## AT THIS SEASON

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

# The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1901.


## READERS' COMMENTS.

EDNA, KANSAS.

Please send me the Journal at Edna, Kan. Although I am in Kansas I can't get along without the best paper of the country.

D. D. RAY.

BRONTE, TEXAS.

Send on the Journal; I can't do without it in my business.

J. B. McCUTCHEON.

## THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

### BIG SHOW OF CATTLE AT KANSAS CITY—SALES OF SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS AND GALLOWAYS.

The American royal show at Kansas City attracted thousands of people to see the magnificent specimens of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway breeds. The entries were from various states, and the show was all that its name implied.

The victory of Gudgell & Simpson's Dandy Rex in the aged Hereford bull class was a popular one, although the characteristics of the other contending animals, Col. W. H. Curtice's Prince Rupert and T. F. B. Sotham's Improver were so nearly like the winner, and the degree of perfection so high that it was quite difficult for the judges to distinguish among them.

The Shorthorn aged bull class was almost quite as strongly contested. C. T. Leonard had his great bull, Lavender Viscount, Ryan & Son, the bull, Young Abbotsburn, T. K. Tomson & Sons, The Lad for Me, and G. M. Casey, Alice's Prince, Blythe Victor, Young Dainty and Admiral Godoy, and in the order they are named the ribbons were placed.

In the class of Shorthorn bulls, two years and under three, the first prize went to George Harding & Sons' Golden Victor Second was taken by Inglewood, owned by Hanna & Co., while Geo. Bothwell's Black Watch captured third and his Rosemond Victor fourth.

T. F. B. Sotham won the two-year-old Hereford bull class, with Checkmate, Z. T. Kinsell taking second with the bull McKinley, and O. Harris third, with Lomax. The fourth went to Monogram, owned by J. A. Funkhouser, and fifth to Premier, owned also by Mr. Harris.

In the Hereford senior sweepstakes Prince Rupert, W. H. Curtice's bull, got first place and Good Enough, owned by O. Harris of Harris, Mo., won in the junior sweepstakes. Dandy Rex was awarded the $2500 Armour trophy for the best bull, any age.

In the Shorthorn senior sweepstakes Lavender Viscount, owned by C. E. Leonard, won and Nonpareil, owned by George Bothwell of Nettleton, Mo., won the junior sweepstakes.

In the Hereford cow class, Betty, 2nd, owned by O. Harris, took first prize, and Gudgell & Simpson's Mischievous and Dollie took second and third places in the Hereford division.

Rose Princess, owned by Geo. Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., was the winner in the Shorthorn aged cow class. Imported Mayflower, owned by G. M. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., second, and Young Matchless, owned by J. G. Robbins & Son, of Horace, Ind., third.

Entries in Galloways were fewer in number than in other classes but competition was none the less keen. Isaac Meyers and Chas. Hill acted as judges, and F. McHardy as referee.

In aged bulls these were winners:

First—Muscosis, owned by E. H. White, Estherville, Iowa; second, Druid of Castlemilk, owned by O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ills.; third, Bob of Sugarbottom, J. M. Byers, London, Ohio.

Bull, two years and under three—First, Imported Governor, E. H. White; second, pride of Goodrich, I. B. & A. M. Thompson, Nashua, Mo.; third, Chalmers of Highland, E. H. White.

Bull one year under two—First, Brownie, O. M. Swigart; second, Caleb Miller, Thompson & Sons; third, Max of White farm, C. H. White.

Senior sweepstakes for bulls awarded to Moscosis, owned by E. H. White of Estherville, Iowa.

Junior sweepstakes for bulls, Badger of Nashua, I. B. & A. M. Thompson owners.

Herd premium, first, E. H. White; second, O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; third, I. B. & A. M. Thompson; fourth, C. N. Moody, Atlanta, Mo.

Senior sweepstakes, cow two years and over, Gentle Annie, E. H. White, Estherville, Iowa.

Junior sweepstakes, heifer under two years, Lutie Lake, O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.

The average made at the Shorthorn sale was ahead of that of last year. Fifty head were sold, bringing an average of $336.90, against $316.90 last year. Inglewood, a 2-year-old Cruickshank bull, sold for $1850.

The Hereford average was below that of last year. In all, 135 head were sold this year, and the general average was $253.25. Last year the average on 185 head was $320.46.

The sale of Galloways resulted in a low average, $134.14. Only 35 head were sold.

The show of Angora goats, held in connection with the cattle show, was a great success, and at the sale Mrs. Armer of Kingston, N. M., bid the first prize winning buck up to $1050, and got him. The owners were C. P. Bailey & Son, San Jose, Cal. The second prize winner sold for $510, and there were several animals that brought between $100 and $200. A large number of Angoras sold for about $10 each.

**Quarantine Order.**—The following quarantine order has been issued by Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, at Washington: In consequence of splenetic, or southern fever infection being present among cattle in Clinton county, Kentucky, as shown by the number of cattle in that county infested with the southern cattle tick, and to prevent the spread of infection, it is hereby ordered, that no cattle which are in said county during the continuance of this order, shall be removed from said county and shipped to any state or territory, except for immediate slaughter. This order to continue from this date to November 14, 1901.

**Delegates Named.**—Secretary J. C. Loving of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association has appointed the following delegates from the association to the fifth annual session of the National Livestock association to be held in Chicago Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6:

Murdo MacKenzie, Trinidad, Colo.; W. W. Turney, El Paso; John T. Lytle, Lytle; A. G. Boyce, Channing; S. B. Burnet, Fort Worth; A. T. Wilson, Kiowa, Kan.; C. B. Willingham, McMillan, N. M.; A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado; A. B. Robertson, Colorado; Geo. J. Bird, San Angelo; Dr. E. B. Frayser, Vinita, I. T.; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth; R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro; J. C. Loving, Fort Worth; Jno. C. Knorpp, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; J. M. Chittim, San Antonio; J. M. Coburn, Adobe Walls; J. W. Springer, Denver, Colo.; Geo. F. Cowden, Jr., Midland; James Crawford, Purcell, I. T.; J. M. Daugherty, Abilene; Sam Davidson, Fort Worth; J. H. P. Davis, Richmond; J. M. Dobie, Ramirena; J. D. Earnest, Iatan; I. L. Ewood, De Kalb, Ill.; Fred Horsbrough, Espuela; W. D. Farris, Ennis, Frank Tomlinson, Chicago; C. C. Formwalt, Roslyn, N. M.; A. S. Gage, San Antonio; W. E. Gentry, Checota; I. T.; Alfred Giles, San Antonio; Charles Goodnight, Goodnight; Jos. F. Green, Encinal; H. H. Halsell, Decatur; F. J. Hall, Gainesville; R. H. Harris, San Angelo; Allen Heard, Carlsbad, N. M.; M. Holderman, Chetopah, Kan.; J. H. Hopkins, Woodward, Ok.; A. W. Hudson, Kansas City; J. D. Jackson, Alpine; Van Zandt Jarvis, Fort Worth; J. L. Johnson, Fort Worth; J. T. Jowell, Canyon; L. J. Kimberlin, Sherman; E. C. Lassiter, Falfurrias; J. H. Lindley, Sherwood; M. B. Loyd, Fort Worth; C. B. Lucas, Berclair; W. B. Woodley, San Antonio; J. T. McElroy, Pecos; Charles McFarland, Alcalde; W. A. Mangum, Uvalde; Rosendo Martinez, Hebbronville; R. B. Masterson, Fort Worth; C. D. Allen, Harrisburg; A. G. Anderson, Colorado; G. W. Arrington, Canadian; R. L. Ball, San Antonio; George R. Beeler, Ninnekah, I. T.; R. S. Benson, Florence, N. M.; R. M. Bourland, Chickasha, I. T.; C. Branch, Edna; C. A. Broome, San Angelo; G. A. Brown, Vernon; Pat Burke, Beeville; John Carlisle, Colorado; Tom Carson, Bonita; G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo.; John Hutson, Canyon; C. D. Perry, Englewood, Kan.; E. P. Comer, Savannah, Ga.; J. M. Corrigan, Beeville; W. L. Crawford, Dilley; E. Cree, Angus, N. M.; Truxton Davidson, Victoria; E. P. Davis, Throckmorton, Alejo de la Barza, Hebronville; J. P. Drake, Memphis; Robert Ellison, Fort Worth; Embroy Talton, Cincinnati, O.; A. T. Atwater, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta; Charles H. Flato, Shipner; J. E. Foster, Shreveport, La.; S. J. Garvin, Paul's Valley, I. T.; J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T.; J. H. Glasgow, Seymour; James B. Gray, Paducah; W. E. Halsell, Vinita, I. T.; J. O. Hall, Vinita, I. T.; M. Halff, San Antonio; E. B. Harrold, Fort Worth; D. C. Hill, McKinney; A. J. Holloway, Liberty, N. M.; Frank Hovencamp, Fort Worth; W. M. Huntley, Rush Springs, I. T.; Jason W. James, Roswell, N. M.; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, I. T.; J. L. Jones, Junction City; Geo. B. Keeler, Bartlesville, I. T.; J. W. Knox, Jacksboro; Leonard Light, Lockwood, O. T.; T. J. Lofton, Grassland; E. O. Lochausen, San Antonio; W. T. McCampbell, Goliad; L. S. McDowell, Big Springs; W. R. McEntire, Dallas; Richard McLish, Ardmore, I. T.; W. S. Marshall, Channing; Todd Mason, Kemp; Sol Mayer, Fort Worth; C. W. Merchant, Abilene; R. E. Montgomery, Fort Worth; John M. Moore, Richmond; J. P. Morris, Coleman; J. W. Mosely, Lampasas; J. H. Nations, Kansas City; T. M. O'Connor, Victoria; P. C. O'Laughlin, Eolian; Joe Perry, Purcell; Jas. C. Johnston, Higbee, Colo.; I. T. Pryor, San Antonio; R. E. Pyron, Wheat; Lot Ravenscraft, Ashland, Kan.; T. J. Richards, Paducah, Texas; W. W. Robbins, Norwich, Kan.; Alfred Rowe, Clarendon; H. J. Runge, Galveston; H. N. Sappington, Checotah, I. T.; Charles Schreiner, Kerrville; J. M. Shannon, Ozona; G. W. Simpson, Fort Worth; S. H. Slavin, Eldridge; J. B. Slaughter, Fort Worth; H. C. Smith, Mount Blanco; W. F. Smith, Ponca City, O. T.; J. W. Stevens, Round Timber; J. H. Stine, Fort Sill; Jas. Stickley, Canadian; E. C. Suggs, Sugden; I. T.; Jas. M. Taylor, Deming, N. M.; T. E. Thompson, Marlow; J. S. Todd, Checotah; Thos. Trammell, Sweetwater; T. S. Foster, Decker; H. A. Vanham, Uvalde; J. S. Venable, Brownwood; W. T. Wagoner, Decatur; J. H. Wallace, Saratoga, Ark.; C. L. Ware, Fort Worth; J. W. Weaver, Duncan, I. T.; Geo. H. Webster, Carlsbad, N. M.; Thomas Welder, Beeville; G. W. Wellmausen, Encinal; D. D. Swearingen, Quanah; S. L. Williams, Purcell; Sam Wilson, Carizzo Springs; A. W. Wilson, Deming; J. G. Witherspoon, Quanah; Gus Witting, San Antonio; T. D. Woody, Chickasha; Lee Woods, Sherman; S. P. Cowan, Fort Worth; J. W. Montague, San Angelo; Robert Moody, Canadian; Nelson Morris, Chicago; E. T. Morris, Gainesville; J. B. Murray, San Angelo; J. F. Newman, Sweetwater; C. A. O'Keefe, Colorado City; J. H. Parramore, Abilene; J. E. Pierce, Hawley; L. H. Pruitt, Snyder; M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo; A. P. Raphel, Falls City; W. R. Rayner, Kemary; Ritter Canning; A. J. Roe, Fort Worth; C. E. Roger, Davis, Indian Territory; R. C. Sanderson, Big Springs; M. Sansom, Alvarado; Winfield Scott, Fort Worth; T. C. Shoemaker, Kansas City; John N. Simpson, Kansas City; C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; W. B. Slaughter, Coldwater; James C. Smith, Okmulgee; J. C. Smith, Big Springs; W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro; J. B. Stinson, Woodward, O. T.; J. C. Stribling, Llano; R. K. Swaine, Portales, N. M.; George Theis, Jr., Ashland, Kan.; R. S. Thompson, Clarendon; H. B. Tom, Floresville; Guadalupe Treviño, Cuidad D. Diaz, Mex.; S. C. Tyler, Zulu, Tex.; Ben Van Tuyl, Colorado; I. L. Wood, Benjamin; J. S. Hall, Brady; James W. Ward, Corpus Christi; L. B. Watkins, Quanah; F. M. Weaver, Fort Worth; J. F. Welder, Victoria; W. H. Weldon, Ashland, Kan.; George W. West, San Antonio; S. E. Whitesides, Texarkana; T. K. Wilson, Paint Rock; J. B. Wilson, Dallas; L. F. Wilson, Holliday; P. S. Witherspoon, Gainesville; T. D. Wood, Victoria; Ed. Woodward, Navasota; W. B. Worsham, Henrietta.

