

REMARKS BY READERS

INDIAN GAP, TEX.
I am well pleased with the Journal, and would not be without it for several times its cost.
L. J. GARTMAN.

NAPLES, TEX.
I surely do like the Journal, and would not be without it. By reading the Journal I planted six acres in peanuts this year, and they are fattening my hogs while I have but little corn.
J. S. COLEY.

PASSING OF THE RANGE.

Geo. H. HUTCHINS DISCUSSES THE CHANGES IN THE GREAT CATTLE COUNTRY.

Concerning the great changes that are steadily being made in the range country Geo. H. Hutchins of Eddy county, New Mexico, says in Breeders' Gazette:

The great southwest is in a state of transition just now. It is by no means moving slowly either. The old "cattle trail" went, the "long-horns" vanished into the headwinds, the old cowboy let go his rope for the prod-pole, and now last of all the great range owner is rapidly being relegated into the walks of private life where he can meditate on the glories of his early career, when he counted his acres by the mile and his herds by the ten thousands. The keynote was struck when the Capital Syndicate on the Panhandle began to break up their great ranch and sell it off in "lots to suit." This immense pasture, 270 miles north and south, and from thirty to fifty east and west, has been held with a steady grip these many years and the owners would not even allow a camper inside their fences. Now it is on the market.

Who is there now of mature age but can remember in the older states the butcher or the stock buyer going from farm to farm and getting here a yearling and there a two-year-old or possibly two and then making up a shipment of a dozen or twenty for the New York or Philadelphia market? As the southwest settles up with small holders, men with fifty or one hundred head of cows and a little water right, these old time conditions must be renewed.

The recent closing up of the great pastures formerly owned by the Indians of Oklahoma has thrown on the market some 200,000 head of stock that were not marketable, but had to be sold, entailing a loss of some \$1,000,000 on the owners, who in many cases had paid for their pastures up to next October. This loss, however, was not the great loss to cattlemen, for the closing of these great meadows to the owners means much more than the immediate loss to the sufferers. So it will be gradually with other great feeding grounds where cattle are finished for the market. As the years go by the country settles, a man with a big herd of southern cattle will find the gates closed to the fields where he possibly has for years placed his stock and fitted them for the stock yards of Chicago, Omaha or Kansas City.

It may seem hard to part with the old-time traditions, but in reality we are not. We are simply returning from the new to the old, and taking up stock

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1901.

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.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE

IMMUNE REGISTERED

SHORTHORN CATTLE

David Hartell, Austin, Tex., and The J. W. Burgess Co., Fort Worth, Tex., will sell at Public Auction at the

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR, OCT. 22, 1901

50 Head of Scotch Topped and Pure Bred BATES SHORTHORN CATTLE. 50

They consist of bulls and heifers from one to four years old, among them the grand four year old show and breeding bull, 2nd. Ravenwood Baron (1878), winner of first in class and first in sweepstakes at the Fort Worth Fat Stock show in February, 1901. A good many of the heifers have been bred and show to be with calf. This will be a rare opportunity for the breeders of this state to secure acquainted animals of the finest strains and quality at their own price.

Catalogue sent on application after October 1, 1901.

The American Royal Cattle Show

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

October 21 to 26, 1901

\$20,000

in Cash Prizes for HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS and GALLOWAYS

150 Herefords, 80 Short-Horns, 50 Galloways to be Sold at Auction

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Reduced Rates on all Railroads.



CARTOON BY R. H. H. C.

To Fight Inspection Fees.—According to reports the lamb and sheep feeders of Colorado are seriously considering the advisability of declining to pay the inspection fee which the state inspection board has for several years imposed upon livestock brought into the state. This is the same fight the National Livestock association has before the supreme court of the United States in which the latter maintains that this practice is illegal. It was in this case that Ed Reid was sentenced to six months imprisonment. All the local state associations are with the national in this contest and the indications are that life will be a burden to the various state inspection boards before the case is settled.

Delegations from the feeding districts called on the officials of the National association last week for consultation upon this question. The matter was finally referred to the attorneys for the association.

The case before the supreme court is set for hearing at the October term and it is not likely a decision will be handed down in time for the feeders to take advantage of it. This fall shipments will commence in about two weeks. The feeders stoutly maintain that the system is a fraud and hardship upon them and is maintained only for the financial benefit of the inspection board. All these shipments are inspected free by the federal inspector and therefore there is no necessity for a re-inspection by the state officials.

San Angelo Carnival.—Beginning today (Tuesday) San Angelo will hold a three days' carnival with roping and riding contests and other interesting features. The first day's roping contest is for prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25. Large crowds are expected for the occasion.

Abilene Fair.—Following is the outline of the program of the West Texas fair at Abilene, beginning today, Oct. 15: Tuesday—Opening day and street parade. Wednesday—Civic society day and street parade by different societies. Thursday—Old settlers and Confederate day. Friday—School children's day. Saturday—Roping contest.

To Kill Prairie Dogs.—According to a Topeka report some of the \$5,000 appropriated by the last legislature to discover means to exterminate the prairie dogs in Western Kansas will be expended in testing a machine an Oklahoma inventor claims will effectively destroy the dogs no matter how sharp they are. The United States agricultural experiment station will bear half the cost of the experiments. Professor Lantz of the State Agricultural college has charge of the experiments being made to discover means to exterminate the prairie dogs. He has been working on the machine for some time and has secured a patent for it. The cost of \$400 of the appropriation placed at his disposal.

Big Cattle Deal.—The Jones Bros. & Brown Cattle company has sold all of its cattle in Lamb county to J. T. McElroy, J. H. Nations and E. S. Newman of El Paso, delivery to begin Oct. 22. The terms are private, but the consideration is thought to have been about \$200,000.

Wholesale Horse Theft.—An account of the greatest wholesale raid of recent times has just been received at headquarters of the National Livestock association from A. C. Hildekoper, president of the Little Missouri horse company at Yule, N. D., says a Denver report. A gang of thieves from northern Wyoming made a rendezvous near the Little Missouri ranch the 31st of September. On the night of the 31st of that month they cut the pasture fences and drove off \$40,000 worth of full and half blood Percheron stallions and mares. The loss was not discovered till late the next day, when a posse was organized and started in pursuit. The thieves started for southern Montana, evidently making for the mountains near New Castle, Wyoming. They were so closely pursued that they were obliged to abandon the herd near the Wyoming line, and stealing a lot of top saddle horses from the Hash Knife ranch, belonging to John W. Springer, they managed to reach safety in these mountains. Mr. Hildekoper immediately offered a reward of \$1,000 each for the thieves, alive or dead, and caused it to be understood the latter was preferable. Fresh mounts were secured by the officers, who followed the thieves and finally surrounded them. After a desperate fight, Otto Chenneth, was captured and is now in jail at Medora. Chenneth's partner, Dick Hale, alias "Black Dick," with the other thieves, escaped. This matter has become so serious with horse breeders in Montana, North and South Dakota, Oregon and Wyoming, that they are considering the advisability of asking the National Livestock association at its meeting in Chicago next December, to give its assistance in the organization of an inter-state association for the extermination of horse and cattle thieves.

cross the line by reason of contagious affections. These officers will be employed for two months at least, and as much longer as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the western range.

New Packing House.—The Armour company will begin next week to build a packing plant to handle cattle, sheep and hogs at East St. Louis, Ill. It is expected that the plant will be in operation within ninety days.

Hawkeye Shorthorns.—A combination sale of purebred Shorthorns was recently held at New Sharon, Ia., in which low prices prevailed. Of the thirty-five head sold, twenty brought over \$100. Eleven of these brought \$125 or over. The heifer calves sold at from \$40 to \$83. The average was about \$104 and was considered quite satisfactory to the sellers.

Iowa Shorthorn Sale.—At Humboldt, Ia., last week E. D. Converse held a sale of Shorthorns. The cattle were in fair condition, but not well halter broken. The average price received was considerably reduced on this account, but the total of \$11,615 on 67 head was satisfactory to the seller as well as to the buyers. The average was \$173.35. The highest priced cow went to C. W. Fuller of Roife, Ia., at \$535. She is known as Daisy Sweetbrier, a (Dec. 1899) Cruickshank heifer sired by Red Gamble.

Morse Hereford Sale.—At Dexter Park, Chicago, last week Thos. Morse of Oregon, Ill., sold in the ring 59 head of Herefords from the Home Farm herd. The sale resulted in an average of \$132.75, the average on seventeen bulls being \$85.29 and on forty-two females \$145.57. The large number of old females and young bulls offered kept down the average.

Keeping Out Sooners.—The cattlemen along the northern side of the quarantine line are taking active measures to prevent any cattle from crossing before the season opens. Some time ago they began to raise funds to employ riders and John Gardner of Garden City and Sheriff Shields of San Angelo have been employed and are now guarding the line from the Pecos river to the northeast corner of Glasscock county, at which point they are intercepted by the men from Howard county, who guard the line from the northeast corner of Glasscock county to the northeast corner of Borden county. These guards are fully authorized quarantine officers, commissioned by the state, and have the right to turn back any cattle in any way unsuited to

straighten the things in the house, then we sweep and dust the house. Next I use my needle until time to start dinner. At 10 o'clock I make a fire in the stove and cook the corn and beans. Sometimes I help fix the supper on the table. When the work is completed, I hope that every boy and girl, as well as myself, may do greater work at home in the future than we have in the past.

BLANCE PRYOR. Age 14 years. Arizona, La.

My work is washing dishes, and I will tell you how to do it. Take a knife and scrape the plates clean, and then stack them in a pile. Wash the cups and saucers, glasses, cups and saucers, and stack them in a pile. Then get a pan of hot water and put soap in it till it lathers.

Wash the glasses first, cups and saucers next, and then the plates. Then get a pan of hot water and put soap in it till it lathers. Dry quickly with a clean cloth, and rub hard to polish them. When through, put away nicely, and have a certain place for everything.

Then get a pan of hot water and soap, and wash the dishes and stack them in a pile. Then get a pan of hot water and put soap in it till it lathers. Dry quickly with a clean cloth, and rub hard to polish them. When through, put away nicely, and have a certain place for everything.

Quannah, Texas. WILLIE STEWART. Age 11 years.

COLLECTED ABROAD.

PROF. FAIRCHILD BRINGS LARGE COLLECTION OF SEEDS AND PLANTS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Professor David G. Fairchild, explorer of the department of agriculture, has just returned from a year's exploration in Europe and Africa. His collections included all sorts of plants, seeds and cuttings, which might prove of value to agriculture in some parts of the United States, and his shipments to the department during the year numbered about 300.

Mr. Fairchild's high standing prior to entering upon his present work and his general knowledge of the soil and climatic conditions of all parts of the world, including the insular possessions, give him special mental equipment for the work of seeking desirable plants and seeds for introduction into this country. He talks enthusiastically and entertainingly of his work. In Bavaria he obtained 1200 hop plants, including the five best varieties known. Szaz and Sengh being the principal ones. The hops now grown in the United States are not the best by far, and immense quantities are imported annually from Bavaria. Mr. Fairchild believes we have all conditions necessary to the growing of the best hops.

He forwarded from Austria seed of the famous Hanna brewing barley of Moravia, also the Slavonian quince, a new variety, which very likely will prove of commercial value here.

In Istria, at Rovigno, were found the largest variety of hazel nuts grown, and Dalmatia gave large olives for pickling, which are said to be as long as an average-sized hen's egg, also giant English walnuts. Little Marasca cherry, from which comes the Maraschino liquor, and a beautiful pyramidal cypress from Ragusa. This cypress has no superior for park ornamentation.

In Greece, at Corfu, he found variegated lemons and seedless (or with few seeds). Zanta gave him giant English

walnuts and Pistach nuts. This Pistach nut is finer in quality than the peanut and is roasted as are peanuts and eaten by the Levantines in immense quantities. It is the same as the Pistach nut used for flavoring, and is destined to become a great favorite with confectioners in this country. It can be grown where orange culture flourishes, and the department of agriculture is gradually accumulating a stock for distribution. At Crete he secured the Cretan St. John's bread, which furnishes a fodder highly esteemed in the whole Mediterranean region.

