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The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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THE JOURNAL

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS

Meeting Held at College Station Last Week Was Remarkable for the Amount of Business Dispatched by the Organization—Recommendations to Legislature.

A VERY LARGE CROWD WAS IN ATTENDANCE

Committee Named to Urge Legislation Providing for Teaching of Agriculture in the Public Schools of the State—Appropriation for New Building at A. & M. College Favored. Cash Premiums Offered for Displays of Corn at Next Congress—Fine Exhibits of Fruits and Vegetables.

Every branch of farm work, horticulture, truck growing, cotton raising, beekeeping, dairying, poultry and live-stock breeding and woman's industrial work was represented at the fourth annual session of the Texas Farmers' congress, which met at College Station last week. The members of the congress were all active, earnest business farmers, men who keep in touch with the world as it moves and have the most up-to-date methods at their finger tips. They came from all sections of the state—from the rich black lands, from the coast country with its bees and vegetables, from the Panhandle and the plains and from East Texas, the land of peaches and tomatoes. The attendance was larger, more interest was displayed in all sections, the work was accomplished more expeditiously and the preparations for caring for the members at the Agricultural and Mechanical college were more complete than at any previous session.

During the three days' meeting politics was not once mentioned. So far as expressions went the members seemed not to care whether the country were in the hands of republicans or democrats, middle-of-the-roaders greenbackers or know-nothings. They were there for business, for discussing the best ways of making money on the farm, learning the most scientific methods of cultivating corn and cotton, and the most approved ways of packing and shipping peaches. Not even the question of whether it was Sampson or Schley who whipped the Spaniards interested them.

Of the 400 members and visitors present, not one expressed the slightest alarm over the state of the country. Nobody seemed to think it needed saving; or, in fact, appeared to bother about it in any way. The members were making money. They wanted to know how to make more, and how to make better crops and get better prices.

There were some sharp criticisms of express rates in some of the sections, and incidentally the railroad commission got a few hard raps from some of the individual members, but otherwise, save for the few recommendations made to the legislature, no reference to things political or governmental was made. The great political schemes for protecting the suffering farmer were absolutely ignored.

Among the principal features of the general session, to which all the sections were subordinate, were the welcoming address by Hon. Jefferson Johnson, The annual address of President J. H. Connell and the address of Hon. Harvie Jordan of Georgia and President L. L. Foster and Prof. Mally of the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

A very important action taken by the congress was the adoption of a resolution offered by Hon. Oswald Wilson, of Houston, providing for the appointment of a committee to work for legislation looking to the teaching of the principles of agriculture in the public schools of Texas.

In accordance with the recommendations of the president a number of other standing committees were likewise named, the members being:

1. Committee on Organization and Farmers' Institutes—E. W. Kirkpatrick, F. W. Mally, B. C. Pittuck.
2. Committee on a Textile School for Texas—L. L. Foster, G. T. Jester, E. S. Peters.
3. Committee on Rural Mail and Telephones—M. Sansom, O. F. Dornblaser, C. Faulkner.
4. Committee on Home Comforts and Conveniences—Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Mrs. Roberts, J. S. Kerr.
5. Committee on Education—C. C. Glenn, J. D. K. Fields, Oswald Wilson.

The report of Secretary Pittuck for the year stated that the resolutions passed at the last session of the congress, with reference to appropriations for experimental farms and livestock connected with the Agricultural and Mechanical college; concerning "State experiment farms;" "State agricultural department" and a "textile department for the Agricultural and Mechanical college" has been transmitted to the governor of Texas, as instructed. The resolution concerning a "national textile university" has been transmitted to all members of congress from this state, and many replies were received, assuring the congress of their hearty support. The report suggested that the next published proceedings be printed by the congress, and suggested feasible plans for the accomplishment of this. Since our last meeting the South Texas Truck Growers' association, Central Texas Beekeepers' association, Texas Nurserymen's association, Texas Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock association and the woman's Industrial section have been added to the congress roll. Each of the above named sections will have a separate program. The congress is now composed of 12 independent sections, as follows:

State Horticultural society.
Texas Jersey Cattle club.
Texas Dairymen's association.
Texas Cotton Growers' association.
Texas Livestock association.
Texas Truck Growers' association.
Texas State Floral association.
South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association.
Central Texas Beekeepers' association.
Texas Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock association.
Texas Nurserymen's association.
Women's Industrial section.

The secretary concluded his report with thanks to the president of the congress and each member of the executive committee for their hearty support and advice during the past year.

A committee on corn premiums, to be awarded at the next meeting of the congress, made the following report, which was adopted:

We, your committee upon premiums upon best corn raised in Texas, would respectfully submit:

1. A premium upon the best acre of corn grown upon one acre of black land unfertilized of $25, and as much more at this congress can collect.
2. A premium upon the best acre of corn grown upon one acre of sandy or chocolate land, unfertilized, of $25, and as much more as this congress can collect.
3. A premium upon the best acre of corn grown upon one acre of black land, fertilized, $25, and as much more a this congress can collect.
4. A premium upon the best acre of corn grown upon one acre of sandy or chocolate land, fertilized, $25, and as much more as this congress can collect.
5. Best five ears of corn, $25 silver pitcher.
6. Second best five ears of corn, $10.
7. Third best five ears of corn, $5.

Special Premiums.

One pair Duroc-Jersey pigs upon best acre of corn upon one acre of black land, unfertilized.

Special Premiums—One pair Duroc-Jersey pigs upon best acre of corn upon one acre of blanc land, unfertilized.

The above pigs are donated by Tom Frazier of Kopperl, Tex.

In this competition the land is to be measured and the crop gathered and weighed in the presence of three disinterested citizens of the county in which the corn is grown. The corn is to be gathered and measured between the 1st and 15th of September, 1902, reported by the said committee to the executive committee of this congress within ten days after passing upon the crop, and the said executive committee shall pass upon the same and award the premiums.

The five best ears in each of the above named premiums shall be delivered by the parties competing, to the Agricultural and Mechanical college station, in July, 1902, and be passed on there at the beginning of the congress.

In accordance with the above pledges were given for counties and individuals of amounts ranging from $5 to $35, bringing the amount of the premiums to be awarded up to $225. Of this amount, Milam county pledged the largest sum, $35.

A resolution was passed favoring the appropriation of $30,000 for the erection of a chemistry and veterinary building at the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

A resolution indorsing the statistical division of the United States department of agriculture and urging that it be made a bureau was adopted, as was one urging the granting of an appropriation by the forthcoming extra session of the Texas legislature for the establishment of three additional sub-experiment stations in the state. A committee to bring the matter before the legislature was named as follows: F. P. Holland, chairman; E. S. Peters, A. G. Pickett, J. H. Faubian, C. Faulkner, O. F. Dornblazer, R. B. Traylor, H. S. Edler, H. A. O'Neal, F. N. Gray, Henry Sayles, J. A. Kemp, A. Rawlings, C. E. Givens; H. P. Atwater and J. W. Spencer.

A resolution was passed calling for the enaction of a pure food law and the appointment of a pure food commissioner for Texas.

Resolutions of thanks for efficient services rendered by President Connell Secretary Pittuck, Prof. Mally and others were passed.

All of the officers of the organization were unanimously re-elected, President Connell receiving the vote of the entire congress in spite of his request that another man be chosen for president.

Magnificent displays of peaches, vegetables, watermelons, grain, alfalfa and other farm products were made both by individuals and by counties, though the heat and the dry weather had combined to materially affect the general farm exhibits from different sections of the state.

The exhibit of the A. and M. college of canned fruit and vegetables was especially creditable. Nacogdoches, Hill, Collin, Polk, Colorado, Williamson, Denton, Smith, Rusk and Shelby were among the counties that were well represented in exhibition hall.

There were also many excellent individual exhibits, among them being those of W. W. Haupt, a South Texas fruit grower, George Gilly of Galveston county, Sam H. Dixon of Montgomery county, and McDuff Simpson of Bryan, Tex. A considerable number of agricultural machinery exhibits were shown, among them being a very well selected and valuable exhibit by B. F. Avery & Son of Dallas, which was donated by the exhibitors to the A. and M. college.

The committee on awards gave the prize of $25 offered by the Houston, East and West Texas for the best east Texas county exhibit to Nacogdoches county. All of the other exhibits were given honorable mention.

Various speakers appeared before the general session and delivered addresses on different subjects. Among them were T. B. Wilson of Collin county, Col. Aaron Coffee of McKinney, H. B. Hillyer of Bowie, H. N. Clark of Denison, H. S. Elder of Nacogdoches, E. J. Atchley of Beeville, Prof. R. H. Price and others.

The individual sections met in separate session and their work in detail follows:

HORTICULTURAL SECTION.

After prayer by Rev. R. C. Buckner, of Orphans' Home, President Mally delivered a hearty address of welcome to the horticultural section, in which he reviewed the early struggles and later triumphs of the horticulturists of the state, and spoke glowingly of the promised future.

B. L. Adams, of Bonham, read a highly interesting paper on "Apples, Their Place as a Food Crop," which led to a spirited discussion of apple-growing in the black lands and sandy soil and the methods of storage.

Prof. Price delivered a highly entertaining address on the "Outlook for Horticulture in Texas."

Mr. J. F. Snned of Tyler, said: "To any one it must be apparent that the fruit industry of Texas is fast assuming great proportions. Jacksonville, Tyler, Swan, Mount Selman and other points in that territory are planting thousands of trees and shipping hundreds of carloads of fruits, the peach being the main fruit. I know that great profits have been realized, and the demand is increasing beyond the power to supply.

H. N. Clark, of Denison, read a paper on "Pruning to Prevent Early Blooming." Col. Pickett of Floresville, H. A. Biles of Roanoke, Mr. Schottenberg of Boerne, Mr. Mayhew of Sherman and others discussed the paper.

At the Wednesday afternoon session J. S. Kerr, of Sherman, read a paper on "Parks and Park Buildings in Texas."

R. W. Holbert, of Arcadia, read an address on "Fig Culture—Its Profits."

Dr. J. N. Brittain, of Jacksonville, delivered a short address, giving a brief history of peach culture in East Texas.

J. B. Baker, of Fort Worth, read a very comprehensive paper on "Rose Culture in Texas."

On motion of J. S. Kerr, the regular order of business was suspended and papers on the programme of the Texas Floral society, which met jointly with the Horticultural society, were taken up. Mrs. M. B. Davis of Waco, president of the Floral society, read a paper on "Flower Culture." A paper on "Chrysanthemums," by Walter S. Reese, of Waso, was read by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Reisien of San Saba read a paper on "Pecans." Prof. Price spoke on "Peaches—Their Commercial value."

At Thursday's session Col. Pickett, of Floresville, offered a resolution providing for a joint meeting of the Horticultural society, the Truck Growers' association and the Nurserymen's association next year. The resolution was adopted and a committee will be appointed to arrange a joint programme.

A committee on cold storage was appointed as follows: C. Falkner, chairman; J. W. Higginbotham, J. S. Kerr.

Sam H. Dixon, of Houston, read a paper on "Canning Factories—Their Importance and Profit."

Mr. Dixon's paper developed a very interesting discussion, participated in by Messrs. Price, Falkner, Kirkpatrick, Sneed, Orr, Adams Kerr and others. Mr. Falkner took the position that canning factories could not be successfully conducted in Texas. Mr. Kerr answered that he knew of no industrial entreprise in the state that paid a heavier profit on the money and labor involved. Messrs. Hillyer, Dixon, Sneed, Orr and Kirkpatrick aso favored the establishment of canning factories. The temper of the society on this question was clearly shown when a motion to indorse Mr. Dixon's paper was unanimously adopted, for which compliment Mr. Dixon in a few remarks expressed his gratitude.

Prof. Price, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college staff, during the discussion, in which he favored the establishment of small canneries, to be gradually enlarged, said that the cannery at the college cost only $361. The profit the first year, after all expenses, including the cost of growing, were paid, was $480. This year the profit was $430.

Prof. Harrington, of the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, delivered an address on "The Soil of East Texas—its Adaptability to Fruit Growing," which was especially well received.

"The Pear—Its Place in Commercial Fruit Culture," was discussed by H. R. Bushway of Alvin, and C. Falkner of Waco.

A paper on "The Civil Province in Horticulture" was read by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick.

John S. Sneed read an interesting paper on "Some New Peaches."

(Continued on Page 7.)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Following is the annual address of Prof. J. H. Connell, president of the Texas Farmers' congress, delivered at College Station last week:

Another agricultural year has passed and I greet the representatives of the vast organized agricultural interests of Texas in your fourth annual session, with the earnest hope that your deliberations during this session will be profitable to you as individuals and will redound to the lasting benefit of our farming interests at large. May each one feel, when he returns to his home, that our work has been faithfully and worthily performed and that no matters needful to the success of those tilling our soils and feeding our flocks have escaped careful consideration. To these college halls, where "Learning and Labor" clasp hands, you have been cordially welcomed. Surely the coming together of so many kindred interests, with such favorable surroundings, will stimulate our minds and warm our hearts to the best efforts of which we are capable. Not only do we here find the co-operating agricultural organizations of the state, but the press of the state is here strongly represented and has done much to contribute to the large attendance on this occasion. We warmly welcome these "newspaper people" as most important factors in the success of each session of the congress.

No one thing has contributed so much to the success of this meeting and the permanence of the Farmers' congress as the distribution of the printed proceedings of our last session. This book has spoken for you in the highways and the byways of Texas and in every state of the union, giving evidence of the volume and the high class of work that was accomplished in your three days' session of last year. This invaluable report was published by the Sunset-Central railroad system, without cost to the congress, through the courtesy of Mr. Morse.

Earnest men and women will view with interest and delight the many perfect products of the farm, garden and orchard that are displayed in yonder hall, and these are here exhibited because the people recognize this meeting as a truly agricultural gathering and because of the liberality of our express companies, who have so kindly looked after the transportation of these exhibits.

You are to be congratulated that at this meeting the organized agricultural interests of Texas are themselves in accord and enjoy important support from the agricultural press, the railroads and express companies. Such facts are incentives to higher resolves and to greater efforts in behalf of the important interests here represented.

That this body of twelve individual organizations, representing our state's farm wealth, is the most important industrial body that meets in any state, let no one doubt. The cotton growers, the stockmen, the horticulturists, here meet and greet the poultrymen and the bee keepers. The productive capacity of these combined interests, in dollars and cents, is truly astounding—approximating, for the last year, $230,000,000, or one-twelfth of the annual agricultural output of the United States. But in matters of moral influence and as a test of the value of their citizenship, these interests stand for 2,500,000 Texas people. And now come the women from the farms of Texas, meeting with us this year for the first time as an independent section of the congress, and we are unable to even approximate their importance. We can only say that "her price is above rubies" and that we look upon the coming of these women as the "keystone" in the grand arch of our Farmers' congress.

The influence of the organizations here represented is seen in all directions throughout our state. The growth of a larger number of paying crops under more intelligent conditions is not the least of the results flowing from the work accomplished. The improvement in the stock kept on the average farm, the experimental trials upon numerous farms of the state in co-operation with the station officers, while the use of more agricultural literature has been stimulated, and this has tended to lift farming above the mere shiftless "clodhopper" business that many have so long mistaken it for.

In many portions of our fertile state, the washing of soils, a wasteful use of feeds and fertilizers, the neglect of orchards, the careless selection of seeds for planting, the use of stock males unfit for breeding, together with expensive methods of curing and storing feedstuffs, demand that the campaign of education, already begun among our people, be vigorously pursued. There are none so wise or so expert that they know enough about agricultural matters. Agriculture is the mother of the arts, the foundation of the sciences, the greatest occupation of man. Her mastery requires a life time.

Much of the material improvement noted upon the grounds of this college has been due to the active interest displayed by the officers and members of your organizations. How important this is to our agricultural welfare may be seen from the completion of the new agricultural building, which is now in daily use, and by which we are now able to offer to the farmers of the state three short practical courses of ten weeks during the coming winter. One of these will treat of stock rearing, another of horticulture, and the third offers practical instruction in dairying. Without this new building and its equipment, these additional lines of work could not have been provided, nor could we impart instruction efficiently to the regular classes. It has been well said by a gifted writer that intelligent agricultural students "want to know" and "want to know by the quickest and best route."

For two years past the congress has taken a strong position upon the necessity of additional sub-experiment stations. The governor and legislature have been memorialized to supply the distinct soil sections of Texas with these stations. In order that a more rational system of agriculture might be generally practiced and the profits of farming be materially increased by growing in each section the products to which it may be found peculiarly suited. Illustrating this idea, I call your attention to a statement made before the South Texas Truck Growers' association at Edna last spring by a prominent horticulturist. He said: "We have learned by investigation that in South Texas we can grow 250 bushels of corn per acre by raising 12,500 pounds of onions with which to buy corn; we can grow 500 bushels of oats per acre by planting the land to cabbage, yielding 20,000 pounds per acre." The Brazos valley near us is capable of growing 125 bushels of corn per acre if we resort to alfalfa at $12 per ton—its ruling price. It should be borne in mind that less labor is required for producing an acre of alfalfa than for corn, and in many cases it is fed successfully to work stock without any grain. So the possibilities of rice, sugar cane and tobacco culture—to say nothing of the many semi-tropical plants that will grow and thrive in our state—require investigation in order that our territory, which is larger than all New England, may be developed in the production of those crops to which our state is best adapted. I have not before discussed this subject before the congress, but in view of the near approach of the extra session of the legislature, we should carefully consider, during our meeting here, the benefits to be derived by the farmers from the increased efficiency and growth of experiment station work. The report of the legislative committee that visited the Beeville station during the past winter found every reason for rendering a favorable report to the committee on agriculture, of which they were a part, and yet the work at that station has been continually hampered by reason of the meager funds available for its use. The consensus of opinion among all disinterested critics of experiment station work has been that these institutions pay for themselves many times over during the course of each year. Your committee on experiment stations will make a more extended report.

It is the object and purpose of the Farmers' congress to stimulate and encourage the farmers of the state to organize. Several strong local associations have been formed during the past year, and I believe that every one of the bodies here present has been materially strengthened, partially as a result of the work done at this place a year ago. Our truck growers are organizing. There are to-day so many local organizations for truck growing purposes upon the International and Great Northern railroad and San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad (the only two from which I have statistics) that last year these roads hauled 1623 cars of vegetables. If these be valued at $100 per car it means an income of $162,000 to the grower and the railroad.

Our dairy interest is more active than ever before in the history of Texas, as shown by the number of creameries recently built and under construction in the state. The dairy business in and about the single town of Fort Worth, Texas, amounted to $225,000 annually, or a gross income of $77 per month for every one of the 140 men engaged in that business.

The cotton farmers have organized and now stand ready to bid defiance to the boll weevil or any pest that invades the field, when led by the gallant Mally. A short time since Mally said "spray," and the factories of the north and east sold out their entire stock of force spray and other pumps in less than thirty days to South Texas farmers.

For many years Texas has been shipping range raised calves and yearlings to the northwest to be grown and fattened, but our stockmen are waking up to the fact that Texas farms raise enough feed to fatten Texas cattle. To such an extent is this true that the northwestern buyers will soon cease to visit our state to secure grazing stock. With the increasing supply of feedstuffs for cattle, sheep and hogs, the quality of live stock is rapidly improving, so that they will bear feeding better than ever before, improved natives, and this response means literally hundreds of thousands saved to the people of Texas. Our beef cattle last year sold in the markets for $30,000,000, and if the same number of head are sold five years from this date, in a highly finished condition, their value will be doubled. We now produce one-sixth of the beef cattle raised in this country, and with many improvements upon our ranches that tend to decrease the mortality among calves and shorten the age at which steers are marketed, our annual output in gross pounds, as well as quality, must increase very rapidly.

The Texas cotton crop for last year sold for $82,000,000. Had it been manufactured into calico or fruit of the loom, its value would reach $360,000,000, or four times its original amount. And yet the textile school, which it was intended should lead the way to the successful operation of cotton factories in Texas, has not received the hearty approval that the proposition merits. A few weeks since, in the state of Mississippi, a $40,000 textile school was opened and the machinery and skilled hands turned out the first figured calico and damask ever made south of the Ohio river.

With the world's cotton market held open for us by the natural advantages that we enjoy, let us give diversified agriculture with a little manufacturing. Let the people of Texas reap some of the immense profit that has been garnered by eastern manufacturers. The fuel question no longer stands in the way of this development in this direction, for with Beaumont oil Texas can compete against Pennsylvania coal in any portion of the east. Our railroad and transportation facilities are of the best, while our Texas climate will produce all grades of cotton grown in any part of the world. Authorities are agreed that the labor supply in the south is far superior to that for textile work. Why, then, should we not prepare our young men and our young women to be experts in the operation of those delicate machines that turn out the prints and fancy cloths for which our cotton is so well suited? These young people should be taught how to dye, design figures, and, finally, to become expert managers of mills. There would be a position ready for every such young manager that could be turned out within the next twenty years, and nothing could be done that would insure safer operation and economic returns than the establishment of a textile school in our midst. The south is now paying the rest of the world $1,500,000 to manufacture its cotton crop annually. This amount should be kept at home.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In many cases we are prone to think that education is only for the young, the immature, the inexperienced; but a more careful observation convinces us that education is the work of a life time; that it has more to do with the adult than with the child, although that of the time of the child's life is supposed to be given to matters of instruction. It is the peculiar duty of this organization to insure a system of agricultural instruction for the youth of this state—only as yet provided for in the Agricultural and Mechanical college, but reaching back to the country schools and academies. A system of institutes must also be maintained that will insure the dissemination of the best facts that relate to rural welfare and insure a larger number of thrifty farms.

The education of children in the rural districts should not be postponed entirely to the care of professionals in all respects, as has been too much the custom. Such schools tend to run in ruts and teach nothing but "reading, writing and arithmetic, the three R's," without any of their entire weight and influence is turned against farming. It is chargeable to our schools that so many young and ambitious boys and girls have left the farm for other occupations. This is an important drain, a waste that must be stopped.

As stated in a recent address by President Kerrick of the Illinois Cattle Feeders' association, when discussing the trend of common school education: "Our schools have taught our farmers' boys and girls about everything under the sun except those very things they need and must know to make thir work and business attractive, satisfying, successful. Is it anybody's fault? No. It is everybody's fault. It is the colossal fault of our time and our generation, to underestimate the dignity, the duty, the profit and the honor of farming and farm life.

"The attitude of the schools toward agriculture has been something like this: Anybody can farm. You do not have to learn how to farm. You just know it without having to learn. There is not much to learn about it, any way. There is no science, no art, about farming. You do not go to school to learn how to farm better; you do not have to. You go to school to learn how to do something else, so that you will not have to farm. Only those people who cannot do something else work at farming."

The change in this teaching must come through a system of teaching the teacher—by evolution rather than revolution. When the colleges of agriculture were first established in this country, few men were found competent to instruct in the practical branches. The training of such men has required a quarter of a century. If we hope to turn back the tide of opposition to agriculture that now flows through our schools, we must first train the men and women teachers who can be relied upon to effect this change in sentiment. To accomplish this end means that the proper training of teachers must be provided. Whether our normal schools can soon prepare such teachers is a matter of primary importance. If they cannot in the near future undertake this work, it should be attempted, as has been done in the states of New York and Missouri, under the care of the A. & M. college. Our state school law should be so amended as to recognize agriculture and kindred subjects as legitimate studies of the public schools. This matter has been too long postponed, and clearly defined steps should now be taken for the correction of this evil, since at least five or ten years must pass before we can expect to see the practical results from any change in the system.

For the fullest development of the organization of this congress, there should be in every county a local organization affiliated with one of the societies composing the congress or with the congress direct. In order that these organizations may be brought into closer relations with the teachings and influences of the congress, it is desirable that visits be arranged for from committees or officers of this body to those counties that are willing to assist in the preparation and discussion of an instructive program. A few of your officers have accepted invitations of this nature during the past year, with much pleasure to them, and we hope with profit to the communities visited. But it is evident that we need to provide a standing committee on institute work that will be available upon call, with reasonable assurance of arranging programs and assisting in the discussion of the subjects agreed upon. Such a committee will exercise a directing influence and materially stimulate the interest in the local organizations visited. There is no doubting the general need for a more careful system of farming in our state and the value of meetings among farmers at which practical and progressive ideas are disseminated can scarcely be overestimated. In such a manner we might co-operate with county fair organizations, truck growers' clubs, and the already established local institutions, as well as with the local granges or other bona fide organizations of farmers. Our constitution provides for the organization of an institute system, and although some personal sacrifices may be necessary in order to commence active and systematic work, I feel assured that the members of this organization will not be found wanting in their devotion to the agriculture of our state.

It is a peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race that it is never satisfied with any progress achieved. This spirit of our race accounts for our rapid advance in manufactures, commerce and agriculture. Within the past fifty years, according to a recent report of the national bureau of statistics, "The working time necessary to produce a bushel of wheat has been reduced from 4½ hours to 3¼ minutes," and still we seek by invention and cultural processes to shorten the time. Although we are to-day the largest wheat, corn, cotton and meat producing nation of the earth, yet the country is not satisfied.

According to statistics furnished me by Mr. Oswald Wilson, field agent for Texas of the United States department of agriculture, Texas owns one-sixth of the beef cattle of the United States, one-eighth of the mules, one-twelfth of the horses, one-eighteenth of the hogs, one-dime-teenth of the sheep, and one-twentieth of the milch cattle. In addition to this, we annually produce cotton and cotton products worth $112,000,000 (one-third of the American crop), and hay, potatoes, oats, corn, rice, sugar and vegetables (grown in Texas) worth $70,000,000. We can only appreciate the enormous weight and importance of these figures by comparison.

In producing $314,000,000 worth of farm and live stock products last year, there was earned for every man, woman and child in Texas $100. The average production for the United States is only $50 per capita. Is it any wonder that people come to Texas to buy farms? And yet we are not satisfied.

We want a more complete and perfect system of field crop and stock farming than is now to be found in Texas; more cotton manufactured into Texas fabrics; more fruits and vegetables canned; more creameries in Texas; increased packing house facilities; more profitable irrigated farms and more fine stock of all classes.

To assist in this development and material progress in the grandest agricultural state of the foremost nation, we must have the best system of agricultural education that can be devised. We should not halt at its first cost, if assured that it will prove a profitable investment. Our A. & M. college and experiment station should be the greatest and the best. Our common schools should approach human perfection in both literary and practical subjects; and our farmers of all classes should be so organized that they can profit by at that is newest and profitable in the entire world of agriculture.

The pure blood cattle owned by this college should include model herds of the pure breeds in order that our young men may be taught all of the essentials of improved stock raising. Other states, such as Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, have felt the dread of competition from this quarter, and have provided their institutions with magnificent object lessons to every admirer of live stock, while Texas has been forced to borrow all of the beef breeds used in the instruction of her young men, and the sheep, hogs, poultry, bees and horses have not been used at all—because they were not available. Our college creamery is just now approaching that stage of development in which the most thorough instruction of young men in the management of dairy machinery, the care and preservation of milk and the manufacture of the best grades of butter and cheese.

The agricultural features of the institution will be greatly strengthened by the erection and proper equipment of a veterinary and chemical building specially designed to meet the wants of these technical departments of the college. In view of the rapidly developing improvements in live stock and the growing importance of the fertilizer and poison business to the farmers and truck growers of Texas, every delegate and visitor present is interested in the speedy erection of this building.

The destructive insect pests that have held our cotton growers in mortal terror for several seasons past, and the recent invasion of our grain fields in North Texas, makes it imperative that the corps of investigators of this subject should be increased and that the facilities for studying the life history of each new pest, as it may be developed in any quarter of the state, be provided for at an early day. In addition to material equipments, I anticipate that it will be necessary to prepare for the appointment by the governor of an entomological commission, having police power to enforce remedial measures that have been proved successful. This is necessary in order that a careless land owner or tenant may not furnish a breeding ground for harmful insects that will spread throughout an entire county.

The pleasures of country life and the comforts possible in a farm home far exceed those in town or city. But is it not true that in many instances, even when the owner is financially able, the care of cattle and horses takes precedence over the comforts of the home? Farm life for women and children may be made much more pleasant, wholesome and elevating than it is generally is throughout this and adjoining states—using the means now at hand. If this be done the pleasures of the home will be vastly increased for every male member.

