize winning, Barred and White P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes and Br. Leghorns. I have won more premiums on my stock in the last 5 years, than any man in the South. Send for circular prices, winnings, matings, etc. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

INCUBATORS.

THE BROWN HATCHER.
Only incubator in South. Sure enough best machine. Save freight. Five sizes. Send dime for catalogue. CHAS. M. BROWN, 706½ Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

DOGS.

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of the best English strains in America; 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular.

Over 1000 birds have been entered for the show of the Kansas City Fancy Poultry club, to be held at Kansas City **Dec. 6, 7 and 8.**

A report from Waxahachie says: D. S. Fudge, living four miles east of this city, states that he has cleared $75 from the sale of chickens and eggs from his farm this year.

A very remarkable record was made by the Norton Poultry yards of Dallas at the Texas State Fair this year. The exhibit included White, Brown and Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks and taken as a whole was one of the best ever seen in the state. Birds were entered for 32 premiums and 29 ribbons were won. In addition a fine display of incubators was made by the Norton yards as agents for a Northern firm and this exhibit was also awarded the first premium. The reputation of the Norton yards as a model poultry establishment was fully sustained in the show room.

POULTRY

PURPOSE OF POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.—Mrs. Ella Thomas of Quarles, Mo., writing to Western Poultry News, says:

The purpose of the poultry show is to educate those interested in pure-bred fowls; and apart from educating, its chief concern is to let the people who are interested know when and of whom they may find excellent stock. The exhibition is an open advertisement, and every lover of fancy fowls should aid in making it a success. The poultry exhibition awakens enthusiasm. Not taste nor skill nor knowledge can be a substitute for enthusiasm, earnestness and zeal.

The earnest men are so few in this world that their very earnestness at once becomes the badge of their nobility.

The zealousness and earnestness of our best fanciers have made poultry culture a noble avocation. It is not easy to produce an ideal specimen, and a genuine fancier feels the loss of his best bird keenly. The true fancier is **without mercenary** motives in the creation of his highest ideals.

Resources may be locked in the storehouse of the brain, powers may slumber unaroused, and that which is capable of being a force to warm and move the world is as dead matter until sparks fire the tinder. So the zeal and enthusiasm of a brother fancier may stir the spirit of another to earnestness and ambition. But that which rouses one may have no power to rouse another.

For some fanciers the charm of the exhibition lies in heralding to the world the simple sum of money there is in the premium won. The true fancier finds poetry and song in the measure that makes his special and favorite a point reaching near to perfection, near to his own ideal. The honor of having attained nearly perfection by his own handiwork is the premium he is seeking, and he wants the world to know it, because he believes the world will be better by knowing it.

The exhibits of pure breeds in their most typical form cannot but win the hearts of the visitors, many of whom will become fanciers if for no other reason than the pleasure of having them in their homes.

Emulation is the inspiration to all progress. Nothing is good that is ill-adapted to its present purpose, and no purpose can succeed in realization unless the heart be enkindled to an earnest interest in its first and chiefest concern. To excel and to stand first in public esteem and merit, incites every human being to action from infancy to old age. To wear the victor's laurel crown the ancients contended in all manly sports. To bear from the rostrum the chaplet of public applause the young orator trains and toils. To represent his constituency in congress, to gain the presidency of the republic, to occupy any possible chief place has, from the beginning, and will to the end of history, be the aim and end of all human hope and endeavor.

To be first in war, first in peace, and first everywhere, David and Demosthenes, Alexander and Atilla, Constantine, Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, Wellington and Washington, Lincoln, Wm. J. Bryan and the long line of the honored living and illustrious dead in all avocations, and for all ages, were stimulated to action by ambition, emulation and the all-consuming desire for first place. We are not to condemn, but to commend this tendency to triumph, this craving of the human heart to conquer every and all opposition, and stand on the very pinnacle of fame's temple. This is God-like. This desire to be first is inborn and all-pervading. It is the philosopher's stone that turneth into gold all it touches. It is the crown jewel, the inspiration, the highest premium that can crown the victor in our beloved avocation, our worthy calling, of poultry culture.

It was universally understood in Napoleon's great armies that every private soldier was a possible marshal of France, and this emulation for first place made the army invincible.

The premium at a poultry show possess no intrinsic money value. A money premium misrepresents the real intention and purpose of a poultry exhibition. They aim at awakening honest contests, in the cultivation of blooded birds. Another real purpose of poultry shows is to determine what degree of success is being attained, and who can command the first honors in the worthy work. Money-love detracts from the exhibition idea; the ribbons more perfectly represent the real and relative merit of the birds in competition, which is the prime purpose of such assemblages. We are supposed to have an especial pride in our profession, and are studiously striving to advance to the front along the line of actual merit, and all that should be expected of a poultry organization is some souvenir that will show our status; some emblem that attests the actual merit of our stock. We are striving for merit first, and money afterward as a legitimate result. From the foregoing it follows as our conclusion that money premiums at a poultry show are not good in effect. They beget mercenary motives and thus degrade the sentiment, that enthusiasm to excel in quality of stock which lends life to thoroughbred breeding.

An association must have money to conduct a creditable exhibition. A poultry organiation can not afford to pay cash premiums. It is better to give more care to the birds during the show in the way of feed, water, clean coops, etc., and in this we must have the employment of suitable help during the show. An entrance fee is necessary both to raise revenue and bar out inferior quality of birds, because it is quality we want and not quantity. It pays to have our birds in exhibition shape. Attention along this line will not only add to the exhibitor's chance to win, but will greatly add to the reputation of fine birds of the state.

The trade and success of the industry depends much on the record the breeder makes at different shows.

Utility is something more in our fowls than the production of beautiful plumage, eggs and meat. It is the gratifying of the highest sense of worth, the realiing of excellence in the work performed, not the quantity, but the quality. In the labor of love in poultry culture our understanding of utility is the production of that which shall elevate the soul of the worker through a consciousness of having done the best that could be done.

SELLING POULTRY.—R. A. Nagel of Cuero, Tex., writes to the Breeders' Advocate:

We see so many articles in our poultry journals about how to raise poultry, how to feed for eggs, etc., but see so little about the best methods of selling it. Of course, it's true we have to raise the poultry first before we can sell it, must feed our hens to produce eggs before we can sell them, but then comes the selling part of the business. Since I have been advrtising my stock I have never had a sufficient number to supply the demand. Several years ago, before I began advertising, I could not get over 50 cents each for thoroughbred poultry, and could not sell them all at that price, and sold about $15 worth a year. Now I sell all I can raise at prices from $1 to $5 each, and my last season's sales amounted to $210.35. Quite a difference between this and $15 several years ago. I attribute this solely to the fact that I advertised, and did it right.

"Did it right," I said, and that is another secret of advertising. We see so many ads. that read:

"Jno. Blank, breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs after June 1 at half price. St. Louis, Mo."

This ad. is run without a change for years and becomes so stale nobody ever reads it except, possibly, a few new subscribers, and it does not bring returns it ought to to the advertiser. Now if this ad. were changed every three or four months, the readers would look for it, read it and see what he has to offer, and that is what all advertisers want, people to read their ads.

Look at Arthur G. Duston, the great White Wyandotte man's ad., and you see it changed every month or two, and the first thing I do when I pick up a poultry journal is to see what Duston has to say this month, and there are others just like me in this respect. But the greatest trouble with the advertiser is, he does not answer his inquiries promptly, and the fellow who is prompt in answering, gets the order before the negligent breeder replies to the inquiry. We should always consider that all the poultry journal card is for is to bring up the inquiry, and we must then do our part to make the sale. Another policy is to advertise spasmodically. It will not do to advertise during the spring months and then drop out, as this will not pay. We must keep our names before the people all the time, so that when we should drop our ad. the people will miss it. It must be a sort of an adjunct to the paper, and be as familiar to us as the name of the paper itself. Take a space, no matter how small, for one year, and never miss an issue of the paper, and you will find it will pay you well. while if you advertise only a few times and then drop out, it is little better than not advertising at all. Take a little of my advice, dear reader, and you will find your poultry business will increase considerable in a short time.

DAIRY

ONE MAN'S PROFITS.—F. S. Cowles, of Sibley, Kans., is a dairyman of the business type. He knows not only how to combine feeds economically, but he knows how to weed out his herd so as to make every cow yield a profit. Notwithstanding the dry weather of the past summer, which has been especially severe in his section of the country, his record for the past year shows brain as well as muscular exercise. Mr. Cowles' record, as sent in for the year ending September 1, is as follows:

The milk was sent to Sibley skimming station.

Average number of cows, 10.

Total amount received for butter fat, $551.96.

Average per cow, $55.19.

From skim milk fed to hogs and calves, $200.

Average skim milk per cow, $20.

Total per cow income, $75.19.

Cost of feed, per cow, $40.

Net profit, per cow, $35.19.

These cows are grade Jerseys, Guernseys, and one Holstein. They were bought up around the country at an average cost of $31.50. The feed consisted of clover hay, corn fodder, and cane for roughness. Bran and corn chop, equal parts by weight, for grain.—Kansas Farmer.