Sulla is the name of another forage plant, coming from the island of Malta, so intimately associated in the minds of Christians with the travels of St. Paul. This plant is specially adapted to calcareous soils, and from this fact Mr. Fairchild believes it is suitable for the island of Guam. He also forwarded from Malta a seedless lime, probably adapted to Florida; also fine varieties of Japan medlar for the south and the "Lumi Nareng," a sweet orange which is never sour, even when but half ripe.

The collection of hard wheats and native fodder plants were obtained in Tunis and arrangements were perfected for obtaining a collection of fine Tunis table and oil-producing olives, said to be superior in quality to the finest French and Spanish sorts.

Mr. Fairchild is especially enthusiastic over shipment of Berseem, or Alexandria clover, from Egypt. This is eminently suited for the arid regions of the Southwest as the winter annual forage crop of first importance. This plant forms the basis of Egyptian agriculture. Without Berseem, Egypt would be worse off than the United States would be without clover and alfalfa. This fodder plant forms the basis of Egyptian agriculture. From this same country he sent a fodder bean known as the horse bean of Egypt and Sudan; also a new supply of a very fine cotton from lower Egypt and the Sudan; from the latter section a fine shade tree (Dalbergia Sisso), the best Egyptian date palms, and a most excellent date from one of the oases of upper Egypt, a collection of the best Egyptian wheat to prove their rust-resistance powers. Trials of these American wheats proved them to rust badly under conditions in which the native sorts were free from rust.

About \$1600 worth of hard macaroni wheats were shipped from Algiers and arrangements were made for a number of new fodder plants which, together with the wheats, were introduced in co-operation with Messrs. Swingle, Carleton and Schofield, other agricultural explorers of the department.

Mr. Fairchild is also much pleased with his success in Spain in obtaining the finest almond in the world, a sort which Californians have been anxious to secure for many years, but have heretofore been unable to get. We import many thousands of dollars' worth every year. It is the leading sort for confectioners' use in coating with sugar and for use as "burnt almonds."

They are long and slim, with a thin inner shell and highly flavored. In Spain he also secured seedless pomegranates for culture in Arizona. The best Spanish St. John's bread. This tree would be admirable for railways

to plant about their stations in the arid southwest; at the same time it will furnish food for the poor and fodder for horses.

The photographs which Mr. Fairchild collects on a journey of this kind are interesting and valuable and serve to illustrate his reports to the department. He is already preparing to depart upon another journey, this time probably through China and Thibet.

The American Royal.—Kansas City is making great claims for the American Royal show which will be held in that city Oct. 21 to 26 inclusive. In the show and sale the Hereford entries amount to 425 head, 275 of which are for the exhibition alone. These animals include all the magnificent specimens in America, or practically so. Nearly 200 entries had been received at the Shorthorn office for the show at the last accounting, with more expected. The Galloway people are counting on 100 head or thereabouts. It is claimed that 1,000 or more of the three breeds will be quartered in Kansas City during the great event week.

A \$200,000 Ranch Deal.—William Childress of San Angelo has purchased the Stribling ranch on the Pecos at a price reported to be somewhere near \$200,000. The ranch contains 200 sections and is situated in Crockett county near the Wilkins Bros. ranch. The purchase by Mr. Childress included about 14,000 head of cattle which are running on the ranch.

CHILDRESS, RICH. H. C.

CHILDRESS, RICH. H. C.

CHILDRESS, RICH. H. C.

can clean off the dresser and bring in wood. And now I will tell you how I do this:

First, I take everything off of the dresser, then take off the linen scarf and shake it gently, so as to get all the dust out, lay it aside, take a damp cloth and rub the dresser; then put the scarf back smoothly, dust each vase and picture and put them back where they belong.

This is the way I bring in wood: I take my little red wagon out to the woodpile, and pick it up and put it in the wagon, and then pull it up to the back door, unload it and carry it to the woodbox.

When I go to feed the little chickens I get some pieces of bread and crumble it up in the coop and then they eat it, but all the other chickens run to get it, too, and you have to put it pretty far

back, as the other chickens will get it if you don't.

Mamma washes the dishes and I dry them. I take a clean cloth, clean out the towel, and then dry them good and dry and not leave a wet place on them; and there is another thing, and that is, you must not drop them and break them. When they are nicely dried set them on the table or in the safe, or wherever they are kept. I like to dry the glasses best, but mamma says I should dry the tin just as well and make them shine as bright as the silver.

MYRABEL SHAW. Newlin, Texas.

Age 6 years.

There were a great many papers submitted for this contest, some of them remarkably good ones, but only a few can be published this week. Possibly some others may be given at a later date. Below are some of the essays received:

MY WORK AT HOME.

My part of the work at home is to take care of the little children. In the morning I take the little children up, dress them, wash their faces, brush their hair and give them their breakfast. When they get through eating I wipe their faces. Then I get the little wagon and take them riding down to a little ditch near the house. It is a very nice place to play as long as they want to. Then I will carry them to the house and give them a fresh drink of water. Then I can untill dinner. After they eat their dinner, I wipe their faces, rock the baby to sleep and make a pillow for the other one. Sometimes the little children have the croup, and I help doctor them. If any of you want to know more remedies, write and I will tell you. The children run away sometimes. I first run up to grandma's to see if they are there. If they will carry them back home.

Then I will feed the pigeons and canary. I take the children to Sunday school, make them behave themselves and try to learn nice manners. I never allow them to play rough with other children. If any of you have a job that helps your mamma any more than this, I would like to hear from you.

RUTH STILES. English, Red River Co., Texas. Age 12 years.

My work at home, when I first get up of a morning, is to milk my cow and feed and water the pigs and then eat breakfast and then dry the dishes for mamma, and sometimes wash and dry them, both. Last fall I stayed at home a week from school when mamma was sick and did the work. Papa would get the breakfast and I would do the work the rest of the day. I would churn and take up the butter and salt it. By and by our mamma and papa will be getting too old to do this work. I am the oldest of the family, and I have to do a girl's work. My oldest sister is three years old.

S. AUSTIN GROGAN. Benvenue, Clay Co., Texas. Age 11 years.

Our work at home should be a pleasure as well as a duty. Most girls and boys make their work at home a pleasure. It is a great deal better for us to do our home work willingly than it is to dread the work. I think every girl and boy should strive hard to do their work at home. Let us not leave some of our home work undone and say, "Mamma or papa can do this or that." By and by our mamma and papa will be getting too old to attend to much of the home work. Then who shall take their places? We do not learn and practice working at home now, when we are older we can't do much work at home. Little by little since I was quite young, I have learned to do more work at home. Year after year I learn something that is new to me about working at home. My first work every morning is to help mamma cook breakfast. Then, when all the family have finished eating, I gather together the dishes and wash them. I sometimes help my sister milk the cows. When we are through with this work we

Cash Prize of \$2

For the Eighth of its Prize Essay Contests the Journal offers a prize of Two Dollars. The contest is open to both boys and girls under the regular rules, and the subject is "MY FAVORITE VEGETABLE."

Contestants should be careful to observe the rules printed on page 4 and send in essays on time. The papers for this contest must reach the Journal office not later than

October 22.

One Dollar

Is offered for the Ninth Contest, which ends October 23. The subject is "HOW TO MARK OR BRAND A YEARLING."

The Tenth Contest

Will close November. 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.

OUR BOYS AND JUVENILE

Clothing Department

Is a Most Interesting Place for Parents.

Our stock is at the very top notch of its completeness, and we were never better prepared to clothe your boys from 3 to 16 years of age with fashionable, well tailored serviceable

Suits and Overcoats

The brightest clothes from the most famous metropolitan makers are here, but our prices, as always, are most moderate.

Double Breasted Coat Suits, with vests, sizes 10 to 16 years, \$12 50

at prices ranging from \$5.00 up to \$12 50

Juvenile Coat Suits with vests, sizes 3 to 10 years, prices \$8 50

range from \$1.75 up to \$8 50

Sailor Blouse Suits in plain blue and fancy material, sizes 2 1/2 to 6 years, prices ranging from \$3.00 up to \$7 50

Russian Blouse Suits, all latest colors, sizes 2 1/2 to 6 years, prices range from \$5.00 to \$12 00

Suits for stout Boys—Here it is easy to clothe that boy that is hard to fit elsewhere—We are showing an extensive variety of Cheviots and Worsteds in sizes 12 to 17 years at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50

Full line of our celebrated Town Talk Knee Pants, sizes 3 to 16 years, 50c up to \$2 00

Generous assortments of boys' fancy percale Waists with collars attached and detached at prices ranging from 25c up to \$1 00

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

Sanger Brothers DALLAS, TEXAS.

FARM NEWS.

Cotton seed sold at 35 cents a bushel at Roby, Tex., last week.

The Belton cotton mill, employing 100 hands, is now in full operation. Oil is used for fuel.

The Athens, Tex., Cotton Oil company has completed its plant at Athens and put it into operation.

The hay crop in the El Campo country is the greatest ever known there. It is selling there at \$6 to \$7 a ton.

At a truck growers' meeting at Bryan, Tex., over 200 acres were pledged for different fruit and vegetable crops.

The Missouri state report indicates a yield of 63,000,000 bushels of corn. The agricultural department estimate is 64,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop of Nebraska is being spoken of as reaching 50,000,000 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current thinks this estimate too high.

At Marquez, Tex., a truck growers' organization has been formed and tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cantaloupes and beans will be grown next year.

The wheat crop of Ontario is officially estimated at 16,287,499 bushels of fall, 5,772,302 bushels of spring making a total of 22,059,801 bushels, against 20,310,070 in 1900.

So far about 150 acres of tomatoes have been reported at Lindale for next year's crop. H. E. Cannon of Tyler, an expert, has been engaged to grow the plants at \$1.50 per 1000.

The eighteenth annual fair of the Guadalupe Stock and Fair association was held at Seguin last week. The agricultural exhibits were excellent and the livestock displays highly creditable.

The recent estimate of the French Millers' association made the wheat crop of France about 330,000,000 bushels, or fully 8 per cent in excess of the conclusions offered by the minister of agriculture.

At Poyner, near Athens, Tex., a truck growers' organization has been formed and members have agreed to plant 22 acres in tomatoes. It is expected that this acreage will be increased to at least 50 acres.

The Grayson County Fruit and Truck Growers' association has elected the following officers: L. W. Clark, president; S. T. Venable, first vice president; J. J. Fairbanks, second vice president; E. C. Stevens, secretary; G. L. Riggs, treasurer.

The Marion County Truck Growers' association has been formally organized with the following officers: T. D. Rowell, president; J. A. Sharp, vice president; B. J. Benefield, secretary; W. E. Singleton, assistant secretary.

The Journal Institute

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS.—Bulletin No. 60 from the Texas Experiment station deals with experiments made at the Beville station. Among other things it says:

Among our marketable vegetable crops the onion is perhaps one of the safest and most profitable to the general grower. Its easy adaptability to almost all soils, hardness under severe changes in temperature, its drought resisting qualities, ready and profitable response to applications of manures and its general freedom from insect enemies commends it to the attention of our truck growers. While the onion can be grown with fair success for the kitchen garden in almost all localities as a truck crop, the grower must know how to grow it. The finer points of onion culture embrace peculiar preparation of the land, selection of proper variety, purchase of good seed, method of planting and care of crop to maturity. The land must be well prepared by repeated plowings for some weeks before seeding land, seed selected with greatest care as to variety wanted and freshness, planting carefully looked after in all its details, and the crop given the cleanest cultivation throughout its entire season of growth, whether cultivated by hand or horse power.

Well rotted stable manure is justly the most popular form of fertilizer used with the onion crop. Care should be taken not to use fresh cow manure as it is a source of rot and will cause much additional expense in the way of cultivations. The bone compounds, guanos and blood fertilizers are also to be recommended. The first two should be applied at the rate of one ton per acre mixed in equal parts. Wood ashes as a top dressing is valuable. The onion crop is a surface feeder, hence the advisability of careful and painstaking preparation and cultivation, and lightly harrowing in all applications of fertilizers. The time applications should be made for the onion crop will vary with the kind of fertilizer used. Bone and potash materials should be applied at least two weeks before the onion is started in field.