**Galloway Association.**—At a meeting of the American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association at Kansas City last week the following directors were elected: O. H. Swigart, Illinois; Marion Barr, Illinois; C. B. Rowland, Iowa; E. W. Thrall, Kansas; A. M. Thompson, Missouri; E. H. Wilhite, Iowa; N. P. Clarke, Minnesota; William Martin, Canada, and C. N. Moody, Missouri. The directors then went into executive session and elected the following officers to serve one year: President, C. B. Rowland, Rose Hill, Ia.; secretary and treasurer, Robert W. Rork, Kansas City. The office of the association will be in the Exchange building, Kansas City. The association is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of nearly 400.

**Young Shorthorns Sold.**—At Columbus Junction, Ia., Oct. 16, Jeffrey & Wallace, J. R. & C. L. Johnston and J. J. Stapp held a sale of Shorthorns which, considering the age and condition of the animals, was fairly satisfactory. Nearly all of the cattle were young and not in shape for the ring. Forty-seven head sold for $5,245, an average of $111.50.

**Iowa Shorthorn Sale.**—At the Shorthorn sale at Fenimore Farm, Miles, Ia., recently held by Forest Bros & Dunham, an average of $156 was made on 39 head, 31 females averaging $157.58, and the eight bulls averaging $150, notwithstanding the fact that it rained nearly all day.

**To Change Tracks.**—A meeting of railway representatives was held at Fort Worth last week to consider the question of changes in the stockyards tracks which will be rendered necessary by the coming of the the Swift and Armour packing houses. The railroad men went over and examined the grounds at the stockyards and after a brief discussion of the subject a committee consisting of the civil engineers of the railroads represented and the stockyards company was appointed to prepare exhaustive plans, covering all changes suggested, and any others which might present themselves to the committee.

These changes are necessitated by reason of the fact that there are sixteen grade crossings within the stockyards limits, which would interfere with the future increase in livestock and dead freight.

The stockyards officials also represented to the railroad companies that the packinghouse firms and stockyards were hampered also on account of the manner in which the land is intersected by the roads, which renders it very difficult to lay out the two packinghouse sites.

It has practically been decided that both packinghouses will be located to the west of the tracks. President Simpson stated that it is probable that one of the packinghouses would occupy the site on which is at present located the hotel and exchange building. He stated further that it was probable the hotel and exchange building would be separate and would be located to the west of the present hotel. He said that the details could not be agreed upon until a report of the committee selected to-day was received.

**Beet and Cane Sugar.**—The New York Commercial notes some important facts in connection with the sugar war, one being that two-thirds of the sugar made in the world is now made from beets, the rest being made from cane. This was news a year or so ago, because the development of the beet sugar industry is comparatively recent, "but the world has moved in twelve months and so has the sugar industry." Cuba, for example, celebrated the return of peace to its territory by nearly doubling its crop of cane sugar during the 1900-1901 season, having then made a crop of 600,000 tons, against 308,543 the preceding season. The crop of 1901-1902 is estimated, moreover, at 800,000 tons. During its best days the island ground 1,000,000 tons, and there is little doubt that it will not only produce this quantity, under favorable conditions, but will far exceed it, by the application of modern methods and machinery.

Porto Rico also has felt the revival. In 1899-1900 it produced 35,000 tons, while the 1900-1901 crop is 80,000 tons. The increase in the Louisiana crop is even more important, the crop having jumped from 132,000 tons in 1890-1900 to 270,000 in 1900-1901.

The Charleston News and Courier notes the fact, also, that there has been a gain, too, in the production of Hawaii and of all other cane growing countries, the result being that the world production of cane sugar is now 3,425,000 tons. The amount of beet sugar has also been increased, and is now 6,096,000 tons—making a total of 9,521,000 tons of both products; but the increase in cane sugar has been relatively larger than in beet sugar. This is especially noteworthy it is remarked, because of the rapid and aggressive growth of the beet industry heretofore, and is of especial significance to the United States, because most of their sugar is made from cane, only 76,859 tons of beet sugar having been produced in the United States during 1900-1901—the crop year practically ending with September.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 tons, "and preference," says the Commercial, "is given to cane sugar. It now seems probable that the United States will be able to draw all of her supply, and also suit the taste of the people from American sources—the continent and the islands—in the very near future." "That we are prejudiced against the beet," it adds, "there can be little doubt."

## SAN ANTONIO FAIR.

### GREAT CROWDS WERE PRESENT EACH DAY—ROPING CONTESTS ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION.

The San Antonio International exposition has been crowded with visitors each day. The racing has been a splendid feature, and the roping contests proved a fine drawing card. The contest last Tuesday was a very exciting one.

Ross Kennedy of Sabinal, one of Tuesday's roopers, was given first money, $700, his record being 46 seconds. John Hewitt of San Angelo took second money, $350, with a record of 52 seconds. R. Smith of Beeville got third money, $150, with a record of 54 seconds. The three next highest men were Sam Anderson of Gregory, 55 seconds; John Murrah, 1:02 and John McLean, 1:03.

The various departments each day were visited each day by well pleased throngs of people, and the fair has been one with which every one connected with it has cause to feel satisfied.

The complete awards in the farm be given in the next issue of the Journal.

**Armour Importations.**—The steamer Rowanmore, which arrived at Baltimore last week, brought over what will go on record as the largest shipment of Hereford cattle ever made from England, the home of that breed, to America. The importation consists of 190 breeding Hereford cows, 40 young Hereford calves and three Hereford bulls. The cattle are for the late K. B. Armour's herd. The entire quarantine station at Baltimore will be given over to them for the quarantine period of ninety days from the time of leaving England, and they will reach Kansas City about Jan. 3. The cattle include several winners from the royal show this season. Two of the heifers are from the herd of King Edward VII.

**Buckeye Sales.**—At the sale of Shorthorns and Polled Durham cattde from the Fairholme herd held by Arthur H. Jones at Deleware, Ohio, 66 head sold for $10,830, an average of $164. Thirty-six polled females brought an average of $199.44 and six polled bulls brought an average of $145. Eighty head from the Ellis Williams herd were also sold in Ohio for an average of $86.37.

John Berry of San Angelo, has purchased 1400 head of sheep from B. F. Wheelis of Paint Rock.

## THE EIGHTH CONTEST.

### PRIZE OF TWO DOLLARS GOES TO A LEON COUNTY GIRL. MANY ESSAYS WERE SUBMITTED.

Ellen Cozart of Boggy, Leon county, Texas, is the winner of the eighth contest, her favorite vegetable being cabbage. The essays came in by scores and there are a great many good ones among them, but a surprising feature was the large number of contestants who failed to observe closely the rules for the contest. Some of the best papers submitted were thrown out on account of the writers having neglected some point of the printed requirements. Some failed to state their ages, others did not give their postoffice addresses and several wrote with pencil or on both sides of the paper. The Journal, in its series of essay contests, hopes to impress a number of things on its young readers; among them are carefulness and attention to details. It is by observing little things, that may themselves not appear to be important, that, a great many victories are won; not only in essay contests, but in the more serious struggles of life. To illustrate the point, so far as the Journal's essay contests are concerned, in the eighth contest one of the best papers received, age considered, was submitted by a little Indian girl, Minerva Vieux, but she failed to give her address and also wrote with pencil. Had she been awarded the prize, the Journal would be at a loss to know where to send the money. Another good paper was sent in by F. A. Moore of Carlsbad, New Mexico, but he failed to give his age and the committee, which takes the age of the writers into consideration in judging the papers, could not pass on his essay. There were numerous others who made similar mistakes, and their papers were consequently thrown out. None of those who failed to win, or whose papers were not considered in making the awards, should feel in the least discouraged, but should try again and hope for better success. It is often the case that a number of papers submitted are so close together in point of merit as to make the determination of the winner a very difficult matter. Yet, only one can win in each contest, and sometimes a very small detail, one of neatness or something else that may not be apparent when the essays are printed, will determine the winner for the week.