TESTS AT BUFFALO.—The standing of the model dairy herds at the Pan-American exposition, taken from a standpoint of butter profits, for the week ending October 1, was as follows:

		Butter value.	Cost.	Profit
1.	Holsteins	$14.33	$6.77	$7.56
2.	Jerseys	13.20	5.74	7.46
3.	Guernseys	12.41	5.32	7.09
4.	Ayrshires	12.28	5.44	6.84
5.	Red Polls	11.03	5.21	5.82
5.	Shorthorns	12.07	6.25	5.82
6.	Brown Swiss	11.50	5.69	5.81
7.	French Canadians	9.57	4.13	5.44
8.	Polled Jerseys	9.52	4.24	5.28
9.	Dutch Belted	8.91	4.84	4.07

The tests of these herds began May 1 and in estimating profits all butter produced is valued at 25 cents a pound.

In the production of milk the breeds had an entirely different standing as follows, five cows being in each herd:

		Total No. lbs. of milk.
1.	Holsteins	1356.70
2.	Ayshires	1058.10
3.	Shorthorns	1012.10
4.	Brown Swiss	986.00
5.	Jerseys	898.60
6.	Red Polls	867.40
7.	Dutch Belted	832.30
8.	Guernseys	798.60
9.	French Canadians	781.30
10.	Polled Jerseys	638.70

JERSEY TESTS IN TEXAS.—W. A. Ponder, owner of the Springdale Jersey Farm at Denton, Tex., recently made the following report to the Jersey Bulletin of tests made of Jersey cows:

"Alteration's Goldie 102097 from April 1st to 7th, inclusive, gave 329 pounds milk, which made 22 pounds 7 ounces butter. In 3 days she made 10 lbs. 1 oz., in 30 days she made 87 lbs. 2½ oz.; all butter well worked and ready for market. For the seven days she averaged 47 lbs. milk per day, and ate 38 lbs. corn meal, 38 lbs. wheat bran, 30 lbs. ground oats and 21 lbs. cottonseed meal. During the thirty-day test she gave 1358 lbs. milk. Alteration's Goldie 102097 is by Parole 26114 and out of Alteration 3d 89379.

"Lady Gilderine 108474, out of Gilderine of L. 24488, dam of two, by Ida's Landseer 17745. She gave in one day 62½ lbs. milk, 123½ lbs. in two days, 410 lbs. in seven days, 1795 lbs. in one month. She made in seven days 20 lbs. 15½ oz. butter. She ate 36 lbs. cornmeal, 36 lbs. wheat bran, 22 lbs. cottonseed meal, 36 lbs. ground oats. We think these two tests give Springside Jersey Farm the thirty-day milk and butter record of Texas for any living cow."

SOUR CREAM TESTS.—A bulletin from the Vermont experiment station says:

It is well understood that cream which has partly soured in the hands of the producer is less apt to make a high grade of butter than is a cream which is kept cold and reaches the factory in a sweet condition. The producer, however, frequently argues that it does not make any particular difference to his pocketbook whether the cream sours or not.

The Vermont experiment station officers say that there is not only a chance that the sour cream may injure the entire lot of butter, but there is almost certain to be a direct financial loss to the dairyman in another way.

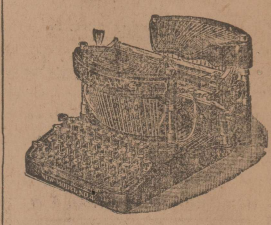
It is difficult and almost impossible to sample sour cream accurately, and it is difficult for the creamery receiving it to test it properly. Gas bubbles and increased viscosity or gumminess are at the bottom of the trouble. The error of sampling and testing will nine times out of ten be in the direction of a low result. In other words the creamery patron who keeps and delivers his cream in a sweet condition will ordinarily get a higher test and a larger check than he who allows his cream to sour, even though both creams be really of exactly the same grade. The chances are always in favor of an inaccurate test. It is doubtful whether it is wise to urge a creamery to make any special efforts to test sour cream properly. It ought not in the first place to receive it, and, in the second place, if the patrons cannot see how much it is to their interests, as well as to the interests of the creamery, to keep the cream sweet, an indirect fine may be laid upon them in this way by giving them the low test which sour cream is likely to receive.

NEXT SPRING'S PIGS.

The quality of next spring's hog crop depends on the use of a good registered boar. His produce will have the right conformation, quick growing and early maturing qualities. This will enable the farmers to put a 200-pound hog on the market at seven months old. This cuts five to eight months out of the life of a hog and the risk of it, and, consequently, five to eight months out of the farmer's expense. J. P. Kissering, of Melville, Ill., breeds the right type of Poland Chinas and sells them at prices that find quick buyers. See his ad elsewhere.



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L. A. WRIGHT & CO.,
297 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

The Journal uses two of our New Model Machines.

ANGORA GOATS
$3.50 to $7.50, Bucks $10.00 to $25.00
According to individual merit.

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THOUSANDS IN USE.
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BERKSHIRE.



ED L. OLIVER COOPER TEX.
Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 2d 33343, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

TIP TOP BERKSHIRES.
My Berkshires have won more prizes and more money at the last six Dallas Fairs and San Antonio International Fairs than all other Berkshire herds in the State combined. Good pigs or sale at reasonable prices. GEO. P. LILLARD, Seguin, Texas.

ELM GROVE FARM,
Walter E. Davis & Bro., proprietors, breeders of thoroughbred Berkshire hogs, Barrey Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpington chickens. Young stock for sale at all times. Terms reasonable. BOX 126, Sherman, Texas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine, full blood and high grade Jersey Durham cattle, B. P. Rock chickens, M. B. Turkeys, registered Scotch Collie dogs. Pigs not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell County, Texas.

WINCY FARM—
Headquarters for English Berkshires. I showed the prize litter of the South last year and deposited with Secretary Vicksburg Fair certified check for $100 to back them against any litter in the South, but no takers. I offer one boar from above litter at $50. Also offer Barred P. Rocks cheap; buy and sell Jersey cattle on commission. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

POLAND CHINA.

CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS.
The ribbon eaters. Of the first thirteen prizes offered at Texas State Fair, 1900, Cedar Vale productions won 8. At San Antonio Fair, 1900, of the 12 firsts offered, Cedar Vale productions carried off 10 of them. We show our own breeding and breed the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Pairs and trios not akin. Bronze turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

MORRIS & CO. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
302 E. Crockett st. Fine pigs and hogs at hard-times prices, if sold soon. Now is your chance to stock up with fine hogs at a price you can well afford. Also Scotch Collie bitches in whelp for sale.

STEWART & MILLER, SHERMAN TEX.
Breeders of Poland China swine of the best breeding and individuality. Winners at the Texas State Fair for past four years. Good stock for sale at all times.

DUROC JERSEY.

TOM FRAZIER—KOPPERL—BOSQUE county, Texas. Duroc-Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship.

HIGHLAND HERD DUROC JERSEY
and Poland China swine have won more premiums than any herd in the South. Champions at the State Fair, 1901. Write your wants. NAT EDMONSON, Prop., Sherman, Texas.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.
You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want, from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

SWINE

At Sloan, San Saba county, P. C. Sloan recently sold to H. H. Nowlin 105 head of hogs at 3¾ cents a pound.

At a recent sale of Poland-Chinas held by M. C. Vansell at Muscotah, Kan., 38 head were sold at an average of $18 a head.

At Pearsall last week Joe Bilhartz purchased a lot of hogs from W. J. Slaughter and M. Taylor. For corn fed hogs he paid 4½ cents a pound and for mast fed hogs 3 cents a pound.

Col. E. S. Peters of Calvert, Tex., writes to the Journal that he expects to receive about Nov. 1 the Perfection 2d pig, for which he paid $100 some time ago. The animal, Col. Peters is informed, is developing into a very fine hog.

Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Kas., recently made a shipment of six head of pure-bred Poland China hogs to Southern Russia. This is the first time on record, or at least in recent years, that American breeders have exported pure-bred hogs to Europe for breeding purposes.

At a public sale of Poland Chinas held last week at Higginsville, Mo., by H. C. Sydnor, sixty-eight head, all spring pigs, making an average of about $17.75. The most of the pigs were the get of Sydnor's Tecumseh, Sydnor's Chief, Chief Eclipsed and Romping Perfection. They were in pretty good shape for the most part, though hardly up to Mr. Sydnor's usual standard. The top price of the sale was $50 paid by John Bollin of Kickapoo, Kan., for a February gilt by Sydnor's Chief.

Of late, hogs have been selling in Chicago from $6.75 to $7 per hundred pounds. Wouldn't it pay every farmer in Grayson county to raise hogs at 5 cents per pound? Every hog raised and fattened can be sold right here in Sherman at the packing house. If the packing house here can not use all the product Fort Worth, with her new million and a half plant, can use the surplus. It pays to raise hogs. This country makes good corn, alfalfa or sugar beets, all of which make good hog food. A farmer can raise more food for hogs by raising sugar beets than anything else. Properly prepared, sugar beets make a fine hog food, and more tons can be raised per acre than of any other thing. Sugar beets make a splendid food for both hogs and cattle. Thousands of heads of hogs and cattle are fed every year around the sugar bect factories in Nebraska, and the feeders say it is the cheapest food they have ever used.—Sherman Lone Star.

BROAD SOWS.—P. C. Holne, in American Swineherd, says: If the gilts intended for breeders have not already been selected, this matter should be attended to at once before they have been picked over by buyers, and before they have taken on too much fat. The latter reason is very important, as the gilt intended for a breeder should be fed for development of bone and muscle, rather than for plumpness and fat. She should have plenty of range, with plenty of variety of feed, and not fed as those intended for sale or the butcher.