Convenient arrangements for an abundant water supply for domestic use is a primary factor in securing these home comforts. This includes the use of water for cooking, bathing, sanitary and laundry purposes, and the proper location and fitting of bath rooms, etc. We learn from the press that many women and girls are burned to death annually in this state by using kerosene for lighting fires in wood stoves. This death rate will be reduced if coal oil and gasoline stoves, or Aladdin ovens, are generally employed by the people in our rural districts. To say nothing of the economy in labor and cost of fuel or the increased comfort of those patient women whose ceaseless round of work wears the nerves and wastes the body, as no other occupation does.

In order that the pressing needs of our farm community may be properly heard, and the objects of these towards organizations be met, I urge the necessity of appointing some special committees for the consideration of the important items to which allusions have been made, these committees to report back to the congress at this session. Such committees should also be continued as standing committees, with instructions to report at each regular session of this body. You now have a similar committee appointed on additional sub-stations. In my judgment, these new committees should consist of:

1. Committee on organization and farmers' institutes.
2. Committee on a textile school for Texas.
3. Committee on rural mail and telephones.
4. Committee on home comforts and conveniences.
5. Committee on education.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that it has been my greatest pleasure, during our three former sessions, while I have had the honor to preside over your deliberations, that no disagreement or ill humor has arisen among those who have labored in the erection of this great educational edifice. We meet here from all quarters of the state to-day, with the single purpose of improving our farms, or methods, and for bettering the social conditions of those who depend upon agriculture for their daily bread.

MORE RAIN FALLS.

FINE RAINS IN NUMEROUS COUNTIES IN TEXAS—PARTIAL RELIEF IN CORN BELT.

During the past week a large number of counties in Texas, particularly in the northern part of the state, received soaking rains, and while there are still some dry spots, rain sufficient to prevent any present suffering has fallen in nearly all sections of the state. A general rain covering the entire state would still be welcomed, however. While the corn crop of Texas has been very severely damaged, and may not average over half a crop for the entire state, more encouraging reports have been received recently, and estimates of 30 to 40 bushels per acre are being made by farmers in a few localities. In most parts of the state, however, the yield will be considerably less. The cotton crop has been injured, too, in some parts of the state, but taking into consideration the 8 per cent increase in acreage this year the total crop for Texas, if favorable weather continues until cotton is picked, may not fall far short of that of last year. In the range districts there is now little trouble on account of lack of water and grass is good, but as usual at this season more rain would be gladly received. Among the Texas counties which recently received good rains are: Hill, Red River, Palo Pinto, Hopkins, Titus, Cass, Limestone, Panola, Hunt, Ellis, Johnson, Lamar, Fannin, Collin, Montague, Wise, Denton, Dallas, Briscoe, Bowie, Clay, Callahan, Hopkins, Jones, Parker, Franklin, Grayson, Harrison, Cooke, Knox, Delta and Martin.

In the Indian Territory good rains have fallen over the greater part of the country, and good cotton crops are expected. Some rain has fallen also in Oklahoma.

In the corn belt the situation has been practically relieved by rains in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois. In Missouri is now the greatest suffering from the drouth.

A dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., dated July 29, says: Within the past twenty-four hours very heavy rains have covered all of central and southern Arizona and extended down into Mexico. In some parts of the Salt river valley the storm assumed extraordinary proportions, and in the western part a large amount of water fell. At Glendale the windstorm was the worst ever known in this part of the country, causing some damage, taking roofs from buildings. In the extreme southern portions rain has caused the destruction of several miles of track on the New Mexico and Arizona and Southwestern roads, and some delay has been caused on the Southern Pacific. The damage will be offset by the great good which the rains will do to agricultural and stock regions and to forests in the mountains, where fires have been creating havoc.

There also have been showers and thunderstorms in the northern tier of states from New England to the Dakotas.

Slow to Believe.—Dr. Koch, the German specialist, announced at the recent tuberculosis congress in London, that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human system. Cattlemen and inspectors, however, are not quick to accept his theory. Remembering the failure of the German scientists' consumption cure, they are disposed to doubt the correctness of his views in the present instance and agree with the English scientists that the flesh and milk of cattle infected with the bacillus tuberculosis is a positive menace to human life. It is a well established fact that bovine tuberculosis has been transmitted to cats, dogs and other animals, and there seems to be good reason for holding that the human family is not exempt from its influence.

Australian Sheep Losses.—The Australian Banking Record gives some extraordinary figures relating to sheep raising in Australia. It appears that during the past eight years the stock of sheep in the Australian federation has diminished from 124,500,000 to less than 93,000,000, and that it is now probably less, owing to the destruction by fire of the Queensland pastures last year. At the end of 1899 there were, according to government returns, 15,226,479 sheep in Queensland; and the number is now estimated at only a little more than half. But for the advance in the price of wool, owing to the South African war and other causes, it is said that bankruptcy must have overtaken the squatters and sheep raisers, and the damage to the industry must in any case take years to repair.

Argentine Regulations.—The secretary of agriculture has been informed by the state department that a construction has been placed by the authorities of the Argentine republic on the recent decree of that country excluding for six months live stock proceeding from foreign countries where the foot and mouth disease exists, but making an exception in favor of animals coming from countries whose official reports certify that this disease does not exist and that precautionary measures have been taken to avoid infection. It is now held by the agricultural officials that the United States should adopt the same prohibitive measures respecting Great Britain and other European countries as has been adopted by the Argentine republic. A shipment of pure bred cattle recently sent to Argentine from the United States for the purpose of opening up a trade, are reported to be excluded, notwithstanding the certification of the United States minister that the foot and mouth disease does not exist in the United States. The authorities at the agricultural department say this disease has not existed in North America for the last sixteen years, and never has existed in this country to any great extent.

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FARM NEWS.

Farmers are cutting their second crop of hay.

The pecan crop in the Brownwood country is reported fine.

The Abilene fair will be held this year Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

First bales of this season's cotton have been received in a number of counties.

Cotton from old stubble is being sold in the seed for $3 per 100 pounds at Pearsall, Tex.

Karnes county's first bale of cotton for this year was marketed at Runge, July 22, by J. E. Rush. It sold at 7¼ cents a pound.

This season's rice is now being received at the mills at Beaumont, Tex. The rains have greatly improved the crop in East Texas.

The Atlanta Truck Growers' association, which is one of the most active organizations of the kind in Texas, last week elected the following officers: H. A. O'Neal, president; John Blalock, vice president; A. Miles, treasurer; J. M. Fletcher, secretary; J. A. Haynes, assistant secretary. Forty new members of the association were enrolled at the meeting.

Joe Schenk has in his garden in the northern part of this city a small tree that is fairly loaded with apricots. This shows that this fine fruit will produce here, when peaches and pears fail, as they have this year. Every farmer should plant a few apricots. They will prove almost a sure crop and will sell well in any market.—Hallettsville Herald.

Gustav Raetzsch of Hockheim, Tex., under date of July 20 writes: We have had plenty of rain the past few days, leaving a good season in the ground. Corn is short abuot one-third of a crop, Cotton is small, but loaded with bolls and is still making. The weevils are not very numerous. Fruit is the shortest for years, but vegetables were plentiful. On account of the good rains lately grass is fine and cattle are doing well. Many farmers are buying farms; others are selling and buying larger farms. There has been more real estate sold in the last few months than has been for years before. The farms are growing larger every year, pastures smaller and some now have disposed of every foot of pasture. On account of the land being very valuable only few cattle are kept, and they are being graded higher every year, red being the choice color.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY INSTITUTE.—At the eleventh annual session of the Willamson County Institute, recently held at Jonah, Tex., there were some very fine exhibits of farm animals and livestock, and the competition for the numerous premiums awarded was keen. Among the special features at the meetng were an old-fashioned tournament and a baby show. The attendance at each day's meeting was very satisfactory. The Institute elected the following officers: J. H. Faubion, president; G. W. Logan, first vice president; J. B. Salyer, second vice president; J. H. Tom, secretary.

WANTS TEXAS FARMERS.—Senor Enrique C. Llorente, Mexican consular agent at Galveston, is endeavoring to attract attention to a movement which his government it promoting for the development of unoccupied lands in several Mexican states. It is his purpose to get as many high-class farmers, stockraisers and fruit growers as possible for the settlement of these lands, which are in the states of Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Colima, Chihuahua and Coahuila. The soil, Senor Llorente states, is very rich, and produces coffee, tobacco, corn, sugar cane, vanilla, rubber, vegetables and all kinds of tropical fruits, in addition to the great value it possesses as a cat-growing country. The Mexican government offers special inducements and grants special privileges to reliable settlers from the United States. Provision will be made that horses, cattle and all kinds of stock can be taken in without duty being charged, and no taxes will be levied for a certain number of years. The land will be given at only a nominal cost and, under some conditions, is given absolutely free of charge. These benefits are to be secured by terms of the contract which the colonizing party makes with the consul.

PACKERS KEPT BUSY.—A trip to the packing sheds, where most of the peaches that are now being shipped from Rusk county are being packed, is worth taking. Every available person about town who can be of any use in packing or loading fruit is to be found there from ten to sixteen hours a day. It frequently occurs that the packers work until near midnight in order to finish up a last carload.

Of course we cannot tell at this early date what the shipments for this season will be, but up to this writing, Saturday night, July 20, something over 15,000 crates have been shipped from here. The season's shipments will probably exceed 50,000 crates, which, for a new beginner, certainly speaks very well. Next year there will be a much larger acreage in bearing, besides there are several orchards here that never bore fruit until this year and of course their next crop should be at least double this year.—Rusk Journal.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS.—Dornbusch's London List of July 12 says: Consequent upon deficient rain fall, fully three inches below the mean, and notwithtanding plenty of unhine, none of the cereal crops in this country are expected to yield an average in quantity or quality. Perhaps some exception may be made in respect of barley in favored districts, for winter sown fields have improved lately, so that occasionally excellent reult may be obtained.

France—The truth about the wheat crop can not much longer be a matter of doubt. Harvest is finished in the South where rather good results are reported, and in other districts reaping is going ahead in favorable conditions. In a week, or at most a fortnight, harvesting will begin in central departments, thence in Beauce and anon in environs of the metropolis.

Spain—Tropical heat and hailstorms have caused some injury to cereal crops.

Holland and Belgium—Hot weather is maturing the crops rapidly, and business everywhere is quiet.

Germany—Weather warm and too dry, rain is required for late sown cereals, particularly barley and oats. Rye cutting has begun near Cologne.

Russia—Rain has fallen in southern governments and partially saved the spring wheat crops. Reports from various centers reveal considerable irregularity of crop prospects, some districts have favorable promise, others only mediocre, and in one or two provinces positive failure is expected. Export trade contiues inactive, and must remain so until harvest results have been declared. Rye cutting has begun near Odessa, and generally speaking is likely to give satisfaction.

Italy—Wheat harvest is well afoot and good results are expected. Maize is developing satisfactorily.

Hungary—Harvest is in progress in all directions, but the yield of cereals does not equal expectations.

Switzerland—The fields are in good condition.

Roumania—Our correspondent says: It is feared that rain may to some extent lessen the promises of a good wheat crop.

Asia Minor—Harvest work is being carried on around Smyrna in favorable conditions.

India—Official advices speak of the monsoon as progressing more favorably in several provinces, but in Northwest and Punjab practically no rain has fallen up to the 6th inst. To-day's cable from Simla states: "The monsoon has now set in generally over India."

Australia—Rain has fallen in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, but more is wanted.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No D 5313, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780,5th Avenue, New York.

An exchange is inclined to think that rural free delivery is not so good a thing after all for the country, as it will be the cause of country people staying away from town, their mail being one of the greatest inducements to bring them to town, and their mail being delivered at their door, they can easily consult the numerous catalogues that inevitably find their way everywhere, find bargains they can secure by mail orders, and thus merchants and local dealers lose an immense lot of trade. This, of course, could be largely overcome by the local merchants, but it has always been the opinion of the News that the best feature of rural free delivery will be the necessity for the construction of better roads.—Bartlett News.

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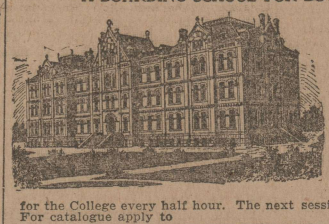
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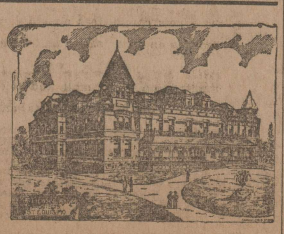
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MRS. O. A. CARR, Sherman, Texas.

FROM EAST TEXAS.

Rusk, Texas.

To the Journal:

The attention of the whole country has been riveted on the great state of Texas for many months. Her limitless resources have lured capital and rapid development follows in the wake of new discoveries. When the great western portion of Texas, with her broad and fertile prairies and her glowing prospects and unequaled advantages, excited the interest and attention of the country, the people of East Texas, satisfied with the knowledge that theirs was a good poor man's country, rocked along in the same old way, litle dreaming that the future held for them the rich reward of wealth and happiness. These people, who have for years toiled patiently and persistently to earn a livelihood and to educate their boys and girls, and to lay up something for a rainy day, with no other thought than to spend their lives in the same monotonous routine' til the summons came for them to "lay down the shovel and the hoe," have had the supreme pleasure of sitting in the cooling shade of peach trees and counting their money by the thousands. They have seen the shadows of want and failure vanish and have heard for the last time the excruciating cry of hard times, and in its stead the merry hum of busy life fills the air with melody and every heart with joy. They have witnessed the transformation of what the black land farmers would call barren hills into splendid orchards, the fruit of which surpasses that of any other section of the United States and takes precedence in all Eastern and Northern markets. They have seen grow and mature on the lands that formerly produced a quarter of a bale of cotton to the acre, tomatoes of as fine a flavor color and size as can be grown anywhere. On this same land Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, ribbon cane, strawberries and all vegetables and melons grow as fine as anywhere on the globe. Capital is looking for investment in this country. The people are not trying to boom their property; they are resting easy and are not overly enthusiastic over the new status of things; they are aware of the fact that the experimental stage is past and they feel confident of the future.

This, Cherokee county, is in the heart of the fruit belt. I am informed by representative citizens here that with 10 to 15 per cent of the lands devoted to fruit and vegetable crops this year the county will ship at least 800 cars of fruits and vegetables, which will net the growers $600,000. Of this amount the tomato crop stands for about one-third and the peach crop for the balance. Taking into consideration the fact that this industry is just beginning, its present magnitude staggers the conservative mind, while its future greatness can not be comprehended, and what is true of Cherokee county also applies to other counties in the fruit belt.

Mr. L .T. Moore, a prominent real estate man of Rusk, gave me the following: A client of his purchased 100 acres of unimproved land three years ago at $3 per acre. The year following he improved several acres and planted it in tomatoes. From this crop he realized $960 and on the same land raised five bales of cotton, which brought him about $200. This year ten acres were planted in tomatoes and the crop netted $3,000.

Another man purchased a tract of land, 20 acres, improved, paying $20 per acre; this land was planted in tomatoes this season and the crop netted $3,500.

The fruit industry is not all that Cherokee is proud of; she has within her borders 100,000 acres of iron ore land which will produce 5,000 tons to the acre. This ore is vey valuable and makes the best quality of brown hernatite iron.

The timber value, consisting of pine, oak and gum, is estimated at from $5 to $20 per acre. So it can be seen that East Texas is all right in every sense of the word.

The crop conditions in this section, i. e., cotton and corn, are about the same as in other sections of the state. The drouth has dameged the corn crop, but I am told that the yield will supply the local demand. Cotton prospects are good, and taken as a whole, the crops in East Texas will come up to the average or very near it. The merchants do not apprehend any serious damage in a business way and they are buying lots of goods and preparing fo a heavy fall business. Good rains have fallen in nearly every section of East Texas within the past ten days and the heat has not been felt so severely lately.

E. L. PITTMAN.

THE TEXAS WONDER.

All Diseases Cured Without Drugs or Surgeon's Knife.

Dr. W. E. Duncan, the eminent scientist, and only one in Texas, that understands and can successfully cure all diseases and deformities by the only and wonderful science known as Combined Science, the use of any and all useful sciences without drugs or the useless knife. The doctor has been so successful in curing all ills, and has been such a close student, thus building up a practice through his marvelous success that the fakirs are constantly trying every means to delude honest persons coming to Dr. W. E. Duncan for treatment into accepting some useless theory as the same method used by the doctor. At the same time they have no knowledge of any disease, its origin or necessary treatment. The doctor warns all against such persons when coming to Fort Worth, and should you fall into the hands of such persons, not to discredit Dr. Duncan's wonderful Curative Science when you find you do not even receive benefit—say nothing about a cure of your disease. Do not forget this. There is no doubt that you will be cured should you go to Dr. Duncan himself, as hundreds who have been cured by him of all the worst ills human flesh is heir to, will and have testified. No drugs, no knife, no deception and no foolishness is his motto. Go to him first.

Our reporter adds another list of names of the most prominent people in Texas who have been successfully treated by Dr. W. E. Duncan and are above reproach, and are perfectly reliable in every way, being of the shrewdest and best business people of Texas, and do nothing that does not stand the closest investigation. The following reliable references are offered to the suffering public:

Henry Greathouse, Decatur, Texas, had vertigo and morphine habit of long standing, 73 years old.

Mrs. M. J. Overfelt, Fort Worth, Texas, had not worked for 21 years.

Mrs. E. L. Mertz, San Angelo, Texas, had been from the Atlantic to the Pacific without finding relief from any and all methods until she was treated by Dr. Duncan.

Mrs. H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Texas, rheumatism for years.

Mrs. H. Greathouse, asthma and morphine for years.

Mrs. Anna Simmons, Decatur, Texas, had a liver and kidney trouble for years.

Mrs. S. L. Hardiston had a skin disease for years and its results.

Miss Adda Gray, a deformity of long standing and hundreds of others could be given, but space forbids and it would seem unnecessary to say more. Dr. W. E. Duncan has the only sanitarium of the kind where the real combined drugless treatment is administered at 300 E. 4th street. You should accept no other. Any hack or bus will take you to his place.

HER WISH FULLY GRATIFIED.

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, wife of the steel trust man, has a great fondness for traveling on railroad trains. When Mr. Schwab was younger and did not make $1,000,000 a year Mrs. Schwab often expressed the wish to be able to have a special car and ride all she pleased. It is with quiet satisfaction that Mr. Schwab says he has felt able to put a private car at his wife's disposal for the past year, and hopes to be able to do so as long as she may want it.

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

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

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

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

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 711 E. Belknap St., 'Phone 591.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 159607—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT FT. WORTH, Texas. Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Choice bull and heifer calves for Sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

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HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, 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. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

FRANK NUSOM, CHARCO, GOLIAD CO., Texas. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns. 10 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY County, Texas. Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR Texas. Breeders 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, one and two years old. Will sell at a great bargain to make room for the young Beau Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 2d, the $1200 bull.

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS
Bulls for sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beeville, a fine lot of one and two year old Hereford, Durham and Devon bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. High grades, both sexes, for sale; M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

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Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first-class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM,
Rhome, Wise county, Texas. B. C. Rhome, prop'r., Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. Lawson, m'gr., Rhome, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS, the oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager Allendale, Allen County, Kansas, and visit herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN - ANGUS Bulls. Five choicely bred 2-year-old registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls for sale very reasonable; thoroughly acclimated and immune. HARRY LANDA, New Braunfels, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER—
Greene county, Mo. Red Polls 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.

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

C. E. SCHEE, CHAMBERSBURG MO.
Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Herd bull is polled and weighs 2,500 lbs. Cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,700. 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. I. & P., and C. B. and Q.

HORSE.

BREED TO GOV. STRONG 2:10 1-4 Champion trotter of Texas. Winner of 37 races out of 45. A standard crosses in pedigree, combining the Wilkes and Mambrino Chief strains. Reno Clipper, 2:17 1-2, p., a great race stallion, and Champion saddler and sire of saddlers of Texas. He and his colts have won 55 premiums in arena. Address, A. E. BUCK, McKinney, or W. O. Foote, Dallas, Texas.

O. C. LANE, SANTA ANNA, TEXAS.
Breeder of registered French horses and Shorthorn cattle.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS.
Henry Exall, manager. Electrite, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2:13 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elred 2:13 1-2 and 36 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, $100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, $25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

CATTLE SALES.

Col. B. C. Rhome, of Fort Worth, has sold a fine Hereford yearling bull to J. L. Chadwick, of Cresson, for $250.

J. W. Jackson, of Austin, has purchased from Tom Coleman the Vining ranch, north of Kerrville; also, 220 head of graded Shorthorns. The ranch, which contains 14,000 acres, was sold at $1.50 per acre and the cattle at $20 a head, everything counted.

C. & G. Hagelstein have bought the undivided half interest of H. H. Mitchell, in the Hagelstein & Mitchell ranch in Schleicher county. The ranch and cattle are valued at $25,000.

R. C. Paxton, of Longfellow, has purchased two Shorthorn bulls from Dr. W. K. Lewis, of Colorado City.

R. J. Kleberg of Corpus Christi and J. F. Green of Encinal, recently bought four fine Shorthorn calves from Canada.

J. D. Williams and Jesse Ryan, of Big Springs, have purchased fine bunches of Shorthorn cattle from Missouri.

In Coleman county, W. Taylor bought 215 steer yearlings at $14.50 from W. C. Gay, Jr.

Jos. F. Green & Co., of Encinal, recently purchased 300 3-year-old steers from Mrs. Burke, of Cotulla.

At San Angelo, Fred Beck bought a small bunch of cows from the Kelly ranch at $17 and $18, and W. T. Cawley bought 30 head from different parties at $17.

FREE TUITION SCHOLARSHIP.

Through the generosity or friends to higher education, Henry College, at Campbell, Texas, has received an income endowment on twenty thousand dollars. This income will pay the tuition of twenty students and these free tuition scholarships will be awarded by competitive examination, open to both sexes. The award will be limited to students able to enter the Freshman year. The examination will embrace the following subjects: higher arithmetic, school algebra through quadratics, English grammar, composition, first year latin, elementary physics. An average grade of 75 per cent must be made and at least 50 per cent in each subject. The scholarship will be awarded the applicant making the highest general average. The examination will be held at Dallas, Texas, on the 7th day of August, 1901, beginning at 8:30 a. m. A fee of one dollar will be charged each applicant to defray the expense of the examination. For further information or for catalog, address T. H. BRIDGES, Pres., Campbell or Lancaster, Texas.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

MAVERICKS.

L. V. Niles and G. W. Simpson, of Fort Worth, are in Chicago and will hold a conference this week with the Armour and Swift people in regard to the erection of packing-houses in Fort Worth.

Judge Word of Tulia has purchased the Frying Pan ranch from Popham & Mitchell.

Wm. Boyce, of Amarillo, son of A. G. Boyce of Channing and attorney for the Capitol Syndicate ranch, was married last Wednesday to Miss Catherine Tannehill, at the residence of the bride's father at Amarillo.

R. B. Pyron is on the trail in Scurry, Kent and Garza counties for three thousand steers, if he can find them.

Chas. Mann, of Mitchell county, recently made a trip to New Mexico, on which he purchased a half interest in the Joe Lang ranch, north of Portales.

Robert Turner last week moved 350 yearlings from Childress county to Hall county.

J. C. White, a sheepman, who formerly resided in Uvalde county, has moved to Del Rio.

Reports received here last evening from Puerta ranch are very encouraging. It is said the indications for a fine flowing well there couldn't be better. Water commenced to flow a little yesterday, and, it is firmly believed, a gusher will be obtained there in a few days more. If it is, it will be the first one obtained in Nueces county north of the Texas-Mexican road.—Corpus Christi Caller.

At San Angelo, H. M. Brown of Paris, Mo., sold his 3500-acre ranch to Mr. Newton, of Brown county, for $2000.

A Journal correspondent at Wrightsboro says: "Very good rains in most of this county last week. Too late for corn. Grass and cotton livened up. There is some local trading in cattle. E. L. Martin bought of V. G. Colley 50 steers, ones and twos, terms private; also, of J. D. Patterson, 50 Red Devon calves at $7.50 and shipped same to market."

Dick Riggs came in from his ranch last Friday and reports that he has had plenty of rain on his ranch, and that grass and water are plentiful and cattle in fine condition. On the cow work on his ranch a few weeks ago, 3186 calves were branded in eleven days, and he says hundreds of unbranded calves can be found on his range.—Pecos Times.

The Matador ranch people are preparing to build a ranch house on Turtle Hole farm.

A report from El Paso says: W. W. Cox, a well known cattleman of the San Andreas mountains, has been in El Paso since yesterday with 100 head of fine bulls, which he is shipping to Mexico. The bulls are from his Hereford ranch in the mountains, and will go to the ranch of Jas. L. Long, about 100 miles west of Chihuahua. He has shipped several carloads to Mexico and received $75 per head for them.

Canyon City will have a reunion of Confederate veterans, a cowboy's meeting and a fine stock show July 30 to August 2.

STOCKMAN MISSING.--Saturday, June 15, Everett C. Burke, who owns a ranch in Castro county, was in Hereford doing some trading at D. R. Gass & Sons. Nester Gass, who has been Burkes' friend for a long time, invited him to stay all night, but Burke declined, saying that he had to get back to keep an engagement, and left soon for home. That is the last ever seen or heard of him, and his many friends are much worried over his disappearance, as he was very steady in his habits. Mr. Burke is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, dark complexion, smooth face and when last seen wore a dark suit of clothes and a black hat, though he bought a new white hat while in town. He was mounted on a light sorrel horse, which has not been found. He had little money with him.—Hereford Reporter.

LOCOED CATTLE—W. R. Curtis of the D. C. ranch was in the city Monday and on uesday two trainloads of cattle from Portales, N. M., arrived here on their way to Billings, Mont., where Mr. Curtis has a ranch. The first trainload of cattle were unloaded at the stockpens, and about fifty head of locoed cattle unloaded and turned loose at the lake, and 25 head had died in the cars. The locoed cattle showed good breeding and were well graded up. We saw several down, but at first did not know the cause. Arriving at our stockfarm we saw on the rillside several head of cattle which appeared to be sick, and we went out to examine what was the matter with them. One three-year-old heifer could not get up, and was beating her head on the ground. We found both of her horns loose on her head, and in trying to lift her up one of the horns broke off at the head. A good tail-hold lift got her up, as we did not want her to die near the house. Two other head of cattle had loose or broken horns. On Thursday afternoon we mentioned the matter to Col. J. P. White, of the L F D ranch in Texas and New Mexico, and he stated to us that he had examined a large number of cattle afflicted in the last stages of the loc o frenzy, drunkenness and disease, and he found that the loco caused the horns to become loose on the head and finally the bone in the horn become soft, and then the entire bone covering the brain decayed; and he said that he had also examined the brains of the animals about to die, and found the brain to be diseased also, and this was the cause of locoed cattle and horses taking fits of frenzy.

The facts as given to us by Col. White, so far as our knowledge goes, have never appeared in print before, and we publish them for the benefit of our readers. So far as known in this country there is no cure for an animal afflicted with loco except to remove them to new pastures where loco does not grow.—Amarillo Champion.

Montana Wool Growers.—At a meeting of the North Montana Wool Growers' association held a few days ago, resolutions were adopted recommending the establishment of a wool scouring plant at Great Falls or some other suitable locality in the state; and for wool graders to classify the local wool intended for the eastern market. The association also went on record as opposed to the ratification by congress of the reciprocity treaty with Argentine republic by which it is proposed to make a reduction of 20 per cent in the duty on wool. The stand taken by the National Live Stock association for regulation of the manufacture of cotton and shoddy in wool was indorsed.

Effect in Arizona.—According to reports from Phoenix the effect of the drouth will be to cut down the profits on the greatest cattle year ever known in Arizona. Heavy rains and snow in the hills last winter put the ranges in fine condition, and the cattle ranches of Texas, Colorado, California and Kansas were drawn on to stock the Arizona mountains and valleys.

From January until May scarcely enough cars could be found to carry the immense number of cattle being brought into the territory, and, in fact, not enough cattle could be found to fill the demand. In their enthusiasm some stockmen resorted to the purchase of Mexican cattle, bringing north thousands of the Sonora stock, a species which is "all horns and hoofs," due to the happy-go-lucky methods of Mexican stockmen, and their total lack of effort to grade up their cattle.

Not less than 1,000,000 head of cattle are feeding in Arizona. Food has become remarkably scarce in the mountains, and wherever possible the owners are carrying their stock into the valleys. The low-lands, though, are being overstocked, and pasture prices are climbing to such a height that they must necessarily cut to pieces the profits when the fattening is completed. In the Salt River valley alone are quartered about 100,000 head of cattle.