Judging from the essays submitted the tomato is the favorite vegetable of most of our young readers, though cabbage and Irish potatoes were favored by a considerable number. The winning essay follows:

MY FAVORITE VEGETABLE.

Cabbage is my favorite vegetable. To have them early, you plant them about the last of January. Get some nice rich soil in a box and sow the seeds, which should be fresh. Cover them about half an inch deep; sprinkle with water at night, and in a few days they will be up nicely. Continue to water until they are about three inches high, then transplant in loose, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and about same distance in drills. Keep weeds and grass out by stirring the soil often. See that the cut-worms and cabbage-worms do not destroy them, and by the first of May you ought to have some heads hard enough to use.

To cook them, put a piece of nice bacon in a pot with some water, and while it is geting hot cut up your cabbage and look them over carefully for worms, rinse them and put them in the boiling water; add about a teaspoonful of salt; let them cook until tender. Now take them up on a dish, cut up, and with nice cornbread, you will have a dinner nice enough for any one.

ELLEN COZART,
Boggy, Leon County, Texas.
Age 12 years.

The Journal cannot print this week all of the essays submitted in this contest. Perhaps sometime later it may find space to give others. Here are a few papers taken at random from those received.

MY FAVORITE VEGETABLE.

The irish potato is my favorite vegetable. It is grown very extensively in the United States and Ireland. It is the principal food of the Irish, and is eaten very much in the United States. The skin of the potato is a little rough and has little eyes which in early spring little sprouts come out; then if the weather is warm enough, they should be planted. In the southern states the potato is planted as early as Pegruary, and farther north, in March. The southern potato is earlier than the northern. In order to plant and grow them successfully the ground should be rich and well worked. Bed the ground, ploughing deep in the center between beds. Have the beds level, then run a small furrow through the middle of bed with a hoe or small sweep, then drop your potatoes—but before dropping cut the potatoes into several pieces, if they are large. Plant from fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and cover well with dirt. Keep the ground well worked and all weeds cut down. If season is good, you can have potatoes to eat in about six or eight weeks. When potatoes are well matured, dig them, and be careful not to bruise them, for they will not keep well. Do not let it rain on them, after they have been dug.

To keep them through the summer months spread them on the floor in a cool, dry place, and do not pile them up.

If you have a surplus, you can find a ready market for them, and they sell according to the demand there is for them.

ULA MILNER,
Age 14 years.
Cade, Texas.

The tomato is my favorite vegetable. There is a variety of them. One kind is the "pear" tomato; it is the shape of a pear, and a yellow color. Another kind is a large, red tomato. It grows on bushes or vines about two feet high.

They are planted early in the spring, and are kept in hot-beds till the slips get about one or two inches high. Then are planted again in rich beds of soil in the month of February.

When they get about a foot high they begin to bloom. When the bloom falls off a tiny tomato appears.

When they get ripe they are of a scarlet color. The slips are planted in furrows about a foot apart. They must be planted in rich soil, and attended to very carefully.

Tomatoes need plenty of water, and if the weather is dry should be watered frequently.

NINA TAYLOR,
Age 12.
Lancaster, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the tomato. Each person, no doubt, has some method of his own in setting out plants. They are many ways raising and setting out these plants. A good method is this: First, we buy the seed from some grocery store near by, and plant the seed in a box, about one inch under the surface of the dirt, and water them freely, so as to make them live through hot weather, and set the box out on a block or stump in the yard in day time so the sun may shine freely on them to make them grow nicely, and we are careful not to let chickens or rabbits bother them, for they like them very much.

When the plant is about six inches high or more, I water them freely, so the ground is soft enough I can pull the plants up so as not to break the roots; carefully put them in a basket or bucket and take them to the garden, or where they are to be set out.

They are set out in mounds made by the hoe about four feet apart; if the ground is not moist enough, water the mounds freely. Next set the plants in these mounds and put dirt around them, but don't pack too hard.

The plants will start growing from this, and when the plants are about two feet high they brush out, and have yellow blooms, and the tomato comes from this.

Some people like them best cooked, but I like them best raw, but can serve as suits taste best.

LUCY WARE,
Age 13 years.
Woodbury, Cooke county, Texas.

Like all others, I have a favorite vegeable, which is the tomato.

Tomatoes should be planted in cold frames and should not be removed till danger of cold and frost is past. Then the limbs should be trimmed to the bud and the stalks planted in rich, mellow soil, two feet each way. The limbs should be kept trimmed till the stalks are stout enough to support the fruit. If the stalks are heavily laden with fruit they should be supported by stakes. The blooms are yellow; they fall off to leave the small tomato; in the course of time they will become large, ripe fruit.

There are varieties of tomatoes. Some are yellow, red and pinkish colors. The pinkish colored tomatoes are the best.

They are useful at home and abroad. They can be eaten raw with salt, or canned. For shipping purposes they should be of uniform size and color, and should be gathered before good ripe.

They are a money-making crop in east Texas.

RUBY EIDOM,
Age 12 years.
Mixon, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the beet. It must be sown early in the spring. Its seed looks more like a little rough gravel than anything I can describe. It makes a very tender little plant. It must be taken care of while young. Keep all the grass and weeds from around it. When I am sent to hoe in the garden, my first place to begin is the beet row, and we always have nice beets. They grow to be very large and make nice pickles. Then when the beet bowl is empty on the table, boil eggs and put them in the pretty red vinegar and pickle them whole and they are nice. It is also a pretty plant. Its leaves are dark red with white veins running through them and we have bed green leaves with white. They are tender and nice when a year old, if allowed to remain in the ground all winter, and then they sprout out, run up and make seed. This is all I can say about my favorite.

ELMO BARRON,
Age 9 years.
Paducah, Cottle county, Texas.

My favorite vegetable is the cucumber. It should be planted about the middle of April. The ground should be moist and rich.

The seed must be put in hills about four feet apart, and three or four seed in a hill, one inch in depth. They will come up in five or six days and look a great deal like musk melon vine; the blossoms are like that of the musk melon. They should be well worked, the weeds should be kept away and the ground should be loosened with a hoe.

To prevent insects from bothering them, ashes should be sprinkled on them early in the morning when the dew is on them.

When the cucumber first comes it is about half an inch long and grows rapidly. Then when it is about three inches long it is ready to gather for use.

I delight very much in gathering them. They should not be pulled from the vine; they should be cut with a sharp knife or scissors, with about half of the stem left on them. Then they should be laid in strong salt water until you are ready to use them, then take them out and put in clear water and let them soak over night, and then put in vinegar and let stay until you are ready to use them.

ANNIE WILLIAMS,
Age 14 years.
Newman, Texas.

## BOLL WEEVIL EXPERIMENTS.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO TAKE UP ACTIVE WORK IN TEXAS—SMALL APPROPRIATION.

Next year the United States department of agriculture will begin active experiments looking to the extermination of the boll weevil in Texas. The small amount of the appropriation for the purpose, $3500, has placed the department at some disadvantage in regard to the efforts to be made. In order to know exactly what he could undertake in the premises, the secretary of agriculture addressed a note to the controller of the treasury outlining the following plan:

"The entomologist of the department advises me that in carrying into effect this provision of the law he deems it necessary to conduct during the next season a somewhat extensive experiment by means of cultural methods against the Mexican boll weevil in Texas. In making this proposed experiment he wishes to have control of a large cotton plantation, say about 600 acres. If the department should attempt to conduct so extensive an experiment on its own account, paying rent for the necessary land and hiring a large force of laborers to work the crop the operation would certainly prove altogether too costly to be undertaken with the available appropriation. That method must, therefore, be promptly abandoned. The only alternative which he suggests is in substance as follows: He proposes that the department enter into a contract or agreement with some responsible planter interested in the protection of cotton from the ravages of the weevil, who is willing to bind himself to prepare the land, to plant it in cotton, to cultivate the growing crop and to harvest and market the produce thereof strictly in accordance with directions. The planter would be required to bear all expenses and would be allowed to retain for his own use and benefit the entire product of the experiment. If the yield of cotton when properly prepared for market shall equal or exceed a fair nomal crop from his land (to be determined beforehand by mutual agreement, say three-fourths of a bale to the acre), the department would be released from all obligation in the premises. If, however, the yield should be less than the normal, then the department must pay to the planter from the appropriation referred to the difference between the value of a normal crop and of the actual yield.

"Before taking any steps toward consummating a deal on the lines suggested by the entomologist I desire your advice as to the legality of same. The proposed transaction is essentially different from anything in the way of experimentation that this department has heretofore undertaken. The language of the appropriation is very broad, but somewhat indefinite. In effect the department would under the proposed arrangement guarantee the planter against loss and the only transaction having any similarity to this in which this department has engaged have been the experimental shipments of American fruits to foreign countries. In these cases this department guarantees definite minimum returns, which action is based upon your decision of Aug. 6, 1901. I shall be pleased to have you consider the plan herewith sumbitted and favor me with a decision as to my authority under the law to enter into a contract such as herein outlined."

Controller Tracewell replies in effect that the department can carry out any plan it deems best to the extent of $3500, provided that the government shall be insured agains any loss whatsoever. The controller says:

"In order to carry out the object of the appropriation you are advised to incur any reasonable and necessary expense within the limit of tha appropriation and not otherwise forbidden by law. The law provides that in all cases of contracts for the performance of any service, or the delivery of articles of any description, for the use of the United States, payment shall not exceed the value of the service rendered of the articles delivered previously to such payment. The plan you suggest involves the performance of service by the contractor, i. e., the cultivation harvesting and marketing of his cotton strictly in accordance with the directions of the department of agriculture, and this service, or rather the practical knowledge gained by the department, represents the consideration given by the contractor. His consideration in the matter is the guarantee of the department against loss, should the yield be less than normal. If you do not deem such guarantee in excess of the value of the services rendered, the law would not appear to forbid the contract.

"In making the contract which you suggest one point, however, must be strictly guarded. The law forbids the involving of the government in any contract for the payment of money in excess of the appropriation, and hence no guarantee against loss which would bind the government to pay any sum in excess of the appropriation, after deducting all other expense properly payable therefrom, could be lawfully made.