In selecting the breeder, of course we want the best from the herd, as no wise man sells his seed corn, and takes chances of finding some other "just as good."

After one has selected the best, and a few more than he may really need, then before breeding time let another selection be made, the best, of course. This does not mean the pretty ones, but the strong, growthy, well-proportioned ones.

Looking back over the herds of some of the most successful breeders of our acquaintance, we notice some of their most successful and profitable brood sows are not those of the finest finish or most fancy points, but they are marked as strong, vigorous, active and never runty or fine to feebleness in any point. These herds of sows, grown by the breeder himself, all have a marked likeness of type, and by careful compariton a good judge sees the ideal of that man in the type and form of the brood sows.

These sows have uniformity that we never see in the herds of men who buy, here and there, even at fancy prices. Such men may have some sows in their collection that will score high in the show ring, but their offspring score low in the sale or show, and good pigs are few and no two litters bear evidence of having been bred by the same man.

Good breeding impresses the breeders' ideal on his animals, as sure as the artist leaves his impress on his painting.

For the improvement of a breed and for the elevation of the standard and securing a high and striking type of general excellence of the breed, there is special need now for every breeder to note well the weak as well as the strong points of his herd and select his sows and boars for the coming year so as to intensify the good points of the breed and eliminate the weak points by severely pruning out individuals wanting those most desirable points. Breeds have their characteristics, clear and striking, if they are worth the claim of a pure breed or fixed type, and men who are able as breeders show forth their ideal of the breed in every animal of the herd.

The amateur and the beginner will lay great stress on the fancy ear, the five white points on the hog of solid black, on the fine head or tail, and let the fancy ear cover a bad defect in the back or flank or loin. The breeder of experience and judgment, however, lays little stress on these, but have their sows showing strong backs, extra strong about heart and loin. No sows with shoulders wider than their hams, none of them cut up in flank like a greyhound or racehorse, legs strong, straight and tapering well from body to toe. It is the power of breeders of swine to have no crooked feet or groggy legs, no sag in the back, no weak characteristics generally, if they will select closely to one well-defined type.

It is easier to make a strong back and leg common in a herd than a uniform tip of the ear. The ear is so much a point of temperament, that if we have care to see that the ear is well proportioned and well set on a head wide between the eyes and never narrow there, we may never be ashamed of that feature of our herd.

That old gag about the roomy sow and the other about the chunky sow, is too threadbare to give space to discuss. If the gilt has the points we have claimed most important, and is symetrical in form, we need not fear for lack of room inside, nor fear when she is ready for the feed lot, but she will show the blocky form to suit the butcher.

With a gilt well proportoined and strong made, and then fed judiciously for a breeder, with exercise plenty and food in variety, we can trust to find room for breeding and ability to fill out with feed and age.

If one will make a comparison of the feet, or limbs, or backs, or hams, or girths, or heads or necks of his animals or those at the fairs or sales, he can learn more by comparison of their weakness and strength, their excellence or their defects, than by months of written description of the ideal animal.

That ideal once fixed becomes his standard for selecting and breeding.

Every book on the hog describes a brood sow as the author sees her. We can see better sows by studious comparison of our own and our neighbors and rival's herds. We can go to these often to correct our judgment and fix our ideals.

I believe there is a common error in selecting sows with necks like boars. None of our standards of excellence make any discrimination, and beginners are taught thereby to attach undue importance to the short full neck. In the boar it is all right. There may not be as striking a difference between the neck of the boar and that of the sow, as there is between the necks of the bull and cow, or the stallion and the mare, the buck and the ewe, but the neck of the female should be finer, lighter and longer than that of the male. It is one of the traits of sex that it is well to mark when selecting a female that is to be prolific and producer of milk in abundance for her young. A thick, short-necked female is of the beef or meat type, and not of the gentle milk-giving kind.

Just how far we should carry this analogy we cannot here discuss, but we throw out the hint, that others many discuss it.

The brood sow we are selecting is a dual pudpose animal. She is to be a pork-maker and pig and milk producer. Her value as a brood sow depends first on her ability to produce pigs and milk generously, and second to endow them with feeding traits and qualities.

MARKETING YOUNG PORK.—Marketing of pigs at five to seven months old is one of the changes in farm management that has been brought about during the past ten or twelve years, says W. Y. Couch, in Agricultural Epitomist. But few changes in the livestock business have brought the farmer greater profit. The demand is for good fat pigs, and these command the highest prices. The costs in fattening pigs, as with other kinds of stock, increases with the age of the animal, hence it is good economy to push the pigs from the start and market them as soon as in condition. I venture to say that there is a saving of one-third in the cost on a ton of pork by selling at six to seven months old, over what there would be on mature hogs. The way I look at the matter is like this: In growing the 100 pounds to the weight of a pig, after it has reached 200 pounds, food to support and repair the waste of the first 200 pounds must be furnished, while adding the extra weight. Then the gain on a young animal is madeup of growth as well as fat, and to a much greater extent than on those of mature age. I have found it much easier to keep young growing hogs thrifty than those that have come to maturity, and the risk of loss from disease is considerably less on young stock than old. By selling the pigs at this age there is quite a saving also in labor, as it is much easier to feed 200 days than 400 or 500.

To have pigs that we can make ready for market at an early age, we should breed from mature mothers, as in this way I believe we get pigs more uniform in size and quality. There is less danger of losing a litter and the pigs are generally larger at birth. I have found but little difference in the profit of spring and fall litters. I can get a little more weight at a given age on a spring pig than one born in the fall, but we generally have more time to feed and care for them in the winter, and the chances are rather better for a high price in the spring than in the fall.

Dizziness, spells of blindness, headache and sour stomach are caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS removes the cause of the trouble and puts the system in perfect order.

ROLLS HIS WHEAT FIELDS.

The "Campbell method" of wheat growing is attracting the attention of the farmers of Northwestern Kansas and the adjacent counties of Nebraska, according to a Topeka report. It is said Campbell produced this year forty bushels an acre on land that by the old method, ordinarily yields 10 or 12 bushels. Campbell's farm is in Graham county, Kansas, but he is a Nebraska man and he is operating with capital furnished by G. W. Holdredge, general manager of the Burling and Missouri River railroad. C. E. Adams, an extensive stock raiser and farmer of Superior, Neb., who is on the outlook for advanced ideas in agriculture, told a correspondent recently that Campbell's method undoubtedly is a good thing and that it is very simple. A heavy roiler is all a farmer needs and nature will do the rest. He rolls the field after the wheat is sown and then he rolls it again and again after the plant is up. Next he turns in the cattle until winter sets in, and in the spring he puts on the roller again and keeps it moving until the plant is nearly ready to joint. The object of rolling the field is to form a compact surface, which operates as a mulch and prevents evaporation. By this means the plant gets all the benefit of the snow and rain, and the result is a vigorous and healthy plant and consequently a generous yield of grain.

SHEEP---GOATS

The American Valley Sheep company, with headquarters in Santa Fe, New Mexico, will put 20,000 head of sheep on its ranges in Socorro county this fall.

A combination sale of between 400 and 500 head of pure bred sheep from various parts of the country was held at Chicago last week. The bulk of the sales were from $10 to $20 a head.

Secretary W. T. McIntyre announces that the annual meeting of the American Angora Goat Breeders' association will be held at the Live Stock Exchange hall, stock yards, Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Oct. 28, at 7 p. m., to elect officers and transact other business connected with the association.

Over 3000 Angora goats are expected to be in the big Angora show and sale at Kansas City this week. The show will begin on Thursday, the 24th, and will continue to the 28th. This will give an exhibition day on Sunday. Nothing in the way of a demonstration will be made on that day, but it will be used merely as a show day. Premiums will be awarded on the opening day. On the 25th and 26th, Col. R. E. Edmonson will conduct the sales.

H. L. Golding, a prosperous sheep raiser of Guadalupe county, is the first sheep raiser in New Mexico to shear his sheep with power furnished by electricity, says Wool Markets and Sheep. He has established a camp on the Rock Island extension, two miles from Juan Pais, and is there shearing 25,000 sheep. The machine secures about three-quarters of a pound more of wool from each sheep than the old hand method. One man can shear 200 sheep a day. The clip will amount to 150,000 pounds.

THE SOUTHWEST AS A SHEEP COUNTRY.—The following article was written by Judge I. B. Lawton of Bentonville, Ark.:

I have at different times written and talked about sheep, but of late I have said nothing of my favorite hobby. A gentleman from Chicago lately wrote and asked me if this was a good country to engage in the business of keeping sheep and goats. I unhesitatingly answered that it was, and I do not know of a better country for keeping sheep in moderate-sized flocks. There is no prevailing disease that sheep are subject to on our rough, hilly, or any dry lands. I don't know of a case of foot rot ever occurring in this country, and coyotes and rattlesnakes that are a constant menace to the sheep flocks of the West are no trouble here. There are few or no weeds of a poisonous nature. The climate is excellent; very little heat that our ample shade does not mitigate, and no cold that moderately tight stables will not completely provide for. It is not difficult to raise early lambs with these conditions, and early lambs are always ready money. There is an idea prevalent that sheep require very little feed in winter, but my experience with sheep is different. While they do not eat much at a meal, yet they appreciate a little good feed twice a day through the feeding season. In the winter we are apt to have a great deal of wet weather, and then sheep are more comfortable in shelter and they eat their feed better. It is cheaper to feed the sheep in winter and keep them from the pastures and meadows. As a rule, they do more damage to grass than good hay would cost. Of course, exercise on some wood lot is good and almost essential, but the taste of green grass which they can get most of the winter spoils their appetite for hay. The summer feed of sheep costs very little. Under some conditions a farmer could afford to pay the sheep for their summer's work and if goats are as good to eat bushes as I think they are, and if barbed wire will keep them on the reservation, then the farmers of the country of Benton county need goats. I do not know much about goats, but good sheep well kept are profitable. Such sheep will pay for their keep with their wool.