The cattle industry in the mountains of Arizona has not yet reached the improved plane upon which that industry is conducted in other localities of the west. The wire fence and the blooded stock have not come into vogue. In the mountain ranges the cattle king exists as he did in Texas and the northwest, before his lands were cut up by the wire division lines and circumscribed by settlers. Gradually, however, the Arizona cowman is giving away to advanced ideas. He has had a lifetime fight and a fierce and sanguinary one to keep sheepmen from his cattle ranges, and of late years the drouth and the barring of stock from the forrest reserves have made big inroads on his business. Lack of careful attention has lowered the grade of his stock until he has found it necessary to make a progressive move. Now he is securing blooded stock, Herefords and Durham, and making up in quality where he lost in quantity. Such is a condition only in the mountain country. In many of the valleys some of the finest and purest of blooded stock is being raised and some of the finest cattle in the world may be found in the valley pastures of Southern Arizona.

Reports from the copper district in northwest Beaver county tell of the discovery last week in Long's canyon of a vein of very rich copper eighteen inches tick, and of other finds of less richness. The smelter at Carrizo started Thursday and the mines will be worked now, as heretofore it was necessary to freight all ore 115 miles to railway and then ship to smelters.

Cass county is to hold a good roads mass meeting.

CLOUDCROFT THE INCOMPARABLE.

Situated on the highest peak of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico just north of El Paso, at an elevation of 9000 feet, Cloudcroft is destined to become the Mecca, the veritable "breathing spot" of the southwest. Its pure and invigorating mountain air, laden with the healing aroma of the Rine, will again tinge the faded cheek of the invalid with the rose of health, while to those seeking surcease from the monotony of a commercial occupation, it offers a complete rejuvenation of flagging energies and the sufferer returns once more to take his place in the rank of commercial activity, filled with new life and vigor.

To the lover of the beautiful in nature, its magnificent mountain forests, traversed by delightful and grassy glades, present a picture of beauty which is enhanced by the grandeur of the surrounding mountain scenery, presenting to the eye "a gem of purest ray serene," a panorama of beauty unequaled on the American continent.

In preparations which have been made for the accommodation of its guests, Cloudcroft has assumed decided metropolitan airs. "The Lodge," a hotel modern in it appointments has been erected, furnishing accommodations for aproximately 200 persons. A commodious dancing pavilion is one of the favored institutions in connection with this hostelry, while for those seeking recreation and exercise, golf links, and tennis courts have been provided.

Now a suggestion as to how to reach Cloudcroft. The Houston and Texas Central R. R., and the "Sunset Route," as the leading line of railways from Central and South Texas to the Mexican border, will best fill every requirement for a pleasant and interesting trip.

For rates, apply to local agent, or write S. F. B. MORSE, P. T. M.; L. J. PARKS, G. P. & T. A.; M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A.

WHERE DO YOU GET OFF?

It is a wise thing to know when to get off a train, but prudence would suggest that you get off when the train is standing still, as you would no doubt be worth more to your family by doing so.

Now let us help you decide WHERE TO GET OFF. If you are preparing to take your summer vacation, why not get off at Galveston, LaPorte, Seabrook or Port Lavaca. Our trains all stop at Houston and make close connections with G. H. & N. and N. Y. T. & M Rys. for points mentioned, and with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway for Rockport, Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass.

All the hotels at these points are modern in their appointments, and you will find the SURF BATHING, BOATING and FISHING just what you need in the way of relaxation. Local Agents of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will be glad to quote you rates, or you should write to S. F. B. Morse, P. T. M., Houston, Texas: M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., Houston: A. G Newsum, D. P. A., Dallas.

HISTORY THAT WILL NEVER BE REPEATED.

BY LAN FRANKS.

NO. III.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way." The cowman did the same thing until there wasn't any westward left, then he concluded to stay where he was. As early as 1876 there were a few big ranches throughout the whole western part of the state, with the exception, as previously stated, of the Staked Plains. In those days there was no such thing as a windmill in use for supplying stock water on the range, and the Staked Plains, now one ahe greatest sections of the country devoted to extensive stock growing was considered worse than worthless. It was a "blizzard belt in winter and sand desert in summer, separating the east from the west." With the introduction of windmills and wire fences the erroneous idea vanished, and it was quickly demonstrated that the Staked Plains was a great grass country; that with wire fences cattle could be held anywhere on the plains during winter, and that by a system of wells and windmills an abundance of water could be suplied throughout the range, the average depth of wells being about 100 feet.

Major W. V. Johnson, then manager of the Magnolia Cattle company, built the first big wire fence in the western part of the state. This was in 1883.

Major Johnson was also the first man to establish a complete system of windmills for supplying water on the range. This was in 1884, on the Dixie ranch, now owned by him, and which is situated in Lubbock county. Speaking of his early experience on the plains, Major Johnson tells an interesting story, and here it is:

"I suppose I was the first man to put a drilled well and the third man to put down a well on the plains, and the first to establish a system of windmills. In 1881 the Quaker colony, which located at Estacado, in that year, dug a well to the first stratum of water. There were but few people in the colony at that time, and they had but few stock and it took but little water to supply all their demands. Previous to this the buffalo hunters had dug a well somewhere on the plains, and it was then in use. When I recided to establish the Dixie ranch and erect a system of windmills and wells, it was wholly an experiment. The contract specified that there should be six wells and that they should be 600 feet deep, if necessary, and all water used by the men while working on the wells had to be hauled a distance of forty miles. You can probably imagine my enthusiasm when an abundance of water was found at a depth of 120 feet. The next serious problem was how to provide storage for the water as it was pumped by the windmills. The fact that the soil was of an open, porous character, and the further fact that the great lakes on the plains, which were filled with water when there was an abundance of rain and soon dried up, caused me to reason that it would be useless to build earthen reserboirs, and it was not practical to build wooden or metal tanks of sufficient capacity to accommodate my needs, so I decided to make big excavations and line them with cement, the sand for which purpose had to be hauled nearly 100 miles. While building these cement-lined reservoirs I accidentally discovered the proper method of building an earthen reservoir on the plains, and one that has since been universally adopted. That is, to build a circular dam, let the windmill pump water into this basin and turn the cattle into it until the ground has been well trampled. Owing to the peculiar character of the soil, you then have a tank that will hold water like a jug. Next to solving the water question on the plains, I consider the discovery of the fact that milo maize and kaffir corn were especially adapted to that high altitude and dry climate as the most important factors in bringing that part of the country into a state of high utility." Thousands of acres of milo maize and kaffir corn are raised on the plains to-day, especially on the northern part, and one traveling across any part of the plains now is seldom out of sight of a windmill.

As early as 1879 R. K. Wylie, of Ballinger, had fenced in a small scope of country about ten miles square, which was perhaps the first wire fence of any consequence ever built in the western part of the state. Snyder Bros. enclosed about ten sections on the Renderbrook ranch in 1882 or 1883, but none of these pastures compared with the Magnolias in magnitude.

Beginning in 1876 with Wilbarger county on the north, following the tier of counties nearly south to Val Verde on the Rio Grande and embracing all of Texas west of this line (a territory containing over 130,000 square miles and now composed of ninety-one counties, many of which have been created during recent years), we have a country in which there was less than forty ranches of any consequence and in which the county officials to-day almost equal in numbers the population at that time.

The biggest ranch in the above-mentioned territory was the John Chisum ranch, which was established in 1862, near Fort Concho, in Concho county, but in 1879, or thereabout, Mr. Chisum moved his cattle to New Mexico, where there were more opportunities for a struggling young man with only forty or fifty thousand head of cattle to start with; but as the opportunities in New Mexico were mostly Indian raids and Lincoln county wars, Mr. Chisum had some very bad luck. Mr. Chisum was a remarkable man. He was educated, write a fine hand and possessed none of the characteristics of the average old frontiersman. He resigned the office of county clerk of Lamar county, Texas, in 1854 to engage in the cattle business, and from that time he spent his life "in the wilderness of the wilds." He died at Eureka Springs, Ark., Dec. 22, 1884. A man intimately acquainted with Mr. Chisum once told me that though Chisum had always been surrounded by an element of danger, he never saw him with a gun in his possession. For several weeks last summer I had a traveling companion, who was then working for a livery stable at $1.50 per day with a chance of promotion. This man said he was a boon companion of John Chisum in his palmiest days. He told me all about John's private history and public career, but I refused to be held morally or legally responsible for any of his narratives. Here is a selection from his romance, which he hadn't concluded when we were distressingly torn apart by the termination of our journey.

I am digressing from the subject in hand, but here goes J. Chisum's history as it would doubtless would have been written in part by his "boon companion in his palmiest days:"

"As I was a saying awhile ago, John Chisum yas a bully good feller. (Now look at that darned horse—got his tail over the line again). When he first come to this country he located at the Bosque Grande; guess you know where that is? (When I get back I'll see that the old man don't send that blamed gotch-eared plug out on any more long drives; he's just about played out). Bosque Grande's way up the Pecos, somewhere near Fort Sumner. Guess you know where Fort Sumner is? It ain't there now, though; the guvment moved it several years ago. (Gosh that was a horrible jolt; didn't see that hole. Wonder I hadn't 'a' broke the buggy). In them days the Indians was powerful bad, and they troubled John a mighty sight—stealin' horses and stealing cattle and doin' all kind of mischief. The guvment was supposed to have them heathen redskins on the reservation, and when they'd do a lot of murderin' and meanness to John or some of his men, w'y he'd go up to the reservation and say to them officials: 'Gentlemen, kindly excuse me for intrudin' upon this poker game, but I just dropped in to tell you not to suffer any uneasiness about them Indians that wandered away from the reservation the other day. They were down at my place yesterday tradin' ammunition for horses and things. I sent about fifteen of my boys out to entertain 'em, and they report a real nice time. We buried one of my men this morin', and if we'd 'a' had time to dig a trench half a mile long and five feet deep, w'y we'd treated them Indians with the same civilized respeck. The Indians beat the boys in the horse tradin' business, though, and the only thing I've got left to ride, plug around the ranch on and look after sixty thousand head of cattle is a sore-back government mule. If any of you gentlemen ever happen down my way be sure to drop in and see me.

"Finally, one day John he got tired of bein' eternally pestered with them Indians, and he decided to stop it. (Blamed if we hain't lost the lap-robe and took the wrong road—haf to turn back). One mornin' John he got up feelin' kinder troublesum, and just after breakfast he's settin' out on the portico in front of the dugout pickin' his teeth with a sliver from a cow's horn when he called all the hands around him and said: "'Boys, I'm goin' up to the reservation to spend the day with the officers. You fellers can get your guns and ride around over the country; might go up as fur as the reservation if you want to, and if you see anything that looks like it needed 'tendin' to, w'y, tend to it. That was just the way John had 'a' talkin' when he didn't want to say nothin', but meant a blamed sight. Well, John he went up to the Fort, and him and the officers was havin' a glorious old time, when we cow-punchers discovered somethin' that needed attention; that something was about a mile from the post, and if my mem'ry serves me right that same somethin' was a bunch of Mescalero Indians, and lemme tell you somethin'; if John Chisum'd kept them blamed officers drunk another hour there wouldn't 'a' been enough 'o them red devils left to have formulated an appeal to public sympathy. That was the last time the Mescalero Indians ever bothered John S. Chisum, or any man that worked for him.

It was in 1878 that the famous Lincoln county war broke out, and John Chisum elected himself commander-in-chief of the allied forces of his side. (Cussed if I know which one o' these roads to take). No, I don't know just how the trouble started. John never told me all the particulars. But Lincoln county warn't no place in them days for a man lookin' for a location on account of social advantages. It seems that a couple o' prominent cow thieves was last seen in John Chisum's range, and the matter caused considerable talk among their friends and sorrow-stricken relatives. Now, there were a few men in Lincoln county who believed like John Chisum—that it worn't just right for one man to take everything another man had. This difference of opinion resulted in the bloodiest feud ever known in the west. There is hardly any estimatin' the number o' men that were killed as a result of it. From the time the first gun was fired in this war until the population had been reduced to a point where the guvnor could declare martial law in Lincoln county, and make it stick, men looked at one another down the barrel of a gun. The sheriff and all his deputies had a consultation with a band of 'rustlers' one day, and at once resigned in the 'interest of peace and harmony,' and for several months nobody would be sheriff of Lincoln county. Nobody would hear to a good friend acceptin' the job, and nobody would let an enemy have it. John had sold his herd to Hunter & Evans in 1875, and in 1880 they succeeded in gathering the last herd of the Chisum cattle, the whole stock tallying out over 50,000 head, and John told me he was satisfied that the Indians and rustlers had contributed not less than 15,000 head of his cattle to their own use and benefit." (Here my companion came within three inches of turning the buggy over in a gully, and spent the next few seconds "discussing" "sorry plugs," vigorously jerking on the lines, accidently inserting his elbow into my ribs and telling me what he would do to the old man when he got home for starting him out with such a bum outfit). Then he concluded:

"Yes, John Chisum was a great man, and he was a particular friend o' mine. When I get to thinkin' how wild and desolate, lonesome and uncivilized this country was in them days, when you had Indians for neighbors and desperadoes for company I always think o' brave John Chisum. A true history of his life would be the greatest romance ever wrote. I would like to read a history of his whole life wrote by somebody that knowed him."

The next day after reaching town I learned that my companion and the "boon companion of John Chisum in his palmiest days" had come to that country from Arkansaw two years previously, but he had evidently read the history of John S. Chisum pretty closely.

It was not customary to put more than three thousand head of cattle in one herd, as more than that number made a cumbersome, unwieldy mass, but in 1872 Chisum moed 6000 head of cattle in one herd from Concho to Bosque Grande. This was undoubtedly the biggest herd ever moved any considerable distance.

IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

CAPITOL SYNDICATE RANCH PROPERTY TURNED OVER TO RECEIVER ON APPLICATION OF MINOR STOCKHOLDERS.

Judge H. H. Wallace, of the district court of Hartley county, appointed W. H. Fuqua of Amarillo and J. V. Goode of Fort Worth to be receivers of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company, limited, of London, England. This company is known as the X I T ranch, whose manager is A. G. Boyce, and the president and general manager is Col. John V. Farwell, of Chicago. The complainants in the case are M. B. Brown and Mrs. Babcock, of Chicago, represented to be minority stockholders in the company.

The petition for receivership was filed by Attorneys Bomar & Bomar, of Fort Worth, appearing for the above-named complainants. The petition alleged, among other things, that Messrs. J. V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell and Abner Taylor, of Chicago, own a controlling interest in the company, and that they illegally leased to themselves the land and cattle of the corporation, and that they turned the ranches and cattle over to themselves under what is alleged to be a permanent lease. The further allegation is made that they are selling the best portion of the ranch, which is well watered, to the detriment of the ranch property as a whole.

As is well known, the company acquired this property, including three million acres of public land, from the state for the erection of the Texas capitol building. The ranch is said to extend sixty miles east and west and from 150 to 200 miles north and south. The Denver railroad runs through the ranch for 75 miles and the property is located in the counties of Oldham, Deaf Smith, Palmer, Castro, Bailey and Lamb and a portion of Dallam and Hartley. The general manager of the company was A. G. Boyce, of Chicago, who, it is reported, may be made the manager under the receivership.

During the last few months several thousand acres of the Capitol ranch property have been sold to different parties, and the company advertised that it was its intention to cut the large ranch up into smaller ones, which were for sale. Recently George W. Littlefield, of Austin, purchased 237,000 acres of land and about 10,000 head of cattle; Ed Halsell over 147,000 acres and 7000 head of cattle; Wm. Halsell over 200,000 acres and 11,000 head of cattle, and Ray Bros., of New Mexico, 50,000 acres. Other smaller purchases have been made.

In a recent interview, General Manager Boyce said that the property comprised about 3,250,000 acres of land and about 120,000 head of cattle, and that last year about 36,000 calves were branded off the ranch. He stated that the property was now in excellent condition and that he had only a short time ago sold 700,000 acres of land at $2 per acre and 19,000 head of cattle at good prices He said also that the minority stockholders who instituted suit for the receiver owned a small number of shares out of 400,000.

Further developments are expected in the course of a few days.

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DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Herefords.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

What the Texas Cattle Raisers' association is to the cowmen, what the Texas Bankers' association is to the bankers, what the Texas Bar association is to the legal fraternity, the Texas Farmers' Congress is to the farmers of Texas. It is the organization which represents the farmers' interests and affords a medium for the exchange of views and the imparting of up-to-date methods. It is the organ through which the farmers of the state may express their opinions on all public questions and demand action from the state legislature on matters pertaining to agricultural interests.

Each year the organization grows in strength and power and at the fourth annual session held last week the enthusiasm manifested in the various sections was almost unbounded. All the branches of farm industry, cotton and corn growing, fruit and vegetable raising, dairying, and livestock and poultry breeding, were well represented.

The members of the congress dealt with the questions before them in a straightforward business-like way. There was no straddling or beating about the bush. The actions taken were intelligent, open and above board. The congress was essentially a meeting of earnest, thoughtful business men and might serve as a model in many respects for other public gatherings held on the stae.

A COMMENDABLE STEP.

The Journal has reason to feel highly gratified at the action taken by the Texas Farmers' Congress in taking up the movement to bring about the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of the state. For many months the Journal has been urging the adoption of a course of agricultural training in the public schools and now the Farmers' Congress, the strongest organized body of farmers in Texas, has appointed a committee to go before the legislature and endeavor to secure legislation providing for a course of instruction.

Some other states have already adopted the plan and the outlook is is promising for obtaining good results. As was stated by Prof. Connell in his address, the most effective method so far found of reaching the desired end is to begin by teaching the teachers. Full accounts of the work done along this line in Missouri and other states have appeared from time to time in the Journal.

Texas is one of the greatest agricultural states in the union and her agricultural population, in strong contrast to that of other states, is rapidly growing. It is essential to the progress of the state that the principles of agriculture be property instilled in the minds of the public school children of Texas. The A. and M. college is doing excellent service in diffusing agricultural knowledge and training students in advanced work, but the place to begin such instruction is in the public schools.

THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM.

Here in Texas there has been a gradual departure from the lease system in response to a strong public sentiment against it, aroused by the inhumanities incidental thereto, but the penitentiary authorities which have for years striven to abolish it completely have not been given the necessary support to accomplish its total elimination. In Texas, as in Louisiana, cane and cotton growing under state control is the ideal occupation for the major portion of the prison population. Such experiments as have been tried in that direction were attended with such success that an effort was made several years ago to have the constitution so amended as to permit the investment of the idle permanent school fund in lands to be cultivated by convicts, the certainty of a large and permanent return on the investment being especially attractive. Through the influence of convict lessees who were deriving large profits from lands cultivated with prison labor, misconsruction of the proposition became general throughout the state, however, and the proposed amendment was defeated under a misapprehension of its effect. Since that time the accumulation of idle school funds has been reached, while we are but little nearer the end of the lease system.—Houston Post.

The abolishment of the convict lease system would undoubtedly be a good thing for the state provided the proper utilization of convict labor could be assured. A large number of the convicts of Texas are now employed on state farms and on what are termed share farms on which a part of the crops raised go to the state. But under this system as well as under the lease system convict labor is brought into direct competition with that of the law-abiding farmers of the state. Does the Post remember that a few months ago meetings were held by farmers at which they agreed to cut down their own crops and do everything in their power to reduce the cotton acreage in order to assure a good price for the staple? Such efforts are made nearly every year. It has become a well recognized fact that increase in production of cotton means a corresponding decrease in the price per pound. The crop estimates are notable factors in fixing the price of the market product. Is it right then to throw the labor of the state convicts into the cotton fields to increase the production of cotton which the farmers are striving to keep down? How long would the labor unions of the state stand it were convict labor brought into direct competition with union labor? Are the farmers any less entitled to protection from convict competition?

There is but one legitimate field for the employment of convict labor by which it may be entirely removed from competition with free labor—that is on the public roads. And Texas needs better roads if any state in the Union does.

THE NAVAL SQUABBLE.

The Sampson-Schley controversy has been reopened by the publication of a history of the Spanish-American war written by Mr. Maclay, an employe of the Brooklyn navy yard. In this book a virulent attack is made on Admiral Schley on account of his withdrawal from Santiago, the manner of his reconnoissance at Santiago and the famous loop of the Brooklyn. To Admiral Schely are applied such words as "caitiff," "coward" and "craven." The announcement was first made that the history was in use at the naval academy and Secretary Long forbade its further use. Supt. Wainwright declares, however, that such was not the case. The book was never used in the academy and its employment was never contemplated, though some other volumes by the same author are used. Proofs of the book, the author claims, were submitted to the naval authorities, but each officer saw only those parts of the book referring to himself or his work.

Now, at Admiral Schley's request, a court of inquiry with Admiral Dewey as its head will go over the whole controversy and make recommendations to the navy department. The taking of testimony will begin in September and will not be completed before the end of the year. In all probability the court will take volumes of testimony, render a lengthy opinion which will say a great deal and mean very little, and then the whole matter will be officially smothered.

The controversy, from the beginning, has been a series of unfortunate and lamentable incidents, of which the unwarranted attack made by Maclay on Admiral Schley is the most disgraceful. None of the parties involved has gained honor or glory by carrying on a puerile war, to which wearers of the naval uniform should never stoop. According to popular opinion, Schley is the real hero of the battle, but both Sampson and Schley would have held hgher places in public esteem had the unseemly controversy never been commenced.

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Commenting on a paragraph in the Journal, the Galveston-Dallas News says: "In less than five years one of the main issues of politics of this state promises to be the convict question. It is shown that where convicts are hired out, or made to work on the farms, they can be made self-supporting. But in each case they enter into competition with free labor. The farmer has paid no attention to the competition, but the workingman has, and in other states has forced the convicts to be kept in idleness. There is only one place that they can be worked where they do not compete with free labor, and that is on the roads. The road question is coming to the front in Texas, like it always comes to the front in every state during some time of its life. The laws should be changed so as to reduce many felonies to the grade of misdemeanors, or other necessary changes made that would enable counties to utilize convict labor to a greater extent than they now are able to do. Then, again, the lawse must be changed so that counties shall be made to care more for their own convicts. This is fair, because some counties have a larger criminal class than others. More than this, counties which have to pay directly to support their convicts will be rather more severe and active in suppressing crime. The expenses will commence to be counted in time. The convict must be put on public roads in the interest of society, in the interest of good roads, in the interest of economy, and, finally, in the interest of the convicts themselves."

The suggestion of the News in regard to the reduction of felonies to misdemeanors is a good one. At present there are entirely too many crimes that are made state prison offenses, often, perhaps, with a view of saving to the individual counties the expense of keeping prisoners. With an efficient system of road-working with prison labor, the counties would get the benefit of the work done by county convicts. The state laws should also be amended, however, so as to permit the employment of short-term state convicts on the public roads. Such a change from the present system would be beneficial both to the public and to the prisoners themselves.

Robert P. Toole, chief editorial writer of the Houston Post, died at Sour Lake last Wednesday, and in his death the state loses one of its ablest newspaper men. Modest and unassuming at all times, he possessed a wealth of knowledge and intellectual powers rarely equalled. Cautious, kind, gentlemanly in bearing and generous to a fault, he was beloved by his intimates as are but few men.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Confederate reunion at Dallas is going about its work in the right way. It announces that hundreds of tents have been secured and the old soldiers will be given a real encampment. This, it is believed, is as it should be. Most of the old Confederates want a re-union of veterans and not a beauty show.

It has been claimed all along that the railroads were just suffering to make lower rates on crude oil but now the railroad commission comes along and shows them that they can't do it and make running expenses. It's lucky for the railroads that the commission has so carefully gone into the matter.

Capt. Wainwright states that the volume of the history containing the attacks on Admiral Schley has never been used, or even recommended, at the naval academy. Now will somebody call the former commander of the Gloucester a craven?

Dr. Koch, the German specialist, now announces that bovine tuberculosis is not transimmissible to the human system. Still most dairy patrons would prefer to take no tuberculosis in "their'n."

With his Buff Leghorns laying eggs a quarter of a pound in weight, Judge Beauregard Bryan may soon come to the conclusion that there is more money in poultry than in politics.

Crops in Texas were sharply damaged by the severe drouth but since the late rains people are beginning to look about to see how much they weren't hurt.

The farmers of Texas could give a whole lot of pointers to the politicians when it comes to dispatching business in a public meeting.

What magnificent army and navy men we would have if they were only busy all the time with their guns and ships!

And now a crowd of unallotted Indians propose to take the capital sections of Uncle Sam's lottery.

It took but a few months to settle the Spaniards, but the Sampson-Schley war still goes on.

There were neither deadlocks nor deadheads at the Farmers' Congress.

CURRENT OPINION

A hog was marketed in Bonham last week weighing 705 pounds and brought $40.54. The farmer who has a few "diversities" of this kind need not worry about the prospects ahead.—Gatesville Star-Farmer.

Hill county truck farmers are small producers now, but after a half dozen years they will be among the most prosperous farmers in the county. There is money in truck farming wisely managed, for the market will constantly improve.—Hillsboro Mirror.

The little town of Graham, N. C., is to have a mill for the manufacture of coarse yarns. The building will cost $12,000 and the machinery plant complete will cost $40,000 making the total investment $52,000. The spindles will number $2500, and it is said that later, after the enterprise is in operation, looms will be installed. Here is a small beginning that may have enormous expanion and there may be in it a suggestion to those communities which are anxious for industrial progress, but without the capital for starting off on a large scale.—San Antonio Express.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousandfold,
Is a healthy body and mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please.
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lusts and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals, in nature's plan,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when the labors close.
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep
Bring sleeping draughts on the eowny bed,
Where luxury pillows its aching head,
The toiler simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away,
The world's great dream will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside characters come—
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.
—Father Ryan.

* * *

DOT, Nacogdoches, Tex.—It is too early yet to make predictions in regard to fall and winter styles.

* * *

MISS B., Goliad, Tex.—The superintendent of schools in Cuba is Alexis Everett Frye. The lowest salary paid teachers is $600 per year. However, American teachers will be selected only when the supply of native material is exhausted.

* * *

ALLIE, Gonzales, Tex.—Yes, it is said that lawn tennis and croquet are again becoming fashionable and may succeed golf in the popular fancy. This means that golf attire has lost its charm, and picturesque tennis costumes once more allure.

* * *

KATE, Greenville, Tex.—Dame Fashion is very lenient this season and allows individuality in dress. Arrange your hair in the style you find most becoming and make your own choice in regard to high collars and collarless waists. 2. Colored underwaists are sometimes worn with white shirt waists of sheer material, but the effect is not always pleasing.

* * *

CURLYLOCKS, Lancaster, Tex.—White gloves are still fashionable. The latest style is of heavy dogskin, loose fitting and fastened with one large pearl button. While one often sees white gloves, accompanying a dark dress, they should be worn only with white dresses. A dark costume and white gloves are unpleasant reminders of the duties of a pall-bearer.

* * *

B. RUSH, Sherman, Tex.—Fritz Van Uhde, the religious painter, was the son of a Lutheran clergyman of Saxony. At the age of nineteen the artist enlisted in the Saxon horse-guards, but after ten years of soldier life laid down the sword for the brush. His best paintings are "Suffer the Little Ones to Come Unto Me," "The Walk to Bethlehem," "Good Friday Morning," "Holy Eve, the "Nativity," etc.

* * *

BETSY, Marble Falls, Tex.—A crouton is a cube of toast served with soup. "Maimate" means to sprinkle with a French dressing. The English language, it seems, is so incomplete that we are compelled to borrow from our neighbors to write out a simple bill of fare. However, the manufacturers of American slang work overtime to supply the deficiency. Our language may be borrowed or stolen, but we possess unlimited slang, all our own—"our rights there are none to gainsay."

* * *

ESTHER, San Angelo, Tex.—The house in which Hawthorne lived was not the "House of Seven Gables." When he wrote the famous novel of of that name he was living at Lenox, having recently moved to that place from Salem, Mass. Several old houses in Salem have been pointed out as the original "House of Seven Gables," among them being the Philip English and Curwen mansions, but it is authentically stated that the author told several persons that the "House of Seven Gables" was drawn wholly from fancy, being a type of architecture very common in colonial times. At the time the book was written Hawthorne lived at Lenox in a little red wooden house which is, or at least was a few years ago, still standing.