"If you shall deem that the object of the appropriation can best be carried out by the plan you suggest, and will make a contract which will guard the United States against any claim in excess of the available appropriation, I know of no legal objection to the use of the appropriation in the manner you suggest."

It is understood that in case arrangements can not be made for the experiments with the amount of money available, Congressman Burleson, through whose efforts the first appropriation was made, will endeavor to secure an additional allowance at the coming session of congress.

## SITUATION WANTED.

By young man of good education and business ability, as manager of ranch. Well experienced in agriculture and stock-raising. Reliable references furnished. Personal interview solicited with anyone interested. Address at once, Stockman, care the Journal, Dallas, Texas.


# 105 High Class Shorthorns

AT PUBLIC SALE

Kansas City, Mo., November 12 and 13, 1901.

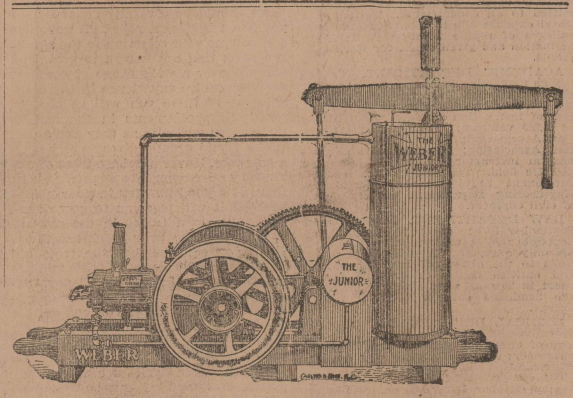
*Draft From the Well Known Herds of Purdy Bros., Harris Mo., and D. L. Dawdy & Co., Arrington, Kas.*

NOVEMBER 12.—Purdy Bros. sell 53 head, 37 females and 15 bulls. The offering includes their young show herd of 1901 and a careful selection from their breeding herd. SCOTCH BLOOD PREDOMINATES. Females of breeding age are bred to the great bull Golden Knight of Enterprise 143815, and Lord Lovell 130157.

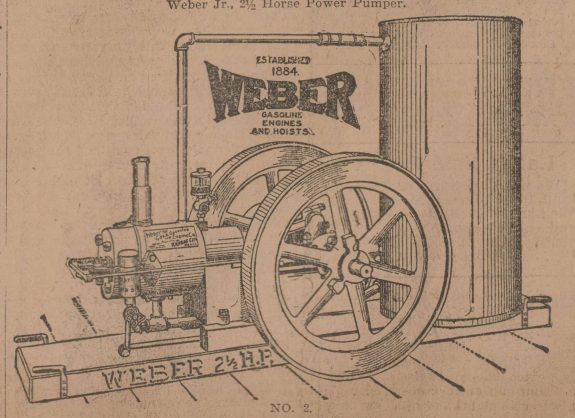
NOVEMBER 13.—D. L. Dawdy & Co. offer 52 head, 38 cows and heifers and 14 bulls. The best Sittyton families well represented, together with standard Bates and American sorts. Females of breeding age bred to the Cruickshank show bull Orange Viscount. 157552. The bulls of both offerings are an extra good lot and include several herd headers. For illustrated catalogue address above parties separately.

Attention is called to the Shorthorn sale of Brown & Randolph, Indianola, Ia., November 14.

Attention is also called to B. O. Cowan's Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, November 6.




Weber Jr., 2½ Horse Power Pumper.




NO. 2.

Gasoline Engine 2½ Horse Power.

MANUFACTURED BY THE WEBER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., P. O. BOX D1114, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## FARM NEWS.

Nebraska will greatly increase her winter wheat acreage this year.

The grain crop of Hale county is reported good but not up to the usual standard.

The second crop of watermelons is now ripening in Nolan county and the melons are being sold by wagonloads.

The cotton crop of Hopkins county is estimated at not more than 40 or 50 per cent of last year's yield in that county.

At Henderson, Tex., 347 wagonloads of cottonseed were received in one day last week. The seed brought $18 to $21 per ton.

Capt. J. B. Porter of Terrell, Tex., has six bales of long staple cotton grown in Kaufman county which he will ship to New Orleans. The staple measures one and three-eighths inches.

The Mount Pleasant cotton compress and 7000 bales of cotton were destroyed by an incendiary fire last Thursday night. The total loss is placed at about $350,000. The loss on the compress was about $40,000.

The Fruit and Truck Growers' association of Johnson county was organized at Cleburne a few days ago with the following officers: John Ramsey, president; H. W. Wiseman, secretary; Tom Whitehouse, Cain Griffin and Ike Richardson, board of managers.

Seventy-five men employed in the Crowley, La., rice mills struck last week to secure the reinstatement of a man who had been discharged. The strike practically closed the mills but the mill lowners expect to fill the places of the strikers with outside men.

Members of the Palestine Truck Growers' association have pledged themselves to put 138 acres in tomatoes next year. A proposition has been made to erect a canning factory at Palestine provided that 50 acres be planted in tomatoes for canning purposes only.

According to bulletin No. 74, of the Maryland experiment station, Bordeaux mixture sprayed on celery beginning with the plants in the seed bed and continued at intervals of one or two weeks will save the crop from the celery rust. Shading also helps, but will not entirely prevent the blight.

From less than a quarter of an acre of tomatoes this dry year, A. H. Wiggs will have sold by the time the season is over more than $100 worth of this palatable and healthful fruit. What he has done, others can easily do, and if there were enough raised here to ship more could be realized from them. This same gentleman planted four bushels of Irish potatoes, from which he marketed 80 bushels, getting $1 per bushel for some and not less than 60c a bushel for any of them. They occupied about half an acre of ground. He planted a later crop of potatoes, but they did not yield so well on account of the drouth, but he sold the late crop as high as $1.50 per bushel.—Wills Point Chronicle.

The Lewenthal Canning company has been organized at Tyler with a capital stock of $20,000, the purpose being to can fruit, vegetables, preserves, etc. The incorporators are: L. Lewenthal, J. W. Wright, J. B. Mayfield, F. W. Maddin, Claude Wilex, A. P. Moore and L. A. Henry. It is claimed that the Lewenthal canning factory will be moved from Jacksonville to Tyler.

The rice crop from 6000 acres of land in Matagorda and Wharton counties, owned by the Bay Prairie Rice and Irrigation company, is now being threshed. It is stated that the yield is all the way from a minimum of 40 bushels to the acre to a maximum of 110 bushels to the acre, and that the 6000 acres grown by the company will yield a minimum of 250,000 bushels, which at an average of 80c per bushel would bring $200,000.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of Oct. 26 said: Reports to us by telegram from the south this evening indicate that generally the weather has been very favorable for gathering the crop during the week. There has been practically no rain and the temperature has been more satisfactory. Under the circumstances picking has made rapid progres, as a rule, and in some sections is nearing completion. Cotton is being marketed quite freely.

The report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, issued Oct. 25, shows a decrease of 115,000 bales in the movement into sight for the first 25 days of October, compared with last year, an increase over the same period year before last of 234,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 187,000. For the fifty-five days of the season the aggregate is behind the fifty-five days of last year 300,000; behind the same days year before last of 190,000, and behind 1898 by 452,000.

A truck growers' association has been formed at Bethlehem, Milam county, with the following officers: Wm. P. Henry, president; O. L. Moody, vice president; Edgar Henry, secretary and treasurer. The association is pledged to cultivate not less than 100 acres of Irish potatoes besides other vegetables. A Fort Worth commission firm has signed a contract to take the potatoes at 50 cents a bushel and, should they sell for more, to divide all above that price with the planters.

A report from Tyler says that Wm. Hines, a farmer of that section marketed there a wagonload of roasting ears a few days ago. The corn was planted July 22, and will yield about twenty-five bushels to the acre. He has already sold over 400 dozen ears at 10c a dozen. Mr. Hines raised another crop of corn, which he gathered in September. The land from which he now gathers fall roastingears yielded a large crop of tomatoes, which netted 70c a crate and hundreds of pounds of cabbage, which readily brought 2c a pound. Of course the tomatoes and cabbage were gathered before the corn was planted.

BUSTON'S ESTIMATE.—A report from New Orleans dated Oct. 25 says: A. J. Burton, the eminent cotton statistician, who furnishes the bulk of the American cotton estimates to the English trade, arrived to-day, having completed a tour of the cotton belt. He is just from Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. His report will be made up here and cabled to Liverpool. There was quite a flurry this morning in the local cotton exchange when it was reported that Mr. Buston would estimate the minimum crop at 10,750,000 bales, with the possibility of a considerable increase in case frosts did not come until late. However, Buston denied this rumor as to his statement vigorously. "Ihave been in America now for about six weeks and have spent just thirty-five days in traveling all over the cotton country," he said. "I have taken numerous trips through the rural districts in buggies and will make my report entirely from information I gather personally. I do not take any data gathered by other people, and do not consult any of the exchanges in the centers I visit."

RESULTS IN CHEROKEE.—A recent issue of the Jacksonville Banner contained an extensive review of the freit and truck growing operations of Cherokee county. The Banner had asked for statements from farmers and fruit growers all over the county, including the hail-stricken belt, showing the number of acres planted last season and the amount cleared from same after all shipping and selling expenses were paid. From the replies received the following were taken at random:

| | No. acres. | | Amt. rec'd. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. A. Priestly | 3 | tomatoes | $895 |
| J. J. Dial | 4 | tomatoes | 1,575 |
| C. T. Rhodes | 3½ | tomatoes | 650 |
| L. T. Carter | 4 | tomatoes | 840 |
| W. W. Whitaker | 3 | tomatoes | 425 |
| B. G. Acker | 3 | tomatoes | 1,002 |
| J. B. Odom | 1 | tomatoes | 150 |
| J. T. Bailey | 6 | tomatoes | 1,625 |
| H. S. Bailey | 3 | tomatoes | 400 |
| J. E. Sides | 2 | tomatoes | 344 |
| Charles Acker | 2 | tomatoes | 485 |
| Lou. Derrett | 2 | tomatoes | 616 |
| Lou. Derrett | 2 | tomatoes | 232 |
| Joe Acker | 3 | tomatoes | 864 |
| C. W. Smith | 1 | tomatoes | 272 |
| L. C. McCullom | 1½ | tomatoes | 500 |
| W. N. Goodson | 6 | tomatoes | 2,500 |
| *Walker Bros. | 6 | tomatoes | 1,400 |
| *W. S. Ault | 4 | tomatoes | 1,000 |
| S. D. Jarratt | 3½ | tomatoes | 800 |
| J. F. Clark | 3 | tomatoes | 700 |
| *G. W. Causey | 5 | tomatoes | 672 |
| W. F. Turney | 2 | tomatoes | 600 |
| J. W. Ross | 2 | tomatoes | 250 |
| J. W. Ross | 2 | peaches | 100 |
| Slaton & Monkress | 50 | peaches | 1,250 |
| J. N. Earle | 14 | peaches | 1,475 |

* Bad stand.