There is no hard work in the care of sheep, and they are good, companionable stock to have on the farm.

Dogs are their worst enemies, and the farmers of Benton county, keep too many dogs. They are useful dogs, harmless dogs and other dogs. The useful dogs are very few, the harmless ones rather more numerous, but the other dogs are legion. A half-fed dog that prowls around at night, or even in the day time, is very liable to get to killing sheep. A dog of this kind and of these habits should be killed as soon and as mercifully as possible.

A pigeon ranch at Los Angeles, Cal., is said to cover eight acres and to shelter fifteen thousand birds in its lofts. It was started three years ago with two thousand birds, and now they market nearly 250 dozen squabs a month, excepting in the moulting season, when about one-fourth of that number is sent. They are now worth in Los Angeles $3 a dozen, but when they are scarce they may sell as high as $10 per dozen. They use a wagon load of screenings, two sacks of wheat and about twelve gallons of boiled meal a day, besides three barrels of stale bread soaked in water during the week. A shallow stream of clear water runs through the ranch, which furnishes water for them to drink and bathe in.

GOATS.

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

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

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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, Beersheba Springs, Fernvale Springs Kingston Springs, and many other favorbly Summer Resorts located on

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

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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.

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HOWARD ELLIOT, General Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas City
and Return For One Fare Plus $2 . . .
Great Rock Island „ Route „
OCT. 19, 20, 21, 22 AND 23, LIMIT OCT. 29, 1901.
ACCOUNT CATTLE SHOW.

Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS — **The I. & G. N.** — Between TEXAS and MEXICO

(International & Great Northern Railroad Co.)

IS THE SHORT LINE

Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.
Superior Passenger Service.
Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.

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L. TRICE, 2nd Vice Pres. & Supt., Palestine, Texas.
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Vestibuled
Pullman Observation,
Library Sleepers,
Reclining Chair-Cars Seats Free
Day Coaches
THROUGH TO
San Antonio International Fair

Santa Fe

SAN ANTONIO, OCT. 19 TO 30, INC., 1901.
TICKETS ..AT.. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES
On Sale Oct. 18 to 29, Inc., Limited to Oct. 31.
FINEST TRACK IN TEXAS.
HARVEY EATING HOUSES, FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Consult Santa Fe Agents or write W. S. Keenan, G.P.A., Galveston



MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Company.)

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 21.—The receipts of hogs the past week were light. The northern markets during the week fluctuated quite a good deal on hogs, however our market is practically the same as it was last Monday, and prices on hogs range about the same. Top hogs are bringing today $5.90@5.95, and a strictly sorted bunch would bring $6.00. We look for the receipts to continue light this week and this will have a tendency to strengthen our market. The northern markets were strong to 5c higher to-day.

Our supply of cattle the past week has been rather liberal, but the greater portion of the offerings were of the feeder and canner kinds. We never had a single consignment of choice butcher stuff, and the market both here and north has ruled about steady, except that for commonest kinds of canners, and they had to sell lower. The northern markets have shown some strength on the better class of heavy steers. We look for a short supply this week of choice butcher stuff and would advise shipping anything really good in this line, but would caution our friends against purchases of common stuff except at a price that will enable them to have a profit left at canner prices. We quote our market today as fol-

Choice fat steers $3.00@3.50, medium fat steers $2.50@3.00, choice fat cows $2.50@2.75 ,medium fat cows $2.25@2.40, bulls, stags, oxen $1.50@2.25, canners $1.25@1.75, choice sorted hogs $5.85@5.95, mixed fat hogs $5.60@6.75, prime packers $5.75@5.90, light fat hogs, 125 pounds and up, $4.75@5.25.

DALLAS.
(Reported by National Livestock Commission Company.)

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 21.—Hog receipts continue light, while the demand increases. There is no change in our market since last Monday's letter, except a strong demand, which has enabled us to secure better prices for the medium and lightweight grades, and the good hogs show more top sales than usual; several loads reached the 6c mark. The bulk of sales ranged from $5.80 up. The order buyers took part of the hogs last week and have orders ahead for several cars this week, which we hope they will be able to fill. We do not think there is any question about prices being better here than on other Texas markets, and would be pleased to have you compare sales, taking average weights and prices. The northern markets closed weak and lower Saturday with prospects of a further decline this week. Kansas City is quoting $6.85@6.50 for choice heavy hogs, and $6.00@6.30 for mixed butchers. Bulk of sales $6.05@6.25, and there is not much difference between the three northern markets at present. Reports of the daily purchase of the northern packers' droves are costing them $6.00@6.15. We therefore believe that your hogs will net you more here than on any market in the country. We look for our market to remain strong and active throughout the week, and would be pleased to hear from before shipping elsewhere. Cattle receipts were light last week—lighter than they have been for some time, and what we had were not fat enough for butcher purposes. The light run has had the desired effect on the market, as the packers' and butchers' coolers are about empty, and they are beginning to enquire what we have in sight in the way of good butcher stuff. This is sure indication that the demand will be stronger and prices some better during the coming week. We can handle from ten to twenty cars of good fat stuff to advantage. Strictly choice cows, 850 pounds and up, will bring $2.75@3.10, but they have to be good to bring this price. Well bred heavy feeders are in demand at $2.75@3.00. Would not advise shipping of inferior or half-fat common stuff, as it is a drag on the market. Choice mutton in demand; others not wanted. Quotations to-day as follows:

Prime steers, 900 pounds and up, $3.00 @3.50, choice steers, 700 to 900 pounds, $2.75 @3.00, stockers and feeders $2.25@2.75, choice cows, 800 pounds and up, $2.75@3.00, choice heifers $2.25@2.75, fair to good cows $2.25@2.50, medium fat cows $2.00@2.25, choice veal calves $3.00@4.25, stags and oxen $2.00@2.75, bulls $1.50@2.25, canners $1.00 @2.00, sorted hogs, 180 to 200, $5.90@6.00, choice hogs, 170 pounds and up, $5.75@5.90, mixed packers, 150 pounds and up, $5.50@ 5.75, rough heavies $4.50@5.50, light fat hogs $4.50@5.50.

CHICAGO:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000 head, including 1,275 Texans and 600 Western. Market steady; good to prime steers $6.20@6.85, poor to medium $3.75@6.00, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25, cows $1.00 @4.65, heifers $2.50@5.00, canners $1.00@2.25, bulls $1.75@4.65, calves $3.00@6.35, Texas steers $2.80@3.80, Western steers $3.60@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head. Market easy; good to choice heavy $6.00@6.60, light $6.00 @6.25, bulk of sales $5.90@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000 head. Market strong to 10c higher; good to choice wethers $3.50@4.00, fair to choice mixed $2.90@ 3.50, Western sheep $3.00@3.65, native lambs $3.50@5.00, Western lambs $3.25@4.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 13,000 head natives, 3,500 Texans and 1,600 calves. Market steady to 10c lower; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.85 @6.30, fair to good $4.45@5.75, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.25, Western fed steers $4.75 @5.50, Western range steers $3.25@4.65, Texas and Indian steers $2.50@3.70, Texas cows $2.10@3.00, native cows $2.50@4.25, heifers $3.00@5.25, canners $1.65@2.50, bulls $2.25@ 3.60, calves $3.25@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head. Market steady; bulk of sales $6.00@6.45, light $5.65 @6.30, pigs $5.00@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts 7,400 head. Market steady; Western lambs $3.65@6.40, Western wethers $3.15@3.40, ewes 2.75@3.25, feeders $2.50@3.25, bucks $1.50@2.50.

SAINT LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 6,500 head, including 3,200 Texans. Market slow; native shipping and export steers $5.25@6.70, dressed beef $4.00@6.10, steers under 1,000 pounds $3.00@5.25, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.20, cows and heifers $2.20@ 4.40, canners $1.50@2.25, bulls $2.15@3.25, Texas and Indian steers $2.50@3.25, canners and heifers $2.00@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts 6,100 head. Market firm; pigs and lights $5.50@6.10, packers $5.90@ 6.20, butchers $6.25@6.35.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market lower; native muttons $2.75@3.40, lambs $3.75 @4.85, culls and bucks $1.50@2.25, stockers and feeders $1.75@2.25, Texas sheep $3.00@ 3.40.

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

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 19.—Good to choice beeves $3.00@3.25, common to fair beeves $2.50@2.75, good to choice cows $2.50@2.75, common to fair cows $2.00@2.25, good to choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, common to fair yearling $2.50@2.75, good to choice calves $3.50@3.75, common to fair calves $3.00@3.25.

Market fairly supplied with stock. Prices steady. Outlook favorable.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 19.—There is a full supply of all classes and sizes of cattle on sale. Trading slow, and prices off except choice heavy steers, for which prices are steady. Corn-fed hogs are scarce and in demand. No fat sheep in first hands.