The test with onions herein reported upon was formulated for the purpose of estimating the difference in yield and cost of growing, due to hand and horse culture. Seeds were planted both in the field and in beds. Two varieties were included in the test—Red Bermuda and Creole. All horse cultivated plots were seeded in 14-inch rows. The distance in the rows was the same in each instance—4½ inches apart.

There is quite a diversity of opinion regarding the value of horse vs. hand culture with onions. During the season of 1898 the station carefully planted and carried out a test embracing these two fields of inquiry. The opinion held by many growers, that the extra cost of cultivating and handling by hand will offset the increase in yield, was found to be groundless. An acre of hand-cultivated onions was grown to maturity at a cost of only seventy-five cents more than it cost to

and George W. Grubbs, treasurer. The association has over fifty members. Regular meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

The cane crops in Brazoria, Fort Bend, Colorado and other counties in that section, it is estimated, will cut an average of 20 to 25 tons an acre of very fine cane. A few places are expected to yield even more than 25 tons to the acre. Cotton and corn crops in that section are poor.

W. F. Durham has a row of okra 104 feet long from which he has sold more than \$25 worth of the vegetable, besides having served his own table with it constantly. It is still producing and still dropping dimes into its owner's jeans. That is diversification that pays.—Comanche Chief.

The manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, Winnipeg, is quoted as saying: "We estimate the wheat crop in Manitoba and the territories at 46,000,000 bushels. This will leave a surplus to be disposed of over 40,000,000 bushels. As to the effects of the weather conditions, the recent rains will have a tendency to bleach the wheat and lower the quality of the grain, but a large portion of the crop is now threshed and safe."

The elasticity of opinion in regard to yield of crops is illustrated in the recent estimate of the yield of corn in Iowa, as submitted by J. R. Sage, director of the Iowa weather bureau crop service, whose conclusions from recent returns indicate 225,570,000 bushels for the state, which compares with 170,300,000 bushels as shown by the September data of the government, and 200,000,000 bushels recognized in the Price Current's estimate of a 1,400,000,000 total crop.—Cincinnati Price Current.

The California Cured Fruit association estimates the entire new crop of this year at not to exceed 90,000,000 pounds, or about one-half of the large crop of last year. The exact figures of the combined Oregon, Washington and Idaho crops are 27,000,000 and the exact figures of the California crop according to the estimate of the association's experts is 55,000,000, making a total of 82,000,000, but by giving a leeway of 5,000,000 in California and 3,000,000 in the north, it places the minimum estimate of the crop at 90,000,000, and it is on about this basis the association will proceed in establishing the price for the new crop.

Truck farming has received an impetus that will revolutionize farming in this vicinity. Farmers here are quitting cotton and going into gardening for a business. This country is peculiarly adapted to this branch of farming. The climate is all one could desire. Plenty of water for irrigation purposes can be had almost anywhere at shallow depth by boring for it. These facts are becoming known, and land near the city, which a short time back could have been bought for \$10 per acre, now sells at from \$30 to \$40

for gardening purposes. We confidently expect this fall's and next spring's shipments of vegetables from this point, to far surpass anything in that line in the history of this country. Let the good work go on.—Beville Picayune.

Crop conditions in India are reported from Simla under date September 26 as follows: "Up to the end of last week apprehensions were felt that the early withdrawal of the monsoon might seriously affect not only the standing crops, but the sowings for the spring harvest. The storm has, however, brought a heavy rainfall extending all over India, except Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab, and a portion of the western part of the northwest provinces. The conditions are now completely altered and the prospects good, except in the areas named. The rain, which lasted over three days, has completely saved the situation."

In a special report October 8, by H. B. Hersey, section director of the weather bureau for Kentucky, the tobacco crop is spoken of as follows: In the dark tobacco districts in the western portion of the state, there is a splendid crop, both in yield and quality; it is nearly all in the house and is curing nicely. In the Burley districts the crop was late and quite a number of fields are still in the hands of the farmer, about five per cent of the Burley product; quite a portion of this was injured by the frost on the 4th and 5th. In the Bluegrass section, the Burley tobacco is reported to be nearly a full crop and generally of good quality; but in the northern counties, from Pendleton to Trimble, there is a very poor crop, both in yield and quality. Much has been cut too green and is curing badly. This will bring the total Burley crop down to considerably less than three-fourths of a crop.

WILSON'S ESTIMATE OF RICE CROP.

Oswald Wilson, special field agent of the division of statistics of the United States department of agriculture, is in the city to-day on one of his regular periodical visits, says the Galveston Tribune. Mr. Wilson's territory embraces the states of Texas and Arkansas and the Oklahoma and Indian Territories. He also looks after the rice culture in southern Louisiana. The attention of Mr. Wilson has been given to all branches of agriculture, but he is particularly interested in the rice culture of South Texas, about which he is very anxious. Mr. Wilson said this morning that the rice crop of Texas this year would probably reach one million sacks. This is something over 100 per cent greater than the crop of last year and about half the crop that will be raised in Louisiana. The latter state was a few years ago the only state which raised rice, but Mr. Wilson expects that next year the crop will equal that of Louisiana. He does this, however, it will be necessary to greatly increase the acreage.

According to Mr. Wilson the rice crop is the most profitable product that can be raised by the farmers of Texas. He says that during the present season the farmers who have been prepared

to irrigate their crops have raised between ten and fifteen barrels of rice to the acre, and that it is being marketed for \$4.25 and \$4.50 per barrel. This, therefore, brings a revenue of about \$45 per acre. The cost of producing rice, Mr. Wilson states, is no greater than the cost of raising wheat, except that it is necessary to provide irrigation. In other respects the methods of raising and harvesting the two crops are very much alike.

Owing to the general scarcity of other food products this year, Mr. Wilson thinks that the market for rice will continue good through this season, and he says also that if the crop is increased next year, as he predicts, there will be an abundant market for the product. In the past it has been necessary to import rice and the adoption of rice as food is being encouraged. Mr. Wilson thinks a great deal has been accomplished by the rice kitchen at the Pan-American exposition in the way of educating the people regarding the nutritive value of rice, and that the use of this diet will be more general throughout this country hereafter than ever before.

THE RICE CROP IN MATAGORDA.

As threshing progresses, it is more and more evident that the rice crop here this year is a world-beater. Yields of 12, 15, 18, 20, 22 and 25 sacks per acre are common, and on Wednesday H. G. Jamison broke the record by threshing 111 sacks from four acres measured by County Surveyor Carrington. Every sack was packed as full as it would hold. This is 28 sacks per acre—112 bushels!

There are 9 steam threshers going early and late on this side of the river, turning out in all about twelve to fifteen thousand bushels per day.

Some inexperienced growers turned the water off too soon and others harvested too green, causing the grain to weigh light; but there is so much of it that the returns will be highly satisfactory.

The total crop here is expected to bring about a million dollars.—Matagorda County Tribune.

THE CORN SUPPLY.—The Kansas

City Star says: Under ordinary conditions corn would be worth about 30 cents at Kansas points, 40 cents in Kansas City and 45 cents in Chicago. At the present time the Chicago price is about 55 cents, the Kansas City price 58 cents and the price in Kansas 65 to 75 cents, depending on the location. The market for trade has been completely reversed. Chicago has recently shipped corn to Kansas City and to Texas and the probabilities are that corn will soon be going from Chicago to Old Mexico, for it is announced that there is a scarcity of corn there, also, and the duty has been removed so as to admit corn from the United States. The situation is one which put the corn live stock feeder at a great disadvantage. He usually has about the cheapest corn in the country with which to fatten his stock. This year his corn costs him more than the feeders in the extreme eastern states have to pay. Of course, under such conditions not much corn will be used in

fattening stock. Yet there are some large feeders who will go on fattening cattle and hogs with corn which they have raised in from the North and East. A few feeders are fortunate in possessing a supply of old corn which they have been keeping in their cribs for just such an emergency as the present. But such lucky cases are scarce.

Kansas and Missouri fields have yielded a fairly liberal supply of fodder for just such cattle through the winter, but little corn will be gathered out of the fields and cribbed either for sale or for home use. The great bulk of the corn will be fed right from the shocks, stalks and all, until the next crop is raised the people of this great corn area of the Southwest will have to buy from northern and eastern states most of the corn that they require.

Iowa, Nebraska and northern Illinois have only moderate crops. These states have raised less corn than they use in ordinary years. But the high prices will prompt thousands of farmers to sell corn who, in an average season, would use more corn than they have raised this year. Kansas City will draw on those three states in the next twelve months for corn to supply Kansas, Missouri and the South.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.—The department of agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901, so far made, agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow:

Hungary: ministry of agriculture, 2,671,360,000 bushels of sixty pounds; Beerbohm's corn list of London, 2,711,600,000 bushels of sixty pounds; and Bulletin Des Pailles de Paris, 2,797,310,000 Winchester bushels. Our department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 209,831,000 bushels of sixty pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerbohm the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and according to the Bulletin Des Pailles the excess is 136,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various other countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

TEXAS CROPS.—Following is the report of the United States department of agriculture, weather bureau, Texas section for the week ending Monday, Oct. 7:

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the week, determined from the records of a large number of regularly reporting stations well distributed throughout the state, was 75 degrees, which varies only slightly from the temperature usually expected at this season of the year. Excepting the coast districts, where normal thermal conditions obtained, warm days and cool nights have been the rule throughout the state. The highest temperature during the week, 90 degrees, occurred at Beville on the 4th, and the lowest, 55

degrees, at Kerrville on the 1st, 2d and 3d.

Precipitation.—Light to heavy rains occurred over sections of the Panhandle during the latter portion of the week, and showers were reported in a few localities in the northwest and west-central portions; otherwise practically no rain fell over the state, and in many places a drought prevails. Stock water is getting scarce, small streams are low, and in some places wells are failing.

The prevailing dry and relatively warm weather during the week has been very favorable for securing crops, but owing to the dry condition of the ground little plowing and planting were done. About the last of the corn crop was housed, considerable cotton was picked and ginned, and a large amount of hay was harvested.

Much of the rice crop has been secured and threshed, and the yield of this crop has generally been good.

In a great many sections in the central portion of the state picking cotton has been completed and the fields have been abandoned to stock. Complaints of an unusually light yield of cotton continue to be received, and but few cases are on record where the crop has turned out satisfactorily. A few young bolls are appearing on early planted cotton, but the season will hardly allow them to mature. Boll weevil and army worms are seriously damaging the cotton, and all indications point to the fact that little or no top crop will be made.

A number of localities report wheat, peas, potatoes, and other crops, and oats as up, but insects are injuring these crops, and only a few good stands have been secured. The majority of the wheat and oats crops still remain to be seeded, the dry and hard condition of the ground being responsible for the delay in this work. Ribbon cane is doing fairly well, but needs rain. Peas, potatoes, turnips and, in fact, all garden and truck produce are failing fast for want of moisture.

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

The cattle to be sold in the Harrell & Burgess sale at the San Antonio Fair, on Oct. 22 are doing nicely, and will be in pretty fair shape by the time of the sale. In regard to the quality of the stock offered, will say that one of them, the yearling steer, was sold for \$125.00, again won first in class and first in sweepstakes at the Dallas Fair last week in a ring full of good ones.

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ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 20th; entrance examination, September 25th, matriculation fee \$10, 174 courses of study; university system of instruction and discipline; library of 65,000 volumes; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; gymnasium and gymnasium instructor for women and men, athletic field. Teachers' course leads to permanent State teachers' certificates. Engineering Department confers degree of civil engineer.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 30th; entrance examination, September 30th; matriculation fee, payable only to law departments. Tuition free. Leads to the degree of bachelor of law, and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue academic courses without further charge.

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

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THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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

WANTS REMEDY FOR HEAVES.

Buffalo Springs, Texas. To the Journal: I have read several notes in regard to horses and their ailments and remedies therefor. I now write, hoping you or some of the readers of the Journal will kindly give me a remedy for the heaves. We have a young mare which we think is taking the heaves and would be very grateful if some one would publish a remedy in the Journal. G. W. CHESHER.

TO FATTEN MUTTON.

Graham, Tex.

To the Journal: What would be the probably amount of cotton seed meal to fatten 100 pounds mutton, commencing with sheep in average flesh? How long does it require to fatten sheep on cotton meal? Would it be hazardous with the present prospects, to feed mutton for Christmas?