J. C. Sharp of Craft had three acres of tomatoes and twelve acres of corn, and after paying all expenses for labor on both the corn and tomatoes, paying for crates, packing, freights, etc., had $660 in cash left.

C. . Booth of Jacksonville got 368 crates, which brought him $216 net from one-half acre.

J. G. Boles, from forty acres of three and four-year-old peach trees, realized $3500.

Boles & Word got $1300 in cash from ten acres of Elberta peaches.

Dr. Lloyd, state senator, realized $1850 from a thirty-five acre orchard.

F. M. Priestly got $300 from a six-acre orchard and $1000 from his four-acre tomato patch.

W. A. Newton's sixty-acre young orchard netted him $2000, and it is only three years old. He also had a young plum orchard that netted him $100 for 100 bushels.

C. D. Jarratt had a ten-acre tomato patch that netted him $2100. He rented some of his land to other growers for one-fourth of the crop. This land brought him $55 an acre rent.

Mr. Jarratt went North during the shipping season, and besides handling his own tomatoes, sold seventy-five cars that his neighbors sent him, which brought very satisfactory returns.

C. D. Kennedy's thirty-five-acre orchard netted him $1500.

Wesley Love's 250-acre orchard brought him more than $10,000. A part of this orchard is twenty-one years old, and bore an unusually heavy crop this year.

Hodges & Love shipped during the season just closed, for themselves and other growers, more than 100 carloads of peaches and tomatoes, all of which brought very satisfactory returns. This firm kept several men in the northern markets during the whole season.

STRAWBERRIES AT LINDALE.—The following statement is being sent out from Lindale, Smith county, Texas:

Lindale fruit farmers are not getting rich as rapidly as did some Wall street financiers a few weeks ago, neither do they become "broke" so rapidly as some did, but they are making good money as compared to what some farmers are doing who do not diversify their crops to the best advantage. They are fully satisfied with the results of their efforts in this direction and in every instance they will tell you that they would not trade their land for the same amount in any other part of the state, the black lands of north Texas not excepted.

Below we give a list of our leading growers and the exact "facts and figures' of 'their net proceeds on their strawberry crops this season. It speaks for itself:

W. H. Tucker, 3½ acres, 346 crates, net returns $483.43.

J. A. P. Tucker, ¾ acre, 189 crates, net returns $306.18.

R. M. Johnson, ¾ acre, 70 crates, net returns $96.25.

A. C. Braziel, 1½ acres, 250 crates, net returns $325.

P. C. Bradley, 1½ acres, 225 crates, net returns $348.75.

J. H. Jarman, 3 acres, 350 crates, net returns $490.

J. H. Burks, 2½ acres, 280 crates, net returns $392.

R. M. Smith, 1½ acres, 170 crates, net returns $221.

W. C. Love, 1½ acres, 150 crates, net returns $225.

I. S. S. Lyon, 1½ acres, 235 crates, net returns $348.70.

C. W. Bradshaw, 4 acres, 577 crates, net returns $750.10. (Mr. Bradshaw had 6 acres in all, but sold two acres at beginning of season.)

J. S. Ward, ½ acre, 55 crates, net returns $68.75.

G. G. Human, ¾ acre, 60 crates, net returns $90.

R. P. Pool, 2 acres, 164 crates, net returns $232.88.

HOOD COUNTY COTTON GROWERS.—At a recent meeting of the Hood County Cotton Growers' Protective association the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that we hail with pride and satisfaction the establishment of the large packeries at Fort Worth by Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., believing that they are the greatest industries set in motion for the farmers and stockraisers in the last half-century. We have been or years trying to solve the problem of obtaining better prices for the products of our farms. It can only be done by diversification. These packeries will enable us to carry out our fondest desires. We are to-day placed upon an equal footing with the farmers who are in striking distance of Kansas City. We urge, first, last and all the time, the farmers of Hood county to plant more corn and hogs and less cotton, inasmuch as a fat hog or beef is at all times as ready sale as a bale of cotton. So long as we have meat-eaters in the country, just so sure will we have a market. With just pride we feel that Fort Worth is the future Kansas City of Texas.

Resolved, that from the best information, gathered from all obtainable sources, that we have no advice to offer our cotton raisers as to the policy of holding their cotton, but leave each one free to consult his own pecuniary welfare as to him shall seem best, inasmuch as this is the lightest crop for many years and the bulk of it already marketed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The first lot of new crop Louisiana sugar was received at New Orleans on Oct. 18, consisting of 305 barrels, which represented four plantations. The crop outlook is regarded as favorable, encouraging expectations of yield exceeding last year.

J. R. Hamilton, of San Angelo, purchased recently from M. B. Goldenburg, of Las Vegas, N. M., 11,000 yearlings and lambs at $1.50 per head. These sheep are now being driven to Midland.

YOUNG MAN:
LEARN TELEGRAPHY
and STATION WORK for Railway Service. We will teach you quickly, thoroughly, practically, and REFUND TUITION if situation is not assigned you. For full particulars address DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Tex.

There is no more sense in paying big fees to a great medical specialist when you are distressed with liver and kidney trouble, than there is in trying to heal a broken limb with putty.

Fifty years ago as Dr. McLean treated the most complicated cases, curing and bringing hope and happiness to his great number of patients, he did not have one-fiftieth as many medicines as his fellow doctors have to-day. The wonderful success of his cures proves that the simple common sense remedies he employed were right. His theory was to go direct to the seat of the trouble and apply the simplest form of remedy there.

The McLean way of reaching the trouble, which has stood the test of a half century of successful life-saving is simple, safe and sure. It is the good old-fashioned, practical method of going direct to the evil to quickly relieve suffering.

Nothing will take the place, nothing can replace

McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm

It should be used at the beginning of the trouble, but it is equally safe and sure even if taken when the trouble has taken deep root.

In new cases a cure will result in a short time. In very bad, chronic cases, it is equally effective, but patience is necessary and the need to keep up the treatment faithfully.

Kidney and liver troubles are stubborn, and only a persistent use of this reliable remedy will cure them.

If you druggist is up-to-the-times, he has it.

Only $1.00 per Bottle. Made by The J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water according to directions, and inject into your cattle. It will positively PROTECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. EVERY LOT IS TESTED ON CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.
One hundred instructors and officers, more than 100 students, not including 200 summer school students. Women admitted to all departments. Tuition free. Total expense $150 to $250. Students from colleges of repute admitted without examination and given credit for work completed.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 30th; entrance examination, September 25th, matriculation fee $10, 174 courses of study; university system of instruction and discipline; library of 65,000 volumes; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; gymnasiums and gymnasium instructor for women and men, athletic field. Teachers' course leads to permanent State teachers' certificates. Engineering Department confers degree of civil engineer.
LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 30th; entrance examination, September 25th; matriculation fee, payable only once, $30. A two years' course leads to the degree of bachelor of law, and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue academic courses without further charge.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ((Located at Galveston.) Four years' course; faculty of twenty-two instructors; school of pharmacy; school of nursing (for women); matriculation fee, payable once, $30. Complete equipment in all schools. Session begins October 1st; entrance examinations the preceding week. Address Dr. Allen J. Smith, Dean, Galveston, for medical catalogue. For catalogue of any department, or information, address John A. Lomax, Registrar, Austin, Texas.

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## The Journal Institute

FALL PLANTINGS OF FRUIT TREES.—Fall planting for all sorts of trees has now become quite general, and as the autumn comes on every farmer should consider anew the question of what trees to plant and how to plant them, says Farmers' Guide. The selection of stock and varieties come first, of course, and as it requires considerable knowledge of trees and plants to stock a fruit farm or family orchard with all the different sorts of fruits in the best varieties which are likely to succeed in this locality, the beginner will do well to study the varieties in the orchards about him, in order to profit by the experience of his neighbors as to what sorts thrive best in his region. Do not despise the advice of the thrifty farmers or fruit growers in your own neighborhood; often it is of much more local value than that obtained from books and horticultural papers, although these should be carefully consulted. If you are a beginner, reject all novelties and confine your selection to the standard sorts that are known to grow and succeed over a wide range of country. As you acquire experience in the management of these you will be able to avoid disappointments in the culture of the new varieties as they come out, which would greatly discourage you as a beginner. Never purchase trees of unknown or irresponsible agents. When there is a good nursery in your neighborhood it will pay you to go and select your own trees in the nursery rows, and make your selections there. Then you can see that the trees are dug with an abundance of roots and are not left to dry in the wind before being packed for delivery. The nurseryman, too, will give you directions for planting that will be of value to you. Thrifty, clean, smooth, well-rooted young trees, of medium or small size, are much better stock for planting anywhere, because they can be dug with more roots, and so stand transplanting better than older and larger trees. You can shape them to your taste, and having more roots will outgrow larger trees with fewer roots and bear much earlier. Fruit trees and plants for autumn planting should be ordered early with the understanding that they shall be delivered at a specified time, and let that time be when you are not too busy with other fall work to attend to them upon their arrival. Never expose the roots of trees or any sort of plants to drying winds or sun a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. Fall-set trees do not need watering after planting, unless the soil is very dry, and if the soil is firmed down as well as it should be, small trees will not need staking. Do not cramp the roots in small holes; the larger the holes dug for the trees the better they grow. Two feet wide and from eighteen to twenty inches deep will be room enough for ordinary trees. Throw out the top soil in one heap and the subsoil in another, and with a crowbar loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole. It takes two people to plant trees well; one to hold the tree in place and assist in filling and packing the soil about the roots, and the other to throw in the soil over the roots. In case the soil where the orchard is located is clayey or sterile, it is a good plan to fill up the holes with richer soil from the woods or other places. Manure cannot be used in this way without injury to the trees. It is valuable, however, as a mulch in winter, if spread in thin layers under the trees and hoed or plowed in lightly in the spring. Roots and branches should balance each other in a newly-planted tree. Some of the roots will necessarily be broken and bruised in digging and the branches must be trimmed to correspond to the number of roots mutilated. If all broken roots and ragged root tips are cut off smoothly before the trees are planted, the wounds will heal over quickly. The distance at which fruit trees should be planted often puzzles a beginner. Standard trees, trees on their own roots or grafted on some strong growing stock, require much more room than dwarfs. Standard apples succeed best when planted about thirty-five feet apart each way; standard pears and cherries twenty feet; plums and peaches, sixteen to eighteen feet. Hoed crops or small fruits are generally planted between rows of standard apples or pears, while the trees are young and all are kept cultivated well until the trees begin bearing. Peach trees planted in rows between the apple trees will bear well and pass their prime before the apple trees need all the ground.