* * *

JUNO, Flatonia, Tex.—The ideal woman physically, according to the authority of the mot eminent artists will exhibit the following measurements: Height 5 feet 5 inches; waist circumference, 27 inches; bust under the arms 34 inches; bust outside the arms, 43 inches; upper arm circumference, 13 inches; wrist circumference, 6 inches; thigh circumference, 25 inches; calf of leg circumference, 14½ ches; ankle circumference, 8 inches; weight (at the outside), 142 pounds. However, this model of physical perfection has not yet been discovered and her existence is doubted.

* * *

URSULA, Lindale, Tex.—I know nothing about the firm which you say advertises in a certain magazine offering to pay $18 a week to persons to do crayon work after taking a course of lessons by mail from the advertisers. The firm you name may be reliable but in most cases of the kind you will find that such advertisements are for the purpose of getting fees for the lessons rather than for securing workers on a regular salary. It will pay you, I think, to notice only the advertisements that appear in first class papers and magazines. Occasionally, of course, a responsible firm advertises in a catch-penny publication but few of them do.

* * *

TIMELY AND PRACTICAL.

Lemon juice and salt form an excellent mixture for removing ink, mildew or iron rust from white goods.

* * *

To remove fruit stains, pour boiling water through the stained part immediately.

* * *

To clean gilt picture frames, use one-fourth of a cup of vinegar to three-fourths of water.

* * *

If you are uncertain as to the staying quality of the color in blue or green ginghams, use vinegar to "set" the question at rest.

* * *

To remove tan or freckles, sponge the face at night with buttermilk or the milky juice from the stalks of flowering lettuce. In the morning wash the face thoroughly and rub dry with a coarse towel.

* * *

If tinware is badly tarnished, boil it in water to which soda has been added before scouring.

* * *

An excellent silver polish is made of 1 oz. of alcohol, 1 oz. liquid ammonia and ¾ oz. of finest prepared chalk. Apply with a piece of flannel, and rub off when dry with flannel or chamois skin.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:
The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.
The combined circulation of the four Journals secures by far the largest circulation in Texas, and also the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "for sale," and bargain advertisements.

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

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

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

FOR SALE—Fruit lands in the famous peach and tomato belt of Cherokee County, Texas, at less than one-tenth actual value of one year's produce from said land. Timber lands at one-fourth the value of the merchantable timber upon same. Oil and mineral lands at bargain prices, in large or small tracts. A sample bargain: 650 acres eight miles north of Jacksonville, on the I. & G. N. R. R., 1½ miles from Reynold station. First-class fruit and general farming land, well watered and an abundant supply of timber for all necessary improvements. Price $3.50 per acre cash for all or $4.00 per acre on easy payments if desirable; will sell in small tracts to suit the purchaser. Had ten acres of the above land been planted in tomatoes the past season the product would have more than paid for the whole tract. For further information address L. T. MOORE, Real Estate Agent, Rusk, Texas.

130,000 ACRES in Hardeman county lands. Several fine farms at bargains near new town of Diaz at crossing of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver R. R. 65,000 acres in Deaf Smith county and a 50 section ranch in Hansford county, and other lands in the Panhandle. County Surveyor to send above complete abstracts of Hardeman county. E. T. FLYNT, Guanah, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small ranches, with or without stock. HOLLAND & WILLS, Amarillo, Texas.

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent, Amarillo, Texas. City property, improved and unimproved Panhandle lands. Ranches with and without stock.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

BARGAINS IN improved and unimproved property in Willbarger and adjoining counties. I have a long list of desirable ranch and grazing lands in all parts of the Panhandle country. There are no better bargains to be had than I am prepared to offer. Write for particulars and descriptions of these choice tracts. T. P. LISMAN, Real Estate, Loan and Financial Agent, Vernon, Texas.

8000 ACRES, Bexar County, twenty miles to San Antonio. Price $2.00 per acre. Splendid water, good grass, spring. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NEAR SEYMOUR, in Baylor county, highly improved leased ranch of 2,560 acres, excellent turf of masquite grass, abundance of living water, 200 acres in cultivation, large two story dwelling, etc. Lease costs $400 per annum; can be continued indefinitely. On this ranch are 560 native cattle. Will sell cattle, lease, crops, farming implements, etc., for $10,200. Write us for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE. 18,000 acre ranch, 75 miles southwest of Brownwood, fine grass and water, three-fourths of the land tillable, 1,500 head of high-grade Durham cattle must go with the ranch.

10,000 ACRE RANCH, 85 miles southwest from Brownwood, running stream, fine grass and protection. Rock dwelling house, six rooms. Small irrigated farm.

4,600 ACRE RANCH, fronting running stream, good grass and plenty of water.

20,000 ACRE RANCH, one-half patented, balance leased for six years; plenty of grass and water.

All the above ranches have had the benefit of the summer rains. For prices or further particulars apply to or address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

WE ARE OFFERING, at $5.50 per acre, a combination farm and ranch in Coryell county. It contains 2707 acres, half of which is good, black, prairie land, balance is good grass land; there is plenty of living water. The land is all fenced, has a good ranch house, barn, orchard, etc. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED RANCH of 13,000 acres, Bexar County, fifteen miles from San Antonio, three miles to railroad station. Send for map and descriptions. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NO FINER LAND lies out doors than the ranch properties which we represent. These desirable tracts are of any size to suit purchasers, and together with a long list of improved and unimproved farming lands, are located in Willbarger county and throughout the famous Panhandle country. We are also agents for the Houston & Texas Central Railway lands in Northwest Texas. Write for maps. HIATT, LUTZ & McHUGH, Abstracters, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Vernon, Texas.

CHEAP LANDS in Val Verde and Pecos Counties. Seventy-five cents per acre. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS, improved and unimproved, in and near Canyon City, Texas. Address L. C. LAIR, County Judge of Randall county, Canyon City, Texas.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A 1000-acre ranch within two miles of a good railroad town. The entire ranch is enclosed with a new 6-wire fence. 40 acres in cultivation, fine well of pure water, good orchard and other conveniences. Title perfect. 230 head of hogs and 150 head of goats go with the ranch. Price $3,500. This property will easily pay for itself in four years. Don't apply unless you mean business. DAVIS A. GREGG, Boggy, Leon Co., Tex.

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

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

FARMS.

A BIG SNAP—A 311-acre farm six miles from Corsicana, 175 acres in cultivation. Houses, barn, wind-mill, water connections, orchard, tanks, telephone connection, forty registered Jersey cows, 100 Berkshire hogs, six horses, farm wagons and implemtns; all for $40 an acre. S. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

FOR SALE—512 acres of wheat land, 2½ miles west of Denton, 2 artesian wells, one flowing; 320 acres in cultivation, balance pasture; new 10 room house, supplied with hot and cold water. Terms to suit. Call on or address DR. J. S. BAILEY, Denton, Texas.

1476 ACRES, all under fence and cross fenced; two-story dwelling, good barn, well, wind mill; creek through the center of the land; all first-class rice land, only 12 miles from Houston and two miles from railroad station, at $10 per acre, if sold quick; also other rice and pasture lands. H. P. MANSFIELD, 305 1-2 Main street.

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

FINE COUNTRY HOMES at a bargain, any size. Easy terms. W. S. BUSTER & CO., Whitesboro, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

A BARGAIN—546 acres of land in Lavaca county, 75 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Good grass, water and fences. Title perfect. Will sell farming implements and stock if wanted. Address J. S. WILLIAMS, Terryville, Texas.

FOR SALE at $5.00 per acre, fine stock and cotton farm of 2442 acres near Dallas. 200 acres cultivated, five houses, all fenced and watered, summer and winter pastures. Also about 1150 acres adjoining, 60 acres cultivated, houses, etc., at same price; making in two tracts about 3600 acres. Sell separately or together, $3500 cash, easy terms, six per cent interest. N. J. DARDEN, Dallas, Tex.

100 MILES WEST of Foort Worth, on railroad, and within five miles of a good county seat town, we have a choice stock-farm of 1562 acres all good grass land, 800 acres good farming land, plenty of living water, good improvements. Will sell on easy terms for $8,500. Will sell 708 acres, including improvements, farm, etc., for $5,500, easy terms. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls. J. A. HARRIS, Valley Mills, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED—I wish to sell young cattle in Mississippi to Texas ranchmen. C. B. ALLEN, Nanachehaw, Miss.

WANTED—To buy seven head of Red Polled bull calves born in Texas. Address O. S. HOUSTON, Stephenville, Te xas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.—2,200 steers, 2s and 4s, good feeders, October delive— On good grass and plenty of water. For further particulars apply to or address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE—Several hundred good Indian steers, threes and fours on M. K. & T., I. & G. N. R. Good shippers or feeders, $27.00 and $30.00, 15 per cent cut. WM. M. DUNN, Atoka, I. T.

FOR SALE at Greyhurst Jersey Farm—One registered Jersey bull calf, sire Sir Harry Signal, son of Nellie Signal of B. M. 100012, test 14 lbs. 11.1-2 oz., and dam Petunia of G. H. 132576, a young cow of World's Fair blood. Will be tested. Individually perfect, solid gray. A few cows and heifers, registered and high grade, for sale. For other information, address MRS. JOEL M. TAYLOR, Hungerford, Texas.

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

CATTLE FOR SALE—I have on hand and offer for sale 350 head of good steers 2 to 5 years old, 2-3 four years and older; also 250 two-year-old steers. Cattle can be seen at my ranch about 8 miles from Waller, Texas. If you want any yearlings or cows write me. L. BEDKA, Stock Raiser and Cattle Dealer, Waller, Texas.

MULES.

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

HORSES.

BIG BARGAIN—Thirty-four head of registered French Coach horses and thirty-five head of high-grade and registered Shorthorn cattle. Six Coach stallions from one to six years old. Four colts, balance mares and fillies, bred to an imported Coach. No old horses nor cattle. All she cattle except five bull calves and one double standard registered Polled Durham bull. All for $10,000. Will also lease four to five years 1000 acres, 75 in cultivation, six-room house, pens and barn, with lasting water, good grass land, three miles from Santa Anna, Texas, for $250 per annum. O. C. LANE, Santa Anna, Texas.

SWINE.

GAMBRELL BROS., PRAIRIE LEA, TEXAS, have a great Poland China herd. They closely cull their litters, shipping the best only. They guarantee satisfaction, but have never had a hog returned—a remarkable record. They have tops for sale at drouth and farmers' prices. Write them your wants.

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE—My entire herd of 1800 head fine graded sheep, consisting of 450 lambs, 500 wethers and 850 ewes. For particulars address H. WELGE, Sr., Cherry Spgs., Texas.

WISHING TO QUIT the sheep business, my entire herd of 10,000 head, large, smooth young Merino stock sheep are for sale at bargain. DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

POULTRY.

PURE BRED White Brahma eggs. For setting, 75 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 367 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

GOATS.

ANGORA GOATS—500 head, 400 shearing goats, two fine billies. Price $2.25 per head. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—125 graded Angora nannies and two fine bucks. W. G. PERKINS, Greenville, Tex.

ANGORA GOATS—Only bucks left, which will be sold cheap. CHAS. TANNER, Cheneyville, La.

FINANCIAL.

NO COMMISSIONS—Money to loan on cattle in amounts to suit. The investor pays the commission. Address, PADDOCK-GRAY CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by the Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, limited. W. T. HUMBLE, board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

A SURE, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT within the reach of all. The small balance left of the Treasury Stock of the Guaynopa Smelting and Reduction Company, will be sold at fifty cents per share, the Company having advanced the price. This price will prevail but a short time as the Company contemplates making rapid advances on the stock until it reaches par, at which price it should have been sold on it merits from the start. The rapidity with which this stock has been subscribed for is the very best proof that the public know a good thing when they see it is offered for a fraction of its value. We have already sold to one banking house in New York one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock, which insures the speedy erection of the smelters. To accommodate every one, the balance of the stock, which is very limited, will be sold in lots of twenty shares and upwards in order to accommodate the small buyers as well as the large. The rich usually hold all the gilt-edged securities and crow down large dividends; for this reason we have decided to give the small buyer a chance to secure part of this issue of stock in small lots. Smelting as a business: Every one knows that smelting is the most profitable business in the world, and especially when the company owns one of the largest and richest mines in the country to back up their enterprise. A few hundred dollars invested in this stock will produce an income sufficient to support a small family, and the increased valuation of the investment will be ten times greater when the smelter begins operation than it is today. Previous shipments: The hand picked ores of this Company, shipped to the smelters by the car load have brough $333 per ton in gold. This will give some idea of the value of this stock and what it will be when this company has its own smelter in operation and running by water power—the cheapest motive power in the world. The Company furnish by permission the best bank references in the country, and largest commercial institution in Mexico, and furnish upon application an illustrated catalogue and prospectus of their properties and purpose for which this stock is being sold. If you have money to invest don't wait but send us your check for the amount you desire to-day, and we will send your certificate by mail to you. Make all checks payable to C. B. James & Co., Brokers. References by permission: State National Bank, El Paso; First National Bank, El Paso; J. George Hilzenger, Agent Banco Minero, Ciudad Juarez, and Cashier International Bank El Paso; Ketelsen & Degetau, El Paso and Ciudad Juarez Depository—State National Bank, El Paso, Texas. Send for prospectus and full particulars to C. B. JAMES & CO., Fiscal Agents, 41 Branson Block, El Paso, Tex.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

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

POSITIONS.

WANTED—We want a live, energetic man to represent us on the road in the capacity of solicitor for subscriptions and advertisements, and as a field correspondent. Give reference and state experience, if any. STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO., Dallas, Texas.

TEACHER—Highly recommended, wants position on ranch. Teaches English, German, Spanish. RICHARD HUEBNER, Benarnold, Tex.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of ranch work? Address R. M. OWENS, or Fort Worth Employment Office, 103 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES BREMOND—We have a postal card from this gentleman ordering Blackleg Vaccine, but gives no address and the postmark is illegible. Should this meet his eye, he is requested kindly to send address to PASTEUR VACCINE CO., P. W. Hunt, Manager, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES—Here you are. 12 beautiful sea shells, postpaid, for 12c. Please send 2c in stamps and 10c in money. Address JOHN B. JORDAN, Warrington, Fla.

FRESH AND GENUINE Creole Onion seed at $1.25 a pound. Apply to JOSEPH E. ROBICHAUX, Raceland, La.

RECIPES for chicken cholera for ten cents. One dime will cure one thousand. H. C. MULSON, Stamp, Texas.

CATTLEMEN AND BREEDERS—We print letter-heads, cards and circulars in attractive style at lowest prices. Write for samples. McMURRAY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Texas.

WE BUY low-grade wheat. Send us samples and get our bids. Cleaning and conditioning low-grade wheat a specialty. THE HANNA & LEONARD ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE CO., Galveston, Tex.

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS manfactured to order exclusively. Book of valuable information and prices free on application. Mention the Journal. DALLAS SCREEN CO., Dallas, Texas.

CANCERS CURED within ten days without pain. No pay until cured. Address W. M. SIDDONS, M. D., Central Hotel, Dublin, Texas.

FOR SALE—An unusual opportunity to secure a lucrative business. Wholesale and retail tent and awning business, established and profitable for nearly thirty years; annual net profit of from $3,500 to $4,000. Will bear the most rigid investigation. Will sell or lease the building occupied if desired. Reason for selling desire to retire from active business. Unless you have two thousand dollars or its equivalent don't answer. Address J. W. BUCHANAN, care of The Journal, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 314 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FISHING.

Ev'ybody's fishin'—ev'ybody 'ceptin' me.
I'se done flop down here on de grass beneaf de shady tree.
Some folks dey's got tackle fine an' some jes' got a pin;
Some is mighty lucky an' some nebber sees a fin;
Some'll hab a string dat's big enough foh three or fo'
An' some has gotter go an' buy deir dinner at de sto'.
An' dey all keeps on a-watchin' jes' as anxious as can be;
Ev'ybody's fishin'—ev'ybody 'ceptin' me.

It never didn' seem to me dat were de proper way
To pass the precious moments of a sho' nuff holiday.
De white folks keeps on fishin' till dey ruins deir repose;
De gemmen fish foh dollars an' de gals dey fish foh beaux;
De bunko man is fishin' foh yoh silver an' yoh notes;
De politician comes aroun' a-fishin' foh yoh votes.
D' is yere's de fishin'est ol' worl' dat I did ever see,
Ev'ybody's fishin'—ev'ybody 'ceptin' me.
—Washington Star.

LITTLE BROTHER'S "HUNCH."

So, you're goin' to marry my sister!
She told us about it last night,
And said if you wasn't so handsome
You was otherwise jest about right.
Ma looked sort o' wild for a minute—
I guess she was thinkin' of you—
But pa only said that he reckoned
'Twas mebbe the best she could do.

She gave us a sort of a sample
Of what you've been sayin' to her,
Of love flowin' deep as the ocean
An' heavens that never'd blur.
Of how you believed her an angel
Just loaned to the earth from the sky,
But pa said she oughtn't to worry—
You'd git over all that by an' by.

An' say now, she ain't a bad fellow
As long as we let her be boss,
'Cept when she gits up in the mornin'
She's apt to be snappy and corss.
I reckon she's told you 'bout Harry
That gave her the diamond ring,
An' how when she found it was bogus
He got the elaborate fling?

Ma says she has heard you are flighty
An' somewhat inclined to be fast,
But mebbe that after you're married
You'll cut yourself loose from the past.
Sis says it's wild oats you are sowing,
But she will jest gamble her boots
That when you are cinched as her husband
You'll quit agriculchul pursuits.

There's one thing I'll say fur my sister,
She never paints up fur a beau;
Jest rolls up her foretop in papers,
Fur frizzes become her, you know.
An' ma says regardin' her figger
She's lucky that she kin escape
A-havin' a dressmaker help her
Build up to presentable shape.

I think when you git in the harness
You're goin' to work double all right;
She'll never kick over the traces
If the marriage bandwagon runs light.
Jest do the square thing an' you'll find her
The sweetest old rose in the bunch.
But if you—say—cheese it! She's comin'!
Don't tell her I've give you a hunch!
—Denver Post.

MRS. TODD'S DISTINCTION.

The only woman as far as is known who ever went on an astronomical expedition as a scientist pure and simple is now on her way home from Borneo. This is Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, who, with her daughter, Millicent, accompanied her husband, Prof. Todd, of Amherst, to the Asiatic islands last April to observe the eclipse in the following month. Mrs. Todd is a Cambridge woman and a deep student of astronomy.

THE BISHOP'S PICTURE.

Some years ago when Bishop Potter, of New York, was traveling in Minnesota, a man approached him on the railway plaform and scanned his features closely. "Excuse me," he said, finally, "but haven't I seen your picture in the papers?" The bishop had to confess that he had. "I thought so," continued the inquisitive one; "may I ask what you were cured of?"

KING EDWARD'S DAUGHTER.

The second daughter of King Edward, Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, is a very independent person of 33 years and one of the happiest women in all England. When she travels it is almost invariably as "Miss Johnson." She goes in for outdoor athletics of all sorts and is besides deeply skilled in cooking, repousse work and carving. On the Continent, when she and her former governess are by themselves, nothing pleases her better than to ride outside on street cars, which in Europe are generally fitted with seats on the roof.

SOUVENIR QUILT FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

A novel quilt is being made for Mrs. McKinley by Mrs. Caroline M. Moore, a New York woman. The quilt will be composed of ribbons that came to Mrs. McKinley with flowers during her recent trip to the Pacific coast, where she accompanied the president. In the center will be a white satin banner, presented by the negroes of Louisiana. Two large bands will be inscribed, "To our President" and "To Mrs. McKinley." Still other bands will be inscribed for Porto Rico, Philippines and Hawaii, while each state in the union will be rephesented. The quilt will contain several thousand yards of ribbon, all of which were received on the western trip.

THEY LIVE ON FISH.

"The city of Cebu has something like 200,000 inhabitants, but this population is largely made up of people who are huddled together in native huts," said Capt. Going, of the Forty-fourth, just back from service in the Philippines, the other day. "They live year in and year out on rice and corn. There is no hunting, but thousands of small fish, less than six inches long, are caught and dried for local consumption. We had a contract with an old man who controls the fishing at Dumanjug, to furnish us with all the big fish he might catch. Once in two or three weeks he would bring us a fish a foot long, but such are very rare. The natives, even of the lowest classes, are extremely fond of cock fighting. They arm the birds with saber gaffs, and nothing is regarded as a fight unless both the birds are killed, the money, of course, being awarded to the backers of the bird that survives the longer. A native who is able to get as much as 50 cents, knows no more delightful way to spend it than to wager it on the outcome of a cock fight."

WHEN THE STORK COMES TO HOLLAND.

In some of the towns of Holland, especially those which in past time suffered much from Spanish invaders under King Philip II., there is prevailing the strange custom of announcing the birth of a child by hanging to the front door a wrapper or knocker called "klopper," enveloped in linen, lace or cloth. This usage, which is still observed, particularly by the patrician families, is said to derive its origin from a Spanish ordinance according to which soldiers seeking uarters were forbidden to be billeted at house where new-born children had arrived. A half-wrapped up "klopper" announces the birth of a girl, one wholly enveloped that of a boy. Modern fashion demands costly lace, which in some cases is inherited from generation to generation, and again the lace employed to be wound round the mother's wedding boquet is often used for this purpose. A rapper's head, shield, denotes the birth of a son; one-half red and half white, that of a daughter.

DAVE CULBERSON'S JOKE.

Colonel Culberson's keen sense of the ludicrous and love of fun led him to play many jokes on the young men in congress, says C. A. Edwards, but the most notable was the joke played on the Honorable Jesse Stallings of Alabama. When Stallings entered congress, Colonel Culberson was a sort of father of the democratic side and the young men eagerly sought his advice and counsel. Stallings went to him for advice as to when he should fire off his maiden effort as an orator on the floor of the house. One day the pension appropriation bill was under discussion, and General Harry Bingham of Pennsylvania was making an impassioned plea for the old soldier. Colonel Culberson went over to Stallings and whispered to him that now was his time. He told him to go after Bingham red hot, that he had never been in the army, but was keeping a grocery store in Philadelphia during the war.

Every man in congress who was posted knew General Bingham's war record, and that it was as brilliant as the sunlight that flashed on his sword. Colonel Culberson, however, took the chance of Stalling's not knowing it, and he won. No sooner had General Bingham taken his seat than Stallings, who had obtained time to speak, arose and proceeded to lambast Bingham in a way that was terrific and held the house speechless with astonishment. He started in by shaking his finger at General Bingham, and saying: "How dare the gentleman from Pennsylvania defend the old soldier or ask for assistance for him? What right has he to speak for the old soldier? He never smelled burnt powder in his life. Why, sir, in all those troublous days of sixty-one to sixty-five, this man was selling butter and hen's eggs in a little corner grocery in Philadelphia and playing hide and seek with recruiting officers and drafting sergeants." He never got any further. The house recovering from its astonishment, looked over and say Colonel Culberson making for the cloakroom shaking with laughter. They took in the situation. They knew it was another "wrong steer" on his part, and the entire house collapsed with laughter. It nearly killed Stallings, and he was a long time getting over it, but he and Colonel Culberson afterwards became warm friends, as did he and General Bingham, who is a generous fellow and who sympathized with the young man in his embarrassment.

TOOK TO PREACHING.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate ranger, whose command was for years a menace to the northern armies, was in the east recently and one of his friends was reminded of a characteristic story concerning the famous fighter.

Shortly after General Grant's election the former ranger chief was sent as consul to Hong Kong. Here he remained a great many years. On his return to America he settled in San Francisco, where he is now practicing law. After a lengthy absence he visited his old home in the Shenandoah valley and was heartily greeted by all his former friends and neighbors. Naturally, his greatest interest centered in the members of his old command and he made it his business to hunt up as many of them as he could trace.

The first one whom he found lived in a little parsonage just out of Charlestown. The former trooper had experienced religion and embraced the ministry. Pursuing his inquiries. Colonel Mosby found another of his troopers. To his astonishment he, too, was serving in the Lord's vineyard. The colonel was surprised, but he didn't say anything. The next one whom he found was running a grocery store, but the fourth man was a preacher also, and so were the fifth and sixth and seventh. It appeared, in fact, that a perfect epidemic of religion had swept over the old command and that nearly 50 per cent of those who remained alive had taken to preaching the gospel.

The colonel, who is himself a religious man, was very much gratified at this exhibition, and, coming upon a group of the ex-troopers, all in ministerial garb, he complimented them most heartily, adding:

"Well, boys, if you fight the devil like you fought the Yankees, there will be something to record on judgment day."

VANDERBILT'S INDEPENDENCE.

It has been said that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was the best of the Vanderbilts. The following story is told of his boyhood:

One day he told his mother he was coming to New York to look fr a place. He came, and went first to the Shoe and Leather bank. He asked the porter if he could see the president. The porter pointed him out. The young lad watched the head of the big bank as he went to his private office, and following respectfully, told him he was looking for something.

His only recommendation was a note from his teacher. The bank president read the letter, and asked the boy if he was related to Commodore Vanderbilt.

"He is my grandfather," said the boy.

"Why didn't you get him to introduce you?"

"Because I didn't want to ask him for anything," was the reply.

Perhaps it was his independence, perhaps his neat, comely and, withal, earnest appearance, that weighed in his favor, but he was employed. He started at the lowest rung of the ladder, as a messenger. And here it was that he began to show the qualities that made the man he afterward became. He was punctual, prompt, clean-cut, discreet, and as hard a little worker as they had in the bank.

One day the president of the bank happened to be in the office of old Commodore Vanderbilt and mentioned to the Commodore that he had a Vanderbilt in the bank. The old man was astonished, and soon sent for the young man. He asked him why he had not applied to his grandfather if he wanted a job. The young man looked straight into the eyes of the old man and replied:

"I made up my mind that I would never ask you for anything."

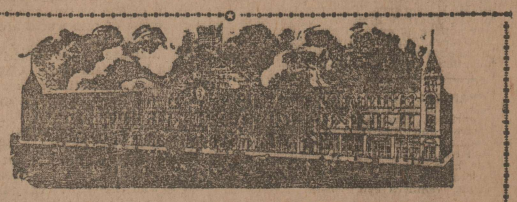
There was something about that answer that pleased the Commodore, and it is said that this influenced him to add the codicil to his will providing that an extra $1,000,000 go to the grandson of whose independent, self-reliant spirit he had had so complete a proof.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES.

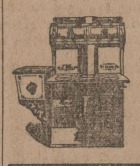
Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31, 1901.—Round trip rate, one fare plus $2; dates sale August 24 and 25, west Waco 23 and 24, limited till September 2 leaving Louisville, with privilege extension till September 15, 1901.

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AN UNRULY BRAKE.

F. F. THOMPSON.

"Me ever see the Rio Grande? A few. I've seen it pretty much from Brownsville to the Colorado line. But I'm not hankering to see it any more—at least not where it marks the end of Uncle Sam's land.

"Yet there was a time when the Rio Grande was the prettiest stream I ever saw. And the place where I saw it last and welcomed it as I never before did a river, was the place where it's at its worst, where it's dusty dry ten months in the year, and flooding the country the other two.

"It was while I was running an engine on the Mexican Central. That's not a bad job now, and it was better then. You got your pay in gold, and you pay your living in silver, and if ever a man can save money that is his chance. That's what took me there, and the same thing tempted the rest of the boys, for, with the exception of the brakemen, all the train crews were American born. The Mexican is good in many ways, but he isn't up to running an engine or punching tickets.

"It was a good job, all right, but it had its drawbacks. One of these was the trick the Mexican government has of locking up the American part of the train crew whenever there is an accident. If they locked them up when they are to blame, it wouldn't be so bad; but down there they lock you up and then forget about you. In the course of a year or two they may remember you, and when they have satisfied themselves that the accident was an accident, and not a piece of cold-blooded devilry on your part, they let you go. But they don't apologize, and you don't get pay for lost time. So an engineer's job isn't pure joy down in Diaz land.

"I didn't know about these drawbacks when I took the job. But once I had it, I wasn't going to back out, and besides, I figured on not having any accidents. For a year it was all right. Then it had to come. I was running on the north division of the road, grom Montezuma to Paso del Norte—it's Juarez, now. Charley Robinson was my conductor and Bill Elkins was firing. We had made the run to Ojo Caliente and were just pulling out, when Robinson jerked the air brake line mad. I knew something was up, and I couldn't see from my side of the cab. I wasn't waiting to look, though, and the way I handled the old machine to bring her to a stop was shameful. Just as I succeeded, Elkins called out from the footboard, where he had swung himself:

"'Too late, Dick. We've done it.'