SUBSCRIBER.

(It would probably require a daily feed of 1½ pounds of meal and 2½ pounds of hulls, feeding from 60 to 90 days. Whether or not it would pay to feed for Christmas mutton depends of course on the price at which meal and hulls may be obtained, cost of transportation to market and the Christmas prices of mutton. Some feeders think good money may be made by feeding at present prices of meal and hulls, others are doubtful as to profits.)

WANTS BURNERS.

Breckenridge, Texas. I wish to buy some burners to burn the corn off of prickly pear for cattle this winter. I have been told that they use a burner in your country that you can use and burn them just as they stand on the prairie and it is not necessary to handle them at all. If correct, will you please tell me where to get them, or give me the names of parties who keep them or manufacture them? Please give me all the information you can about them. J. M. WARD.

SHIPPERS' UNIONS.

We have ever been advocating the organization of farmers' clubs or "unions," knowing that in a union of forces there is additional strength, and that men working together systematically can and will do more toward accomplishing a desired object than ten men going it alone can possibly do. Hence our efforts to build up a shipper's union through which we know a great deal of good could be done for the shippers of produce of all character. Such clubs or unions are badly needed in our country and we stand ready at all times to assist in the work, and we hope to see the day in the near future when carloads of peaches, apples, strawberries, blackberries, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and other pro-

Sugar cane juice is naturally so pure

that merely skimming off impurities

gum juice as pure, by purifying it, as

sugar cane juice naturally is, and so

make as good syrup from sorghum as

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V. O. HILBRETH, breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iowa. Ionia, T. & P. R. R., P. O. Aledo, Texas.

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. 20 head registered yearling heifers. They are an extra good, well bred lot, all of good colors (27 red, 3 roan), and all in nice breeding condition. We are now breeding them to our Crutcher's show bull, Orange Viscount, 1882, second prize bull calf at the Kansas City National show, 1900. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 12 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy fellows of excellent breeding. We also have younger calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. D. L. DAWDY & CO., Arrington, Atchison county, Kansas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Devon Standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. & J. I. BURGESS, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

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DRUMMOND PARK HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bulls for sale. Blue Groves Herd, with each animal sold. Address: G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

DURHAM PARK HERD SHORTHORNS. Scotch. Bulls for sale. Blue Groves Herd, with each animal sold. Address: G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED BULLS. 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 18807-Vol. 48. Bulls for sale. Address: owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS. Must go, bulls at \$22.00 and heifers at \$22.50. Beautiful red, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to hold back \$5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves created, less than a calf. ISON & LITSEY, Harrodsburg, Ky.

H. OVENKAMP & MATT F. WORTH, TEXAS. Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjected to the same treatment, in Texas last winter, that have been a great success. This is a business and not a hobby, and buyers can count on finding something good here. Write to a carload. JOHN BURGESS, Columbia, Mo.

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

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

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W. M. KUYKENDALL TILDEN, TEXAS. Breeder registered Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited.

CATTLE SALES.

J. A. Poole of Roberts county, has purchased the Lard Bros. herd of Red Polled cattle.

A. G. Kennedy of Beeville, has purchased from J. M. Chittim of San Antonio, 2000 head of choice cows and calves. The cattle are on Mr. Chittim's Mathis ranch and will go to Mr. Kennedy's Lagarto ranch. A counter sale of 1000 two and three-year-old steers was made by Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Chittim. The terms of the deals were not given out.

J. T. Johnson of Hemphill county has sold 300 Panhandle two-year-old steers to J. S. Hopkins of Miles City, Mont.

Dock Coleman of Edwards county has sold his 25-section ranch at the head of Dry Devil's river and 1100 cattle to E. A. Drago of San Angelo for \$22,450. The cattle are reported in fine fix and grass on the ranch plentiful.

C. B. Metcalfe of San Angelo, has sold to Boone Bryan of Brenham 240 head of three-year-old feeder steers at \$250.

At Midland last week Tom Voliva bought a carload of cows from C. A. Goldsmith at \$20 a head.

A. W. Clayton of Crockett county has purchased 50 head of stock cattle from Harvey McKee at \$13.

Sullivan & Watkins of Quanah, have purchased Gus Guber's plains ranch for \$10,000. Eight hundred one and two-year-old steers at \$17 and \$22 were included in the deal.

R. W. O'Keefe of Hereford has purchased from Frank White of Plainview 530 young steers at private terms.

T. H. Swanson has sold his two-section ranch in Hardeman county to W. B. McClung and 54 head of cows to J. N. Newberry at \$25, calves not counted.

T. S. Currie of Garden City has purchased from Z. Davis the old Findlater ranch in Sterling and Tom Green counties. The price paid was about \$21,000. The ranch contains 21 sections, 7 patented, 9 paid school, and 5 leased. It is stocked with about 700 head of cattle.

On last Thursday Zeb Owen closed a deal with Robert Bailey, of Eldorado, for his ranch and cattle. The ranch consists of two wells, 14-section pasture, good ranch house, etc., and brought \$5125. The cattle, 800 head, in which there were 250 two and upward, brought \$15 per head, everything counted. Uncle Zeb will turn over on Nov. 1 and will move to New Mexico, Ozona Kicker.

Guy Brown bought for a Kimble county stockman the following cattle: From R. Jennings, 35 stock cattle at \$10; from T. J. Gunter, 45 stock cattle at \$8; from I. M. Harley, 200 at \$12.50; from W. L. McDaniel, 60 at \$10.50; from John McKee, 35 at \$10.50; from

BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS. Chief Victor 1230, head of herd, first prize winner at Denison and Dallas fairs, 1901. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, two registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

HEREFORDS.

BROOKDALE STOCK FARM, Glazebrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas, P. O. box 771. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and high grade Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Fow, proprietor. Herd established in 1888. 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. Have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by catlons a specialty.

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

FRANK NUSOM, CHARGO, GOLIAD CO., TEXAS. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns, 20 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR, TEXAS. Breeder of full blood and high grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. An extra lot of long yearlings and calves for sale.

JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER TEX. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

S. T. HOWARD, QUANAH TEXAS. Twenty registered Hereford bulls, two years old. Will sell at great bargain to make room for the young Beau Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 2d, the \$1200 bull.

J. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. Bulls for sale. I have for sale, two years old, one year old and two year old Hereford, Durham and Devon bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Groves 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRRESS TEX. Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Considering the quality of the cattle, the price is very low. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 2d, the \$1200 bull.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. B. C. Rhine, mgr., Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. Lawson, mgr., Rhine, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not a few pure bred Berkshires goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

W. L. Bannister, 60 at \$15; W. L. Bannister, 34 steers, 2's and 3's past at \$15.—San Saba News.

J. T. Pemberton, of Midland, has purchased from A. J. Wolcott 200 head of yearling heifers and dry cows at private terms.

The following sales have been made recently at Quanah: John R. Good to E. J. Cooper, 150 yearlings at \$17; E. N. Good to Sam Edwards, 100 2-year-old steers at \$21; J. T. Spears to Sam Edwards, 60 ones at \$18.50, and 57 choice twos at \$26.

Tom D. Love, of Borden county, has purchased the Cleveland and half interest in the Cleveland & Love ranch, and cattle near El Paso. The 2200 head of cattle involved in the deal were valued at \$12 around, and the Cleveland interest in the ranch went for \$5000.

C. B. and Will Scarborough have purchased 600 cattle for their Matador ranch from Judge Cockrell's ranch in Jones county.

Buck Gray, of San Saba county, has purchased from Sam Zettlemeyer, of Menard county, 120 head of cows at \$20.

In Rannels county, C. Q. and John Hassard, of San Angelo, recently bought from W. T. Richards 750 steers, 3's and 4's, for November delivery. The price was \$24 a head, with 15 per cent cut at \$20.

W. C. Isaacs & Bro., of Hemphill county, have purchased a big lot of 2-year-old steers from Ed. Davis, of Wheeler county.

J. T. Pemberton, of Midland, recently sold to Lanier Bros., of Indian Territory, his ranch and cattle, south of Midland, for \$30,000. The property sold is a part of the old Crossie ranch.

H. B. Earnest, of Pecos county, last week purchased in San Angelo 100 head of stock cattle at \$9.

Claud Hudspeth, of Ozona, recently sold three high grade Hereford bulls at \$50 each to Roy Hudspeth and one to Chas. Metcalf.

In San Saba county, John Brown bought from E. T. Owen & Son 22 head of stock cattle at \$10 a head.

Caruthers & Gourley, of Alpine, have sold their ranch and most of their cattle to W. W. Turney, of El Paso. The terms of the deal were not made public, but by the trade about 2500 head of cattle were transferred, and the amount of the deal is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

W. C. Myers has sold his interest in the Devil's River ranch to his partner, W. A. Glascock, for \$35,000.

R. A. Evans sold to J. D. Pepper of Edwards county, his ranch, cattle and goats. The ranch, which contains thirty sections, includes the Black water hole, four wells and other improvements, brought \$13,000; 800 cattle at \$12.50 per head, and 1500 goats at private terms.—Devil's River News.

C. F. SCHEE, CHAMBERSBURG MO. Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Herd bull is polled and weighs 2,500 lbs. Cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,500. Red in color and of popular breeding. For sale cows and heifers bred for polled calves from six weeks to seven months old. Am near Santa Fe, C. R. L. & P., and C. B. and K.

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

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA, Editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book, has sold over 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times at reasonable prices. Stallions splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale, Aberdeen, Angus, Scotland. Address here; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS. Henry Exall, manager. Electric, at 11 years of age, sire of Elodie 2:12 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2:12 1-2 and 38 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, 1100 with return privilege next season. Pastures, magnificent stallions, \$3.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

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

Dr. J. W. Parker has recently returned from a trip to the Rio Grande, west, where he inspected 1760 head of Mexican goats, which crossed the river at Las Vacas, a mile or two from Del Rio, on the river. The doctor said the goats were bought and imported by R. S. Connell of Tularosa, N. M., and the seller was Charles Pool of Pampulville. They were a choice lot of Mexican goats, most of them males, and Mr. Connell will ship them from Del Rio to El Paso and drive them from there to his ranch at Tularosa. He has no intention of breeding them up to a higher standard, but prefers them in their purity. His reason for this is that he can safely figure on a 150 per cent kid crop, while from the improved goats one cannot get more than 75 to 80 per cent.—San Antonio Express.

MY SWEETHEART, AGNES MAY. The Journal has received a copy of a very rhythmic and catchy waltz song, "My Sweetheart, Agnes May," by Willie L. Roberts. The song is a fine one, by Goggin Bros., Galveston and Dallas.

The matter of railroad rates for visitors to the American Royal Cattle Show and Sales at Kansas City, October 21 to 25, has at last been settled, and we are glad to announce that they are as follows: From points within 200 miles of Kansas City the rate will be one and one-half cents for the round trip. Tickets to be on sale from the 18th to the 26th of October. From points outside the 200 mile limit, the rate will be one cent plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets to be on sale from the 19th to the 26th of October and good for return until November 1st. Doubtless means many additional visitors to this great event.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

Chips of Experience

MAINTENANCE RATION FOR CATTLE.—A bulletin from the Manhattan, Kan., station says:

On account of the probable scarcity of feed during the fall and winter of 1901-02, the Kansas experiment station undertook an experiment in feeding wheat straw and adding enough ground wheat to secure a maintenance ration. Three dry cows, averaging 1226 pounds live weight, two two-year-old heifers, averaging 1059 pounds, and three calves, averaging 510 pounds, were selected for this test. The experiment began Aug. 1, when the aggregate weight of the eight head amounted to 7327 pounds. As the cows came from good sorghum pasture and the heifers and calves from good prairie pasture, they did not relish the wheat straw for the first few days and only consumed about ten pounds daily per head. The cattle were fed four pounds of ground wheat daily per head throughout the experiment. By dampening the straw and sprinkling the grain on and through it, considerably more straw was consumed, the average for 31 days being 16 1/2 pounds daily per head.