TOBACCO CULTURE.—The constant increasing consumption of tobacco gives growing interest to all that pertains to production. This plant has a very wide range of climatic adaptability, how wide has not yet been ascertained, says J. B. Hunnicutt in Farmer's Home Journal. Almost every year finds it growing in localities where it was thought impractical. The wide range of growth is no more surprising than the constantly increasing variety in the qualities and uses of the different grades.

Tobacco has its peculiar habits of growth and necessities of handling, and the grower must conform to these or all his labor will be in vain, and the result of the year's work will be disappointment and loss. The plant will grow almost anywhere and with almost any kind of culture, but its value when grown will be quite another thing. Skill is required at every step in order to insure a profit in the end. The range of values of the different kinds and qualities shows this—low grade, black, sand leaf is worth from nothing up to 4 cents per pound. Good, clean, heavy plug brings from 6 to 12 cents per pound. Bright, thin, first-class wrappers sell all the way from 75 cents to $3 per pound.

The heavy low grades will grow almost anywhere. The finer and lighter qualities require certain peculiarities of soil and climate and great skill in growing and curing. The best Sumatra and Havana varieties come to perfection only when grown under cover, either of cheese-cloth or slats. These coverings will cost from $500 to $1000 per acre. To reach the highest perfection and reap the greatest profits, very costly fertilizing and manuring and irrigating must be provided for.

When all the conditions are complied with, fine wrappers may be grown from Connecticut to Florida in the United States, and in Cuba, Sumatra and the Philippines, and other islands of the seas and countries of the east.

From these hints we see that the successful growing of tobacco depends more upon the man than upon the land. First, post yourself as to the habits and requirements of growing and curing and marketing or manufacturing this wonderful plant. Then select the variety best suited to your purposes, and be sure that you get good, pure seed of the varieties selected. Then prepare the seedbed by burning the soil so as to kill the weed seeds, and sow and cover the seed very lightly and protect the beds until your plants are ready to transplant. Water the beds if needed.

The soil should be manured broadcast, with cow manure if possible, otherwise with compost or cottonseed meal, acid phosphate and potash, either in kainit or muriate form. This compost should vary according to the variety and purpose ahead. Every plug should have a heavy per cent of potash; light wrapper very little. Break the ground deep, 12 to 15 inches, harrow until very fine and roll it down firm. Keep clean and cultivate often and shallow. Look sharp for worms. A pinhole in a young leaf will be a shothole in a grown leaf, and a few of these will ruin the sale. There are methods of catching the moths that lay the eggs. They should be used for nowhere is an ounce of prevention worth more. The details along here are too numerous for this article, but you will find them in your reader, and you must read up if you expect to make money growing tobacco.

By far the most important part of the whole business is curing and selling. These must be learned from experience by the aid of experts. There is money in tobacco if you know how to handle it. You can grow from 600 to 1000 pounds per acre, and sell it from 6 to 30 cents per pound.

A great deal will depend upon the phosphates and muriate and sulphate of potash and kainit in the quantity and quality you get.

Experiments are constantly showing that tobacco can ge grown to profit almost anywhere in the entire range of the Atlantic and gulf states. Try on a small scale and increase as you learn. It is safer to try the lower and medium grades of plug and filler and plug wrappers until you acquire some knowledge and skill. This is true for most of the country. Special locations may justify you in taking the risk of fine cigar wrappers, if you happen to live in those favored localities. These fine wrappers are successfully grown in South Georgia and Florida.

As to knowing how to sell, we knew some growers to sell at 25 cents per pound and purchasers resold in a few days for $1.25. We knew of another lot sold for 75 cents and resold for $2.25. Perhaps those were extreme cases, but they showed the risk you run.

Agents of the Texas & Pacific Railway company in Texas and Shreveport, La., have been instructed to sell round trip tickets to Fort Worth, Texas, November 14 and 15, with final limit of November 22, at very low rates, account National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Fort Worth, Texas, November 15 to 21, 1901.

## THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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

### REMEDY FOR HEAVES.

Dial, Fannin County, Tex.

To the Journal:

Please publish this note, as I see some friend inquiring for a remedy for heaves. Take one tablespoonful of asafoetida and one tablespoonful of tar. Mix together and give every morning till the cough stops. Take one tablespoonful of asafoetida and put in a strong cloth and put on the bits and let stay while wearing them. In giving the mixture put flour with it so as to make a ball and pull out the animal's tongue; take a smooth stick and put it on the root of his tongue. This is good, for I have known it to cure two or three cases. J. E. MOUDLIN.

### LIKES THE JOURNAL.

Bivins, Tex., Oct. 21.

To the Journal:

I am always willing to support any paper that is in the interest of general improvement. I am in favor of good roads and more experimental stations, whatever the cost. I am glad to see you dare to critiziso the acts of our last body of representatives (that is, some of them). Let the Journal come and in due time you will hear from me again. I will wait and see if some one else will not write up this section through your paper.

JOHN S. GHOLSON.

### FAVORS CONVICT PLAN.

Black Oak, Tex., Oct. 19.

To the Journal:

I have received several copies of the Texas Farm Journal and think it the best farm paper in the Southwest.

In regard to the good roads question I think the Journal's suggestion will solve the problem nearer than anything I have read of. Texas as much as any state in the Union should agitate this question.

If we had good roads throughout Texas more energetic farmers would come from other states to seek homes here and to help till the thousands and thousands of its fertile acres.

It would enhance the value of property on such roads and people would take more pride in fixing up their places. They would have better fences around their farm and would keep everything around their residences in better repair.

I can see no better way to solve this question than by state and county convict labor. I hear of people of several counties grumbling because they have to be taxed to keep up the county farms.

I think if the Journal's suggestions on this matter were carried out and some of the convicts of the state and counties were put on the public roads of the state it would be a source of revenue to the state and people, too.

And, too, the convicts would rather work on the roads than to be confined in the penitentiaries. It would give them more freedom and fresh air. I think this plan of action is favored by most every one that is interested in the good road question for Texas.

G. W. ROBERTSON.

### GOOD ROADS SUGGESTIONS.

Santa Anna, Tex., Oct. 20.

To the Journal:

I saw in a recent issue of the Journal an editorial on the good roads subject. I wish here to add my indorsement to your very timely and rational suggestions. Certain convicts should by all means, in my judgment, be worked on roads. Under our present system it is well nigh impossible to maintain good roads; the average road hand seems to think it wrong to have to work on the roads, and usually does as little work as possible while on duty, and when any extra labor is performed, the county is presented with an account 50 per cent larger than would be charged for like work for an individual. So if our roads were placed under a supervisor with good bond for faithful work and the requisite number of convicts, the road question would in a measure be solved. In addition to this, if found necessary, a small tax might be levied on property to supplement the plan proposed. This would make the road business a special business for those engaged in it and such supervisors could equip themselves or the rounty could furnish the implements necessary for the work. Besides said supervisor could employ men along the line of any road at $2 per day with good teams who would do much better work under contract than they usually do voluntarily on the road. I speak from actual experience as road overseer. The best work I ever saw done on a road was where a majority of the hands were excused on payment of 75 cents per day for the time warned and good young men with teams employed at $2 per day. Now if we could have an overseer's convention in each county and have every one interested in good roads present and general discussion of the subject, much good would be accomplished. WELTON WINN.

What Fence?
This vital question is answered as soon as you see the woven wire, ready-built AMERICAN Field & Hog FENCE. Best steel wire, heavily galvanized. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO. Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver

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On June 1st each year I take a class with me to New York, stopping en route at St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, thence down the Hudson to New York. Number limited; if you wish to become one of the next class, write for particulars and enroll at once. Toby's Institute of Accts. 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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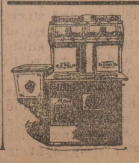

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With Privilege of Examination.
Freight Prepaid to Your Station,
"The Willard Steel Range."
Has 6 8 in. lids, oven 17x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through out with asbestos; burns wood or coal. This special induce ment is offered for a limited time only. Mention this paper.
Wm. G. Willard, Mfg., Dep't 10, 612 & 614 N. 4th st. St. Louis, Mo.

Clay Parks chased from county, the McAuley & county and Runnels county. county contains stocked with 240 went in the deal.

At Matador, R. Mrs. J. H. Criswe a head.

The Door Key 170 fat cows to R. Angelo.

W. R. Boldt of Ra "Cattle trading is go rate. Ed Koenig, Jr. sold a lot of 2-year-of Bell of Cuero at $17.5 Capt. Shafer of Goliad Blackwell a lot of twos They are said to be goo Brown of Clinton, sold rig of Meyersville a lot a head. John Duderstadt bought a 12,000-acre rang villy and has begun to sh lings from Yorktown to his says the range is rather d but grass is plentiful.

Wm. Bevans, of Mesa purchased from Tom Shaw ger, 400 twos and threes (ma at $20.

The firm of Brown & Fl Albany, last week sold to R. wood of Rio Vista, Johnson cou head of exceptionally fine 2 year-old steers at $33 a head. They have not been fed, but have been tened on grass in the Brown & Pa pasture.

In Motley county, W. A. New bought from T. N. Edmondson 27 yo lings at $16 a head.

At Wright, Will Booktout, sol to Mr. Tudor a lot of 2-year-olds a $15 and $17.

Cliff Weaver, of Crockett county, has sold his ones and twos to his father at $14 and $18 a head.

Theo. Bjorkman of Schleicher county has purchased 200 steers at $18 from John Sheen, of Sherwood.