Texas and Western cattle.—Beeves, choice $3.50@4.25, fair to good $2.75@3.25; cows and heifers, choice $2.50@3.00, fair to good $2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, bulls $1.75@2.25, stags $2.00@2.50; yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 pounds $2.75@3.25, fair to good, per head $9.00@11.00; calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds, $3.00@3.50, fair to good, 190 to 200 pounds, per head $5.00@8.00;hogs cornfed, gross $5.50@6.25, mastfed, gross $3.50@4.25; sheep, good fat sheep $3.25@ 3.75, common to fair, per head 75c@$1.25.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the Dunn Commission Co.)

Houston, Tex., Oct. 18.—Choice beeves $2.75@3.00, medium beeves $2.50@2.75, choice cows and heifers $2.25@2.60, medium cows and heifers $2.00@2.25, bulls and stags $1.75 @2.25, work oxen $2.00@2.25, choice yearlings $2.75@3.00, medium yearlings $2.25@ 2.50, choice calves $2.75@3.00, medium calves $2.50@2.75, choice muttons $2.50@ 2.75, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 pounds up $5.50@5.75, corn fed, light and rough $4.50 @4.75.

The demand continues good for all kinds of choice cattle; inferior stuff slow sale.

Top corn fed hogs wanted.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 21.—
Middling 7 3-8c, strict middling 7 1-2c, good middling 7 5-8c.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 21.—Spot cotton steady. Low ordinary 5 1-2c, ordinary 6 1-8c, good ordinary 6 3-4c, low middling 7 1-2c, middling 8 1-8c, good middling 8 3-8c, middling fair 8 5-8c.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 21.—Spot cotton easy. Sales 578 bales. Good ordinary 6 1-2c, low middling 7 7-16, middling 8 1-16.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.—Spot cotton easy and 1-4c down. Sales 2,000 bales spot and 4,750 to arrive. Ordinary 6c, good ordinary 6 11-16c, low middling 7 1-2c, middling 7 15-16c, good middling 8 3-16c, middling fair 8 7-16c.

New York, Oct. 21.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-8c down. Sales 1,098 bales. Good ordinary 7 5-16c, low middling 7 15-16c, middling 8 3-8c, good middling 8 11-16c,middling fair 9 1-8c, fair 9 1-2c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dalas, Tex., Oct. 21.—
Wheat, No. 2, 80c.
Corn in ear 65c, shelled 76c.
Oats 50c.
Bran $1.10.
Chopped corn $1.40.
Corn meal, 35-lb sack 60c.
Flour $3.00@4.00 per barrel.
Hay, prairie, new, $11.00@ 4.00; Johnson grass $7.00@9.00.
Cottonseed meal, f. o. b. Galveston, $21.25 per ton.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows:
Wheat, No. 3 67 3-4@69c, No. 2 red 77 1-4c @71 3-4c.
Corn, No. 2 yellow 56 1-4c.
No. 2 oats 36 1-4@36 1-2c, No. 2 white 37 3-4@38 3-4c, No. 3 white 37 1-2@38 1-4c.
No. 2 rye 55 1-2@56c.
Barley, fair to choice malting 54@57c.
No. 1 flax seed $1.52, No. 1 northwestern $1.55.
Prime timothy seed $5.55@6.65.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Oct 21.—
Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.
Cabbage, per pound, 2c.
Sweet potatoes $1.50; yellow yams $1.75.
Potatoes $1.25@1.35.
Tomatoes, four-basket crates, 75c@1.00.
Butter, fresh country 12 1-2@15c.
Eggs, candled, guaranteed, 18c.
Poultry—Turkeys 6@7c per lb, chickens, choice hens $3.00, choice springs $3.00; ducks, large $2.50, small $2.00. Good demand for chickens with receipts light. Geese not wanted.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

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

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

Tallow—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3 1-2c; 18 per cent off for a barrel.

TELL 'EM

WHEN YOU WRITE TO ADVERTISERS THAT YOU SAW IT IN THE JOURNAL.

DON'T FORGET IT.

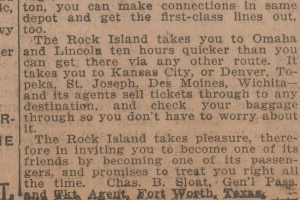
HORSE.

Alix, the famous trotting mare, whose record of 2:03¾, made at Galesburg, Ill., in 1894, was not equaled until last year, was chloroformed last week at the farm of her owner, former Mayor Sayles of Providence, R. I. The mare was stricken with paralysis about a month ago, and to save her from a lingering death she was killed.

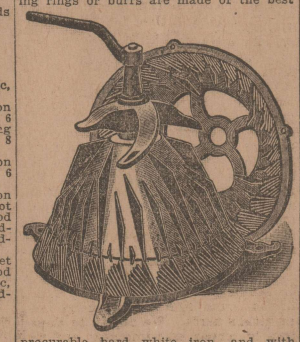
Peter Stirling won the $10,000 Louisville prize last week rather handily, the driver not touching the whip to the great trotter. The winner of the $16,000 Futurity passed under the wire first in each heat with a length to spare. In the first heat Royal Coat led him to the stretch and finished second, with Hawthorne third. In the next heat Royal Coat got the flag. Peter Stirling was never headed in the second, though Hawthorne clung to the sulky wheel. Time, 2:15¼, 2:12.

HOW CRESCEUS GOT HIS NAME.—Where did Ketcham get the name of Cresceus? is a question that has been asked many times. Mr. Geo. H. Ketcham, the owner and driver of the great stallion, is a good reader; in fact, he is the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Ohio, his native state. About the time the now great son of Robert Mc.Gregor began to show promise, Mr. Ketcham was spending his reading hours in the history of ancient Rome. At the suggestion of Tim Murnan, the trainer of Cresceus, that the colt needed a name he thought Cresceus would be appropriate inasmuch as in the days of Nero, old Rome's sporty emperor there was a charioteer named Cresceus who was invincible as a reinsman. He was, so to speak the Geers of drivers in the days of racing when Nero reigned. His successesat the time attracted the attention of Nero, why made him his chief trainer and driver. How many races he won, how he pulled in a drive at the books, remains to be told. The name "Cresceus" is, therefore, associated with ancient racing lore, and primitive racing to harness.

THAT FEED GRINDING QUESTION. Considering that this season's corp crop is very much below the average of other seasons, and that the price is accordingly very much higher, we have a perfect right to assume that very much of the golden grain will be ground before it is fed. This will certainly be true because the business farmer and feeder knows that it is a simple and effective measure of economy. Taking into account this enforced measure of economy, it is reasonable to suppose that the man who suddenly discovers his need of a mill, will not wish to make a large investment at the outset. This indeed is not necessary, for there



are good mills on the market which may be had at a very reasonable price. One such is the Ideal No. 20, which is manufactured by that well known and reliable firm, the Stover Manufacturing Co., of Freeport, Ill. This mill possesses some features which are of such special merit and worth, that we wish to direct particular attention to them, and to that end present these illustrations. The cut below gives a good idea of the working parts of this mill. Note first the powerful cob breaker at the top of the cone, which is the first act in the process of gradual reduction. Let the reader observe also that one the cone proper there are crushers of four different sizes,which work opposite to a similar series in the outside shell, which gradually reduce the corn and cob until it is finally delivered to the grinding rings or burrs at the lower part of the mill. Note carefully the dress and gather of the breakers, burrs, etc., which are such as to carry all grain down regularly and evenly, with the least possible amount of friction. This avoids entirely the objectionable feature of heating the grain unduly, and at the same time saves much power. The grinding rings or burrs are made of the best



procurable hard white iron, and with care should last indefinitely. Being entirely without complicated gears of any kind, this Ideal mill gets the full benefit of the power applied to it, and accordingly it is an easy running, large capacity mill. Last of all, the price is most reasonable, the great, good quality considered. In case any of our readers are not looking for a mill of this type, we are pleased to say that it is but one pattern of the very large and complete line made by the Stover Company. No matter what kind of a mill you want, we know you will find it illustrated and very fully described in the complete catalogue which can be had on request. Write the Stover Mfg. Co., No. 523 River st., Freeport Ill., and copy will be sent at once.

WHY WE HAVE FRIENDS, AND WHY WE KEEP THEM.

The way to keep your friends is to treat them right all the time. That is the way the Great Rock Island Route keeps its friends. We give them the best we've got, and we've got the best.

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

The Rock Island has such a taking way about it. It takes you to Chicago without changing cars, and lands you in the heart of the city. If you are going east of Chicago, to Buffalo, or New York or Boston, you can make connections in same depot and get the first-class lines out, too.

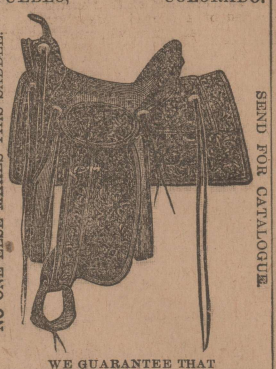
The Rock Island takes you to Omaha and Lincoln ten hours quicker than you can get there via any other route. It takes you to Kansas City, or Denver, Topeka, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Wichita, and its agents sell tickets through to any destination, and check your baggage through so you don't have to worry about it.