At the close of the first week every animal in the experiment lost in weight, the average being 62 pounds per head. During the second week they regained a considerable portion of this loss. At the close of the experiment, Sept. 1, the three cows weighed an average of 1172 pounds, a loss of 54 pounds per head for the 31 days under experiment, the heifers averaged 1067 pounds, a gain of 8 pounds per head, and the calves averaged 523 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds per head. The total weight of the lot at the close of the experiment was 7217 pounds, a loss of 110 pounds for the lot, or 13 pounds per head, a small item when one considers that it all came in the first week of the experiment. The total feed consumed by the lot was 4232 pounds of wheat straw and 922 pounds of ground wheat. The straw was hauled about eight miles and did not contain any chaff or refuse wheat. When the cattle have access to a straw stack they

A HAPPY HOME

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

Tutt's Pills revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

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

MAVERICKS.

J. M. Chittim of San Antonio expects to feed about 9000 head of cattle this season, 5000 on his Eagle Pass ranch, 2000 at Houston and 2000 at Victoria.

M. T. Sowder of Wyoming won the diamond-studded championship belt for rough riding at the Denver fall festival. The belt is valued at \$300.

Frank Larquay, an old employee of the Matador ranch, died very suddenly in Childress a few days ago.

Ben H. Kelly of Memphis, has purchased two sections of land in Lipscomb county and will go into the stock business.

G. B. Bell has sold his ranch in Crockett county to F. K. Wilson, of Concho county and will move his cattle to New Mexico. The ranch sold, which embraces 22 sections, brought \$6000.

The champion broncho buster during the Mountain and Plain festivities this week at Denver was M. T. Sowder of Wyoming. He won the champion's belt which, according to the report, is studded with diamonds and cost \$300. The man who makes best time in the roping contest during the San Antonio International fair may not only buy him a \$300 belt, but will have \$400 besides to spend for paper cows. The second best man may buy him the \$300 belt and \$50 left over in money. The third man will get \$150 in cash, thus making \$1200 in cash premiums, which would pay a good little bunch of yearlings.—San Antonio Express.

D. D. McDowell recently sold three sections of land in Collingsworth county for \$5200 and purchased two sections in Moore county for \$2000.

About 2000 calves on the Figure 4 range in the Pecos country have been branded this year.

Rolla Casey of San Angelo, has purchased cotton seed meal and hulls at Gainesville, for 4000 steers. He will ship to feed 2000 steers from his Tom Green ranch about Nov. 1st.—San Angelo Standard.

Local stockmen report cattle lower this year than in years. The demand is very light and everybody wants to turn loose at once.—Wills Point Chronicle.

A. J. Thompson, county clerk of Cooke county, has purchased Judge J. P. Connell's ranch near Hereford for \$4500.

Col. George T. Hume of Austin returned to the city yesterday from a trip down to Floresville and went on to Austin at night. Colonel Hume has large farming and livestock interests in the Kaw reservation. While he was not unduly elated over his operations from there this year he will winter some 2000 head. He has 2000 acres of land in cultivation up there, but said

his corn crop only amounted to eight or ten bushels per acre. He will as usual feed some steers at Austin this season, but said that 1500 or 2000 head would likely cover the number on account of the scarcity of feed.—San Antonio Express.

J. H. McDowell has sold his home section in Collingsworth county to J. W. Wells of Crafton, for \$6500.

R. C. and Tol Ware of Fort Worth have sold to W. J. Turner their 45-section ranch in Borden county. The ranch is situated on the headwaters of the Colorado and has an abundant supply of surface water. The terms were as follows: 21 sections of patented land at \$2 per acre cash; 24 sections of state school land for a bonus of \$200 a section. Mr. Turner will move his cattle to the ranch as soon as the quarantine is raised.

Several sections of school land held by the Mill Irons company have been filed on by settlers and it is said the contest over the holdings will be carried into the courts.

That stock cattle have declined three or four dollars per head during the past two years is a fact which cannot be denied. That there may be a further decline is within the range of possibilities. But admitting all this, there is still a good profit in those who improve their cattle and raise good ones, those who take the proper care of them, though it necessitates reducing their numbers, will find cattle raising a safe and profitable business, even though there should be a further decline in prices.—Hale County Herald.

Gus O'Keefe, of Mitchell county, has arranged to pasture 1600 head of cattle with Godair & Bishop in Dawson county.

Ison & Litsey of Harrodsburg, Ky., fine stock breeders, write: "We are doing a nice business in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and some all through Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. This is because we ship good stock at very reasonable prices, and most of our cattle go direct to the farmer—(no middle men)."

Persons who are in a position to know, inform us that it is probable that a large number of cattle will be shipped in here this fall as soon as quarantine opens. Feed is scarce in all parts of west Texas, and for that reason many cattle will have to be moved to winter them. With the bountiful crops raised in this locality it looks like there ought to be a ready sale for feed at a good round price.—Hall County Herald.

Overton Harris, a Hereford breeder and owner of Model Blue Grass farm, Harris, Mo., writes: "Last year was my best year in the show ring. In four shows last year I won \$2100 and about twenty first ribbons. This year, at the four leading shows thus far, I

have won, with my show herd representative of my "Model" Herefords more money and more ribbons at each show than any other exhibitor. Through accident last year and this, I have been unable to take out an aged bull each year. Considering that this gives other exhibitors two classes of great importance (aged bull in class and sweepstakes bull over three years), over me, still I have won more money and more ribbons than any other exhibitor at Hamlin, Minn.; Sedalia, Mo.; Louisville, Ky. and Springfield, Ill. All the animals but one have been of my own breeding. I will sell at the Chicago sale and great show this fall my 2-year-old bull Lomax, that is champion in his class this year, and my great cow Betty second, that was champion as 2-year-old last year, and has been grand champion cow over three years of age this year all through. My show herd are at the biggest show each week during the campaign season."

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

The Hereford portion of the American Royal Cattle Show and Sale at Kansas City promises to be a record breaker in several respects. At the time of this writing, with a week yet in which entries may be received and a number of the larger exhibitors yet to be heard of, the Hereford office has received entries from forty-two of their breeders, each breeder consigning from one to twenty animals each to the show. This is without doubt the largest number of exhibitors yet to be heard of. Practically all of last year's exhibitors, with the exception of those whose show herds have been dispersed, will be back again, and in addition a score or more breeders who have never before shown their cattle or have exhibited only at state and local fairs, will be on hand with some of their best cattle.

For example, there will be at least fourteen aged bulls in the ring contesting for prizes in this section. Not less than thirty yearling bulls will be shown in section three, and the other rings are proportionately large. There were people who were of opinion that last year's rings could not again be duplicated, but it seems that another opportunity was needed to equal, and even probably surpass, last year's magnificent showing.

The 150 Herefords to be sold at public auction on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 22, 23 and 24, is confidently expected to be an offering superior to that of last year. Of the 105 females catalogued 41 are yearling heifers—most of them nearly two years old; 36 last year's two-year-olds, and 28 head are three years old or over. Of the latter class the 28 are, with a few exceptions, cows three and four years old, and are either to be sold with calves at foot or are bred and due to calve shortly. The 45 bulls are mostly long yearlings, but seven of them being two-year-olds, and two only are to exceed three years old. Not only is the entire consignment of desirable ages, but the catalogue is full of pedigrees of animals of individual merit. Many of them are also entered for exhibition in the show ring. The number have been premium winners at the shows and farms held previous to this event. It is a rare opportunity for a personal inspection of the cattle to be sold, but the consignors have been warned to bring nothing but strictly first-class cattle, and should under any circumstances an animal in any way undesirable be brought to the sale barn, it will be denied the privilege of selling. For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

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

his crop. A man may afford to pay \$16 to \$18 a ton for cotton meal to feed his cattle, even if he throws the manure away. But he may not only get the \$16 to \$18 of food value, but by carefully saving the manure, both solid and liquid, he may recover fully \$0 per cent of the original fertilizer value of the ton of meal or about \$17 worth of manure. Add this \$17 to the \$22 and we have the sum of \$39 as the valuable returns for one ton of cotton meal. The English feeders, it is said, found out long ago, that the manure alone from feeding one ton of cotton seed meal was worth more in their farming than the cost of the ton of meal freighted to England.

So it is manifestly and very greatly to the advantage and profit of a farmer to feed to his cattle every pound of cotton meal that can be judiciously fed. He can afford to buy up cattle for the purpose of fattening them for

beef and utilizing the manure in keeping up and increasing the fertility of his soil. In conclusion, let me state the two propositions clearly as follows:

1. A farmer should feed all his cotton seed either in the form of whole seed or in the form of meal and hulls to cattle on his own farm and save all the manure.

2. If he has more seed or meal than he can judiciously feed to his animals he should convert the seed into meal by exchange and use the meal, not the seed as a manure.

GOOD POSITIONS. You may, without paying to the college a cent for tuition, until course is completed and position secured, attend one of Draughon's Practical Business Colleges, Nashville, St. Louis, Atlanta, Montgomery, Little Rock, Shreveport

THE JOURNAL.

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

OFFICES:
Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio.

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

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas,
Tex., as second class mail matter.

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

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Subscribers desiring the address of
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new address.

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

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
Nov. 20-23, 1901—East St. Louis, National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham,
manager.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, Nation-
al Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham,
mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham,
manager.
May 23, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cam-
eron, Hereford.
May 27-31, 1902—Omaha, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.

CASH PRIZES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE EIGHTH CONTEST.
For the eighth contest which closes
Oct. 22, a prize of \$2 is offered. The
contest is open to both boys and girls.
The subject is "MY FAVORITE VEG-
ETABLE." Essay writers should de-
scribe the vegetable selected and tell
about its growth and cultivation.

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 fed, 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.

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

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

1. Writers of essays must be under 16
years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than
600 words, and must be in the con-
testant's own handwriting. Write with ink,
and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and
general neatness will be considered in
awarding the prizes, but will count less
than the ideas expressed. The age of the
writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or
her name, age and postoffice address with
essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each
week's contest, with the name, age and
address of the writer, will be published
in The Journal. Other papers may or
may not be printed, as The Journal may
determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by
The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a com-
mittee to be named by the managing edi-
tor and will consist of members of the
editorial staff, or other competent per-
sons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the con-
testant must write: "I certify, on my hon-
or, 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.

BEEF AND MILK BREEDS.

The constantly increasing demand
for better quality and finish in cattle
sent to market has driven the produc-
tion of the best beef cattle in the
northern breeding states into the
hands of the farmers. The cattle that
bring the top prices in the markets are
from the farms of Iowa, Missouri, Kan-
sas and Illinois. On the farms where
but a small number of cattle are han-
dled and fed for market the extra care
and attention which can be given them
make the difference between the top
price and the bulk of the sales.

In Texas feeding for market by farm-
ers is practically unknown. The cattle
which are fattened in Texas are
usually purchased by big dealers and
fed at the oil mills. This system,
however, will not long continue. The
coming of the big packing plants to
Fort Worth will hasten the day when
the feed pens of Texas will be trans-
ferred to the farms. The farmer who
has but a few head of cattle will fin-
ish them at home and ship them to
market.

In some sections the farmers are
well prepared for this change. They

possess good cattle of the beef breeds
and have already begun to make in-
quiry regarding methods of feeding for
market. In other sections, however,
many years must elapse before the cat-
tle can be brought up to good beef
standards on account of the general ad-
mixture of Jersey blood.

Something like a Jersey craze swept
over a considerable part of the state,
particularly the eastern portion, sev-
eral years ago and the results are and
will be for some time to come very
damaging so far as beef raising is con-
cerned. For dairy purposes the Jersey
has no superior and for those who pro-
pose to go into milk and butter produc-
tion on a large scale it is the ideal
animal but the farmer who is not going
into dairying has no business with a
Jersey cow. Cows from a milk strain
of one of the beef breeds will furnish
plenty of good milk and butter for the
family and will produce calves that
may be readily converted into first-
class beef when from one to two years
old.

The Jersey as a beef animal is a
rank failure even when fat and it can-
not be put into marketable condition
with as little cost as a Shorthorn, Red
Poll or Hereford that will dress on the
block nearly double its weight. The
little dwarf flat-legged Jerseys and the
animals that have a strain of Jersey
blood should be removed as soon as
possible from all farm herds that are
not to be employed for dairy purposes
and their places filled with big-framed
flesh-making beef animals of a good
milk strain.