Browder Bros. of Memphis, Tex., have purchased the Anderson ranch in the northern part of Childress county

# Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

## SHORTHORNS.

**V. O. HILDRETH** 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.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.** 20 head registered yearling heifers. They are an extra good, well bred lot, all of good colors (27 red, 3 roan), and all in nice breeding condition. We are now breeding them to our Cruickshank show bull, Orange Viscount, 157552, second prize bull calf at the Kansas City National show, 1900. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 13 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy fellows of excellent breeding. We also have younger calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. D. L. DAWDY & CO., Arrington, Atchison county, Kansas.

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

**J. T. DAY, RHOME, TEXAS.** Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Ten bulls and ten heifers, from six months to two year old, for sale.

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

**WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS,** near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 159067—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

**SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS.** Must go, bulls at $32.00 and heifers at $22.50. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to hold back $5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves crated, less than a carload. ISON & LITSEY, Hardrodsburg, Ky.

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

**INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR** sale. I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjected to the same treatment, in Texas last winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarters from the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUSS, Columbia, Mo.

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

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

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

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

**DURHAM PARK HERD,** Shorthorn cattle. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bates. Young stock of both classes for sale. DAVID HARRELL, Austin, Texas. Farm railway station, Liberty Hill, on Austin & Northwestern railway, 38 miles from Austin.

**H. O. SAMUELL, DALLAS, TEXAS** Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

**BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS.** Chief Victor 112310, head of herd, first prize winner at Denison and Dallas fairs, 1901. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, two registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

## HEREFORDS.

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

**HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING,** Hartley county, Texas. Wm. 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.

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

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

**LEEDALE HEREFORDS.** Lee Bros., proprietors, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Polsom (49,230) at the head of herd. Registered and high-grade Herefords of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Two hundred high-grade bulls on hand for sale. Write for particulars.

**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, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth rock chickens. W. S. IKARD, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

**U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX** 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, propr., Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. Lawson, m'gr, Rhome, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

**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.

## 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.

## HORSE.

**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; Elrod 2:13 1-2 and 26 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.

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

WHY WE HAVE FRIENDS, AND WHY WE KEEP THEM.

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

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

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

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

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

T. B. Overstreet of Crockett county recently purchased two flocks of sheep in McCulloch county at $2 per head.

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

# MAVERICKS.

Several trainloads of cattle have been shipped to market from Albany.

It is reported that 50 cents a head per month is being paid for pasturage by some Runnels county cattlemen.

The case of Otto Shauer, of Tom Green county, charged with the killing of Ben Cole, has been continued until the April term of court in Lampasas county, where it was transferred on change of venue.

G. R. Casey has shipped about 55 cars of cattle from San Angelo to Gainesville, where they will be fed for market.

Anderson Bros. have sold their ranch on the Pecos to J. H. Girvin for $30000.

W. L. Herndon left last week with his stock of cattle for the territory, where he expects to reside. He called on the Herald before leaving, and paid his subscription and had the paper sent to his new address. He has leased pasture land near Lawton and expects to buy later on.—Hamilton Herald.

Twenty-five or thirty cars of cattle have recently been shipped by Webb & Hill from Albany to Dundee, where they will be fed by J. B. Wilson of Dallas.

Stanley Green, of Edwards county, has purchased from J. M. Shannon, of Crockett county, the H —— ranch on Live Oak for about $1 per acre. The ranch contains about 18,000 acres, all under fence.

J. F. Butz, of the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co., has just returned from the S. B. Burnet ranch in Wichita county and where E. B. Harrold was receiving 1000 steers, making 5000 that he has received out of the 8000 purchased of Mr. Burnet. He has still 200 of his own raising, the 6666 to receive that will weigh 1050 to 1100 pounds. To drive over Mr. Burnet's ranch it does not look like there was a drouth in Texas, with his crib filled with 1000 bushels of corn and bins full of wheat, stacks of fine hay, sorghum and shocks of kaffir corn and numerous tanks of water that would float the Harvey, no wonder that the cattle and calves are sleek and fat. He has droves of fat hogs that will weigh 275 average, and it would be a hard matter to find another ranch in the state that is so well supplied with feed and registered cattle—Durhams, Herefords, horses and hogs—as his Wichita county ranch, which runs for fifteen miles on Red river, with its green fields of wheat and oats. Mr. Burnet also has a number of 2 and 3-year-old colts that are full and half sisters to Quanah Parker, that will be trained this winter on his own mile racetrack on the ranch. The ranchmen that are out of water would do well to visit the Burnet and Waggoner ranches and see what tanks will do in supplying an abundance of water in dry weather. Mr. Butz also visited the ranch of Col. Herm Specht, which adjoins the Burnet ranch on which are the registered Hereford cattle that Mr. Specht bought at the public sales at the Fort Worth Fat Stock show at the stockyards last season, and which were inoculated at College Station by Dr. Francis, not one of them having died and all of them doing well. None of them has ever fevered on the ranch. Col. Specht's ranch is one of the model registered Hereford cattle as well as Berkshire hog ranches in the state.

Carson Bros. & McManus have purchased for $6500 the 19-section ranch of Caruthers Bros., located in Schleicher and Irion counties. Caruthers Bros. have purchased a larger ranch west of the Pecos.

A special from Pueblo, Colo., dated Oct. 21, says: One of the largest suits ever filed in Pueblo county was placed on record to-day in the district court. It is entitled J. J. McAdams vs. C. A. Yantis, both of Quanah, Tex. Over 3000 head of cattle, which are at present on the range, twelve miles south of Pueblo, are involved. The suit is on a promissory note for $30,000, which is alleged to be due for payment of the cattle.

A bunch of 19 head of mixed cattle averaging 1257 pounds sold at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 22, at $6.30 a hundred, the highest price ever paid in that market.

R. H. Moseley, of Llano, has leased the White & Littlefield pastures north of Mason.

Several trainloads of cattle were sent to market from points in the Amarillo country last week.

A report from Foard county states that grass is fine. Some wheat is being sown.

One of the model cow ranches in this section was purchased a few days ago by J. S. Dabney, for about $10,000. It is the W. T. Cawley place, formerly the Snyder ranch, ten miles north of San Angelo, and comprising about 5500 acres. It has four pastures, 100 acres in cultivation, three good houses and barns, three good wells and windmills, etc.—San Angelo Standard.

R. B. Masterson is now in possession of the ranch and cattle recently purchased of W. Q. Richards, of Quanah. This gives him about 130 acres, being all the land once owned by the King County Land and Cattle Co. The ranch is said to be one of the best breeding ranches in the country, and Mr. Masterson has one of the finest herds in that section.

Ross Spradling, a prosperous and progressive farmer, who lives six miles northeast of the city, has discovered a new food for cattle which may be of great benefit to others. After picking his cotton he took his self-binder and cut the stalks, which were full of sap and young bolls, and when it cured put it up for feed for his cattle. He has given it a trial, and says the cattle are very fond of it and eat it up clean. He commends his experiment to others, and believes that people will find it well worth the trial.—Greenville Banner.

The Nations, Newman and McElroy Cattle company, of El Paso, has finally closed the deal by which it purchased 15,000 head of cattle from the Jones Bros. & Brown Cattle company, of Amarillo, for $250,000.

Ward Bros. of Oxford, bought a bunch of fat cattle from A. F. Moss, of Llano, last week.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Russell Hamilton of San Angelo, has purchased 5000 lambs in northern New Mexico from Ilfeldt at $1.25 per head and will fatten them on meal and hulls in the Indian Territory.—San Angelo Standard.

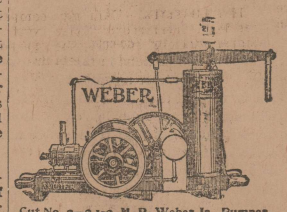
Maudsley & Hewes, our well known sheepmen, are coming down from New Mexico to winter 5000 wethers on the Pecos.—San Angelo Standard.

Rice production in Louisiana in 1900 is reported as having reached 99,000,000 pounds, which is expected to be exceeded by this year's crop.

OIL CURE FOR CANCER.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last eight years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 462, Dallas, Tex.


# Weber Jr. Pumper




Cut No. 2—2 1-2 H. P. Weber Jr. Pumper

Complete, ready to attach to pump. Uses gasoline in proportion to water pumped.

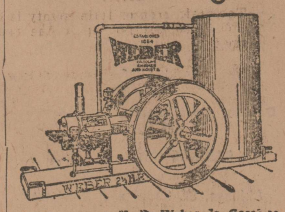
EQUALS THIRTY MEN PUMPING WATER.

CAPACITY:

25 gallons per minute from 250 foot well.
50 gallons per minute from 125 foot well.
100 gallons per minute from 67 foot well.

Can also be used for grinding, shelling corn and other farm and ranch use. Shipped crated, completely erected; all purchaser need do is bolt it down, fill oil cups, water tank, gasoline tank and start to work.

# Gasoline Engine




Cut No. 1—2 1-2 H. P. Weber Jr. Gasoline Engine.

This engine is also shipped complete with tanks, pipes and all fittings connected, ready for business. It is especially adapted for pumping, grinding, shelling corn and for all power purposes of farm or ranch.

These engines are simple, economical, reliable, absolutely fool proof, fully guaranteed and are sold at a price within the reach of all.

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**P. O. Box D 1114, Kansas City, Mo.**



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

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

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



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# CATTLE SALES.

Louia B. Brown, of Smithfield, recently bought of W. L. Trimble two registered Shorthorn cows, Miss Perfection and Prairie Bird. The consideration was $550.

C. A. Jennings, of Sherman, bought of H. L. Terry 18 twos at $28.50, and 13 twos and threes of John Rack at 3 cents, weighing 947 pounds. He also bought ten steers of Woolson Bros. at $30, and seven steers of John Reynolds at 3 cents. He will feed them at Sherman with 50 nation steers.

Clay Parks, of Brownwood, has purchased from Billy McAuley, of Crockett county, the latter's half interest in the McAuley & Allen ranch in Crockett county and his ranch and cattle in Runnels county. The ranch in Crockett county contains 46 sections and is stocked with 2400 head of cattle, which went in the deal, at $15 a head.

At Matador, R. A. Haley bought from Mrs. J. H. Criswell 80 yearlings at $15 a head.

The Door Key ranch recently sold 170 fat cows to R. S. Campbell, of San Angelo.