"I knew what that meant. My first idea was to jump and run. But where could I run to? We were a hundred miles from the border and I knew there was no chance. There wasn't time to think twice. In half a jiffy a swarm of police and soldiers,, who are always about the stations, were in the cab and all over the tender. They had Elkins and me on the platform in a minute, and looked as though they were going to shoot us at once. Then another company or two of soldiers came up with Robinson. He told me how it was. A Mexican full of tequila had made a run for the train as we pulled out. He tried to jump on the step, but his legs tangled up, and he went under the wheels before Robinson could get to him.

"We expected to be lugged off to jail, but one thing saved us for the time. There wasn't a man in Ojo Caliente who could take the train on. So the captain commanding the soldiers didn't know what to do. Finally, at Robinson's suggestion, he telegraphed for authority to let us finish our run under a guard of his men. That seemed the only way out of it, and after the wires were kept busy for half an hour, the order came for us to go ahead. Six soldiers climbed into the cab, and sat, some on the tender and some on Elkins' seat, with their guns pointed unpleasantly at us as we pulled out. A big batch were scattered through the train to keep watch of Robinson.

"I don't think the fellows in the cab enjoyed their ride much, but I know Elkins and I enjoyed it still less. Instead of going home at the end of the run, we were going to jail; and from what I knew of Mexican jails there would be no joke about it, especially when it might be years before we got a trial.

"It was a forty-minute run to San Jose, the next station, and in those forty minutes Elkins and I did some tall talking.

"'It's pretty tough to take the machine so close to the river and not be able to get across,' yelled Bill, as he took a rest from shoveling coal. I'd make a run for it if there was a chance, but there is no show, with these cusses watching like they are.'

"I knew there was no show, once we had stopped in Passo del Norte. But, somehow, Bill's words put an idea into my head. When we got to San Jose I climbed down and made a bluff at looking over the engine. The station agent was an American, as they were, then, all along the line. While I was pretending to look at the wheels and to test things generally, I signalled to him and Robinson to come up. When they came, you would have thought they were leading a review of the whole Mexican army, there were so many baggy-breeched soldiers tagging along. There was one good thing for us about those soldiers, though, and that was that they didn't savez English. Still I wasn't taking any chances, and I kept on with my bluff of looking over the engine until Robinson and the agent wondered what I wanted.

"'Something wrong with the old girl to-night,' I said finally, pointing in at the trucks.

"The agent bent down to look, but Robinson understood that something was up.

"'What are you driving at?' he asked.

"'Why, there's something wrong,' I said again. 'She lon't work the way she usually does. I had a hard time making her slow down for the station. Seems to me as if she wants to run away.'

"Robinson and the agent looked at me, and I could see that they were beginning to understand.

"'What is it; throttle or brakes,' asked the agent.

"'Well, it's kind of a combination of both,' I said. 'It's hard to put on brakes, and when they are on, the shoes don't seem to bite right. And the shut-off is working harder than sin. I'm almost afraid she'll run away. I never had an engine do it with me, but I'm feeling, somehow, as if this one would. It wouldn't matter much, if the switches were right.'

"I looked at the agent, and I saw that he knew what I was driving at.

"'Might be a good thing for some people if she did run away,' said Robinson.

"'Yes,' answered the agent, 'and the switches will be right. They're all United States up the line, ain't they?'

"'Every blessed one,' I said.

"'Then I'd bet on the switches,' he answered.

"He didn't waste any more time talking, but went into his den and commenced working the telegraph key. I saw him at it as we pulled out.

"Between San Jose and Paso del Norte there was only one stop, and that was at Samalyuca, thirty miles from the river. We were late because of the accident, and I was pushing her along to pick up some of the lost time. The soldiers had got a little more used to the motion of the engine, and though they didn't like it they weren't looking so scared when we struck a curve. I felt better to, because there was less danger of their guns going off by accident.

"I kept up my bluff that there was something wrong with the engine, and got one of the soldiers to help me with some bogus repairs. Bill had heard what I said at San Jose, and he was on. When we got near Samalyuca I made believe that I couldn't shut off steam. I pulled at the throttle, but didn't release the spring catch and so, of course, it wouldn't budge. Then I called to a couple of the soldiers, and they came and pulled, too, but it didn't do any good. Finally I shut off steam and brought her up, but we had run by the station and had to back in.

"'Did she run away with you?' asked the station agent, as I climbed out of the cab.

"He was a bright young fellow, and there was a look in his eyes that showed me he knew what was up.

"'She pretty nearly did,' I answered. 'I'm afraid she will, next time.'

"'She won't hit anything if she does,' he replied. 'I caught a message to San Jose that said that the track was clear.'

"'Then I'm pretty sure the old girl will get fractious when she gets near the river.' I said. 'She's United States make, and she seems to want to go to her old stable.'

"Robinson came up and we talked, and he and Elkins grinned at each other.

"'I've fixed the air-brake,' he said. 'The soldiers can pull at it all day without making it work.'

"'Good boy,' I answered. 'If she don't run clear home it will be because she hits something that stops her.'

"It is thirty miles from Samalyuca to Paso del Norte, and from the station there it's another mile to the station in El Paso, and half way between the two stations is that make-believe river, the Rio Grande.

"The running card allows an hour and twenty minutes to Paso del Norte, but we were behind time and I slammed her along. I was getting anxious as the time came for putting the scheme through. I began wondering what the soldiers would do when they found out what was up; whether they would let us run away with them, or whether they would get excited and shot. But I decided to take the chance anyhow, and, to keep them occupied, I went at the old bluff of getting them to help me with the engine. Bill joined in this game and hooked the fire rake into a ring at the back of the tender, and got three of the soldiers to pull on the rake. I pretty nearly laughed when I saw what they were doing. It seemed as though a 5-year-old kid would have known better. But the Mexicans took it all seriously, and Bill and I kept them busy.

"They were so occupied with their monkey work that they didn't notice how close we were to Paso del Norte. I did, though, and I looked ahead mighty sharp to see that the track was clear. I was sure it would be, as far as the station. What worried me was whether it would be from the station to the United States.

"Just before you get to the depot there is a curve in the track. As we struck that I let the old girl out a bit. The two soldiers who were helping me had their head below the cab window, and the three who were pulling at Elkins' fire rake had their backs turned and coudn't see where we were. But the other fellow, who was sitting in Elkins' seat, caught sight of the station as it seemed to jump out of the ground. He gave a yell like a frightened coyote, and leaped at me. I had hold of the throttle and pulled her open another notch. Then I pretended to be trying to shut her off, but with the same trouble I had at Samalyuca. I called to the soldiers to help me, and they tugged as they had done before. This time they couldn't do anything, for I had jammed a cold chisel at the bottom at the lever so that an elephant couldn't have moved it.

"But the soldiers thought I was in earnest in trying to stop, and did their best to help. Elkins' men pulled at the fire rake until the sweat run down their faces, and mine worked as they never had before.

"It was all over in less time than I can tell it. We were going a good forty-five miles an hour, and in a second we were past the station. The nervous perspiration was running down my face as I peered ahead. It was dark, and all the lights I could see showed white. But how would it be in the yards on the other side of the river?

"Then another fear came to me. Suppose we should hit a street car or a carriage, as we raced through the town! The law required us almost to creep from Paso del Norte to El Paso. If there should be an accident, now, I should be a murderer. What was a short period of unjust confinement to taking such a chance of killing innocent people?

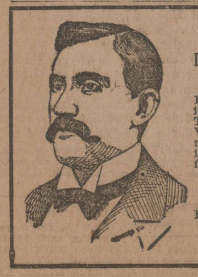
"In a second I kicked out the chisel which blocked the lever, and grabbed the throttle. As I did so the engine gave a lurch and then came came the rumble which told me we were on the trestle which led to the bridge and to the United States. We were saved in spite of ourselves.

"The rest is simple. When we pulled into El Paso there was a crowd of 200 railroad men there to meet us. The officer commanding the troops stormed and swore, but he could do nothing else. He would have liked to take us back by force, but was powerless, for the railroad men were armed. He appealed to the police, but again could do nothing, for the extradition laws contain nothing to cover the kidnapping of the Mexican army.

"While the officer raged, Robinson, Elkins and I were taken in charge by the railroad men. They took us to the city and kept us safe until the train for the north pulled out. We went with it and have never been back. But we are still on the blacklist of the Mexican government. and that's why I don't care to see the Rio Grande again."—Los Angeles Times.

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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 where there is direct exposure. It is only where the laws of nature have been violated, lowering the vitality, developing a weak spot, forcing some of the organs to lag behind or 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 upon the least sign of weakness nad for any unnatural pain or ache.
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BRAVE CHINESE GIRL.

Seventeen years old, and two years free from slavery in Chinatown, little Gracie Wong is one of the most active and vigilant workers in behalf of the girls that are held in captivity by the Highbinders in San Francisco.

Since her escape she has led the way to six other girls that wanted to escape from the barred and guarded brothels, and the rescues were successfully effected.

Two others rescue attempts that she directed were failures, but the wonder is that with all the precautions taken by the clave owners she should have been able to succeed in any of the daring ventures.

The girl is a native of San Francisco. Though she escaped the very day that she was to have been forced into the slavery life by a new owner, who had obtained her for $1,980 at auction, she grew up among the slaves and Highbinders, and she knows thoroughly the Chinese life.

When she was sold at auction two years ago, she contrived to escape from the den before her purchaser was aware that she had any knowledge of the life to which he intended to subject her. She fled to the Methodist Rescue home, and ever since that time has been an invaluable assistant to Miss Lake in the rescue work.

"She is a remarkable girl," said Miss Lake. "She is very devoted to the work of rescueing the other slave girls, of whose life she saw much before she was 15 years old, and she is one of the bravest girls that ever lived. Fear of the Highlanders is absolutely unknown to her.

"The location of every den is known to her, for the old woman with whom she lived when a child used to take her around to all the places. Say that there is a girl who asked to be freed from any house in Chinatown, and she will plan a campaign for the rescue. Six of her plans have been successful, and two have failed.

"Once when the doors were barred against us at a Jackson street den she led the way over roofs to a secret entrance and we rescued the girl."

Gracie Wong is the girl who in some of the raids has protected Miss Lake from the infuriated Highbinders by receiving the blows herself. She is a bright girl, and during her two years of freedom she has learned to read and write both in Chinese and in English. Eight months ago she took her first lesson in music, and now she is organist at the mission church.

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

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

J. W. PITTMAN, BENBROOK, TEXAS, Benbrook Poultry Farm. Breeder of M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese (show birds). Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, $2 per setting 13 eggs; Turkey Eggs, $3 for 11; Goose Eggs, $3.00 per dozen. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer questions. Mention the Journal.

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W. W. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEX. Eggs from full blood White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks at $1.25 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY by buying your seeds, plants and poultry supplies of me. Send 6c stamps for catalogue of bargains and receive Free a collection of garden and flower seeds, a 50c coupon check and our 50c cash prize offer. Ask for special price on seed potatoes. Address Q. E. BEVES, Keithsburg, Ill.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THE LEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-6, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners: 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 93. B. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

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

A. C. BERDON, NATCHEZ, MISS. America's best fowls, Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Eggs, $2 per setting. Send for circular.

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

POULTRY

Judge Beauregard Bryan of Brenham recently secured two Buff Leghorn eggs, which, it is claimed, weighed a quarter of a pound each, the heaviest hen eggs on record.

THE EGG TRADE.—The more we look into the egg trade the greater appears its possibilities, says the Indicator. The hen is being educated to lay the whole year around, but at the same time this education and advancement is not keeping pace with the egg consumers of the country. When two hens are made to grow where only one grew before, and where two eggs have been laid where but one was found in the nest heretofore, there are two eaters and these eaters want three eggs at each meal instead of one or two one meal a day. The people of this world are trying to eat all the eggs in sight and want some that are out of sight if they can be had in a fresh state. Cheap boarding houses and restaurants will continue to take all the packed eggs in the market, but the person who eats at home, or at the first class hotels, will demand the egg in its blooming youth. No one wants a stale egg but the huckster. Nothing will eat them but the tramp and the crow. They may fill an egg case but cannot be made to fill the same case more than twice. An egg is an egg, but a fresh egg is better than any other egg.

We can see nothing to hinder any many or woman who lives near a town or city from working up a fresh egg trade. There are scores of people living in towns who have use for fresh eggs that fail in getting what they like. Most of the eggs offered in cities and large towns are from the storage and commission houses and tickle the palate of the person who is accustomed to fresh eggs as much as a ball of putty would. A canvass of the locality will soon find all the customers that can be supplied at several cents advance over the regular market.

Where persons are handy to town it may be that some of the women folks can make a trip to town two or three times a week. A light road wagon can be had for this purpose and a steady, gentle old horse will help make the business interesting and profitable. See that every egg is clean and fresh. Procure hens wherever they can be had and in any way possible within the bounds of cheapness and supply the demand for eggs.

Should any one be so far from town as to make it inconvenient to go often it may be necessary to sell to the grocer. Prices will get low enough at certain seasons of the year if the grocer is permitted to put a price on the eggs. Deal with him in such a manner that he will give the best prices for eggs. He can sell them to a customer and vouch for them. When a person has sold him a lot of packed eggs at fresh egg prices, he learns to discount their word and will also reduce the prices paid. No better way for carrying eggs can be found than the egg case. These will be furnished by the grocer if desired, but it is better to own several of them and the name of the producer of the eggs should be on each case. There is such a thing as advertising one's business with a very little outlay of money. The fresh egg business is not overdone and will not soon be. Of this we feel quite sure and we know that a great many are not coming up to their opportunities in this line.

METHODS OF TESTING EGGS.—There are many practical poultry keepers who think it is never wise to interfere with a hen whilst she is setting, or with the eggs in the nest. They tell us it is far better to allow the hen to select her own nest, and it is always wiser to never look at or interfere with the eggs during the period of incubation. When fowls have their full freedom it is perhaps the better way, as in this case infertile eggs are uncommon and it is rare that an egg gets broken in the nest, says Farm, Field and Stockman. On the other hand, when the eggs are laid by other birds, and there are several broody hens sitting at the same time, it is very much wiser to test the eggs. This is usually done on the seventh day, and the same thing applies when incubators are employed, as by this time the germ is so developed as to be easily seen. Before this time it is not wise to test them, as only an experienced person can be sure before this time. We have frequently tested eggs upon the third and fourth day, and have been able to distinguish between the fertile and infertile ones, but it is not a safe plan, because, and this is especially the case with incubator eggs, one is very liable to make a mistake. By the seventh day, however, every fertile egg has developed sufficiently to declare itself in an unmistakable manner. The great advantage in testing eggs is in order to save space. Considering setting hens in the first place, say, for example, one has four broody hens, and upon the seventh day the eggs are tested in a manner to be indicated directly, and it is found that there are two or three under each hen which are infertile, these are removed, the remaining eggs which are fertile can be concentrated under three hens, and the fourth reset, thus saving the labor of a hen for a fortnight, which during the early part of the season is not an unimportant point. It must be observed, however, that the four hens must be set upon the same day, otherwise the chickens would be hatching out on different days, which would not do. It is always a wise plan when setting hens to set two or three or more together, so that the plan just advocated can be carried out. When the eggs are in an incubator it is not quite so essential from this point of view, but still testing the eggs has its advantages. Should one be so unfortunate as to have a large number of infertile eggs in an incubator, then it can be refilled with fresh eggs. Before doing this it is a good plan to put a strip of wood across the egg drawer, so that when the eggs are hatching they will not get mixed up together. The disadvantage of doing this—refilling the machine—is that some of the eggs will be hatching a week before the others, and consequently the drawer having to be opened so many times will not be beneficial. We should only advise doing this when at least half the eggs are infertile; when less than this it is either better to finish the eggs under hens, if any are at liberty, or else to work the incubator only half full.

Not only is testing useful for the reason just stated, but also because there are several uses to which the infertiles can be placed. When they are tested upon the seventh day they are then quite fit to be used for cooking purposes, and there is always a ready sale for them amongst bakers and others. Many people have a very great objection to using eggs that have been in an incubator or have been sat upon by a hen, but even eggs of this description are probably fresher than most of those sold in shops as cooking eggs. If there is any objection to using them for this, then they should be boiled hard and given to the chickens. One of the very best foods for chickens for the first few days after they have been hatched is composed of hard boiled eggs chopped up fine and given to the chickens, after they have been mixed with bread crumbs or biscuit meal, the latter being rather preferred as it is not quite so binding as the former. Should there be no chicks ready at the time for the infertiles, they will keep quite well for the fortnight until the other chickens come out. Hard-boiled eggs would be far too expensive a food if new-laid eggs had to be used, but when the infertiles can be utilized in this way then it is a cheap and at the same time an excellent food for the young chickens.

The methods adopted for testing the eggs are various, but one of the simplest we know of is by means of a lighted candle. The egg should be taken in the left hand, holding it between the first finger and thumb, using the other fingers as a shade to keep the light from the eyes. The right hand is then placed against the part of the egg exposed, and care must be taken to see that all light between the fingers and the egg is excluded. The object is to allow the light to pass through the egg, and it will not require much practice to become expert. Many of the manufacturers send out with machines pieces of cardboard with an oval hole cut in the center of it, not quite so large as the egg. There are also some very good forms of lamps upon the market for this purpose, which give a strong light, so that the germ may be easily distinguished. There are also other forms of egg testers upon the market, but we have always found the first method the simplest and quickest. If the egg is fertile upon the seventh day there will be seen a spider-like form towards the broad end of the egg near the air space. If the egg is quite clear then it is infertile and will never produce a chicken no matter how long it is incubated. As the period of development draws to a close the egg becomes more and more opaque, until on the fourteenth day it is quite black, save for the air space, which increases in size the older the egg becomes.

IMPROVING COMMON HENS.—Where one has a profitable flock of mixed fowls, it will often pay them about as well in eggs and meat to infuse new blood from a flock of thoroughbreds as to attempt to start into breeding some pure breed. This can be done by the purchase of male birds for crossing with the best of the common hens or by buying some eggs for hatching and raising some pure bred cockerels for breeding with the common hens the next year. A writer in the Poultry Herald gives the following advice:

In buying new blood one needs to use judgment, for instance if one intends buying cockerels they should be purchased early in the fall when poultry breeders have a surplus of male birds and can sell cockerels for grading purposes very reasonable. Then, if one has a large flock of common hens and does not intend to separate them in the breeding season, enough cockerels can be purchased to mate with the entire flock, for if there are any mixed roosters kept in the flock there is more liability of the hens mating with them than with the strange males. As an example, a case just recently brought to our attention where a party bought two pure bred males to run with his farm flock and kept two of his own roosters in the flock also. His two males fought the pure bred ones so that they could not stay among the hens much, if any. Now, in a case like that there would be very few of the chicks sired by the pure bred cockerels whereas, if he had bought four cockerels of a pure breed and killed off all his males, every chick he raised would be half pure blood and in that way he would have been improving his flock and getting value for the money investment in the pure bred males. While as it is he gets nothing whatever from them, unless it is the satisfaction of buying them and having them on the farm.

Every farmer or poultry raiser should have a place where he can separate a few of his best hens for breeding purposes, (in most cases seven or eight hens will lay all the eggs wanted for hatching purposes) and then only one male is needed and the keeper can afford to buy one of the better quality and make more rapid progress in the improvement of the stock.

Some people, however, do not take interest enough to separate the flock for breeding purposes. In such cases it will pay better to buy a setting or two of eggs and raise the pure bred cockerels, as one is pretty sure to get a nice lot of cockerels, and in most cases more than is needed, when they can often sell the surplus cockerels and pullets to some one who desires to raise pure bred fowls, for more than the cost of the eggs.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR OPENS OCTOBER 19, Closes October 30, 1901.

DAIRY

Minnesota has 582 creameries and 48 cheese factories. The total output of the creameries last year was about 45,000,000 pounds of butter; and of this amount 36,000,000 was sent out of the state. For the milk that went to these creameries the farmers received $6,959,915. The cost of operating the creameries was about two cents per pound on the butter turned out.

The Belgian law against oleomargarine went into effect on the first of this year. It establishes a method of making oleomargarine by which the compound can always be told. It provides that not less than 50 parts of sesame oil and one part of dehydrated potato starch shall be mixed in with the products of every 1000 parts of fats and oils used. So, if any of the oleomargarine is then sold for butter it can be easily detected, while the sesame oil and starch do not injure the oleomargarine as a food. The law also provides that oleomargarine when sold wholesale shall be in receptacles surrounded by a bright red band of two to four inches wide, on which shall be printed in black letters, "Margarine." This must appear four times on the band of every round package, and if the package be angular, it must appear on each face.

WHAT THE TESTS SHOWED.—The creamery connected with the Wisconsin Agricultural college has been testing the milk of some of its patrons, who have kept a record of the weight of milk each cow produced in a year, and published it in a circular. Herd No. 1, eleven cows, the best producing $82.23 worth of milk in a year, and the poorest $24.07; herd 2, best cow $66.08, and poorest $47.25, among eight cows. No other had the best and poorest as nearly equad as this. Herd 3, with five cows, best producing $68.16, poorest $43.79; herd 4, with seven cows, best $58.14, and poorest $31.90; herd 5, with five cows, best $51.28, and poorest $28.40; herd 6, with eleven cows, best $77.21, and poorest $39.32; herd 7, with eight cows, best $48.26, and poorest $22.35. What a difference between the poorest in herd 7 and the best in herd 1, almost $60 difference in the yearly product! Ought not every one to know to which class his cows belong, and if there are any that do not produce at least $30 worth in a year, to condemn them as unprofitable servants, says Massachusetts Ploughman. We cannot feed a cow in Massachusetts even for that, and to feed as we think a good cow should be fed it would cost nearer $50 a year than $30, but if she was like the best in some of those herds we could afford it very well.

One fan whose herd was tested and who had twelve cows, found that three of them produced more money value in a year than did the other nine. He knows now which ones to dispose of and which to keep and breed from, as he might not without this record.

Good roads are the propelling power to prosperity. That's an evident fact. —Merkel Mail.

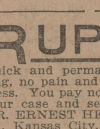


There will be another car. But the man can't wait. He chases the car and swings on, panting and hot, but satisfied. He keeps this gait up all day. He works that way, he lunches that way. He continues this until his stomach "breaks down" and nature compels him to "go slow."

Business men who have impaired their digestion by hasty eating will find in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a cure for dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It does not give mere temporary relief, but it effects a radical cure. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood.

"For six long years I suffered with my liver, kidneys, and with indigestion, which baffled the best doctors in our country," writes E. L. Ransell, Esq., of Woolsey, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a 'cart-load' of medicine from three doctors, I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. Would have death-like pains in the side, and blind spells, and thought life was hardly worth living. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' as advised. Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six bottles and used them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.



RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hydrocele. No Cure no Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free. DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

RUPTURE Quick and permanently cured. No cutting, no pain and no detention from business. You pay nothing until cured. State your case and send for book and terms. DR. ERNEST HENDERSON, 105 W. 9th. St., Kansas City, Mo.

PAGE IT'S NO TROUBLE for us to tell why PAGE Fences outlast others, nor why they stay up and don't sag. Ask us. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

A. ANGUS Males that sire, Prize Winners. Top Quality. Bottom Prices. J. P. Vissering, Box 1. Melville, Ill. P. CHINAS

RODS for locating Gold and Silver positively guaranteed. A. L. Bryant, Box 10G. Dallas, Tex.

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSIO[N] ... TEXAS FARMERS' CO[NGRESS]

(Continued from Pag[e] ...)

Prof. Rice read a paper o[n] ... and Training Peach Orchar[ds] ... Prof. Price was followed ... Hillyer, who read a paper ... Laws and How to Secure T[hem] ... A motion to appoint a ... committee prevailed, after ... Orr read a paper on "E[...] Fruits."

Secretary Dixon's report ... and referred to the auditing ... and officers were elected ... President, J. B. Baker of F[...] first vice president, C. C. ... Sherman; second vice pres[ident] ... Orr, of Arp; secretary-trea[surer] ... H. Dixon of Houston, reelec[ted] ... ber of Farmers' Congres[s] ... committee, C. Falkner of W[...]

Several committee report[s] ... mitted. Secretary Dixon ... why the Texas horticultu[ral] ... had not been sent to the Pa[n-American] exposition, the reason bein[g] ... large space originally o[...] finally narrowed down to si[...] a well. It was decided to n[...] into the Gulf, as far west ... mittee to arrange an exhi[bit] ... St. Louis world's fair. Th[e] ... also empowered to select a ... of delegates to the meet[ing] ... American Pomological socie[ty] ... lo in September. Messrs. A[...] Kerr, Ramsey and Dixon w[ere] ... ed as the world's fair exhi[bit] ... tee.

NURSERYMEN'S SE[SSION]

The Nurserymen's sectio[n] ... of the most energetic of t[he] ... congress. It began its se[ssion] ... day, and every member t[ook] ... active interest in the ... President Kirkpatrick was ... and J. S. Kerr officiated as ...

President Kirkpatrick, o[...] ing of the meeting, delive[red] ... favorably received address.

B. L. Adams, of Bonham, ... subject of "Apple Growing ... that the Red river belt wa[s] ... of the apple. He recomm[ended] ... June, Early Harvest, Co[...] Bledsoe, Jonathan, Ben ... Winesap.

Mr. Higginbotham, of ... his county (Erath) was ... apples. He favored Ben D[avis] ... Bellflower, Mammoth B[...] Winesap. His county took ... iums on apples at the fair ... bor of his estimated that ... apples produced $1000 pe[r] ... many orchards produced ... $700 per acre.

Prof. F. W. Mally, in di[...] subject, said that on a[...] bark disease in Arkans[as] ... which was very disastrous ... commended that that vari[...] ped and Black Twig plan[...] Should the latter be selecte[d] ... iest and hariest varietie[s] ... used.

Secretary John S. Kerr ... the question under discus[sion] ... the greatest importance. ... large that what would do ... cality would not do for an[other] ... Texas, along the Red ri[ver] ... pecially adapted to apples ... market was being well s[...] the apple supply of the st[ate] ... deficient and the produ[...] hardly be overdone. Th[...] unlimited market. The Pe[...] Texas were sleeping on ... and resources. They had ... and the market, but not e[...] The money making variet[ies] ... June, Early Harvest, C[...] Bledsoe, Jonathan, Mrs. B[...] Ben Davis, Kinnard a[nd] ... Black Twig.

R. W. Halbert, of Arc[...] paper on "The Best Fruits ... Belt." For the coast count[ry] ... er recommended figs, ... blackberries, pears and J[...] mons. Mr. Halbert pron[...] trite truth that "Success ... cultivation and ends ... cultivation," which was ... sized by Prof. R. H. Price.

Mr. Faubion asked for ... relative to filling up skips ... had failed to grow. Prof. ... mended low heading to p[...] and Prof. Mally recomme[nded] ... be treated to a commer[cial] ... composed of half cotton s[eed] ... half acid phosphate and ... pare the soil for replanti[ng].

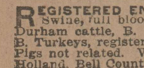
Col. Pickett recommend[...] ing some other kind of tr[ee] ...

"The Transportation Pr[oblem as Ap]plied to Nursery Stock," ... cussed by Mr. James S. ... man. He said that perso[nal investiga]tion developed that Texa[s] ... were paying higher freig[ht] ... their competitors. Whil[e] ... gressive nurseryman ap[...] manifold blessings and ... ferred by the railroad, the ... abuses that should be c[...] instance, the brother n[...] Louisiana have a classif[...] per cent less than those in ... too, the Kansas, Nebras[ka] ... souri nurserymen enjoy ... half that obtaining in Tex[as] ... a gentleman representing ... ryman under the jurisd[iction] ... Southwestern Rate associ[ation] ... ed before that body in S[...] association respectfully ... make any changes in the ... it is understood that the ... mission as an excuse so[...] for the lack of lower frei[ght] ... real reason probably is ... ume of freight does not ... grain, fruits and other ... shipped in large quantit[ies] ... is to the interest of the ... give better rates in ord[er] ... larger business, at the s[...] nurserymen have no gr[...] to make upon this score.