But in selecting dual purpose ani-
mals, that is animals to produce both
milk and beef, the farmer should not
go to the other extreme and neglect the
milk-producing qualities of the animals
selected for the farm herd. There are
families of nearly all of the beef
breeds that will give an abundant sup-
ply of very rich milk but there are oth-
er families of the same breeds that will
give scarcely enough milk to sustain
their calves. Both flesh-producing and
milk-giving qualities are to be consid-
ered if the best animals for the farm
are wanted.

THE PLACE FOR CONVICTS.

At this time the Texas penitentiaries,
in point of management, are not sur-
passed anywhere in the world, and
were it not for the lease feature still,
perforce, retained in the system un-
der which they are conducted, occasion
for complaint would never arise. The
Huntsville and Rusk prisons are of ca-
pacity sufficient for the accommoda-
tions of but about half of the state's
convicts. The surplus prison popula-
tion must, therefore, of necessity, be
hired out to contractors. Thus, these
contractors do not now, as formerly,
exercise direct control over the con-
victs whose labor they trade with the
state for, but it goes without saying
that an isolated force of prisoners
worked in a remote locality and out
from under the eye of the penitentiary
officials is not always handled with the
same regard for penitentiary rules as
if employed at the penitentiary itself,
even though handled by penitentiary
employees—Houston Post.

The lease system has rarely proved
satisfactory under any circumstances
and in most states where
convict labor has been brought
into direct competition with free
labor there has been such a
protest as to cause it to be wholly or
nearly abolished. In Texas when con-
victs are placed on big plantations to
swell the cotton crop by an immense
output they are in direct competition
with the small farmers of the state
who are constantly striving to secure
the curtailment of production in order
to hold up the price of the staple. The
farmers, however, are not organized as
are other classes of labor hence there
is less outcry against convict competi-
tion than would result should about
half of the state convicts be brought
into competition with the carpenters,
brick-layers or other classes which
maintain labor unions. It is not nec-
essary that the farmers' products
should have to compete in market with
convict-made cotton for all the prison-
ers who cannot be given employment
inside the penitentiary walls might be
placed on public roads where they
would be opposed to no other class
of labor and their labor could be utilized
for the benefit of the state at large.

In 1880 there were in the South only
164 cotton mills with a total of 561,360
spindles and 12,829 looms. The South
now has 531 mills with 5,819,335 spin-
dles and 122,902 looms. Out of this
number of mills, however, less than a
score are located in Texas.

During the year ending September 1
the increase in cotton manufacturing in
the North was 3 per cent; in the
South it was 30 per cent. This is one
of the proofs that the South is making
greater progress along industrial lines
than any other section.

Good roads pay by increasing the
value of land, decreasing the number of
draft animals required, shortening the
time required for making a journey
and extending the time of usefulness of
vehicles.

When the farmer sells a ton of cot-
ton seed for \$14 to \$15 he loses more
than half the selling price in fertilizer
removed from his land. By exchange-
ing cotton seed for cotton seed meal
and hulls and feeding them to cattle on
his farm he would be able not only to

save three-fourths of the fertilizer but
to make prime beef for market as well.

Texas has shown at Dallas that in
spite of droughts and short crops she
can hold a big state fair that is com-
plete in all departments. Now she pro-
poses to repeat the trick at San An-
tonio.

Belton's cotton mill, employing one
hundreds hands, is now in full opera-
tion and Belton is looking out for more
factories. Every new factory located
in a town makes the next one easier to
get.

Fort Worth isn't holding any state
fair this fall but next year she hopes
to have her big packing houses open
for inspection.

In cutting down appropriations and
other things the Texas legislature
managed to leave the express rates in-
tact.

Sir Thomas Lipton is talking about
sending another challenge. Won't
somebody tell him when he is beaten?

Now for the big international exposi-
tion at San Antonio!

CURRENT OPINION

One enthusiastic truck grower said
Saturday that the farmers should by
all means plant potatoes next year,
even if the seed cost \$3 per bushel.
If potatoes are raised in carload quan-
tities the buyers will be here. Last
spring when it was reported that a car
of potatoes would be shipped from here
four foreign buyers came here to bid
for them—Wills Point Chronicle.

The question of a market for Texas
truck no longer exists. Production and
freight rates are the only matters re-
quiring serious consideration.
Hurrah for Fort Worth! Monday
night's meeting at the city hall sealed
her doom. The \$100,000 bonus for the
Armour-Swift packing houses was se-
cured and \$600 extra for pin money.
This shows what enterprise can do, and
Fort Worth always has the front seat.
The fact that this enterprising city
will be the metropolis of the South
will be demonstrated in only a very few
years—Chico Review.

When it comes to any kind of a
show where enterprise is a feature Fort
Worth is always right up in front, aisle
seats on the first floor, or else she takes
a whole box for the performance.

Not every farmer or land owner can
become a large truck or fruit grower
for the markets, but almost every man
who owns a home can grow an orchard
of fruits and garden of vegetables for
home consumption. Try it and you
will be happier and better off finan-
cially, as well as healthier—Texas
Fruit Grower.

With fruit and vegetables raised on
the farm, a supply of home grown
meat, home-raised poultry, home-made
syrup and plenty of milk and butter
for home consumption a Texas farmer
can be about as nearly independent as
any man on earth.

A report from some of the recently
established rural free delivery mail
routes is that they are proving a great
convenience to the country people and
that the postal business along these
routes is constantly increasing. This
is not at all surprising. The conveni-
ence is too apparent, but it is only
after the country people become ac-
customed to such service that they realize
how indispensable it is. Therefore
the more the rural free delivery is ex-
tended the more it will be appreciated.
—San Antonio Express.

"One rural postal delivery route de-
serves another" seems to be the prin-
ciple on which the system works. In
every section where one or more routes
have been established there are clam-
orous calls for others.

The Sampson-Schley court of inquiry
is dragging along in Washington. We
are sure that whatever the outcome of
the trial may be, it will not reflect
much credit on our navy. Ever since
the Spanish warships were put where
they would do the most good, politi-
cians on both sides of the fence have
been rubbing these men's noses to-
gether like we use to do our pups when
we wanted 'em to fight. We predict
that the fur will fly from both sides be-
fore the fight is over—Hall County News.

The News has gotten down to the tap
root of the whole business. Had it not
been for the politicians there would
never have been much of a squabble,
and if any jealousies existed they
would have been settled by the naval
officers themselves without any appeals
to the public.

Every truck grower should plant
something for the canning factory next
spring. We have done about 200 in
tomatoes. This should be doubled.
Then in addition 100 should have peas,
beans and sweet corn. Unless the
farmers raise enough to keep the fac-
tory running through the season, it
will be a failure. We must not let it
fall for want of something to operate—
Atlanta Journal.

The truck growers in the vicinity of
Atlanta are among the most active and
progressive in the state. It was direct-
ly through their efforts that the can-
ning factory at Atlanta was provided.
The chief benefit derived by truck
growers from canneries lies in the es-
tablishment of a place where surplus
truck may be sold when the market
prices make shipping unprofitable. If
the factories are not supplied with
plenty of material to run on, however,
they must close down, and the Journal's
advice to raise plenty of stuff to
sell to them is applicable in every
community where canneries are to be
operated.

S. CARY, Memphis, Tex.—This cor-
respondent is nervous because of the
report that the sun is shrinking. Un-
less you have discovered the elixir of
life, S. Cary, there is no cause for anx-
iety. Sir Robert Ball, the eminent as-
tronomer, assures us that the shrink-
amounts to only a mile in twenty
years, and as the sun is eight hundred
and sixty thousand miles in diameter,

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

A BOY IN LOVE.

O dear! O dear! were you ever in love?
I am—with a girl sixteen.
I see sweet girls wherever I rove
But she is the sweetest I woen.
An' I see her home from the grammar
school.
I am too young to go—
I can't go in—it's against the rule,
But I carry her books you know.
An' often she gives me good advice
An' speaks so soft an' low,
That I always try to do it most a nice
As I can where'er I go.
To learn hard lessons I've often strove—
She looks so happy-then,
It's a 'sensible thing to be in love
When a boy is only ten.
An' she is the nicest of nice, good girls
That ever lived I know,
With the bluest eyes an' bonnet curls
An' I'm her only beau!
I always kiss her good-bye at the gate
An' often she says, "Dear,
She always says to me, "Don't be late,"
An' I say, "Never fear."

At Christmas I gave her a candy shoe
That Santa Claus put in my shoe,
And she says, "I'll wear it all a year,
So I know she loves me true.
When I'm with her I feel above
The most of the six-foot men.
It's a wonderful thing to be in love
When a boy is only ten."
—Mary Aetcaife.

PELICE, San Augustine, Tex.—To-
paz is the lucky stone for one born in
November. It signifies friendship and
true love.

Mrs. J. Kopper, Tex.—There is a
flour made from bananas, and it is said
to be highly nutritious. The flour is
called "bananose" but I do not know
where you can obtain it.

POLLY, Beaver, Tex.—If you wish to
appear shorter, wear low heeled shoes
and avoid perpendicular stripes. Re-
member, too, that a tall person al-
ways appears ungainly in a skirt the
least bit too short.

HILDA, Dallas, Tex.—Alum water
will restore the color to your faded
wrapper. Brush it thoroughly to free
from dust, cover it with a lather of
castile soap, rinse with clear water and
then alum water.

DRAKE, Manor, Tex.—You cannot
overfeed ducks with green food, but
too much grain will disagree with
them. Feed them both grain and green
stuff, but use the former cautiously.
They are very fond of lettuce.

MRS. HUGH K., Greenville, Tex.—
(1) A method often resorted to where
a child cannot take quinine is to mix
it with lard and rub the mixture over
under the arms and in the groins. (2)
Consult a good physician.

MATTIE, Wills Point, Tex.—A tea-
spoonful of salt in a cup of sweet milk
makes a good lotion for the complexion.
It will cure humors of the skin
and may be applied frequently during
the day if a speedy result is desired.

STUMP, Calvert, Tex.—The authori-
ties on the proper proportions for
women demand of a woman five feet
three inches in height, 127 pounds
in weight. Still you may weigh several
pounds more or less without great im-
propriety.

PEARLINE, Handley, Tex.—Your
diet is right, but to acquire flesh you
must sleep two hours at night and also
take a nap in the afternoon. If your
time for sleeping is necessarily limited,
there will be a corresponding limit
to your weight.

LAURA JEAN 2ND, Plano, Tex.—
Can I suggest any improvement on the
story you wrote all by yourself? Only
one, Laura; that is, that you live on a
diet of eggs, fish, oysters, and other
phosphorus foods for about two years,
then re-write the story.

FLORA, Craft, Tex.—Cape Jessa-
mines may be successfully rooted in
wet sand. Cut the slips on the slant at
the "bud," and plant them in the wet
sand. Keep in a shady place and do
not forget to keep the sand moist, and
after several weeks they will be ready
to transplant.

MR. VERDANT GREEN, Collin Co.,
Tex.—You should have removed your
hat upon entering the room, but do not
let a little mistake like that blast your
life. The young ladies who giggled
audibly and caused your discomfiture
were guilty of a far greater breach of
etiquette than yours.

AUNT MARIA, Palestine, Tex.—
What is the greatest number of pieces
ever put in a single quilt? I never was
good at collecting statistics. Aunt Ma-
ria, and I'm still worse at quilt-piecing.
Address your query to the New York
World Almanac. (2) No, I can not
give crochet patterns in this depart-
ment.

EDNA MAY, Taylor, Tex.—(1) Your
white slippers may be cleaned by the
use of dry pipe clay applied with en-
ergy and a toothbrush. (2) Powder
ordinary starch as finely as possible
and use frequently on your perspiring
hands. (3) Your handwriting is very
fair, but I am not a chirographist and
cannot undertake to read your charac-
ter.

M. A. M., Seguin, Tex.—To prepare
grape juice, cover the grapes with wa-
ter and let them boil until the skins
crack open. Then put them into
cheesecloth bags and allow them to
drip over night. In the morning dis-
soluble thoroughly in the juice sugar in
the proportion of a pound to every gal-
lon of juice. Put away in glass jars or
bottles and seal carefully.