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

DRAFT FARM MARES.—One of the best investments on the farm, says an exchange, is a team of pure-bred draft mares, weighing 3200 to 4000. It is a personal pride to own such a team, and the efficiency of such a pair over lighter animals, when it comes to handling a 16-inch plow, is an advantage to the husbandman who is cultivating his farm according to improved methods. A heavy, powerful team is one of the best investments on the farm, and one of the conspicuous sources of a farmer's success. The heavy team achieves results not possible to accomplish with the little span of mules or general-purpose horses, while the colts by pure-bred sires out of draft mares are an important revenue to the farm. The fact that the mares are pure-bred animals increases their desirability as breeders without diminishing their efficiency as workers. With pure-bred draft mares to perform the agricultural operations of the farm, the produce by full-blood registered sires will mature into the best type market horse, or if possessed of extra quality will possess extra value for breeding purposes. There is no reason why a farmer should not raise a colt that at 3 years old would be worth $1000 for the stud, besides getting the services of the dam in performing the work on the farm, as the demand for high-grade stallions is greater than the supply.

The Famous Pueblo Saddle
R. T. FRAZIER, Manufacturer,
PUEBLO, - - - COLORADO.

NO ONE ELSE MAKES THIS SADDLE. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



WE GUARANTEE THAT
THE FAMOUS PUEBLO IS THE BEST.
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THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY — EL PASO — NEW ORLEANS — SHREVEPORT — TEXARKANA

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY
For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

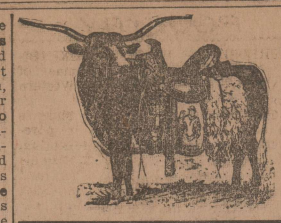
Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

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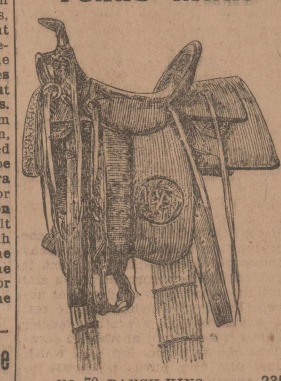
L. S. THORNE, Third Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
E. P. TURNER, General Pass'r and Tkt. Agt.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

TO THE
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A NEW SYSTEM REACHING, WITH ITS OWN RAILS.
MEMPHIS, BIRMINGHAM
AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST. GOOD CONNECTIONS AT BIRMINGHAM FOR
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PASSENGERS ARRANGING FOR TICKETS VIA THE
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WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE COMFORTS OF A BRAND NEW, UP-TO-DATE LIMITED TRAIN—
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FULL INFORMATION AS TO ROUTE AND RATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY, OR TO
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We show nearly 100 Styles of Saddles in our new : :
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NO. 70, RANCH KING.

Our Saddles acknowledged the best by leading Stockmen and Cowboys. Our No. 70, RANCH KING, THE BEST SADDLE ON EARTH for the price. Description as follows:

....Tree 16, Ledesma Steel Fork, beef hide covered; skirts 17x30, wool lined; Stirrup Leathers, 3½; tie straps, 2; Fenders, 18x20; Buck and front Strap, 3; Off Billets, 2½; **The Best California Oak Leather,** made hand laced throughout by workmen with experience in rigging saddles in Colorado and on the plains. All work guaranteed. Weight about 40 pounds.

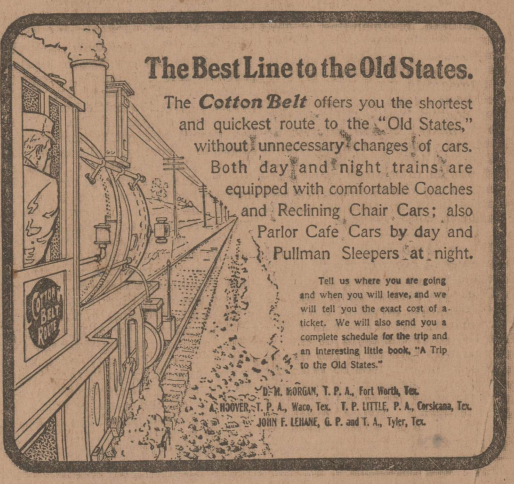
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Delivered at your railroad station, freight prepaid, subject to examination.

Write for Catalogue. Forty new styles of Saddles and Harness.

E. C. DODSON SADDLERY CO.
235 Elm St. and 234 Pacific Ave., Dallas, Tex.

The Best Line to the Old States.

The *Cotton Belt* offers you the shortest and quickest route to the "Old States," without unnecessary changes of cars. Both day and night trains are equipped with comfortable Coaches and Reclining Chair Cars; also Parlor Cafe Cars by day and Pullman Sleepers at night.



Tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket. We will also send you a complete schedule for the trip and an interesting little book, "A Trip to the Old States."

D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.
A. HOOVER, T. P. A., Waco, Tex. T. P. LITTLE, P. A., Corsicana, Tex.
JOHN F. LEHANE, G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Tex.

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—wide 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-slug 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 Muse, also the Amuse, and—Has it worked? Well, the shirtwaist man realized that he had been flagged and backed into a blind siding when he heard the talk The "TALK" was what we were after—we thot 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: Pullmans with comfortable large dressing-rooms for ladies, Cafe Cars, meals a la carte. Day Coaches—of the most modern variety—a handsome, box-vestibuled 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 are our guests.

W. F. STERLEY, G. P. D. A. A. GLISSON, A. G. P. A. CHARLES L. HULL, T. P. A.
FORT 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 Apology Necessary!"

THE EASIEST WAY IS THE BEST
AND THE **BEST WAY** IS THE
Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD
To All North, South and Central Texas Points

Free Chair Cars
Through Sleepers
TO
DALLAS, AUSTIN, WACO, FORT WORTH, DENISON, CORSICANA, HOUSTON.

Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the Southern Pacific Rice Cook Book, containing 200 receipts.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traffic Manager.
M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

THE PROPER WAY TO TRAVEL
NO MATTER WHERE YOU WISH TO GO USE THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
SUNSET ROUTE.
FREE CHAIR CARS, SPLENDID EQUIPMENT,
BOX VESTIBULED, PERFECT TRAINS.

EQUIPMENT THE BEST, ROUTE THE QUICKEST
TO
CALIFORNIA, THE WEST, NEW YORK, THE EAST.

Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the Southern Pacific Rice Cook Book, containing 200 receipts.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
L. J. PARKS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.
HOUSTON, TEX.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Nine cars of cotton consigned to the Choctaw compress were burned in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas yards at South McAlester last Friday afternoon. The loss was about $12,000.

Citizens of Crystal, Ok., a few days ago waited upon a young man who made contemptuous remarks concerning the late President McKinley and compelled him to kneel, kiss the flag and beg pardon for his remarks, and then they gave him twenty-four hours to leave town. He obeyed all instructions.

The Choctaw council has passed an act authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to make a supplemental treaty with the Dawes commission to close the rolls and to settle the coal question and all other matters existing between the two governments that remain unsettled. The governor will appoint the commission towards the last of the month.

The Oklahoma supreme court has rendered a decision in which it holds that the farmers have a right to protect their property against tresspassing animals running at large in the free range country. The injunction granted against J. M. Canfield and other farmers to prevent them from interfering with cattle running at large was dissolved by the court. The decision is important as being the first time this mooted question has been settled by the higher court.

Capt. Albrath, commanding at Fort Sill, has received orders from the war department to use regulars to eject intruders who recently settled upon Indian allotments in the Kiowa country. If the contestants can establish a cause of action against Indian titles contests will be permitted by the interior department and disposed of in the regular way. There is little doubt that several hundred double allotments were made to Indians in the Kiowa country, which will compel them to relinquish half of their lands to white settlers.

The Dawes commission is hearing the testimony in cases of the freedmen applications for enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee nation, under the provisions of the ninth article of the treaty of 1866. "Every applicant who was a slave at the commencement of the rebellion and who returns to the Cherokee nation within six months after the promulgation of the treaty of 1866, are permitted to apply for enrollment as a Cherokee citizen." Every applicant when called up and asked when he came to the Cherokee nation answers promptly, "In 1866," and produces plenty of negroes to prove it. The attorneys for the Cherokee nation are making a strong fight against all doubtful classes of freedmen and are sparing no pains or expense in the matter of getting witnesses.

FIRE AT SOUTH McALESTER.—Over $35,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at South McAlester last Friday morning. Eleven buildings, the Gill hotel, the telephone exchange, city hall, Bristow house, electric light office and six other small buildings were burned.

The fire originated in the telephone exchange from a defective flue. The Gill hotel was the heaviest loser, its loss being $15,000, insured for $3500.

Other losses were: J. J. McAlester $1000, fully insured.

J. A. Mercer $400, no insurance.

South McAlester-Eufaula telephone company $4100, fully insured.

Bristow house $1000, no insurance.

J. S. Arnote $1000, insured for $600.

Electric light office loss $200, no insurance.

TO REMOVE CATTLEMEN.—A special from Denison, Tex., to the Dallas News says: The interior department at Washington has taken positive action looking to the enforcement of the tribal taxes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation. Special instructions have been sent to Agent Shoenfeldt, ordering him to remove all persons who have failed to pay their cattle or hay taxes or other tribal taxes. The order directs the removal from the reservation of a number of men whose cases have been specially presented to the department. The order relative to the intruders on the Chickasaw reservation is to remove two cattlemen owning 600 cattle, and 100 cattle, respectively. They live at Norman, Ok. They refused to pay the cattle head tax. The complaint originated with R. T. Walker, permit and cattle tax collector, of Pontotoc county, Chickasaw nation. On complaint of Henry C. Love, collector for Pickens county, the eviction of twenty-two cattlemen has been ordered. All of the personal effects of those men will be removed at the same time. Two of the men have about 800 cattle each and others own from 300 to 400 each.