On Thursday evening a ... of the section was held. ... tertained the association ... hibit of the magic lanter[n] ... he uses in instructing ... horticulture. Mr. Kerr ... report as secretary and ... the association. The rep[ort] ... ed and a vote of thanks ... Kerr for his faithful wor[k].

The secretary then ma[...] the need of Odd Fello[ws] ... home at Corsicana. Ma[...] the association having re[...] request of the secretar[y] ... donated trees, the orcha[rd is] now in a fair way to bec[ome] ... A large number of trees ...

BERKSHIRE.



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

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.

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

POLAND CHINA.

MORRIS & CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Office 302 E. Crockett street. Two fine litters of pigs for sale at reasonable prices. They are of the Stumpy and Longfellow strains and away up in quality. Just what you are looking for to improve your herd. Also, Scotch Collie pups of best strains.

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

W. J. DUFFEL—ROSS, M'LENNAN CO., Texas. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

DUROC JERSEY.

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

DOGS.

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

SPECIAL RATES VIA H. & T. C. R. R.

To Coupon Agents: Triennial Conclave Knights Templars, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31. For the above occasion sell round trip tickets to Louisville as follows: Rate, one regular first-class standard fare plus $2 for the round trip. Date of sale, from Waco, Groesbeck and points north, sell August 24 and 25; from points south of Waco and Groesbeck, sell August 23 and 24. Limit tickets for return not later than Sept. 2. By depositing tickets with joint agent not earlier than August 28, nor later than Sept. 2, and making payment of fee of 50 cents, an extension may be secured to leave Louisville not later than Sept. 16. For bands in uniform accompanying regular organized bodies of Knights Templars going and returning, one solid ticket, you may make one-half of the above rate.

To Coupon Agents: Account of Homeseekers' Excursion to California July, August and September, round trip homeseekers' tickets may be sold to all points in California as follows: Rate, one first-class limited standard fare plus $2 for the round trip. Date of sale Tuesday July 2, and 16, August 6 and 20, Sept. 3 and 17, 1901. Limit tickets for leaving destination 21 days from date of sale. Stop-over privilege will be allowed on going trip with in transit limit of 15 days. No stop over will be allowed on return trip.

SWINE

In San Saba county a considerable number of hogs have died recently from eating young cockleburrs which have grown since the late rains.

Col. E. S. Peters has purchased from an Iowa breeder a son of Chief Perfection 2d to head his herd. The animal is young, a May pig, but he cost the Colonel $100 in hard cash.

AGE TO BREED YOUNG SOW.—To produce the best results a sow should be at least 12 to 14 months old before she is bred, says C. E. Hedges, then by the time she will farrow her first litter she will have attained good size and therefore be better prepared to stand the drain on her which will be required of her to raise her litter in good shape, and besides she will likely make a larger sow than she would have done if she had been bred earlier in life, and she will also give her litter a better start in life than a young sow would do; in fact she would do as well with it as an aged sow.

Most breeders think that they cannot wait this long on sows before they breed them, yet if a breeder has a choice young sow and wishes to make something strictly first class out of her, he can well afford to wait the extra six months on her before he breeds her.

A sow should never be bred before she is eight months old, and she should then have the very best of care until her litter is weaned, and she should not be bred to farrow her second litter before she is twenty-three or twenty-four months old, for she needs at least seven or eight months time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter, for if she is a good suckler she will make little, if any growth while she is suckling her first litter, therefore she must have time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter or she will always be undersized, and it takes plenty of size combined with style and finish to make a choice herd of brood sows, and if we have a little more patience and let our sows more fully mature before they have their first litters it would be easier to have large, well-finished brood sows in our herds.

CASTRATING THE PIGS.—While there is seldom any loss when this work is done by a skillful person, still there are proper times for the best results, says Jersey Hustler. The younger the pigs for easy handling the better. When the pigs weigh from 30 to 50 pounds we can do the work rapidly, and without hard work for the holder. When they get up to 75 pounds or upward, then it becomes a matter of hard work, and with the age and size the risk from loss increases to some extent. If it amounts to nothing more than being off feed a few times the loss is greater for a large than a small pig. For when a pig is off feed he not only fails to gain but loses in flesh. It is much the best plan to attend to this necessary work while the pigs are still sucking, for a pig must be very sick not to suck.

The weather has much to do wth securing the greatest success. Dry and dusty weather is to be avoided if possible. A rainy spell of weather in the spring or early summer is much to be preferred to a dry and dusty time. They do much better if they lie in the mud than they do when they must lie in the dust.

The work should always be done in the morning, as they will move about during the day and thus escape much of the soreness that would follow evening work. When done in the evening and they go at once to their beds, and remain till morning, they come out very stiff. Pigs that are ruptured should be castrated as soon as they are large enough, the older they get the greater risk of total loss. The work should be done—if possible—before the heat of the season or day becomes excessive. When very warm it is easy to overheat a pig in high flesh and kill him.

When it is warm a cool pen about the the buldings should be selected and it will be an aid to dampen the floor well. The work is always more pleasant as regards cleanliness if the floor of the pen is well covered with clean straw.

When this work is to be done in the fall season a pleasant day should be selected, one not likely to be followed by a cold, raw storm. If there are sick hogs in the neighborhood the work should be delayed, as the wounds furnish lodging places for the disease germs and cause loss in the herd that would have been escaped had the work been put off till the time of danger was passed.

CARE OF YOUNG PIGS.—The herdsman of the Minnesota Experiment farm, who has had plenty of experience with such matters, says that sudden changes of food should be avoided and that sour or acid food should not be given until the pigs have been weaned several weeks. We question if sour or acid food should be used at all. Indeed, we can see no benefit in such food, for it is sure to derange the digestive organs and so retard growth. At the farm referred to the brood sows have been fed on shorts, corn and ground oats, in proportion of one-half shorts, one-quarter corn and one-quarter oats by weight, and a small allowance of oil cake, if not on pasture or getting green feed. The young pigs are allowed to run out in the sunshine as soon as strong enough, and after they are a week or ten days old they run on pasture with their dam; of course, not very far away from the pen, or for any great length of time at first. The idea is that young pigs require exercise, just as do all young animals. As soon as the youngsters begin to eat or drink, usually in about four weeks, a little warm skim milk with a handful of shorts stirred in is given them in a trough for themselves, but where the sow cannot reach. The same authority is like us of the opinion that a grass or clover pasture is excellent for the brood sow in connection with her grain ration, and if there is no grass or clover she should have a generous supply of peas and oats grown together, while rape, green corn and sorghum may be cut and taken to her. These green crops are also grand food to help out the pasture when it begins to get short and dry, and should be provided on every farm where hogs are kept. While there is a great difference of opinion as to the length of time pigs should be allowed to remain with their dam, if they only desire to raise one litter from a sow the same year at the Minnesota station the pigs are allowed to remain with their dam until they are about ten weeks old, but if two litters are to be raised they are weaned when six to eight weeks old. If the milk of the dam does not agree with the pigs they should be weaned early, but if they are doing well it is better to let them remain with their dam some eight or ten weeks. If the young pigs are eating well before they are taken from the sow and there is skim milk to give them, they should go right on without any apparent stop in their growth. But if weaned too young, and there is no milk to give them, they will not do so well. Last year at the station they had a few pigs that gained a pound a day when they were about nine weeks old, and while still suckling their dam. Uusually they have found that they do not gain a pound a day until they are about ninety days old. After that age they often make a daily gain of more than one pound. After the young pigs are taken from their dam it is a good plan to feed them four or five times daily for a few weeks and later three times. When the pigs are weaned the dam should be kept away from them and put on scant allowance of food for some time, and then if she is thin in flesh, or if it is the desire to breed her soon, she will require to be liberally fed. At the station mentioned they feed sulphur and salt and give the hogs access to charcoal in the pens or yards, and find that while the best of care is absolutely necessary for the best results even after all is done that the results are not all that could be desired. From what has been said it will be seen that they do not feed much corn, but believe, as we do, that an early ration of nitrogenous foods is best calculated to produce sound healthy, profitable swine.—Swine Breeders' Journal.

Keep your system in perfect order and you will have health, even in the most sickly season. The occasional use of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS will insure vigor and regularity in all the vital organs.

On July 2d and 16th, August 6th and 20th, and September 3rd and 17th, the H. & T. C. R. R. will sell from all stations, round trip Homeseekers' tickets to all points in California, at rate of one first-class limited fare, plus $2. The going transit limit on these tickets will be fifteen days, and the final limit leaving destination twenty-one days from date of sale.

This line is equipped with first-class sleepers and free chair cars to Houston, making direct connections with the Southern Pacific Sunset Route for California, which line operates through excursion sleepers.

In addition to this, through sleepers are operated between Houston and Denver, via the Fort Worth and Denver Road, from which point connections are made with trains for California.

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A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

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

SHEEP---GOATS

ANGORAS IN ARIZONA.—A report from Phoenix, Ariz., says: At the rapid rate the Angora goat is securing a foothold in the West and Southwest the time is not far distant when the great industry will take precedence over the time honored business of cattle and sheep culture. Since 1849, when the first Angora goats were brought to this country by Dr. James B. Davis of South Carolina as a present from the Sultan of Turkey, the goat has slowly but surely gained a standing among the industries of the West, until there are now many times over a million goats in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, California, Idaho, Utah and Oregon.

Stockmen are awakening to the great possibilities in the Angora, and at a most opportune time, when the raising of sheep and cattle is at a point when profits are on the decline. Almost every locality of the West is possessed of the peculiar requisites to the attainment of the best results in the raising of Angora goats, and experts declare that the mountainous regions of Arizona are almost identical with the province of Angora, Turkey. The summers are warm and dry and the winters cold and wet, conditions which are conducive to the highest development of the goat, in flesh and fleece.

So great is the confidence in the future of the goat industry that a large amount of capital is being put into goats by Northern sheep growers. Several companies have been formed for the establishment of immense herds on the mountain ranges, and in several included by the department of the interior for forest reserves goats will be put in to graze.

One company headed by James F. Perin, formerly one of the largest sheep owners in the West, has secured the Cook range, of 150,000 acres, in the Mogollon mountains, and will put in 50,000 goats the coming winter. As rapidly as they can secure the pure Angora stock they will add to their herds, and intend to incidentally increase their land holdings until they have 200,000 or more acres and a herd of over 100,000—by far the largest goat ranch in the world.

Perrin has made extensive experiments with goats in the past five years, and is confident of better results than he has ever gathered from the sheep business. The hair or wool is worth twice as much per pound as the sheep wool, and the flesh is unsurpassed for sweetness, cleanliness and healthfulness, while the goats can browe and secure food in the rocky hills where sheep will not venture, and are more hardy than sheep or cattle, being better able to withstand the extremities of heat and cold.

The food item is expected to prove one of the most important portions of the Perrin company's business. The flesh of the young Angora is in many respects superior to lamb, and is in heavy demand in Kansas City, Chicago and New York markets. In fact, Kansas City recently a lot of Angoras brought 25 cents per head more than any sheep on the market at that time, and at no time has there been enough goat flesh to supply the demand.

The Perrin company intends eventually to establish a mammoth dairy. Goat milk is possessed of peculiarly rich qualities, with food and medicinal values; in fact, is recommended by many eminent physicians as a remedy for pulmonary troubles and many other diseases destructive to muscular and nerve tissues. The company expects to segregate from its herd several hundred milchers and, ba a patent process which it controls, preserve and bottle the milk for shipment.

THE MOHAIR INDUSTRY.—The Pastorialists' Review, published in Melbourne and Sydney, says: The breeding of the Angora for the production of Mohair is, perhaps, just as great a study as is the Merino sheep and its fleece. The same peculiar qualifications are the requisite accompaniments to success, but the usual drudgery of management is claimed by the Cape farmer to be less with the Angora than with sheep, and thus the goats are often used as leaders for the convenience of working flocks of the latter. One of the most important proofs of purity and quality in the Angora is the character of curliness of the hair, and all young stock that do not possess this to a marked degree should be rejected from the stud flock. Evenness and fineness of quality, length of staple, and evenness and extent of character, together with density, and a bright and lustrous silky fleece, are the characteristics constituting a standard of excellence, equally as high as many of our ablest men have spent lifetimes in striving to attain in the breeding of the Merino. The horns of the Angora, as with the Merino ram, may be said to be indicative of the quality and character of the fleece, while with the does a fine and delicately-curved horn is most preferred. Of the Cape Angora, it is said by Schreiner that it is a distant cross with the Kurd, or common goat; that the breed is not quite fixed, but is gradually tending to become so; is a larger, somewhat coarser, harder breed, with an oilier and heavier fleece, though not attaining to the high standard of the pure Angora; yet, nevertheless, in the best specimens, of great beauty and excellence, and equal to the most exacting demands of the present mohair manufacturing trade.

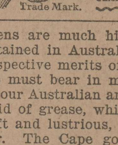
As an instance of the progress made in the establishment of the industry in South Africa it may be mentioned that the first regular export commenced in 1857, and was valued at £10. In the following figures of 1897 we find the total value exported for that year is £676,644. This, of course, represents all grades, and comparatively little of the product of the pure blood. The thick Boer goat-like form and head is a peculiar characteristics of the great majority of even the finest specimens of the South African Angora, and it is now only reasonable to suppose that this diminishing mark of the cross will always remain. No matter how much superior an animal of this description may be in all other respects, it must always be wiser to revert to the original pure-bred animal as a sire, particularly for the purpose of cross-breeding. It is to be noticed that while the general average of the Cape Angora is considerably lower than, say, for example, that of Mr. Scammell's flock in South Australia, the individual fleeces of choice specimens are much higher than any yet attained in Australia. In judging the respective merits of the two, however, we must bear in mind that the fleece of our Australian animal is particularly void of grease, while still being silky, soft and lustrious, and full of character. The Cape goat is often almost black with grease, straighter and coarser in fibre, less lustrous, and would probably scour to a smaller value. Certain it seems that the carefully-bred original and pure Angora, such as those constituting Mr. Scammell's flock, must always command a higher ideal in the minds of all connected with the mohair industry than would the choicest animals of other origin.

In the United States in 1897 there were estimated to be 247,775 Angoras, which were not, of course, all first-class animals, a large number being of low grade. The American supply of mohair is far less than the local demand, and being a large manufacturer, the States import from England no less than 1,250,000 pounds annually, and the industry is still rapidly increasing. It is said that there were only about 400 Angoras originally imported, and those at about the same date as they were introduced into South Africa. Considering the large extent of the States that must have been found unsuitable, also the many other profitable and varying industries with which the Angora has had to compete, the progress has certainly not been disparaging.

The United States agricultural department reported some years since, which has been fully borne out, that the demand for mohair is permanent, and increasing, and would continue to increase until met by vastly more copious production beyond the possible increased Asiatic supplies. The manufacturers in England, the Continent, and America were looking to South Africa, Australia, the States and South America for an increased production to meet their necessities, and the value of the entire interest would be enormously enhanced by the opening of an adequate and permanent source of supply. In 1895 the world's reputed production of mohair from all sources was placed at about 20,000,000 pounds, coming principally from Turkey, the Cape, and supplemented by about 5,000,000 pounds grown in the United States, and but small quantities from Australia.



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GOATS.

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

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FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Prof. Rice read a paper on "Pruning and Training Peach Orchards."

Prof. Price was followed by H. B. Hillyer, who read a paper on "Needed Laws and How to Secure Them."

A motion to appoint a legislative committee prevailed, after which C. P. Orr read a paper on "East Texas Fruits."

Secretary Dixon's report was read and referred to the auditing committee, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. B. Baker of Fort Worth; first vice president, C. C. Mayhew of Sherman; second vice president, C. P. Orr, of Arp; secretary-treasurer, Sam H. Dixon of Houston, reelected. Member of Farmers' Congress executive committee, C. Falkner of Waco.

Several committee reports were submitted. Secretary Dixon explained why the Texas horticultural exhibit had not been sent to the Pan-American exposition, the reason being that the large space originally offered had finally narrowed down to six feet along a well. It was decided to name a cominto the Gulf, as far west os Mobile, mittee to arrange an exhibit for the St. Louis world's fair. The chair was also empowered to select any number of delegates to the meeting of the American Pomological society at Buffalo in September. Messrs. Adams, Price, Kerr, Ramsey and Dixon were appointed as the world's fair exhibit committee.

NURSERYMEN'S SECTION.

The Nurserymen's section was one of the most energetic of those in the congress. It began its session Tuesday, and every member took a very active interest in the proceedings. President Kirkpatrick was in the chair, and J. S. Kerr officiated as secretary.

President Kirkpatrick, on the opening of the meeting, delivered a very favorably received address.

B. L. Adams, of Bonham, took up the subject of "Apple Growing." He said that the Red river belt was the home of the apple. He recommended Red June, Early Harvest, Cole's Quince, Bledsoe, Jonathan, Ben Davis and Winesap.

Mr. Higginbotham, of Dublin, said his county (Erath) was excellent for apples. He favored Ben Davis, Yellow Bellflower, Mammoth Black Twig, Winesap. His county took many premiums on apples at the fairs. A neighbor of his estimated that his Winesap apples produced $1000 per acre, and many orchards produced as much as $700 per acre.

Prof. F. W. Mally, in discussing the subject, said that on account of a bark disease in Arkansas, Blacks, which was very disastrous, he had recommended that that variety be dropped and Black Twig planted instead. Should the latter be selected the healthiest and hariest varieties should be used.

Secretary John S. Kerr thought that the question under discussion was of the greatest importance. Texas was so large that what would do for one locality would not do for another. North Texas, along the Red river, was especially adapted to apples. The peach market was being well supplied, but the apple supply of the state was now deficient and the production could hardly be overdone. There was an unlimited market. The People of north Texas were sleeping on their rights and resources. They had the locality and the market, but not enough apples. The money making varieties were Red June, Early Harvest, Cole's Quince, Bledsoe, Jonathan, Mrs. Bryan Shirley, Ben Davis, Kinnard and Mammoth Black Twig.

R. W. Halbert, of Arcadia, read a paper on "The Best Fruits for the Coast Belt." For the coast country the speaker recommended figs, strawberries blackberries, pears and Japan persimmons. Mr. Halbert promulgated the trite truth that "Success begins with cultivation and ends with noncultivation," which was also emphasized by Prof. R. H. Price.

Mr. Faubion asked for information relative to filling up skips where trees had failed to grow. Prof. Price recommended low heading to prevent dying and Prof. Mally recommended the soil be treated to a commercial fertilizer composed of half cotton seed meal and half acid phosphate and thereby prepare the soil for replanting.

Col. Pickett recommended substituting some other kind of tree.

"The Transportation Problem as Applied to Nursery Stock," was next discussed by Mr. James S. Kerr, of Sherman. He said that personal investigation developed that Texas nurserymen were paying higher freight rates than their competitors. While every progressive nurseryman appreciated the manifold blessings and benefits conferred by the railroad, there were some abuses that should be corrected; for instance, the brother nurserymen of Louisiana have a classification of 25 per cent less than those in Texas. Then, too, the Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri nurserymen enjoy rates almost half that obtaining in Texas. Although a gentleman representing every nurseryman under the jurisdiction of the Southwestern Rate association appeared before that body in St. Louis, that association respectfully declined to make any changes in the rates. While it is understood that the railroad commission as an excuse sometimes given for the lack of lower freight rates, the real reason probably is that the volume of freight does not compare with grain, fruits and other commodities shipped in large quantities. While it is to the interest of the railroads to give better rates in order to promote larger business, at the same time the nurserymen have no great complaint to make upon this score.

On Thursday evening another session of the section was held. Prof. Price entertained the association with an exhibit of the magic lantern slides, which he uses in instructing his classes in horticulture. Mr. Kerr then read his report as secretary and treasurer of the association. The report was adopted and a vote of thanks tendered Mr. Kerr for his faithful work.

The secretary then made a report on the need of Odd Fellows' Orphans' home at Corsicana. Many members of the association having responded to the request of the secretary and having donated trees, the orchard there was now in a fair way to become a success. A large number of trees had also been sent through the secretary's call to stock the orchard of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' home at Fort Worth.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, read a paper on "Price Levels and Their Relation, Wholesale and Retail."

After some routine business the association re-elected the present president and secretary to serve during the ensuing year. B. L. Adams, of Bonham, was elected vice president. The president, vice president and secretary were named as the executive committee. F. T. Ramsy, of Austin, was elected executive committeeman for the Farmers' congress. The association then finally adjourned.

TRUCK GROWERS' SECTION.

After the formal opening of the meeting, President Traylor delivered a short address before Wednesday's session of the South Texas Truck Growers' association, and Hon. S. A. McHenry spoke of the benefits to be received through the organization.

M. P. Hargrove of Galveston, addressed the association on "Asparagus."

B. F. Johnson, of Arcadia, delivered an address on "Strawberry Culture." He said mulching should be closed up around the plant until danger of freezing was past. He would in the future plant five feet apart, but will grow a row in between and clean out alternate rows alternate years. He would use acid phosphate as a fertilizer, and would also use nitrate of soda. The Lady Thompson was the best; it colored like the Excelsior. In marketing the growers should ship by carloads in order to avoid exorbitant charges by the express companies. This could be done by organization and co-operation. The speaker scored the railroad commission for not properly classifying express matter to the greater advantage of the truck growers.

A discussion on the matter of freight and express rates followed. This developed the fact that the grower got only about 10 to 20 per cent. The rest went to the buyer and the transportation company.

H. M. Smith, of Brookshire, took the position that railroad and express companies are not unfair or exorbitant in their charges.

"Peach Culture in South Texas," by A. G. Pickett, was the first topic discussed at the afternoon session. Southern Chinese and Spanish, Col. Pickett thought, were best adapted to the section in question.

W. R. Hays, of Skidmore, read a paper on "Watermelon Culture."

A paper on "Sherman's Potato Crop" was read by C. C. Mayhew and generally discussed.

Cabbage culture was taken up at Thursday morning's session, and R. B. Traylor, of Edna, read a paper on the subject. He said that almost any soil will grow cabbage if properly drained, and that the vegetable needed no more cultivation than corn. About six or seven thousand plants per acre should be planted. Insect and rot will have to be contended with, and every plant cannot be expected to make a head. A conservative estimate would be that 5000 heads, weighing two pounds each would mature, making a total of 10,000 pounds. If each weighed five pounds the crop would be 25,000. The total expense of raising such a crop would be about $37, making a net profit of $213 per acre, based on a price of 1 cent per pound. An acre of cabbage can be cultivated as easily as an acre of cotton.

S. A. McHenry, director of the experiment station at Beeville, discussed black rot in cabbage. He had seen black rot on new land, although some contended that it was the result of animal fertilizers. He was of the opinion that the trouble was in the seed. The disease thrives in damp, warm weather. Early, tender varieties are more subject to the rot than the latter and more hardy varieties.

B. F. Johnson, of Arcadia, spoke at length on the fertiliation of cabbage.

Aaron Coffee, of McKinney, delivered an address on "The Tomato and the Irish Potato."

A very thorough paper was read by M. H. Smith, of Burkshire, on "The Cantaloupe—Its Care and marketing."

Mr. McHenry, of Beeville, spoke on "Irrigation in Truck Farming."

Secretary A. D. Rust, of Rock Island, wound up the program with a talk on "Blackberry Culture."

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Alvin, on the first Tuesday in November. Messrs. Rust, Fields and McHenry were appointed a committee to arrangea program for the next meeting.

COTTON GROWERS' SECTION.

Hon. E. S. Peters, of Calvert, presided at the meeting of the Cotton Growers' section on Wednesday and Thursday.

The session Wednesday morning opened with a general discussion of "Diversification," the principal speakers being President Peters of Calvert, O. F. Dornblazer of Hillsboro, E. B. Case of Waco and J. W. Carson of College Station. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the most practical form of diversification for the cotton farmer was in the nature of raising larger quantities of forage crops. Sorghum and alfalfa were particularly recommended. Mr. Case was particularly enthusiastic about sorghum. He said in substance: "It is the finest feed for stock, requires very little skill to raise or save, can be raised on any land, will stand more drouth than any other crop, will not hurt any kind of stock, and all kinds of stock love it."

Mr. Carson addressed the meeting on "Farming in Central Texas." He spoke of the many kinds of farming found in central Texas, but brought out the fact that one thing confronts all of these farmers, namely, the improvement of their work stock, the teams at present in use being too light to handle the improved machinery which is now necessary in order to enable the farmer to keepup with the procession. He touched on the boll weevil question and was kept busy for some time answering questions as to his experience with the different methods suggested by Mr. Mally. He said he had gotten good results from the trap row system, picking up the squares and spraying with poison solutions in the order named.

Prof. R. H. Price then read a paper on "Canning Factories in Connection with Cotton Gins."

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, followed with a talk on "Fruit for the Farm."

At the afternoon session Col. J. D. Rodgers, of Galveston, said that nothing paid better than alfalfa, which was unequaled for stock feed. He did not plant deep only about two inches, but had the ground well prepared.

Prof. Smith said he had ten acres in alfalfa, in which he had fed thirty head of stock all spring with a surplus that filled his barns.

Mr. Penn said he had known a field pastured with goats to die out in eight years.

Oswald Wilson, special agent of the agricultural department, by special request, read a paper on "Rice Culture and Profits."

Mr. Hudson, of Waxahachie, offered a resolution, which was adopted, commending the work of the United States government in behalf of the farmers, and particularly the work being done by Mr. Wilson.

At Thursday's session Hon. Harvie Jordan of Monticello, Ga., president of the Interstate Cotton Growers' association, addressed the section. He urged the cotton growers to organize for the purpose of controlling the price of cotton and for the purpose of obtaining correct information of the condition of the crop, acreage, etc. This should be done largely through co-operation with the ginners. The buyers are all ready to take advantage of the ignorance of the farmer, he said.

He then drew some interesting parallels between the price of the raw material and the finished product. He stated that extra long staple in 1899 sold for 12 to 16 cents per pound, and that the thread made from one pound of the raw material sold for $7.80. He then referred again to organization, stating that the co-operation of Texas is essential.

Messrs. Dornblazer, Smith and Wilson were appointed a committee on organization.

Vories P. Brown, of San Antonio, spoke on the duty of fair associations to offer more inducement to farmers to exhibit and less to horse racers. He also urged the farmers to encourage the fairs and support them more liberally.

F. P. Holland, of Dallas, spoke on the great importance of the agricultural press to the farmers.

Col. Coffee delivered an address on "What Neill is Doing for the Cotton Planters of the South."

J. H. Hawley spoke on "Fruit and Truck Growing on the International and Great Northern Railroad."

Mr. Ball, of the United States department of agriculture, who is now in the state conducting experiments for the control of the Johnson grass pest, gave a brief description of the manner in which Johnson grass is spread over the country by its being allowed to mature seed, and asserted that the first step to be taken in eradicating it from a farm was to make sure that it did not constantly re-seed itself from outside sources.

He spoke of the value of Johnson grass as a hay crop when properly handled.

The most successful method discovered up to date of killing out a field of the grass, he said, is to plow the land during the hottest and dryest portion of the summer. This should follow a winter crop taken off late in the spring. Plow about three inches deep, and after some days of hot, dry weather, harrow, so as to expose more roots. Repeat this process again and again, whenever the grass begins to grow, and in the fall plant some crop such as oats and peas mixed, which will shade the ground and tend to choke the grass out, both in the fall and in the following spring.

At the evening session the Texas Cotton Growers' association was organized, with E. S. Peters, of Calvert, president; Oswald Wilson, of Houston, vice president, and Robert F. Smith, of College Station, secretary and treasurer. The purpose for which this association was organized, as set forth in the constitution and by-laws adopted, is primarily that the farmers may by co-operation in the collection and distribution of statistical information concerning the cotton crop, be in a position to obtain fair and equitable prices for their cotton and cotton seed products. All white persons in the state who are willing to unite in this movement for the purpose stated are eligible for membership. Local branches of the association will be organized in the cotton growing counties of the state by the executive committee, consstng of Messrs. O. F. Dornblazer, Hill; R. D. Hudson, Waxahachie; John H. Parker, Pitts Bridge; J. J. Morris, Purtey; B. F. Hawkins, Midlothian.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY SECTION.

Joint meetings of the Texas Jersey Cattle club, the Texas Dairymen's assotiation and the Texas Livestock association were held Wednesday and Thursday. President Porter. of the Dairymen's association, presided.

L. B. Dautry, of Waco, gave a synopsis of his experience of 26 years in the dairy business, and stated that he found work more profitable on a farm than in a city.