S. CARY, Memphis, Tex.—This cor-
respondent is nervous because of the
report that the sun is shrinking. Un-
less you have discovered the elixir of
life, S. Cary, there is no cause for anx-
iety. Sir Robert Ball, the eminent as-
tronomer, assures us that the shrink-
amounts to only a mile in twenty
years, and as the sun is eight hundred
and sixty thousand miles in diameter,

it will probably be some few centuries
after our reign that the sun retires
from the heating and lighting business.
But that time, let us hope, some Edison
will have started a rival establishment
that can assume the work furnished by
former patrons of the sun.

MARCELLA, Mesquite, Tex.—It is
said that a teaspoonful of camphor
added to a quart of soft water, will
kill earth worms in house plants. Al-
low the plants to get dry and thir-
sty, then apply the camphor water. (2)
Give all bulbs rich soil, well drained.
If planted in pots, cover the bottom of
the pot with broken bits of pottery,
brick and charcoal.

JONQUIL, Keller, Tex.—Moisten
soda until it forms a paste and apply
to the wart several times a day. In
most cases the warts will disappear in
a short time. 2. What will cure a
snub nose? Consult a beauty doctor.
She will tell you how to transform the
offending member to a lovely Grecian
nose. Afterwards, you will probably
get very homesick for the little snub-
nose girl you once were, but you must
subdue your grief and try to live up to
your Grecian nose.

FEMININE INTERESTS.
It is a fortunate thing for their hus-
bands that American women are ac-
knowledgeed queens without the for-
mality of coronation ceremonies. The
coronation robe of the Czarina of Rus-
sia was the result of twelve months
labor and the expenditure of \$200,000.
Lots of American husbands would re-
fuse to wear a robe of this size, yet the
Czar never murmured, though the
jewels in his crown were old, or even
second-hand.

Hiccough will be a popular complaint
with the summer girl of 1902. It has
just been discovered that ice cream is
an infallible remedy for this disease.

In Good Housekeeping, Mrs. Ewing
says in answer to the question, Why
does bread become moldy? "Under-
dressed bread is liable to become rupy
as well as moldy in a short time while
bread thoroughly baked can be kept
indefinitely." Thorough baking is a
certain preventive of mold in bread.
During the past fifteen years I have
frequently kept bread two weeks and
have never had a loaf of it go moldy.

In September, 1898, I unintentionally
left part of a French roll and part of a
loaf of Vienna bread in a table drawer
at Chautauque. Upon my return there
the following June I found both roll
and loaf as free from mold as they
were when baked, and they are still in
the same condition—without a speck of
mold on either.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.
Never throw away apple peels or
cores, but convert them into apple
jelly.

If you wish your cake to be "light
as a feather," sift the flour several
times.

It is said that a little borax added
to the hot starch will prevent iron
from sticking when ironing starched
articles.

When your sewing machine gets
clogged with dust and oil, give it a
thorough cleaning with a flannel cloth
wet with kerosene oil.

When you spill grease on the kitch-
en floor, pour cold water on the spot
at once. The grease will harden then
instead of being absorbed into the
wood, and can easily be removed.

USES FOR SODA.
Wash hairbrushes in strong tepid
soda water, then rinse well in clear
cold water and place in the air out of
sunlight to dry.

Add a speck of soda when cooking
beans or any vegetable which seems
tough, and the cooking process is
quickened.

A little soda will counteract the ac-
idity of sour fruits as they are cooking.
For particulars, address S. H. BOYD,
Coriandale, Texas.

BUSH & GERTS PIANOS are the best.
Write WRAY BROS., 249 Main street,
Dallas, for descriptive catalogue and our
special prices and terms.

STOCK FARMS.
SPOCK FARM—200 acres an ideal place,
2 1/2 hours drive from Dallas. 200 cul-
tivated, all well fenced, plenty of wa-
ter, fine grass, 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. 100 head of An-
gora goats, 200 head of high-grade Dur-
ham cattle, 15 head of horses, 100 head of
hogs, 15 sheep, farming implements. Field
crop of 1901, corn about 4,000 bushels
of wheat, 400 bushels 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
from front. All the above for \$15,000.
One-half cash, balance on time. Apply
to one E. HOLEKAMP & CO., Junction,
Texas.

SEVEN MILES from Junction City, 2,000
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. 80 acres in corn and cotton.
Johnson grass, all under irrigation, plant
belonging to the land. Farm not subject
to overflood. Five crops out every year.
175 of high grade and full blood Here-
ford cattle on the farm for sale to party
who buys the "farm." Terms, \$15,075.00,
\$5,000 cash, balance on time. E.
HOLEKAMP & CO., Junction City, Tex.

FOR SALE—At \$4.50 per cwt. f. o. b. cars
at Iowa Park, Texas, 200 yds. of pig
erasing 100 lbs. Berkshire and Poland
China cross. For particulars address
HERM SPECHT, Iowa Park, Texas.

DO YOU want to buy a piano at factory
prices? If you do, write WRAY BROS.,
Dallas, Texas, and terms on the way.
Catalogue and Gerts and Victor pianos.
Address 249 Main st., Dallas.

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

MULES.
DO YOU want to buy a piano at factory
prices? If you do, write WRAY BROS.,
Dallas, Texas, and terms on the way.
Catalogue and Gerts and Victor pianos.
Address 249 Main st., Dallas.

FOR SALE—School land, shallow water,
one mile schoolhouse. Twenty-five cents
bonus. LOCK BOX 7, Crowell, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.
The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rail-
way 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 a beautiful high-
grade Bush & Gerts piano, new, for
new \$385. You can have it for \$350.
Write for description and terms. 249
Main street, Dallas, Texas.

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

RANCH LAND—15,000 acres alternate sec-
tions in Pecos county, bargain. \$3,000
acres solid body, Cochran county, \$30,000.
274 acres solid, fenced, in Erath county,
\$5 per acre. 100 small ranches, 1,000
to 2,500 acres, Archer county. In An-
drew county we can offer some nice
ranches at low prices, reasonable
terms, part school, part patented land.
GILLESPIE & CULLUM, 235 Main st.,
Dallas, Texas.

THE CHEAPEST and one of the best
ranches in the "Panhandle Country" is
located within ten miles of good town
on Fort Worth & Denver Railroad. It
contains 16 sections, 7 sections school
land, owned, and 9 sections patented
land, leased for a term of years. This
ranch is well improved, has plenty of
living water in creeks, good protection, fine
grass and a railroad station at one cor-
ner of ranch. We can sell it for \$7,500. It
is a snap. The first man who means busi-
ness and goes to see this ranch will buy
it for it is the biggest bargain offered in
Texas to-day. We are ready to show the
ranch. J. N. WINTERS & CO., Real Es-
tate Agents, Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE—15,000-
acre ranch, 13,000 owned, 5000 leased. Ex-
tra improvements, plenty of water and
fine grass. Three-fourths timber. Situated
35 miles southwest of Brownwood.
\$20,000 RANCH, 4500 owned, balance
leased. Plenty of water and grass. Well
improved. Situated 100 miles west of
Brownwood.

2500 ACRES. All patented, good grass and
water, good fences, 90 miles southwest of
Brownwood.
15-SECTION ranch, all leased, in Pecos
county.
18-SECTION ranch, in Elgin county. Four
sections owned, balance leased. Fine im-
provements.
All these ranches have had good rains on
them and the grass is in fine condition.
The ranch has the best grass we know of in
west Texas. For further particulars or
any information about ranches in west
Texas, apply to or address MILLER &
COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

RANCHES—Small or large, improved or
unimproved, with or without cattle. State
wide. Write to W. W. WILSON, RANCH
AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—423 acre block of patented
land in Floyd County, partially improved;
specially adapted to stock raising. The
perfect. \$2.25 per acre, one-third cash and
balance on twenty years' time. DUNCAN &
LAYNE, Florida, Texas.

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

THE HOUSEHOLD

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF JORDAN.

He had one song in 'nectin', an' he sung it loud an' loud,
Till the brotherin' caught the chorus, an' it stirred the singin' crowd,
Went risin' o'er the rafters an' reachin' for the sky,
On the other side of Jordan by an' by,
By an' by!

Rest of us loved 'Campmeetin', an' ol' 'Amazin' Grace,'
An' 'I kin read my titles clear' warn't never out of place;
But just ask him to raise a tune—he'd make his fav'rit fly,
On the other side of Jordan by an' by,
By an' by!

'Feared like, of all the brotherin' in them of singin' ranks
He was the only one that stood on Jordan's stony banks,
An' we knowed he seen the fields of green—the mansions in the sky,
On the other side of Jordan by an' by,
By an' by!

There was lots of comfort in it—the cross in Jordan stream
To the happy land of Canaan that we see as we pass,
Oh, sorrow'll soon be over—the sun will light the sky,
On the other side of Jordan by an' by,
By an' by!

One day we missed his presence from out the singin' throng,
But, thinkin' of him, tearful, we still kept up his stony song,
An' we know that we will meet him where no teardrops dim the eye,
On the other side of Jordan by an' by,
By an' by!

—Atlanta Constitution.

ALL RIGHT, BUT—!

Colonel Roosevelt was shown a picture of himself during the war. It showed him wearing a sword and dashing up hill on horseback in one of the fights in Cuba.

"Is it a good picture?" he was asked.
"Yes," he replied. "It's all right, except that my sword is still wrapped up in a bundle in Tampa and I didn't ride a horse. Otherwise it's all right!"

PRETTY JAPANESE CUSTOM.

In associating sentiment with the planting of trees the Japanese are before us, no matter in what other respects they may be behind us. At the birth of every baby in that progressive empire, it is claimed, a tree is bound to be planted and must be allowed to grow until the marriage of the individual for whom it was planted. It is then cut down and transformed into household goods.

AN UNMILITARY SENTINEL.

It is told how at one of the camps in the south, not long after Wood and Roosevelt joined the Rough Riders, a cowboy was on guard near Colonel Wood's tent. Colonel Wood was sitting at the entrance, and the guard was at the regulation distance pacing up and down.

Suddenly the sentry walked straight up to the colonel and said: "You're Colonel Wood, all right, ain't you?"
"Yes, sir," said the Rough Rider, gasped the astonished officer. "Well," said the sentry, "I want to tell you the boys didn't much know what to make

of you and Roosevelt when you first came down, but we've sized you up and talked it over, and we've about made up our minds you're both white, and I reckon most of the boys would go plumb to h—ll for you now."

GILLETTE'S RECIPE.

Wu Tung Fang, his excellency, the Chinese minister, on one occasion listened with intense approval and much industry of thought to William Gillette's performance of his own play, "Secret Service," and asked in reverential courtesy to be presented to the actor-author.

Into Mr. Gillette's four-by-six milk-white dressing room, crowded his excellency and his suite, all bowing gracefully and unrolling their little tan hands from silk sleeves to be clasped in Gillette's firm American grip.

"Do you work this way every night for many weeks?" asked the diplomat, driving a piercing glance at Mr. Gillette.

"Yes, many months and years if people will stand it," quoth Sir William of Manhattan.

"How do you make this sort of a play—so beautiful a story—not interfered with in any way by the characters?"

To this question Mr. Gillette could not unfold an impromptu drama recipe, so he took refuge in the ambush of the special Gillette wit in its solemn vein and boyishness and answered:

"The best way is to write your play first, and then chuck the characters where they do the least harm."

CURATOR'S LOVE OF ANIMALS.

That love for even the accursed and despised of the animal tribes that develops in men who have made this field their life study was never better illustrated than by a story an animal hunter tells about Curator Dittmars of the reptile house in the New York Zoological park.

"When Dittmars and I were hunting snakes down in South Carolina we heard of an old stager of a rattler in the vicinity to which people thereabout had given the name of 'Old Dave.' Old Dave was sly and never showed himself in the daytime, but at night came out and warmed himself in the baked sand of the roadway. His six-inch wide trail which was in evidence the next day showed the old fellow must have been a whopper.

"It was not until the day before that set for our return to New York that we had a fair chance to catch him. He got away from us into a cave of rock, however, where only a quick shot with a gun could have fetched him. I had my gun ready and was about to fire when Dittmars knocked the barrel upward.

"Don't do that," he said, 'let the poor devil live if you can't catch him alive.'"