A report from Ardmore says: Secretary Hitchcock's order to the Indian agent directing him to have several prominent cattlemen of the Chickasaw nation removed for failure to pay the tribal tax caused consternation among non-citizens who have large herds of cattle on grazing lands in the domain. The decision of the secretary of the interior is all the more startling in the face of the recent opinion of the court of civil appeals of the Territory which held that no tax was legal where cattle were pastured on land selected as allotments. The court decided that the Curtis bills repealed the act of 1891, which provided for the levying of that tax.

At Langtry, Tex., D. Hart of Lozier, bought all the H. H. Hardy sheep which consisted of some 2200 head and took them to his ranch.

COTTONSEED SHORTAGE.

SECRETARY ROBERT GIBSON OF THE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES ESTIMATES—CATTLE FEEDING.

In an informal talk with a Journal man this week, Secretary Robert Gibson, of the Cotton Seed Crushers' association, said he considered the estimates made as to the shortage of the Texas cotton crop that place the figure at 24 per cent were liberal; that he was inclined to believe the shortage might go as high as 30 per cent, but considered estimates of 40 per cent too pessimistic. Of course, the shortage in cotton means a like shortage in cotton seed, and the price is now high. Whether feeding cattle would be carried on as largely as last year, Mr. Gibson said was questionable. "It would, in some cases," he said, "be necessary to ship in hulls, but this could be done from points not very distant and a sufficient supply could be had. Feeding cattle with the prospect of profit might be something of guess work this year. Naturally feeders would expect higher prices for their finished stuff when ready to market, and there is no way of telling what prices may be at that time, for a number of elements may enter into the fixing of prices in the next few months, but at prices of feed in Texas at this time the cattleman would be compelled to get advanced prices for his cattle or suffer loss. Conditions of the cottrn crop east of the river have greatly deteriorated in the last thirty days, and there is practically no hope for a betterment of the yield, for the usual late October frost will, in all likelihood prevent maturing of any late cotton."

The conversation drifting to the oleo bill, Mr. Gibson said: "While the dairymen began the agitation for legislation against this pure food product, they have become satisfied they were not being injured by oleo and are not now urging the enactment of the Grout bill, but the real agitators, the men who were using every energy to push the bill and have it become law, are the pick-up-butter men, those who gather up rank stuff and by processing it make it salable. But this process butter, if not used at once, becomes rancid and totaluly unfit for foot, whereas oleo ies sweet and wholesome at all times.

"Another question of vital interest to Texas is the ratifying of the reciprocity treaties, especially the one with France. It was to be hoped that President Roosevelt favored reciprocity and that many of these trade producing arrangements would be made. It would not be a bad idea for the people of Texas to say to their congressman, 'We will look after your fences down here, but when you get to Washington you look after our fences.'"

DIPPING COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Yuma county, Colorado, cattlemen have taken a wise step in organizing a dipping company. This scheme has been under consideration for quite a while, and was suggested to the cattlemen of that section by the prevalence of a species of itch among their cattle, and they deemed this a cheap and expedient way to get rid of it. Last week the Yuma County Dipping company filed papers of incorporation with the secretary of state. The Yuma Pioneer says:

"The company was organized by a number of our prominent stockmen, with a capital stock of $1000 to operate in this county, incorporated for the term of twenty years. Two hundred non-assessable shares at $5 each will be issued, after which the book will be closed. The expense of dipping, cleaning and renovating will be one fixed rate for everybody."

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

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

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

FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE.

Since the entry of the French-Canadian cattle in the dairy tests at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, many inquiries have been made about the breed. In fact many people thought that Canada had what might be called a native breed, like the so-called natives of the United States, made up by crossing the progeny of early importations until it would be difficult to tell what blood predominates. The Massachusetts Ploughman quotes from a pamphlet sent out by Dr. J. A. Couture, D. V. S., of Quebec, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' association, in which he gives the history of the breed, and the claims made for it.

He says the French settlers who first came to Canada were natives of Brittany and Normandy, France. The first cattle in Quebec, in 1620, or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from those two districts. No importations of other breeds are reported in the history of the province until about 1800 or a little before. Between 1776 and 1850 a few herds of English cattle, mostly Ayrshire and Shorthorns, were brought into the province, but they were bought by wealthy Englishmen living near Montreal and Quebec, where they are still to be found. They found but little favor with the French inhabitants in the poorer region and in the remote parts along the Laurentides and the lower part of the St. Lawrence, both north and south, as they were loth to cross their hardy little cows with the larger breeds, fearing, with good reason, that they could not feed sufficiently to keep the larger animals alive, to say nothing of profit, during the seven months of the winter. Thus they have been kept nearly distinct for over 250 years, and inbreeding has been resorted to to fix in a sure manner the characteristics of the breed. Thus they have much of the appearance of the Brittany cattle of the day. It may be noted here that the French-Canadian, the Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry and Brittany cows, are all supposed to come from the same origin, and the Brittany is usually allowed to be the older stock, the different breeds being modified by climate, care and perhaps individual characteristics of animals bred from, until they vary from the 500-pound Kerry and Guernsey, almost as large as the Shorthorn.

The three qualities claimed for the French-Canadian are hardiness, frugality and richness of milk. As they are small, the cows averaging about 700 pounds each, they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, but in color most frequently a solid black, or black with brown stripe on the back and around the muzzle, or brown with black points, brown brindle, or even yellowish.—Springfield Republican.

SAN ANTONIO AND ITS GREAT FAIR.

The great fall festival which has for some years encompassed San Antonio in an annual blaze of gaiety and color promises to eclipse all past displays. It will hold forth October 19th to 30th inclusive and will provide an absolute feast of merriment and pleasure. Special features like cattle roping contests, battles of flowers, band concerts, foot ball and kindred sports; horse racing and many other incidents of like character will divide interest with regular attractions. The festival will be of undoubted brilliancy and the special day events of importance generally. The SOUTHERN PACIFIC-SUNSET ROUTE WILL SELL LOW RATE TICKETS during the continuance of the Fair and will run SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSION on certain days. See your nearest ticket agent for rates and dates.

Don't forget, the cattle display will be the finest in years.

FREE WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINE THE REASON WE SAY IT'S FOR MEDICINE IS BECAUSE IT'S PURE

DIRECT FROM A UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

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

NOTE.—Orders from Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., Fla. must call for twenty quarts prepaid.

KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO.,

ADDRESS EITHER OFFICE. 706 Kellerstrass Block, KANSAS CITY, MO. Warehouse 706, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The above firm are sole owners of Regis tered Distillery No. 22 of the Sixth District of Missouri. When writing them please mention the Journal.

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

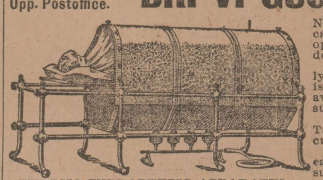
Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

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

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

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

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



THERMO-THERAPEUTIC APPARATUS.

No matter what your disease or trouble, call or write. I will give you my honest opinion. Consultation free and confidential.

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

Cancer, Piles, Indolent Ulcers, Goitre, Tumors and Diseases of the Rectum are cured.

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

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

When you find a Physician who spares no trouble and knows every combination of drugs, and combines same with the application of Thermo-Therapeutics and Electricity, you have found one who is a true physician—one who does not have to experiment.

FARMING INSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

For teaching scientific farming Russia has adopted a method of its own. The experiment station is taken to the farmer, and, as the best farms are on the great water courses, a means of accomplishing this is found in floating gardens carried on barges hundreds of feet long. Each barge has its buildings for professors and crew, with beds of vegetables and grain, and working models of beehives, the encouragement of apiculture being given special attention. The floating gardens are launched on the breaking up of the ice, and as they drift down the streams the seed sprout, the plants gradually develop, and in due time the grain and vegetables ripen. Stops are made at every village. The peasants near each place are invited on board, where they ask questions, and are shown the plants and given practical instruction, often by illustrated lectures. Seeds are sometimes distributed to the more enterprising.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, semi nal losses, weak, shrunken or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1013 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

Dallas Union Stock Yards, DALLAS AND Ft. Worth Stock Yards, FORT WORTH

A. C. THOMAS, Mgr. and Salesman. JAMES D. FARMER, Vice-Pres. and Salesman.

We are prepared to give you first-class service on either market. Write, wire or telephone us. No trouble to answer questions. Market reports free on application. Correspondence solicited. See our market report in Journal.

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STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

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FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

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

J. W. SPENCER, Pres. A. F. CROWLEY, Vice-Pres. BEN O SMITH, Treas. V. S. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest. The only Market in Texas where you can secure

TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

Every day, regardless of how many head are on the market.

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

G. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

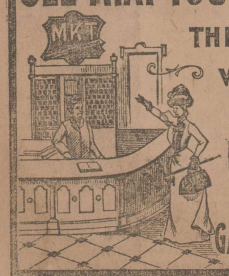
Finest equipped stockyards in the Southwest. Capacity 2,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep daily.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS

Can be reached by all railroads entering Dallas. Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in demand. Stock Cattle, Hogs and Sheep dull and sale slow. There are more cattle sold for slaughter on this market than on any other Texas market. Help build up a first-class home market. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free on application.