Leonard Tilltson, of Sealy, addressed the meeting on the question, "Is It Possible to Do Successful and Profitable Dairy Work on the Farm in Texas?" He limited his address to discussing the subject from the point of view of the farmer who has a limited number of cows, and at all times a larger or smaller amount of surplus milk on his hands.

He gave a description of the recently started creamery at Sealy. Experience had shown that for several years, until the farmers had had time to develop their beef and range cattle into dual purpose animals, which would yield larger quantities of milk, very large profits to either creamery men or farmers could not be expected. The farmers must also be educated up to the point of utilizing the by-products. Milk is collected for the creamery by wagon at a charge of 10 cents per 100 pounds to farmers. It is skimmed, churned and the butter marketed at a cost to the farmer of 3 cents per pound. The Sealy creamery had obtained within 1 cent of the price of the Elgin creamery product, which always tops the market. The speaker advocated as the most profitable for the man raising milk for the creamery, the raising of dual purpose, cross cattle, which will test at least 4 per cent of butter fat, which will yield from two to three gallons of milk a day for nine months of the year, may finally be profitably turned into beef when they have ceased to be profitable as milkers. He concluded by insisting that, since butter made on the ordinary farm cannot compare successfully with creamery butter, the true solution of the problem was the building up of creameries on the co-operative plan, which will enable the farmer to dispose of his surplus supply of milk.

The address was followed by a vigorous discussion, which brought out the fact that the experience of the whole audience was that there was a superior air of thrift always seen about a farm where even a small number of cows were kept and their produce in the shape of milk and butter marketed.

C. Walter, of McLennan county, stated that he ran a farm dairy; that he, with his family, did all the work of the dairy and hired all the farm work. He found it easier because the work was not heavy, and was free from exposure attending general farm work. He had begun at the very time that it was hardest, because of low prices of products and inexperience on his part, but that he had weathered over those difficulties and had made a success of the work. His brother lived 70 miles from Waco, but was making butter on the farm and marketing his product in Waco. They find a good market for more than they can supply.

Mr. Walter knew of many who were successfully making butter on the farm and could mention no failures of those who had the energy to try the work with any degree of spirit.

Wednesday's afternon session was taken up with the discussion of the question, "How to Prepare and How to Get our Products to Market." There were numerous speakers.

On Thursday the first subject taken up was "Winter Pastures." J. M. Vance, of San Antonio, led with an interesting review of his experience in supplying green forage to cattle in southwest Texas. He advocated planting "winter turf" oats as the best thing.

Mr. Sinclair gave his experience in feeding prickly pear, both in winter and summer. He denied that feeding prickly pear hal any deleterious effect on either the milk or butter.

President Porter presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that the legislature, as a matter of public safety and benefit, be petitioned to make suitable appropriation for and provide the office of commissioner of dairying and foodstuffs.

Mr. Porter made a strong talk in support of his motion. He asserted that Texas, having no cimmissioner, whose duty it is to see that the pure-food laws are enforced, had become a dumping ground for adulterated dairy and other products from all over the United States.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Vance, Aten and Tillotson were appointed a committee to bring it before the general session.

Mr. Tillotson offered a resolution urging the purchase of various breeds of dairy and beef cattle by the Agricultural and Mechanical college at the earliest possible moment, in order that the instruction given may be of the most comprehensible character possible. Adopted.

Messrs. Tom and Tillotson were appointed as the committee to bring the matter before the general session.

The Texas Dairyman's association, then proceeded to the election of officers, Mr. J. M. Vance, of San Antonio, was elected president; Mr. L. H. Porter, of Rockdale, vice president, and Mr. J. H. Tom, of Georgetown, secretary.

BEE KEEPERS' SECTION.

A joint meeting of the Northern, Southern and Central Texas Bee Keepers' associations was held Wednesday. The meeting was opened with prayer by E. J. Atchley. The reports of the presidents and secretaries of the different associations were then received and the associations proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The North Texas association elected W. R. Gratan president, and J. N. Hunter secretary.

The Central Texas association elected J. B. Salyer president, H. H. Hyde vice president, and L. Scholl secretary.

On motion of H. H. Hyde, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Central Texas Bee Keepers' association. E. J. Atchley addressed the meeting on the subject of "Bee Keeping for Farmers." Mr. Atchley spoke from the standpoint of the farmer who keeps only a few hives for supplying his own table, only selling his surplus honey in the local market.

O. P. Hyde of Hutto, presented a paper on "The Production of Chunk Comb Honey." He contended for the production of bulk comb honey, because it would be produced more cheaply and with less labor than one pound-sections; more of it could be produced in a given time by a hive of bees; and there was a much more general demand on the market for it than for either one-pound sections or extracted honey. Therefore, he argued that from the point of view of the dollars and cents that were in it, bulk comb honey was the kind for the bee keeper to devote most of his time to.

In the discussion which followed his opinions were sharply criticized by Mr. Davidson of Wilson county and others who favored the marketing of the bulk of their honey in one-pound sections.

D. C. Milam, W. O. Victor and Mrs. C. R. West were appointed by the chair as a committee to judge the exhibits in the bee keeper section and award the premiums which had been offered.

Wednesday afternoon Prof. Mally talked on the matter of securing appropriation from the legislature to establish a bee keeper's experiment station here. The name of the Central Texas Bee Keepers' association was changed to the Texas Bee Keepers' association and a new constitution was adopted.

O. P. Hyde read a paper on "Manipulation of Bees."

W. O. Victor discussed the same subject.

H. H. Hyde told how queens could be forced to lay in queen-cell cups and the matter was discussed by E. J. Atchley and others.

A paper on "Importance of Good Queens," by Willie Atchley, was read.

"How to Raise Good Queens" was discussed by G. F. Davidson and H. H. Hyde.

"Experiences in Moving Bees" was discussed by O. P. Hyde, G. F. Davidson, E. J. Atchley, Mrs. C. R. West and others.

The South Texas association elected officers as follows: E. J. Atchley, president; W. O. Victor, Wharton, vice president; W. H. Laws, Beeville, secretary. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Beeville on the first Wednesday and Thursday in September, 1902.

At Thursday's session L. Stachelhauser of Converse opened the discussion on "Importance of Large Breeding Space" with an interesting talk. He was followed by R. L. Aten and others, who expressed their views on the subject.

Mr. D. C. Milam told "How Beginners Can Be Best Educated Not to Ruin a Market for Those More Experienced."

"What is the Best Race of Bees" was announced as the next subject for discussion. Messrs. W. O. Victor and G. F. Davidson were the principal speakers. The arguments advanced tended to prove that different localities require different races of bees.

At the evening session four representatives were elected to represent the Texas Bee Keepers' association at the next convention of the National Bee Keepers' association at Buffalo, N. Y., in September, 1901. The delegates were: Udo Toepperwein, Leon Springs; G. F. Davidson, Fairview; Louis Scholl, Hunter, and H. H. Hyde of Hutto.

W. O. Victor was appointed a committee of one to prepare a program for the next meeting of the association.

The association selected College Station for the next annual meeting.

Mr. Atchley delivered, on behalf of the Texas Bee Keepers' association, a case of superfine white-comb honey, contributed by Mr. Davidson, to Prof. Connell, as a slight token of the appreciation of the association for the work he has done.

Prof. Connell, in thanking the members of the association, assured them that he hoped some day that the college would be able to extend its scope for enough to include bee culture.

After passing a resolution petitioning the legislature to grant an appropriation for the establishment of a department of bee culture in the experiment station, the association adjourned until next year.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

The woman's section, which met with the congress for the first time as a distinct section, was welcomed by Prof. Connell. Mrs. S. E. Buchanan of Waxahachie presided and Mrs. C. I Swan of Normanna was named as secretary.

Mrs. Buchanan read a paper on "The Home" and Mrs. W. J. Hamlett of Alvin discussed numerous domestic problems dwelling particularly on the servant problem. The solution, she said, is the training of sons and daughters to do what is necessary to be done. She also remarked on the ballot for women, a subject which elicited much applause. A vote on the question of whether or not women should be allowed suffrage was taken and all of those present voted in the negative except Mrs. Swan.

Mrs. J. C. Roberts of Dallas read a paper on "Home Environment; Its Effect on the Child."

Mrs. Hamlett read a paper on "Child Gardening."

Mrs. Swan read a paper on "Primary Industrial Education."

Wednesday afternoon the section met with the Poultry and Pet Stock section.

Thursday morning the election of officers was held and the following were chosen:

President, Mrs. S. E. Buchanan; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Roberts; executive committee, Mesdames Kate Alma Orgain, Rebecca Henry Hayes, Mrs. J. H. Connell. Committee on constitution and by-laws: Mrs. W. J. Hamlett, Mrs. C. I. Swan, Mrs. J. T. Griffiths.

Mrs. Kate Alma Orgain read a paper on "Influence of the Artistic and Ideal in the Home," which was heartily commended.

Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes discussed in a remarkably bright and highly interesting way her subject, which was: "The Lares and Penates; Pots and Pans, their Use and Abuse."

Mrs. Swan recited a poem entitled, "Buffalo Clover."

A short talk on floriculture was given by Mrs. Davis of Waco and a talk by H. B. Savage of the Poultry and Pet Stock association was listened to and the section adjourned.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK SECTION.

The Texas Poultry and Pet Stock association held its first meeting as a separate section of the congress, and for the first session a very creditable showing was made. H. B. Savage of Belton, Tex., editor of the National Fancier, is president of the section. He spoke very encouragingly of the outlook for poultry and pet stock in Texas. Shipping poultry and packing eggs were discussed by members of the section, and several practical talks were made. Next year it is intended to have a poultry and pet stock show at the Farmers' congress, and much interest, it is predicted, will be hown.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Following is the address of Hon Jefferson Johnson, state commissioner of agriculture and member of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college:

It has been my pleasant duty to express a welcome to you as coming from the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. You are gathered here in your representative capacities as individual farmers or representatives of organized bodies of farmers, horticulturists and all kindred branches of agriculture.

You represent the interests upon which all other interests depend. From the earliest history of the world down to this day the prosperity and happiness of the world has depended upon the prosperity and happiness of the men who till the soil. From the ranks of men who have belonged to the agricultural classes have come the greatest warriors, the wisest statesmen, the most profound philosophers and teachers, as well as some of the greatest of our writers. You may feel great pride in the calling that you here represent, and it is to be earnestly hoped that your deliberations at this time will contribute in some measure to the advancement and upbuilding of the interests that you have in your hands.

The agriculturist should be thoroughly equipped in all knowledge which bears upon his calling. He should have a comprehensive knowledge of chemistry, by which he is enabled to determine all qualities of the soil which he cultivates—knowing exactly what kind of crops should be planted upon any kind of soil, without the loss of valuable time and expensive experiments. He should be thoroughly versed in all economics that bear upon the subject of agriculture, and in this way he will find that it is necessary not only to study the question of transportation and banking facilities, but that he should have a thorough knowledge of the needs of the world in connection with the products he has to market.

I know of no class of men where liberal learning will produce greater results than among the agricultural classes. It is your duty as representatives of this calling to

(Continued on Page 8.)

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Reported by Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.)

Fort Worth, Texas, July 29.—The past week our hog market was fairly active, and considering the 25c decline in the Northern markets, we got very satisfactory prices for the good kind and topped the market at $5.60. Some shippers will ship their light, half fat pigs, and they are a drag on the market and will not bring over $2.50@2.75. We look for a light run the coming week and strong prices. Cattle receipts were very light, only a few consignments of half-fat medium stuff, and not a load of really good cattle. The demand for good strictly fat stuff is strong at improved prices, while the common kinds are hard to sell at any price. The Northern markets have improved materially in the last four days on good fed Texans, while the common kinds are going at canner prices. The recent rains throughout the state have caused a better feeling, and there is already some inquiry for feeding steers, and we look for a better market. We quote our market today:

Fat steers $3.25@3.50, choice fat cows $2.50@2.75, medium fat cows $2.25@2.50, bulls and stags $2.00@2.50, choice fat hogs $5.30@5.50, prime packers $5.25@5.35, mixed hogs $5.10@5.25, feeder hogs, no demand.

The Norther mnarkets today are strong to higher on cattle, and 10@15c lower on hogs.

DALLAS.
(Reported by National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas Texas, July 29.—The Northern hog markets were very uneven last week and prices generelly ruled a chade lower at the close. They are closing 10 cents lower today, which will make our market 5 to 10c lower than last Monday's quotations, especially on the common and off grades. We are quoting $5.35@5.45 for sorted hogs, and something choice might bring a little more. Receipts were light and the demand much better than the previous week. Our market is badly in need of more hogs and we think you will find this to be your best market. Buyers seem more anxious than for sometime past and we predict a strong and active market throughout the week. Receipts of cattle were the lightest for several weeks and the quality only fair. The light run has had the desired effect, as everything offered sold at from 10 to 25c better than for the past three weeks. All offerings were quickly disposed of and the yards were cleaned each day. Packers and butchers are beginning to enquire what the prospects are for this week, and if you have any good fat cattle on hand it would be a good time to get them on the market. Would advise you not to ship any thin or half fat cattle unless you are prepared to accept low prices, as grass and water is still very scarce in this locality. Receipts of Texas cattle were very heavy in Kansas City last week and the market went off 25 to 50c last Monday and did not show much improvement if any at the close. The bulk of their 800 and 1000 lb. steers sold at $3.00@3.65, very few sales above $3.75. The bulk of their cows sold at $2.50@2.85, and hardly any above the latter figure. We think it will be to your interest to investigate our market before shipping north. The Northern cattle markets closed 10@15c higher today. No change in our sheep market, choice mutton selling at $3.00@3.25. Kansas City top today, $3.25.

Quotations today as follows:

Prime steers, 900 lbs. and up $3.25@3.50; choice steers, 700-800 lbs., $3.00@3.50; medium steers, 600-800 lbs., $2.25@2.75; choice cows and heifers, $2.50@2.85; fair to good cows, $2.25@2.50; medium fat cows, $1.75@2.25; stags and oxen, $2.00@2.50; choice mutton, 90 lbs. and up, $2.75@3.25; stock sheep, per head, $1.50@2.25; bulls $1.50@2.25; Canners, $1.00@2.00; sorted hogs, 200-300 lbs. $5.35@5.45; choice hogs, 160 lbs. and up, $5.15@5.30; mixed packers, $4.90@5.10; light fat hogs, $4.00@4.90; stock hogs, $3.00@4.00.

DALLAS.
(Reported by S. M. Sample).

Dallas, Texas, July 29.—Receipts of cattle the past week have been very light; and while we do not look for any advance in prices, we think next week will be more favorable for stiff prices on good cattle than we have had for two weeks. But shippers must not think that common and half-fat stuff will sell here, for it will not, as we have no place to use that kind. Our market wants good, smooth, fat stuff of all kinds and can promise you a good market on that class; but on anything else, would not advise you to ship to this market. We quote:

Choice fat steers, 900 to 950 pounds, $3.00@3.50; choice fat cows, 850 to 900 pounds, $2.50@2.75; choice veals, 150 to 225 pounds, $3.50@3.75; choice veal, 250 to 350 pounds, $3.00@3.25; bulls and common cows $1.75@2.25; choice mutton, 90 to 100 pounds, $3.00@3.25.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Texas, July 27.—

Quotations on livestock for today were as follows:

Choice shipping beeves, $3.00@3.50; common to fair, $2.75@3.00; choice fat cows, $2.50@2.75; common, $2.00@2.25; sheep, $3.00@3.25; goats, $2.25; bulls, $2.00@2.25; stags, $2.50@3.00; yearlings, $2.75@3.00; calves, $3.25@3.50; heifers, $2.50@2.75; hogs, $4.50@4.75; feeder hogs, $3.00@3.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 29.—Cattle receipts 21,000, including 400 Texans; active and strong to 20c higher. Good to prime steers $5.35@6.20, poor to medium $4.25@5.40, stockers and feeders $2.40@4.35, cows $2.75@4.60, heifers $2.25@4.75, canners $1.25@2.25, bulls $2.25@4.35, calves $2.50@5.25, Texas steers $3.00@4.25.

Hog receipts 56,000; slow and 15c lower. Good to choice heavy $5.50@5.87 1-2, light $5.45@5.60, bulk of sales $5.45@5.60.

Sheep receipts 19,000; steady, good to choice wethers $3.80@4.25, fancy to choice mixed $3.25@3.75, Western sheep $3.25@4.00, yearlings $4.00@4.35, native lambs $3.00@5.40, Western lambs $4.40@5.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 29.—Cattle receipts 2,500 natives, 2,000 Texans and 500 calves. Native and Texas beef steers and cows and heifers 15@20c higher, stockers and feeders25@50c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers $5.50@5.90, fair to good $4.90@5.40, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.00. Western fed steers $4.00@5.50, Western range steers $4.25, Texas and Indians $3.00@4.25, Texas cows $2.70@3.25, native cows $2.75@4.25, native heifers $2.75@4.85, canners $1.75@2.65, bulls $2.25@4.00.

Hog receipts 5000; market 5@15c lower. Heavy $5.80@5.85, packers $5.50@5.80, light $5.25@5.60; pigs $3.50@5.55.

Sheep receipts 2,800; market steady. Lambs $4.00@4.90, Western wethers $3.25@4.00, ewes $2.75@3.25, Western rangers $3.25@3.80, stocker sheep $1.50@2.50.

SAINT LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 29.—Cattle receipts 6,100, including 3,000 Texans; market steady to strong. Native shipping and export steers $4.65@5.75, dressed beef and butchers' steers $3.80@5.30, steers under 1000 lbs. $3.20@5.10, cows and heifers $2.00@4.85, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.25, canners $1.00@2.50, bulls $2.25@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $2.50@4.15, cows and heifers $2.30@3.40.

Hog receipts 5,000; market 5@20c lower. Pigs and lights $5.40@5.60, packers $5.40@5.60, butchers $5.65@5.85.

Sheep receipts 1,000; market dull, slow. Native muttons $3.00@3.50, lambs $3.50@5.25, culls and bucks $3.75, stockers $1.50@2.35.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., July 27.—Report of cattle market from July 21 to 27 inclusive: Receipts of all classes of grown cattle have been light the past week, with an active demand for good butcher's cattle; prices strong for choice. Calves and yearlings have been in full supply, ordinary dull and lower, fat selections, prices unchanged. No hogs or sheep in first hands to amount to anything; fair demand for desirable quality. Outlook very favorable for fat light steers, cows and heifers.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by T. B. Saunders Commission Co.)

Houston, Texas, July 26.—Choice beeves, $3.00@3.25; medium beeves, $2.50@2.75; choice cows, $2.50@3.00; medium cows and heifers, $2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, $1.75@2.00; work oxen, $2.00@2.25; choice yearlings, $2.75@3.25; medium yearlings, $2.25@2.50; choice calves, $3.25@3.75; medium calves, $3.00@3.25; choice muttons, $3.00@3.25; corn fed hogs, tops, 160 lbs. up, 5.00@5.50; corn fed, lights and rough, $4.50@4.75; mast fed hogs, $3.00@3.50. Market favorable on all classes of fat cattle. Top corn fed hogs wanted.

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

Galveston, Texas, July 27.—Beeves, good to choice, $3.00@3.25; common to fair, $2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, $2.75@3.00; common to fair, $2.25@2.50; yearlings, good to choice, $3.00@3.25; common to fair, $2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, $3.50@4.00; common to fair, $3.00@3.25. (Receipts of both grown cattle and calves continue to fall short of the demand. Prices are firm with an upward tendency.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, July 29.—

Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.

Cabbage, 3½@4c.
Cantaloupes, 50@80c.
Potatoes, new, $1.50@1.75.
Tomatoes, 4 basket crates, 50@80c.
Watermelons, 90@$2.60.
Butter, fresh country, 12½@15c.
Eggs cold storage, guaranteed, 15c; candled, 10c; uncandled, 5c.
Poultry—Chickens, choice hens, $2.25; medium hens, $2.00; choice springs, $3.00; medium springs, $2.25; broilers, $1.50; ducks, large, $2.50; small, $2.00.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, July 29.—
Wheat is steady. Hay is in demand.
Wheat No. 2, 70c.
Corn, 80c.
Oats, 52@55c.
Bran, $1.10.
Chopped corn, $1.50.
Hay, prairie, new, $14.00@15.00; Johnson grass, $7.00@10.00.

Chicago, July 29.—Cash quotations were as follows:
No. 3 spring wheat 66@69c, No. 2 red 68@68 1-4c.
No. 2 corn, 51 7-8c, No. 2 yellow 52c.
No. 2 oats 32 3-4@33c, No. 2 white 33 1-4@34 1-2c, No. 3 white 33 1-2@35 1-2c.
No. 2 rye 53 1-4c.
No. 1 flax seed $1.84.
Prime timothy seed $5.25.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., July 29.—Spot cotton quiet. Ordinary 6 1-8c, good ordinary 6 3-4, low middling 7 1-2, middling 8 1-8, good middling 8 1-2, middling fair 8 7-8.

Houston, Texas, July 29.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 6 1-2, low middling 7 3-8, middling 8.

New Orleans, La., July 29.—Spot cotton steady. Ordinary 5 15-16, good ordinary 6 5-8, low middling 7 7-16, middling 8 3-16, good middling 8 9-16, middling fair 8 13-16.

New York, July 29.—Spot cotton quiet. good ordinary 7 5-16, low middling 7 11-16, middling 8 1-8, good middling 8 7-16, middling fair 8 7-8, fair 9 1-4.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, July 29.—
Hides—Dry flint, 16 lbs. and up 13 1-2c, 16 pounds and down 10c, dry salted heavy 10c, light 8c, green salted 40 pounds and up 7@7 1-2c, 40 pounds and down 6@6 1-2c, dead green heavy 6 3-4c, light 6c.
Wool—Bright medium 11@13c, heavy fine 7@9c.

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More information by letter; or descriptive literature may be had of any ticket agent or E. P. TURNER, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

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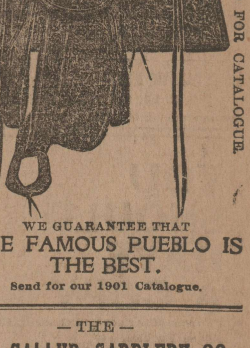
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FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

stimulate in the minds of your farmer friends a desire for information, and it is also your duty to spread such information as you possess among those who are less fortunate, thereby steadily advancing the standard of excellence among the men who till the soil.

Every succeeding generation demonstrates a fact that has been understood by you for years—that in the end it is only the carefully trained agriculturist who will be able to succeed. While our country was still new, the soil virgin and the wants of the people but few, the demands upon the farmer for information and learning were not so many as now. With the studying of all the subjects to which a farmer should address himself will come the final solution of that subject which has been discussed most for the past twenty years in our agricultural journals and among our best farmers—as to how we should diversify the crops and what the farmer should raise. When the farmer begins to understand all the conditions that surround his calling, you will not find further need for writing articles in which you advise him to make at home all that he may need for the use of the farm—he will understand the reason for this and will not need the advice of anybody to cause him to put the wisdom of this advice to the test, and when the farmer has become thoroughly satisfied of the advantages of diversification of the crop in the cultivation of the soil in maintaining its power to produce, of the conditions that will advance the farming interests, he will have learned the value of manufacturing all of the raw products of the country within the limits of his own community. He will have discovered that the bale of cotton which is worth $40 in the raw state may safely estimate it to be worth $120 when converted into the coarsest kind of manufactured product—with increasing value as the manufactured product goes into the finer fabrics. He will also have learned the value of the seed products which are now sent abroad and sold in the markets of the world. He will have discovered how profitable it is to turn these various forms of feed stuffs into beef and pork, thereby largely increasing th erevenue which he may receive from his cotton seed and other fat-producing foods.

It is with becoming pride that I call your attention to the fact that to-day Texas is producing more cotton than any state in the Union, more cattle than any state in the Union, more sheep than any state in the Union, and I believe that if we had the data that should be furnished with an agricultural report it would be shown that Texas stands not lower than the fourth state in the Union in the production of hogs.

With a thorough knowledge of the resources of the state, and intelligent application of the science of agriculture to the soil possessed by the farmers, Texas, within the next decade, will lead in all the products that are grown extensively in this, the greatest republic in the world.

It is your duty as an organized body to use every means within your power to hasten the coming of such a day as this. It is to be brought about by dissemination of knowledge among the agricultural masses and by stimulating the efforts now being put forth to increase the value of the products now grown upon the land already in cultivation. This alone will put us in the front rank with regard to the territory already in cultivation without reference to the great territory which is not now under the plow, and which will be put in cultivation within the next twenty years.

In the name of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college I bid you welcome to all the privileges of the grounds and buildings, and wish for you a most prosperous and happy session.

HORTICULTURE IN TEXAS.

Following is a synopsis of a paper delivered by Prof. R. H. Price before the Farmers' congress:

While it is a broad statement, still it is true that there is no line of crop growing that promises more for Texas than that of the horticultural crops. In many sections the state has not only stopped importing fruits, vegetables and canned goods from other states for home supply, but now the home supply is not only being grown at home for the family use and for local markets, but carloads and trainloads have been shipped to other states. Smith county boasts of having shipped thirty cars of strawberries this season. We are informed that 200 cars of tomatoes have been shipped from Jacksonville, and the peach industry of Northeast Texas is becoming immense. I have seen fruit grown there on fine peach soil that was as finely colored as the California product and of much better flavor. In fact, I doubt seriously if there is any better peach soil in the world than is found in the section known as North east Texas.

Canning factories are now being established in these fruit sections that will put up the surplus and save the growers from loss. These factories are placing fruit growing on a sure and safe basis. Our own canned goods have been recently tested by the state purchasing agent and were pronounced equal to the best shipped to this state. I consider this positive proof that the finest of canned goods can be put up here on Texas soil.

The coast country has made wonderful growth in small fruit culture. The strawberry crop there this year, while very light, has been estimated at $50,000.

The valuable fruit lists for Texas in the future will be largely made up of varieties that have been developed on her own native soil. You enterprising nurserymen oft he state are doing much valuable work in helping to develop this valuable fruit list.

I am infomed that in the peach sections of East Texas the growers frequently sell the fruit on the trees at 40 cents per bushel. They average about $100 net profit an acre of peaches.

While I consider the commercial value of peaches and most other horticultural crops quite satisfactory, it must be understood that it requires skilled labor to handle the crops all along from the setting and planting to marketing. There are times when spraying for insects and diseases is necessary, sometimes fertilizers should be used and careful pruning should be done to produce the finest product, and the successful grower will be satisfied with nothing short of this.

TO PREVENT EARLY BLOOMING.

Following is a synopsis of the paper read by H. N. Clark of Denison at the Farmers' congress on the subject, "Pruning to Prevent Early Blooming:"

Them ethod is simple, but the time of years to do this work was what we had to accomplish, and after several years of experimenting we finally decided on August and September in our locailty.

To begin: After the trees are set in the orchard and have made the growth they will make up to August and September, then you cut from them one-fourth to one-half of the growth on all the limbs that have made from four inches up—that is, main limbs—using judgment not to throw your tree out of balance. We prefer a June bud tree for planting, and nothing older than a yearling, and continue this method for at least five years, and by that time the tree will have attained a good size, well balanced stock, and will not need much pruning. The object is to check the sap from starting so early in the spring on those summer days we have in January and February, and to ripen the buds and wood before winter.

On fruit trees, if you will notice, there is nearly always in the late fall and winter a bunch of leaves on the ends of nearly all the limbs; it is the fall growth, and the wood and buds have not matured, or the leaves would have fallen after the first frost fell on them. By this method of pruning you check the flow of sap from making the fall growth and it goes to develop the buds and wood, makes the buds plump, full and hard, so they can stand these sudden changes we have in the spring, and the wood has time before winter to mature.

THE VISITORS.