"For the moment there was a hot ex-

change of words, but the snake was lost to us, and mournfully we got on the train for New York. Several hours later Dittmars said: 'Jerry, maybe you do not feel as I do about 'Old Dave,' but when I get back to New York I will be glad to know that somewhere down in Carolina that fine old specimen is loose and is having a good time. If we had killed him it would have spoiled all my desire for ever going back there to hunt. Wait till you've been in the business awhile and you will learn how much pleasure may be derived from preserving rather than taking the life of a dumb animal!'

A WEST POINTER CALLED DOWN.

A young second lieutenant, who had been graduated from the first class a couple of months before the regular graduation at West Point, had just joined his regiment and was walking down the street near the palace. He stopped on the corner, and as he did so, an old grizzled soldier with a growth of beard on his face, and with a cavalry sergeant's stripes on his breeches, a blue shirt and campaign hat, but with no other mark of rank about his uniform except a sergeant's stripe, walked slowly down and stopped in front of the lieutenant, looking around at the different buildings.

The young officer fidgeted a few moments under the manner in which the trooper ignored his proximity, and finally turned to him and said, sharply, "Here, you man, did any one ever teach you how to salute?"

"Yes, sir," drawled the trooper, as he glanced at the youngster.

"Well, knock your heels together," said the young officer; and the trooper came to attention with the precision of an old soldier.

"Now salute!" he said; and the trooper's gauntlet came to the rim of his hat and stayed there until the young lieutenant answered it, at the same time demanding, "Now remember this, and don't let it happen again! What is your name, and what do you belong to?"

"Without relaxing his position from attention the old trooper again respectfully saluted and remarked, dryly, "My name is Samuel Sumner, and I'm brigadier-general of the cavalry brigade!" Whereupon the young lieutenant proceeded to copy as many colors of the rainbow with his face as possible, and slipped away as soon as he dared, forgetting even to apologize.—J. F. J. Archibald, in Santiago's Surrender, in Leslie's Weekly.

PARING AN ELEPHANT'S NAILS.

Elephants have tender feet. Their toenails have to be pared and treated constantly, or they will grow inches of hangnails. They are terribly sensitive about this part of their bodies, and at times they will get crazy if touched with knife or saw. A horse has to have his feet trimmed when he goes to a smith, and an elephant gets into the same trouble in captivity. When wild an elephant wears down his toes, but they do not get enough exercise for that. So their feet get big, and the enormous corns and have to be pared.

When an elephant has gone through

the operation a few times, with the intelligence of his kind he senses it as for his good and will submit readily. The hangnails are clipped with a pair of big shears, and then the toes are made for the purpose, for an hour or two. Then comes the ticklish part. A large draw knife is used to cut a couple of inches off the sole of each foot. When it is cut down pretty far the rasp is used. Every little while the surface is pressed hard with the thumb, and when the elephant winces the quick is known to be near and the quick and the elephant is killing mad. There is one elephant in the Ringling herd so tender on her feet and so nervous that so far it has been impossible to treat her feet. It was tried recently, and she nearly killed the chiropodist at the first rap. She needs attention badly, but she doesn't appreciate the fine points of pedicure and thinks it is up to her to kill all who try it. She will not lie down when told, and will not stay down when she is put there. She utterly refuses to put her foot on the block, and she gets frightened to death when tied. Her keeper says he will fix her and cut her corns and rasp and brush her nails if he has to call out the militia, and her howls are heard in Honolulu.

After the feet are cut and nailed, the feet are soaked in hot water, and then softened with oil. After that they feel as comfortable as though wearing carpet slippers. But the feet must not be oiled except in warm weather. Elephants get cold easily. They have rheumatism, too, the worst way, and it takes liniment by the barrel to rub their lame muscles.

ARE YOU AN IMMUNE?

The human system, while a very complicated organism, is abundantly able to take care of itself if the laws of nature are not violated. It is natural to be well; it is unnatural to be sick; indeed the human system in normal condition is "immune" from disease, even when there is direct exposure. It is only when the laws of nature have been violated, lowering the vitality, developing a weak spot, forcing some of the organs to the limit of causing impure blood that disease ventures forth to attack; it is only then it can gain a foothold.

If you would be an "immune" never allow yourself to "run down." It is then disease will attack you; all the most dangerous diseases of the world are caught when people are run down. Take Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, the least sign of weakness and for any unnatural pain or ailment.

The don't-feel-well people, of whom there are several millions in the world, and who often a trial to themselves and friends, need only to take Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic to regain strength and vigor. It is well known that disease and "blues" as well as nervousness, loss of appetite, of ambition, nervousness, and in the head, back, kidney, some for long, they said. As to the Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, prepared by Dr. Harter, of Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio, and has been on the market for 20 years. A sufficient guarantee of its great merit sold everywhere.

RAGGED JIM.

Written for the Journal by
LAN FRANKS.

When you see a little barefooted boy, his appearance probably being the trademark of rural simplicity, gazing wistfully at things he sees and wants, but is powerless to possess, don't regard him as an object of curiosity, at subject only for merriment and cruel jests, for, though his little body be clothed in rags, his face unwashed and his head uncombed, his heart is just as tender as that of the boy with the brightest face and the neatest suit. His feelings are more easily hurt, because he realizes his unfortunate condition for no thoughtless word or cruel act can mortify the corpse in the coffin, but the little ragged, barefooted boy sees, hears, wants and suffers.

The writer remembers his own childhood, with its joys and sorrows, its sunshine and its shadows, its hopes and desires, disappointments and its heartaches. He sees visions of sore toes and stone bruises, Jones' melon patch and peach orchard, the old log school house, the cross-eyed teacher and the willow limb that decorated the wall, and sometimes

he hears again old "Tige's" bark down on the creek, a sound to which we trudged so often through bramble briars and tangled brush only to find the squirrel gone, but more distinctly than all others I see a little barefooted, ragged, dirty-faced boy. He never went to town that he didn't get licked or have his feelings hurt by some smart Alec.

At school he was made the scape-grace of every boy's meanness, for every boy in school would swear anything against "Ragged Jim," and his little rag-covered back carried many a switch mark that should have been dealt with double severity to someone else. Cuffed and abused by all and befriended by none he soon became a creature without hope or ambition and accepted misery and torture as a part of his daily existence. But Jim had feelings and sentiments the same as other boys, the trouble with him was these elements had no opportunity to assert themselves. His protests against his persecutors were treated with scorn and any attempt at resistance was met with overwhelming opposition.

One day a big school bully made an insulting allusion to "Ragged Jim's" mother and Jim resented the insult with a portly piece of seasoned timber. This brought forth the usual prevarications and resulted in Jim getting a merciless chastising. While the blood-bringing blows were raining upon his back he never whimpered, but his face was a picture of despair, and when he returned to his seat he burst into a flood of tears and burying his face in his ragged coat sleeve whispered between sobs, "I wish I was dead." That was the last cruel story ever told on "Ragged Jim." It was his last day in school. He took pneumonia and a few days later there was a new made grave in the little country graveyard.

even if I should go back to the blacksmith shop?"
"No, why should I?"
She looked at him steadily for a long while. "I would have married you before you ever left it," she said at length.

There on the spot Norman McDaniel began to learn some things—some things he should have known years before.

"I have always wished," he said later, "to do something great for God, for man, for the world."
"And you may."

She told him how. He crushed a long kiss on her warm lips. Then he came away.

The next week Jim Fraser dropped into the big store upon the corner.

"Norm," he said, "Norm's goin' back to blacksmithin', I hear."

The man over the counter said he had heard the same.

"The presbytery," Jim went on, filling up long pauses with smoke, "the presbytery, it seemed to think if Norm's grammar was bad there might be reason for doubtin' his theology."

Jim was rather proud of his succinct statement of the case; so he repeated it often. He always sneaked in at the coiling a while after saying it, so everybody might see how much he had put into a sentence.

"Norm's a good blacksmith," the man over the counter said, as he wrapped a parcel.

"Yes, a first rate blacksmith." Jim smoked again for a long time. Then he got up and went out.

It was a year or more before Norman McDaniel began blacksmithing the second time. All day long you will find him striking blows like a trip-hammer on the anvil. He is happily married. He is making money. He is doing great things for God, for man, for the world—and for himself.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness by the use of 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. 2 S. St. The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 79th Avenue, New York.

The Hereford people are confidently expecting a record-breaking sale during the week of the Mexican Royal Cattle Show and Sales at Kansas City, October 21 to 25. The uniform high quality of the sale cattle, the general desirability of the large number of breeders represented, make this sale, altogether an occasion to be missed. The Hereford sale will be sold Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, October 22, 23 and 24. Write C. R. Thomas, Secy., for a catalogue if you have not yet received one.

SAN ANTONIO AND ITS GREAT FAIR. The great fall festival which has for some years been a feature of the city and an annual blaze of gaiety and color promises to eclipse all past displays. It will be held at the Hotel El Comodoro and will provide an absolute feast of merriment and pleasure. Special features like cattle racing, foot ball and kindred sports; horse racing and many other incidents of a character which will give the festival a regular attraction. The festival will be of undoubted 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 "Niles" display will be the finest in years.

Six months later, when the man who had been in Norman's old blacksmith shop moved away to a big town, there was an excellent opening for a blacksmith in Glendale. Norman McDaniel was seeing Mary McMillan.

"I never intended," the girl was saying, "to marry a man for what he did, but for what he was. A man is just the same man in a blacksmith shop as he is in a pulpit or store."

This was encouraging. "Then you won't go back on me," he said, "not

When they dressed him for burial they found switch sores all over his body, the truth of his persecuted life became known, and the whole community turned his friend, but too late; the little heart that had starved for just one kind word needed no delayed human sympathy, friendship or flattery. His was a short life of bitter sorrow and death its sweetest potion.

The writer never sees a little ragged boy or hears one alluded to in idle jest or taunted with thoughtless witticisms, but he thinks of "Ragged Jim." Existence itself is burden enough for such unfortunate little fellows. Give them a kind word or at least be generous enough to not make sport of their condition. In nearly every community there is a little "Ragged Jim," and nearly every human heart there is the crime of having sinned against him.

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.

THE KAISER'S REPROOF.

Emperor William of Germany has taught his barber a lesson. Very punctual himself, the Emperor insists that his servants also be punctual, and as he noticed some time ago that his barber was almost always a few minutes late when the time came for shaving him he presented him with a gold chronometer and urged him to make good use of it.

Much to his surprise the barber continued to be a few minutes late almost every morning and, after waiting in vain for some signs of improvement, the Emperor said to him the other day.

"Have you still the chronometer which I gave you?"

"Yes, your Majesty, here it is," replied the barber, taking it from his pocket.

"Give it to me," said the Emperor. "It is evidently of no use to you and you can have this one instead."

With these words he placed the handsome gold chronometer on his dressing table and handed to the amazed barber a nickel-plated watch worth about a dollar.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

The wonderful success of the Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Malignant Diseases has brought thousands of cases of Cancer, Leukemia, and other diseases to be of interest alike to physician and patient to be nearer, where a visit to our office may be made at less cost and with expressage would cost less and letters be answered more quickly. The Dr. D. M. E. Co. has opened an office in Dallas, Tex., where all who apply by letter or in person may receive the benefit of this remedy. It is a cure for all the diseases of the blood, such as Cancer, Leukemia, Liver spots, and all skin diseases, inherited or acquired. Loss of Hair, Ulcers, Eruptions, Neuritis, Rheumatism, etc. POISON, etc. There is a certain cure for your affliction. WRITE TODAY. Address KENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 335 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FOUR BOTTLES FREE!

We will send four bottles of our unrivaled remedy, securely packed in wooden boxes, like cut, no distinguishing marks, postpaid, FREE. This remedy, the result of many years of practice, study and experiment in leading European hospitals, is unsurpassed for the treatment and cure of ALL BLEEDING DISEASES and the resulting different forms of Eruptions and Ulcers. We also send free valuable pamphlet describing the cause and growth of skin disease and the proper treatment of Eruptions, Blackheads, Itching of the Skin, Eczema, Liver spots, and all skin diseases, inherited or acquired. Loss of Hair, Ulcers, Eruptions, Neuritis, Rheumatism, etc. POISON, etc. There is a certain cure for your affliction. WRITE TODAY. Address KENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 335 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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