L. C. (JACK) SHARP, Yardmaster. W. H. BRADRICK, General Manager.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE "KATY FLYER" ROUTE WHEN GOING TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, DALLAS, FT. WORTH, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO.



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

Things at Home and Abroad.

President Entertains Negro.—The sensation of the week was furnished by President Roosevelt inviting to the white house and entertaining at dinner as his guest Booker T. Washington, the well-known negro leader. The abolition of the color line in the President's social relationship has called forth the strongest kind of protests from all over the South. A Washington special says:

The president is fully informed of the heated criticism which is coming up from the South because he had Booker T. Washington to dine with him. He doesn't relish the situation a bit, but it is not likely that he will go to the extent of making a statement about it. Here in Washington, the most populous negro community in the United States, there has scarcely been anything else talked of today. Much of the talk has been intemperate, some of it commendatory and quite a good deal non-commendatory. Washington always has a non-committal element when it comes to criticising public officials. No member of congress has been willing to go on record as publicly criticising the president, but few of them are willing to publicly indorse the Washington dinner.

The president's friends and well-wishers look at it this way: His intention was good. He had no thought of preaching the doctrine of social equality between the races, nor of setting an example in that direction. Least of all had he any intention of offending the public sentiment of any section of the country. He entertains for Booker Washington the highest respect and esteem and felt that it was not out of place to extend him the hospitality of the white house. He thinks that Washington has fairly won his way into the ranks of truly great men of the country and when all this is said fully 99 per cent of the people here feel that the president has made a mistake.

It is very likely that Washington will enjoy the idstinction of being the only negro to take a friendly bite with the president during the administration.

Old Hotel Burned.—The Hutchins house, the oldest hotel in Houston, was burned Saturday night. Over 300 people were in the building, but all escaped. The loss was $100,000 with $55,000 insurance.

Waco Selected.—The locating committee of the Masonic grand lodge after completing its tour of inspection of the different sites offered by the cities of Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and Austin, met in Austin last Thursday and concluded its labors by consideration of the advantages connected with each city as to centrality of location, accessibility, ability to provide hotel accommodations for the large number who attend the annual meetings, eligibility of sites offered, from the standpoint of profitable returns upon the investment to be derived from the lower stories of the temple which is to be erected, etc., named Waco as the best point for location.

Dallas offered a cash donation of $52,500 and had secured a number of sites at different values, the one considered most eligible among them being priced at $58,000.

Fort Worth offered a number of sites, with some of which was offered a cash donation, and with all the local lodges offered to donate their lodge building.

Waco tendered a number of lots centrally located and the committee from among them favored one having a frontage of 100 feet on one of the principal business streets by a depth of 165 feet, and with this was offered the sum of $5000 in cash.

Austin offered a cash donation of $30,000 and as part of this offer tendered the site of the old temporary capitol at the head of the Avenue, which could be bought from the state at a cost of $20,000.

An intelligent crop rotation should always be selected and rigorously adhered to upon every farm, but no iron rule can be laid down that will apply to all cases. However, some crop of the leguminous family should as a rule come into crop rotation once in five or six years, as it possesses the power of restoring the fertility to the soil in a degree that no other crop does. Most leguminous crops are paying in themselves and they aid greatly in keeping up the nitrogen supply in the soil, without going to the expense of buying it in commercial fertilizer. Some varieties of clover, cow peas, soja beans, etc., will usually succeed well enough to warrant raising.—Agricultural Epitomist.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Dr. Lucile Duncan and Dr. Chas. L. Holland, With Their Combined Science Treatment—No Drugs, No Surgery Used.

A soothing, restful, refreshing, vigorating, disease destroying and health-giving treatment. If you or your friends are suffering from any form of disease or deformity (chronic or acute, they cure them all) it will pay you to see Dr. Lucile Duncan and Dr. Holland at once. Their combined science methods are designed by nature, and nature unmolested never fails.

We are not fortune tellers, but scientific drugless practitioners, and the great success we have had in curing almost every form of disease places us without a superior. References to people we have cured given on application. Remember, we own our own sanitarium, a beautiful home surrounded by vines and trees and flowers and located in the best residence part of the city. We are not connected with any other institution in Fort Worth, so beware of quacks who are trying to profit by our advertising.

Sanitarium 504 Lipscomb St.

Address all mail to city office, 501 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE RAISING A GOOD BUSINESS.

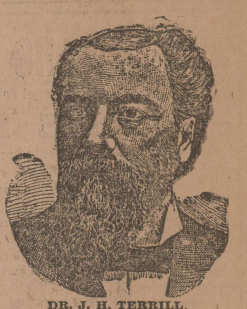
Mention must be made of the expense account, even though it is small and ridiculously simple. The average cowboy is paid $25 per month, and the foreman, if there be one, perhaps twice or thrice that amount. On a few of the largest ranches the foreman receives $100 per month. In all instances board and lodging are included. On one very fine ranch, the foreman is allowed a salary of $3500, a large house, provisions, and free medical aid. This is an exceptional case, but the responsibility is great, particularly so, for the owner never visits his property. Owing to the inaccessibility to towns and the excessive cost of transportation, from one to three months' provisions are bought at one time. The list includes Mexican beans, oat meal, bacon, coffee, flour, molasses and occasionally dried fruit and canned tomates and corn. One dollar per week is a large estimate for the cost of feeding a single person. Other expenses consist of repairs and minor improvements. Fencing is an important problem; new ones must be built, at an average cost of $60 per mile, and old ones kept in the best of repair. Personal expenses differ according to individual tastes. As a rule the cowboy dresses more expensively than his employer, and owns his own saddle and bedding. Even so, $100 is an average outlay for the year.

Despite the problems which must be met and overcome, there is not one which lessens the interest the progressive stockman feels in his ever-increasing herds, or which should keep out of the business the ambitious young man with more brains than money. Nature and time are the two most important requisites, but hard work and perseverance are quite as essential, if the herds are to be successfully raised and prepared for the market. The present successes have been won principally by those who began a decade or two ago, when, as cowboys, they accepted cattle in preference to money wages, and this at a time when cattle were cheap. Today little encouragement is given the cowboys, and few, if any, ranchmen will allow their men to "run" any cattle on their property. In consequence, there is little stimulus offered, and rare indeed is the case where an employe puts aside his small earnings, intending to buy a "bunch" of cattle as soon as he has saved up $1000 or $2000.

As long as land can be obtained at a nominal sum, and beef continues to be our most utilitarian diet, despite advancing prices, so long will cattle ranching produce greater returns on less capital than almost anl other industry. Finally, if the environments of the plains seem primitive, and there be lacking the social and intellectual stimulus of the town, recompense is had in continued good health, the result of vigorous outdoor life in the high altitude and equable climate.—Robert M. Barker, in Reviews of Reviews.

To cleanse porcelain sauce pans, fill them half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax, and let boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

EXPERT ABILITY is now demanded in almost every vocation, and it is especially demanded when life or health is at stake. The field of medicine and surgery is too broad and vastly complicated for any one man to master. It has been divided and subdivided into various branches, and the physician who becomes supreme in any particular branch must conscientiously confine himself to that branch alone. I selected my specialty soon after graduation from college, now more than a quarter of a century ago. I then determined that my life should be earnestly and exclusively devoted to originating and perfecting cures for chronics diseases of men and women. How well I have succeeded has been answered by legions of men who have been cured by me and made happy. What I have done for them I can do for you.



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Varicocele, Stricture, Contagious Blood Poison, Nervo-Sexual Debility,

Are all as familiar to me as is the multiplication table to the best teacher in this State. My cures for these awful troubles are my own and unfailing.

VARICOCELE.

In my treatment there is no cutting or pain, and its annoying symptoms rapidly disappear, the pools of stagnant blood are driven from the dilated veins, and all soreness and swelling quickly subside. Varicocele soon vanishes, and in its stead comes the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and manhood.

STRICTURE.

My cure is safe, painless and bloodless, and free from surgery in any form. It dissolves the Stricture completely and removes every obstruction from the urinary passage; allays inflammation, stops every unnatural discharge, reduces the prostate gland when enlarged, heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the sexual organs and restores health to every part of the body affected.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON.

My special form of treatment contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the whole system cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

LOST MANHOOD.

I have a copyright given me by the government on a remedy for Lost Manhood and Seminal Emissions which never fails to cure. Will give a thousand dollars for any case I take and fail to cure if patient will follow my instructions.

NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY.

My cure for weak men does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It stops every drain and builds up the muscular and nervous system, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, revives the spirits, brightens the intellect and restores the wasted power of sexual manhood.

CHRONIC DISORDERS.

Perhaps you are suffering from some chronic or associate disease, such as Nervous Prostration, Unnatural Discharges, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Rupture, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Complaints. If so, consult me at once. No case should be thought incurable until I have diagnosed it and given my expert opinion.

HOME TREATMENT.

One personal visit is always preferred, but if you can not call at my office, write me your symptoms fully and I will mail you a complete set of my improved symptom blanks. I make no charge for advice and give a legal contract, backed by abundant capital, to hold for my promises of a cure. My 100-page booklet free, in plain wrapper, on application. Consultation and X-Ray examination free to every sufferer.

DR. J. H. TERRILL,

President Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute.

285 Main St. Dallas, Texas.