Among those who were present during the sessions of the congress were the following:

H. M. Smith, Brookshire; W. G. Sterrett, T. B. Baldwin, Dallas; D. H. Skinner, John Neumeyer, Cypress Top; L. H. Porter, Rockdale; J. A. Good, Cooper; W. W. Hoffer, Kaufman; A. F. McColloch, J. S. Barmore, Maysfield; O. F. Dornblaser, J. V. Hampton, Joe Bowie, Hillsboro; J. B. Talyer, Jonah; F. L. Aten, Round Rock; Campbell Russell, Bennett, I. T.; A. C. Benner, Georgetown; G. W. Logan, Circleville; Dr. D. M. Cook, Jonah; B. L. Adams, Bonham; P. W. Hunt, Fort Worth; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; J. S. Kerr, Sherman; W. P. McNeal, Georgetown; R. C. Buckner, Orphans' Home; P. A. Bradford, W. S. Hewett, Taylor; W. W. Smith, Round Rock; S. J. Penn, A. Penn, Cedar Hill; W. P. Fagg, Pike; W. Woodall, L. J. Starkely, San Marcos; E. B. Hunt, Josh Wood, Hubbard; R. C. Knowles, Autman; Ho. Phillips, Waco; F. F. Madera, Hubbard; A. M. Pyrom, Bexar; W. J. Bramley, Kaufman; Ed Savage, Axtell; J. W. Wightain, Pursley; Ben Bugham, Jonah; Oswald Wilson and wife, Houston; H. N. Clark, Denison; W. G. McNelley, Atlanta; Ado Toepperwein, Leon Springs; G. J. Davidson, Fairview; G. A. Schutenberg, Boerne; A. Sinclair, San Antonio; O. Stachelhausen, H. Fiete, Converse; G. W. Glasscock, J. H. Tom, Georgetown; W. B. Hillyer, Bowie; J. D. Allen, Belton; L. T. Gulady, Foreston; W. H. Thomas, La Grange; J. T. Jobe, De Leon; J. W. Higginbottom, Dublin; B. D. Keeling, W. D. Allen, Kosse; M. M. Faust, Floresville; L. Shaw, Hunter; J. M. McCreary, J. W. McNeal, Comanche; Fernando Miller, Lampasas; R. S. Glass, Franklin; J. A. Perkins, Port Sullivan; L. H. Brown, Lockhart; W. W. Durham, Austin; B. Bensole, Dickinson; P. W. Halbert, A. C. Speer, Arcadia; H. A. Deats, Dickinson; B. F. Johnson, Robert Creighton, J. H. Meek, Arcadia; R. B. Traylor, Edna; T. C. Nye, Laredo; W. J. McManus, Thomaston; W. O. Victod, Wharton; J. J. Morris, Mount Vernon; Aaron Coffee, T. B. Wilson, McKinney; T. Frazier, Kopperl; J. M. Haygood, Enloe; F. M. Grimes, Earl Grimes, J. Sewell, Frost; W. I. Crockett, R. K. Felder, J. S. Smith, M. F. Armstrong, B. F. Barnett, W. L. Barnett, J. S. Farmer, H. J. Farmer, R. P. Cato, J. A. Small, T. M. Cardwell, W. H. Crawford, J. E. Routt, Chappell Hill; E. J. Atchley, N. N. Atchley, Beeville; T. J. Adams, Velasco; D. C. Milam, Uvalde; Shirley Gregg, Gregg; J. H. Faubian, Leander; Miss Miller, Lampasas; Sam H. Dickson, Houston; A. W. Watson, W. A. Yates, Stone; Frank Schultz, Flatonia; W. R. Hays, Skidmore; A. J. McDonald, L. S. Stampley, E. W. McDonald, Bedias; B. F. Jones, Joe McLain, Mesa; Miss Hunt, Fort Worth; Miss Wood, Hubbard City; Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Waxahachie; F. M. Carnes and family, Pankey, Grimes county; W. A. Carnes and family, Harvey, Brazos county; F. N. Roe and wife, Page; J. J. Vandiver, Bryan; D. C. Breelan, Gaines Cilson and Ellis Colson, Iola; Miss Hamlett, Alvin; Mrs. Barrow, Navasota; Miss Griffith, Alvin; Hon. M. Sansom, Alvarado; W. J. Moore, William Koppe, Sam Higgs, John Caldwell, H. H. Jones, Bryan; Edgar Covey, H. S. Elder, Nacogdoches; William Selkirk, Galveston; R. H. Bushusy, W. G. Fields, Alvin; J. W. Tinkler, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rust, Rock Island; Mrs. C. I. Swan, Normana; R. T. Skeete, E. C. Winston, Addison Dudley, Alvin; C. S. Wesner, Courtney; B. W. Burrow, Robert Burrow, Navasota; W. L. Hobbs, Lagarto; T. J. Downey, Hubbard City; William Krueger, Bellville; C. M. Lancaster, S. R. Williams, G. W. Rose, W. B. Whitman, R. F. Cole, Dallas; J. W. Wood, Willis; J. J. Dolard, Nacogdoches; Mrs. Culberson, Hillsboro; Norma Risien, E. E. Risien, San Saba; C. R. West and wife, Ennis; W. T. M. Dixon, Milford; George P. Bird, John Gurley, G. R. Bryce, J. B. Cox, Waco; R. D. Hudson, J. H. Alexander, J. B. Wilson, Waxahachie; Dr. H. L. Pierson, McKinney; B. F. Hawkins, Midlothian; L. H. Richmond, Ennis; J. C. Bowman, A. J. Seiders, F. T. Ramsey, J. M. Ramsey, Austin; L. J. Bergman, Walter Varch, Mrs. H. E. McCall, Palestine; P. J. Birch, Marlin; J. H. Baker, Granbury; Green W. Butler, Lulu Butler, F. B. Bond, J. R. Van Winkle, Mexia; W. L. Bailey, Angus; J. A. Gordon, Hubbard City; C. Walter, Waco; J. A. Bailey, Jones Prairie; E. W. Dailey, Olive; Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.; H. C. Clark, Arp; D. H. L. Bonner, Omen; J. B. Baker, Fort Worth; John F. Sneed, Tyler; W. S. Conaly, A. Borgorniar, Marlin; J. G. Borgorniar, Reagan; Col. E. S. Peters, Calvert; B. K. Conklin, Palestine; F. L. Montgomery, C. C. Mayhere, Sherman; Alfred Topperwein, San Antonio; A. C. Thompson, Waco; P. T. Shambeiger, Tyler; McDuff Simpson, Bryan; M. D. Sharpe, J. J. Carter, Franklin; C. Falukner, Waco; A. A. Griffith, Alvin; J. R. Donnell, Belton; John Ustynik, Wesley; F. A. Holik, Sunnyside; S. E. Rhodes, Iola; F. K. McGinnis, Terrell; C. W. Walden, Dickinson; H. A. Bills, Roanoke; Misses Edna, Willie and Bessie Weeden, Harvey; J. J. Vandiver, Mrs. Vandiver, R. W. Cook, George W. Higgs, N. N. Thompson, W. A. Jolly, R. E. Jolly, C. D. Sawer, C. R. McMilin, W. R. Paed, S. B. Buchanan, R. H. Harrison, J. M. Cook, A. Cook, J. H. Allen, Bryan; Mrs. Holland, Maggie Holland, E. Gandy, J. I. Wilson, W. S. Dipion, J. R. Holland, S. Denison, Wellborn; W. A. Jolly, Harvey; J. A. Moore, Arcadia; C. C. Camp, J. W. Brosig, Navasota; J. M. Ackerman, Joe White, Swan; P. H. Arrington, Millican; Tom Dedek, Johanna Dedek, Frank Dedek, Fannie Dedek, John Dedek, Sebesta; R. L. McCormack, R. H. Ford, Hollis; W. F. Yardley, Franklin; James Yardley, Harvey; J. R. Smith, Reliance; A. J. Tabor, Vince Milleberga, College Station; G. H. Duncan, G. I. Morris, J. F. Bodine, W. C. Freeman, J. W. Tolbert, F. J. Van Zandt, Pankey; J. P. Browning, Benchley; R. J. Beck, C. Carson, College Station; Mrs. S. E. Yardley, Macy; A. M. Yardley, Weaver; Mrs. Stella Cole, Wheelock; S. E. Kirksey, I. Pipins, Ruth Ford, Eunice Ford, Lee Ford, Emmet Ford, Mrs. M. I. Ford, Mrs. S. S. Ford, Horace Ford, Mrs. Bertha Ford, J. O. Ford, Clara Ford, Mary Ford, W. R. Aiken, Mrs. M. M. Aiken, Merty Aiken, Mamie Aiken, Hollis; Alfred Aiken, Nacogdoches; J. M. Royden, Wellborn; B. M. Youngblood, T. W. Browning, Athens; B. F. Holland, J. C. Cloud, Alliance; W. D. Yardley, Harvey; F. M. Ramsey and wife, Lampasas; J. F. Greer, Waco; A. Gresecke, C. W. Gresecke, E. K. Reidenhower, Hico; G. H. Ingraham, Brownwood; Dr. J. M. Brittain, S. B. Alexander, Jacksonville; A. K. Dixon, Mount Selman; I. J. McBride, Swan; F. U. Jackson, J. F. Dickerson, Renner; R. W. Rogers, Hutto; M. Kendrick, Leroy; E. C. Coulter, J. L. Allen, Bryan; S. S. Metzler, Alta Loma; P. B. Neff, McGregor; B. F. Sorrell, Marlborough; A. Ballou, Marlborough; L. J. Fox, S. R. Wilson, Thornton; H. B. Savage, J. J. Herring, Belton; L. Tillotson, Sealy; R. J. Swancoat, Austin; Mrs. Behring, Hitchcock; Mrs. Miller, Galveston; L. Holzman, Industry; T. R. Batte, J. McCorquodale, Bryan; E. L. Rugy, H. P. Atwater, H. M. Mayo, Houston; P. B. Bittle, Buffalo; Mrs. A. J. Speer, Chandler; A. K. Clingman, A. B. Clingman, Homer, La.; Miss E. Smoot, Miss G. Smoot, College Station; Miss Julia White, Navasota; D. H. Shapira, Madisonville; W. H. Cole, Bryan; Miss Eula Willis, Miss Loretta Willis, Bryan; E. F. Mittman, San Antonio; W. E. Lee, Hollis; Ernest Gooch, Ira Gooch, Navasota; T. P. Hall, T. A. Henchley, Bryan; A. Kulharch, I. Dvorsky, Waller; C. R. Ball, Washington, D. C.; James Wilson, Edge; J. O. Ford, Hollis; H. Cook, Hempstead; F. U. W. Yeaker, Millican; L. R. Lawley, San Antonio; Mrs. A. Thompson, College Station; Miss Grissen, Bryan; Mrs. M. Geike, Kurten; M. E. Grissler, Bryan; John Sylvesta, Rock Prairie; E. J. Bouske, College Station; F. Vavera, College Station; Thomas Rowan, A. Grissler, Bryan; E. J. Jack, Wellborn; B. H. Royall, College Station; Maud Powers, Benchley; Jim Scott, Bryan; Miss Bessie Powers, Benchley; Mrs. Mattie Royall, Ben Royall, John Reed, Tabor; Lee Deason, College Station; W. H. Cole, Bryan; F. H. Day, Henderson; Miss Sadie Carritt, Tom Youngblood, Milano; W. H. Morgan, Reliance; Oscar Davis, Navasota; W. Winn, Santa Anna; Z. W. Green, West Point; George Whatley, Aldridge; A. A. Pittuck, Dallas; Jefferson Johnson, Austin; William Malone, San Marcos; W. P. Connelly and wife, E. Parks and wife, E. Sanders, John Wilson, Ed Colby, J. Boxley, F. Dansby, W. Dyer, W. R. Thomas, W. A. Banks and wife, A. J. Baird, Bryan; W. C. Boyette and wife, College Station; Rev. A. Chlumsky, Brenham; T. O. Luckett, Ballinger; F. R. Holzman, Industry; J. R. Johnson, Dallas; A. W. Klingelhoefer, Fredericksburg; W. C. Crane, Franklin.

Gonzales county is doing its share towards furnishing walnut logs for the old countries across the water. Quite a quantity have already been shipped and three or four teams come in almost daily with big loads each. They are from up the Gaudalupe.—Gonzales Inuirer.

A. T. Gunter, of Roswell, has sold his ranch near Lower Penasco to Tom Catenhead for $5000.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

TRYING TO GET LANDS.—According to an Oklahoma City dispatch Keo Tuck, a Sac Indian, has given notice at the landoffice of El Reno, through sub-Agent Bentley, of his intention to file upon the quarter section of land adjoining the town site of Lawton, which will be the principal town in the new country of the Kiowa and Comanches. His application will be filed just as soon as the landoffice there is open for business. The application is made under a section of the United States statutes passed in 1887, which gives to every homeless Indian the right to go to any part of the public domain and to make entry for any tract of land that is not in the possession of a homesteader. The section has never been repealed, and the right of the Indians who have no allotments or who were omitted from the tribal rolls is one that they can exercise at any time, and they cannot dispose of their land for twenty-five years thereafter. With Keo Tuck were sixty members of the Sac and Fox tribe who propose to make filings. It is believed that there are 500 in the two Territories who can secure choice claims in advance of the ones that have registered by simply making their filings. The plan is to select the lands they desire and then go into court and ask for a restraining order to prevent the registers and receivers from accepting filings on the tracts selected. This will, if successful, give the Indians time to perfect title to the best quarter sections of land in the country.

THE LOTERY OPENED.—The drawing of the envelopes containing the names of the winners in the land lottery was commenced at El Reno Monday and will be continued until all the names for all he 13,000 prizes are drawn. There were 165,000 persons whose names were registered.

The first name drawn from the wheels was that of Stephen A. Holsomb of Pauls Valley, I. T., for a homestead in the El Reno district, and the second was Leonard Lamb of Augusta, Ok. These men secured the choicest claims in this district.

The capial prize winners, however, proved to be James R. Wood of Weatherford, Ok., whose name was the first to come from the Lawton wheel, and Miss Mattie H. Beals of Wichita, Kan., who drew the second number in that district. They will have the privilege of making the first filings in the Lawon district and will undoubtedly choose the two quarter sections adjoining that town. These are considered the most valuable claims in the territory and it is estimated, are worth from $20,000 to $40,00 each.

Most of the winners in Monday's drawing wer from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

Following are the Texans whose names were drawn the first day: Joseph Shepherd, Rockdale; Geo. A. Perkins, Bridgeport; Marion P. Hawkins, Wayland; William C. Laird, Fort Worth; Robert T. McDuffy, Ennis; James M. Harvey, Alvord; Dick Chisholm, Terrell; Herbert Martin, Antelope; William Moffit, Gainesville; J. W. Humphries, Wichita Falls; James E. Locke, Bridgeport; J. H. Gilliland, Coster; W. D. Black, Gainesville; P. B. Nunn, Blue Grove; W. R. Patterson, Annona; R. E. Dodson, Granbury; Henry Wilson, Westminster; Henry W. Harve, Argo; S. G. Bailey, Frenoil; Walter Shaw, Belleview; J. C. Bowen, Massey; John W. Hubbard, Elmore; Robert I. Stayton, Alvord; Chas W. Spiegel, Dallas; Charlie Tuppin, Benavue; Louis Williams, Oak Cliff; George Mount, Henrietta; William D. Dobbs, Charbis; James M. Nash, Fort orth; W. A. Stone, Jolly; Rossman E. Buie, Memphis; Elliott M. Fether, Savoy; Walter Adair, Wichita Falls; Charles Stephens, Bowie; James M. Taylor, Montague; Burl Gray, Fort Worth; Gus R. Hamilton, Vernon; Ernest L. Gordon, Denison; James A. Jordon, Wichita Falls; Dallas Chitwood, Harrold; Lon Crofton, Alvord; George W. Cook, Saginaw; W. D. Black, Gainesville; A. B. Stovall, Bellville; Gabriel A. D. Brown, Harrisonville; William H. Shelton, Scurry; Columbus S. Jones, Georgetown; D. W. Parsigan, Trenton; Thomas W. Hill, Henrietta; Richard D. Blanton, Era; Will P. Griffith, Fayburg; Solon P. Killian, Pearson; Luther Baker, Weatherford Allen Overturf, Denison; Robert S. Bristow, Farmington; Alfred M. Christian, Bunyon; John H. Bonner, McKinney; Jas. L. Carter, White Rock; W. M. Adams, Charley; Stephen Haas, Wichita Falls; Joe A. Rives, Alvord; William J. Sherwood, Buffalo Springs; William W. Johnson, Wichita Falls; Alonzo Harvey, Sunset; Ernest E. Newton, Eagle Ford; William R. Sparks, Ennis; Sarah A. Gosnell, Vernon; Albert Jarrett, Saddler; William H. Shelton, Scurry.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway announce a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip to Monteagle, Tenn., account Monteagle Assembly Sunday School Institute. The tickets will be sold August 10, 11 and 12, and will bear final return limit of August 25, 1901.

DRUGLESS TREATMENT.

Wonderful Work Done By Dr. Lucile Duncan and Prof. Holland.

In this day and time, when combined science has shown what it can do in making the body whole without the use of nauseous drugs, people who are ill will avail themselves of the services of the doctors who cure without the use of nostrums. In Fort Worth Dr. Lucile Duncan is the only lady who practices combined science, and she has no superior, if equal, in the state of Texas. Not only has she a thorough mastery of all the sciences, but she has had such long practice that she is absolutely expert. This lady possesses the most wonderful magnetic and hypnotic power, and in the Swedish treatment surpasses any practitioner ever here. In a word, she is at the head of drugless doctors.

Dr. Lucile Duncan has an elegant sanitarium at 504 Lipscomb street where patients have all the comforts of a home. The city office and physical culture rooms are located at 501 Main street.

Prof. Charles L. Holland is associated with Dr. Lucile Duncan, being in charge of the physical culture department, and an efficient assistant in all treatment.

Prof. Holland was for some time with Polytechnic College, and is a thorough adept in his profession. All the most modern appliances for physical culture are found here, and it is truly wonderful what can be done by their use; as many of the best citizens of Fort Worth can testify. The electric massage, the punching bag and all muscle and lung developers are in use by Prof. Holland and his physical culture classes are growing rapidly.

Dr. Lucile Duncan and Prof. Holland certainly have a complete establishment for treating body and mind. Letters of inquiry are cheerfully answered. Address all mail to 501 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.



$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, GLEET, GONORRHEA, OR BLOOD-POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. Young, old, middle aged, Single or Married Men, and all who suffer from the effects of LOST MANHOOD. Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, should send for his FREE MEDICAL TREATISE, which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send stamp for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

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

Our Insect Friends and How to Protect Them

BY PROF. F. W. MALLY, of the A. and M. College.

The following paper was read by Prof. F. W. Mally, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, before the Farmers' congress:

Contrary to the popular notion, by far the greater number of insects are beneficial and are waging a relentless war against injurious species. Were it not for our insect friends, who are laboring incessantly, losses from insect ravages would be many times multiplied each season. Were our insect friends to suspend their activities for a single season, not a single agricultural crop would likely be harvested, if other conditions proved favorable for the development of the injurious species. We may well pause in our operations against insect life to determine just what ones are our friends, and not only protect them from destruction as far as may be possible, but actually encourage their propagation. In this discussion, many friends among insects will be omitted and only a few of those closely associated with the insect enemies of the nursery will be considered.

One of the first to consider is the praying mantis, also called rear-horse or devil-horse. It has a long, slender thorax, which is furnished with a pair of large, stout legs, well adapted for grasping. It can readily be recognized by its pious attitude in meekly elevating its thorax above the rest of its body and presenting its folded legs in position for devotional exercises. In this position the praying mantis often lies in waiting for hours until some unwary insect comes along its pathway, when, quickly as a flash, these legs are extended, closed in and about its victim and the death struggle ensues. These captured insects are actually eaten after they have been overpowered.

The eggs of the praying mantis are laid in elongated patches, and covered over with a hard glued covering of silk. The eggs are laid in serial order, and in such a manner that from the top these egg masses present the appearance of having been braided in. These egg patches are often found upon the trunk and limbs of our orchard trees, on trees in nursery rows, on fence posts, and miscellaneously almost anywhere about the farm, garden or orchard. They are often gathered by the thousands and ruthlessly destroyed.

Another group which attracts attention in the nursery is that of the soldier bugs. They are often found with a small or even full-grown cutworm impaled upon their beaks. These insects are roundish, angular in shape, greenish or dusky in color, and usually emit an offensive smell, for which reason they are sometimes called stink-bugs. This term, however, is misleading, since other members of the family, also called stink-bugs, are often quite injurious in their food habits.

One of the most delicate and modest little helpers is the chrysopa, or lace-winged fly. Her four frail wings are almost colorless and the body is a delicately tinged green, mounted above all with a pair of gleaming golden eyes. She deposits an oblong egg about 1-16 inch long at the end of a slender thread, the other end of which is fastened to the leaf or stem. This serves to keep the egg suspended in mid-air until hatched. By this means they escape the attack of egg-devouring insects. The young hatched from these eggs are very active, provided with a pair of long, sickle-shaped jaws. With its six legs this little larva is energetically traveling over leaf and bud from morn until night in search of prey.

Next we come to the much-abused order of flies. Among these, those destroying plant lice are most useful as well as most plentiful. The most common are the larvae of syrphus flies, the adults of which are beautifully-banded insects, which hover about plants badly infested with plant life, darting about here and there, frequently alighting and depositing their eggs. There are about two thousand species of this family alone, and most of them are beneficial in one way or another.

Cut worms and grass worms are often found dead on a leaf or stem near the surface of the ground. If these are watched, usually a white maggot emerges, which later develops into a tachina fly. This is also a large group of beneficial flies, attacking mostly all kinds of cut worms or caterpillars. They deposit their eggs on the skin or hairs of these pests. Here the eggs hatch into a small white grub, which eats its way through the skin into the body and feeds upon the tissues inside, finally destroying the life of its host before maturing.

No group of insects has attracted greater attention as a friend of the fruit grower than the family of lady-birds or lady-bugs. These insects feed upon the eggs of other insects, both as larvae and as adults. They lay their eggs among the insect pests they would devour. Hatching, the larva at once begins active feeding upon the insect pests surounding it. Notable examples of their value can be cited, and especially a case in point is the war made upon scale insects in California by the introduction of a species of lady-bug. They are also great destroyers of plant life, and among wheat fields in North Texas, so badly attacked by plant lice this season, it was a matter of public comment that there were thousands more of lady-bugs than had ever been seen before. They did valiant service in Texas this season, and will stand ready to do their full duty in future emergencies.

Still another group of insects doing unmeasured service is the well-known ichneumon fly and the related families of small, delicate four-winged insects popularly known and designated as parasites. These are found in myriads each year attacking well-known insect pests where these develop in unusual numbers. They seek out their host and deposit their eggs into the inside. Here they hatch and produce a white, footless grub. When mature, these grubs issue from their host, killing it in so doing. Oftentimes we find a neat little mass of small white silken egg-shaped bodies upon leaf or stem. These are usually mistaken for the eggs of some vile enemy, and are gathered and destroyed. This practice should be discouraged, as these little friends have emerged from their hosts at that point and have left behind the funeral pile of some unlucky cut worm or caterpillar.

It is not necessary to go into greater details at this time concerning beneficial insects. Enough evidence has been cited to show that they are an important factor in checking insects' ravages. The important matter for us to consider is how to foster and protect them. This may largely be summed up in the one word, Education. The nurseryman, fruit grower, gardener, and in fact every element of our industrial population should be taught to recognize a friend as well as a foe among insects. Being able to do so means an incalculable saving in itself, the greatest destruction of beneficial insects taking place every year through ignorance of their value. If nurserymen and orchardists could be taught to recognize all their insect friends and taught how to harbor them and care for them, millions of dollars would be saved to Texas annually which are now not only lost, but positively thrown away.

How is the public to be taught? Primarily, through the medium of the public schools and the high school. Each high school in the state should have a complete and well-arranged collection of our friends among insects in their museum or laboratory, and the young pupils should be taught their habits and their value in the industrial economy of the commonwealth. Then, too, our Agricultural college should be well provided for along that line, and should be equipped and so liberally endowed and supported as to enable it to furnish these collections and this information for the benefit of a constantly injured industrial life. Upon this very time and occasion, this department should be able to invite an inspection of a complete collection of this sort. Why can we not? Simply for lack of funds and sufficient assistance wherewith to make the collections and present them for such educational purposes.

Where lies the difficulty? Answer, public sentiment. I have no criticism to make of public officials or legislative members. They are in their places and ready to serve the public whenever the public speaks in unmistakable terms, yet seasoned with fairness and justice. This association should utilize its best endeavors to influence the legislature which is now soon to assemble in extra session, to make liberal appropriations to so endow the entomological department of the A. & M. college as to enable it to furnish the instruction necessary to protect our insect friends, and at the same time foster and facilitate, if possible, their breeding and distribution.

The other proposition involved is that scientists advise and devise ways and means of destroying injurious insects and at the same time protect our insect friends. This is in large measure being done, but scientists are everywhere limited in their efforts, and the successes attending them, by lack of funds. Oftentimes, too, we find practitioners ruthlessly disregarding expert instructions and mercilessly destroying myriads of helpful insects. This is positively an unnecessary and scandalous waste. This brings us back to the original proposition of education. Experts and scientists do not legislate. They can only advise, and if liberally endowed and supported along the lines of their recommendations they can be made a power in the cause of education. Gentlemen, what will you do about it?

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NEW MEXICO

W. M. Farmer has planted 240,000 celery plants on Pecos valley land.

John Fritz, of Elk, recently sold 150 head of stock cattle to the Feliz Cattle Co. at $15, calves counted.

Jack T. Martin and F. M. Bell have bought R. F. Barnett's ranch and well northwest of Roswell, and will stock the range with sheep.

The Elk Land and Cattle Co., with a capital stock of $20,000 has been incorporated. H. P. Thompson is president of the company.

The El Capitan Cattle company turned 2700 head of "Block" steers loose at their headquarter's ranch at Richardson recently, on account of the low prices in the market.

CULTURE OF WATERMELONS.

Following in a summary of a paper read by Judge W. R. Hayes of Skidmore at the Farmers' congress:

Melons thrive best on deep, sandy loam soil, with clay subsoil to retain moisture. Land should be deeply broken early and checked in rows 10x10 feet wide. Well-rotted fertilizer should be thrown in check and seeds planted two inches deep near it, or excavate a cubic foot of dirt in check and partly fill with partly composted manure, and plant seeds in soil placed over fertilizer. If desired, material can be used to make artificial heat to assist germination and early growth. If land is not good it should be manured broadcast, as roots of melon vines are far-reaching and rich feeders.

Before plantig, seeds should be smeared with coal tar to keep off mice and insects. If seeds are soaked in warm water twenty-four hours several days are saved in coming up.

Not less than five seeds should be planted in a hill, thin to one when vines begin to run, and cultivation should begin early, be thorough and continue until vines cover the ground, then keep weeds pulled or cut until melons are marketed.

By cultivating only one way and planting early a single row of beans, peas, peanuts, Irish or swet potatoes can be grown in strips in middle of melon row.

By cross plowing one man can cultivate fifty acres in melons, with some assistance in marketing.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

California—Account Homeseeker's Excursions, one fare plus $2, 1st and 3d Tusedays of July, August and September, limited for return 21 days from date of sale.

Buffalo—Account of Pan-American Exposition, various rates according to limit, on sale daily.

Louisville, Ky.—Account of Conclave Knights Templar, one fare plus $2, August 24 and 25, limited to leave Louisville September 2, with privilege of extension to Sep. 15.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O.O.F., one and one-third fare, Sept. 13 and 14, limited September 25, with privilege of extension to October 7.

Monteagle, Tenn.—Account Sunday-school Institute, one fare plus $2.00, Aug. 9th, 10th and 11th, limited for return Aug. 27th.

Marlin—Account Meeting Ancient Order of Pilgrims, convention rates, Aug. 26th, limited for return Aug. 31st.

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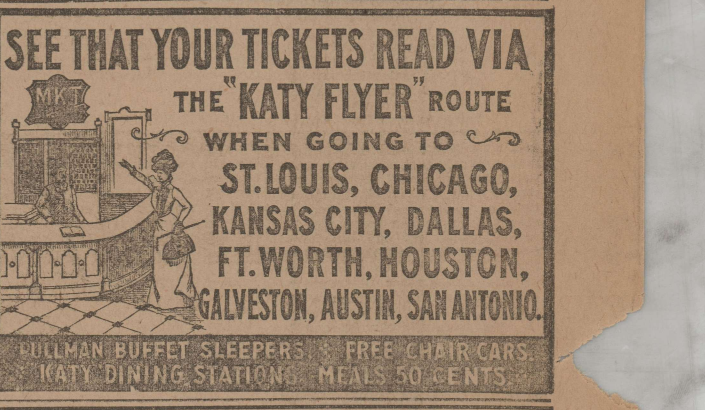
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