W. R. Boldt of Rabke, Tex., writes: "Cattle trading is going on at a lively rate. Ed Koenig, Jr., of Arneckeville sold a lot of 2-year-old steers to J. R. Bell of Cuero at $17.50 per head and Capt. Shafer of Goliad sold to W. A. Blackwell a lot of twos at $20 around. They are said to be good stuff. R. C. Brown of Clinton, sold to Wm. Buchrig of Meyersville a lot of twos at $17 a head. John Duderstadt of Sedan has bought a 12,000-acre ranch at Kerrvilly and has begun to ship steer yearlings from Yorktown to his ranch. He says the range is rather dry up there but grass is plentiful."

Wm. Bevans, of Menardville, has purchased from Tom Shaw, of Ballinger, 400 twos and threes (mostly twos) at $20.

The firm of Brown & Poague, of Albany, last week sold to R. E. Gatewood of Rio Vista, Johnson county, 600 head of exceptionally fine 3 and 4-year-old steers at $33 a head. The cattle have not been fed, but have been fattened on grass in the Brown & Poague pasture.

In Motley county, W. A. Newman bought from T. N. Edmondson 27 yearlings at $16 a head.

At Wright, Will Booktout sold to Mr. Tudor a lot of 2-year-olds at $15 and $17.

Cliff Weaver, of Crockett county, has sold his ones and twos to his father at $14 and $18 a head.

Theo. Bjorkman of Schleicher county, has purchased 200 steers at $18 from John Sheen, of Sherwood.

Browder Bros. of Memphis, Tex., have purchased the Anderson ranch in the northern part of Childress county and about 2000 head of cattle thereon. The ranch adjoins that of Browder Bros. and contains 17 sections, six of which are patented. The deal aggregated about $47,000.

J. D. Jeffries, of Clarendon, last week sold to Theo. Rice and Norton Thayer, of Chicago, 2100 head of stock cattle, calves counted, for $53,740. He also sold to A. J. Nesbitt, president of the American Livestock and Loan company of Denver 1200 2-year-old steers at private terms, immediate delivery.

In Runnels county, J. L. Forbes sold to F. A. Mater 25 head of stock cattle last week at $6.75 around.

J. M. Shannon, of Crockett county, bought 300 yearlings from G. B. Ketchum, of Tom Green county, at $14, and 50 head from J. H. Girvin at the same figures.

The following sales have been made recently at Clarendon: T. M. Pyle to John Hall, 700 3 and 4-year-old steers: Will Lewis to T. M. Pyle, 355 twos and threes; Lewis & Molesworth to C. J. Parke, 300 steer yearlings at $15.

Adam Murr, the prosperous and affable stockman of the McKavett country, was in town Monday and Tuesday. He reports the sale recently of 52 head of stock horses at $9, everything counted, and a bunch of unbroken geldings at from $20 to $42.50 per head; about twenty fat cows at $20 per head. H. M. Murr, Thos. Ball and others sold about 130 fat cows at the same price. He further stated that he had contracted fat hogs at 6 cents gross. After two days spent pleasantly with Junction friends, Mr. Murr left for the ranch with a load of supplies, having lowered that big stock of "Topsy Hosiery" several feet.—Kimble County Citizen.

Webb & Hill, of Albany, recently purchased from John Roberts, of Jones county, 156 steers which were sent to be fed by J. B. Wilson at Dundee.

Nolen Bros., of Crockett county, have sold their 2-year-old steers to T. J. Lewis, of Coleman county, at $18.

IN THE PANHANDLE.—A Journal corespondent at Dumas, Tex., writes:: Watkins & Sullivan of Quanah, Tex., purchased 800 1 and 2-year-old steers from Gus & J. L. Gober. Terms private.

L. B. Watkins purchased the ranch and cattle of A. J. Rawley, consisting of 75 head of stock cattle and four sections of land.

W. C. Stephens sold his yearling steers at $17.50 a few days ago.

J. H. Avery will ship about 125 head of fat cows soon.

A. Laird, of Hutchinson county, recently disposed of his place and stock, selling his ranch to Chas. Blakey, of Knox county, and cattle to O'Laughlin, of Hansford county, and has moved to Chaves county, New Mexico.

Cattle and horses both are in fine condition to go into winter, and although our oldest settlers predict a very severe winter, they think stock losses will be comparatively light in this county

# Chips of Experience

STOCK FEEDING.—A bulletin from the Oklahoma station says: This is a winter of high prices for feeds, and it behooves every feeder to put much thought and skill into his operations that he may have the balance on the right side of the ledger at the close. Fat stocks are bringing good prices and no doubt will the rest of the winter; and there is as much opportunity for profit in stock feeding in Oklahoma this winter as there has been any winter in the past. All that is necessary is to feed the right kind of feeds in the proper manner and combinations, to good stock.

The Oklahoma experiment station has published several bulletins on the value of different feeds and their proper combinations and one of these (annual report for 1899-1900) that treats the subject quite fully can still be had by applying to the station.

To compound the proper ration, (according to feeding standards) and the most economical ration, the feeder must take into consideration the market price of the feeds and the amount of digestible nutrients they contain and the character of the nutrients or compounds. Each nutrient in a feed performs more or less of a special office or work in the keeping up or building up of the animal body. For some purposes in the process of animal nutrition any of these compounds in the feeds will supply the want and do the work; but there are some functions in this process of building up of the animal body that require a certain one of these compounds or nutrients and no matter how much of the other compounds is present in the feeds they cannot take the place of this nutrient which is called protein. It goes to form blood, lean meat or muscles, hide, hair, milk, wool, and other like products that contain nitrogenous material in the animal body. As a rule for feeding purposes, the value of a feed depends largely upon the amount of protein it contains. For instance, every hundred pounds of corn contains 7.9 pounds of this nutrient, protein, that is digestible. Cotton seed meal contains in every 100 pounds, 37.2 pounds. When corn is worth 60 cents per bushel or $1.68 per hundred, cotton seed meal is worth about $40 per ton. This is when based on the amount of protein that the two contain, and to realize anything like these comparative values the feeds must be fed in the proper combinations, etc. For instance, for an exclusive feed for almost any kind of stock, corn is worth more per hundred than cotton seed meal. There is just as much loss of the nutrients in feeding when too much protein is feed, as when too little is feed. An example of the former case would be where nothing but cotton seed meal was fed; and when nothing but corn was fed would be an example of the latter case. When feeds are very cheap these losses may not count for much but when feeds are high priced, as they are this winter, it is very important to see that the combinations of the feeds are such that they will furnish the different materials in the proper proportion to the animals, in order to make the waste as little as possible. The above comparative prices put on corn and cotton seed meal might be said by some to be theory, but numerous experiments at the experiment stations have demonstrated that they have this approximate value when fed in proper mixtures, amounts and manner.

The report referred to will tell how to make proper combinations of feeds, or the experiment station at Stillwater will figure out rations for those that cannot, if they will write and state what kind of feeds they have and the market price and the kind of animals they want to feed it to, and the approximate weight and age of animals.

The following table will aid in determining the best and cheapest feeds to use and combine, the figures in the first column showing the price per 100 pounds, in the second the number of pounds of protein per 100, in the third the number of pounds of carbohydrates (fat equivalents) and in the fourth the total number of pounds of nutrients per 100 pounds of feed.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat straw ....$ | .15 | .4 | 37.2 | 37.6 |
| Cotton seed hulls. | .15 | .3 | 36.9 | 37.2 |
| Alfalfa ..... ... | .60 | 11. | 42.3 | 53.3 |
| Oat straw ..... | .25 | 1.2 | 40.4 | 41.6 |
| Prairie hay ..... | .40 | 3.5 | 45. | 48.5 |
| Corn stover ..... | .30 | 1.7 | 34. | 35.7 |
| Cotton seed meal. | 1.25 | 37.2 | 44.4 | 81.6 |
| Cotton seed ..... | .70 | 12.5 | 68.9 | 81.4 |
| Oats ..... ..... | 1.25 | 9.2 | 56.8 | 66. |
| Bran ..... ..... | 1.15 | 12.2 | 45.3 | 57.5 |
| Wheat ..... .... | 1.00 | 10.2 | 73. | 83.2 |
| Kafir corn, whole | 1.08 | 4.7 | 32.6 | 37.3 |
| Kafir corn meal.. | 1.12 | 5.8 | 56.5 | 62.3 |
| Corn ..... ..... | 1.08 | 7.9 | 76.4 | 84.3 |

Bear in mind that the total amount of digestible nutrients in a feed goes as much toward determining the value of a feed as the amount of protein it contains.

The above feeds must be in the normal condition to contain the given amount of digestible nutrients. For instance, if corn stover or prairie hay were cut at the wrong time or allowed to get wet or are otherwise handled improperly, they might not contain more than half of the amount given above.

The following is given as answer in part to the many inquiries received by the experiment station about feeding cotton seed and cotton seed meal.

Steers give the best returns when properly fed on cotton seed or cotton seed meal.

The following results were obtained at this station during the winter of 1899-1900. The results are for four lots of steers containing five steers in a lot, and for 35 days.

The daily gain per steer was 2.6, 3.2, 2.45, and 2.99 pounds respectively.

Grain eaten per pound gain was 8.02, 6.54, 8.73 and 7.01 pounds.

The grain for the first and third figures was Kafir meal 18 parts, cotton seed meal 2 parts. In the second and fourth, corn meal took the place of Kafir meal.

To realize the value of this showing, the fact must be known that the 25 days was the last of a feeding period of 147 days, and that in the first 112 days of the period the steers had made good gains. Where cotton seed or cotton seed meal are mixed with corn, Kafir corn, our wheat steers made mose excellent gains and this is the most economical way to feed it. Roughly, from four to six pounds of the meal mixed with 16 to 18 pounds of ground corn, Kafir corn, or wheat will make a good daily ration for a 1000-pound steer if he has good roughage.

Near the oil mill it is quite a practice to feed no other grain but cotton seed meal mixed with the hulls in the proportion of one of the former to three or four of the latter. Experiment station trials go to show that much better gains can be made for the amount of grain consumed when corn chop or some other like feed is a part of the ration. Even at the present price of corn and wheat it will pay well to buy wheat or corn to mix with cotton seed meal for steers.

Steers can be fattened exclusively on cotton seed, but they will not eat enough of it per day (about 13 pounds) to enable them to make the best gains.

The Texas experiment station considers 33⅓ pounds of cotton seed worth about as much as 28 pounds of corn for steers and dairy cows. This makes cotton seed quite valuable this year. Cattle want to be brought onto a feed containing cotton seed very gradually.

Cotton seed and cotton seed meal are most excellent feeds to feed with other grains for dairy cows. Not more than 3 or 4 pounds of the meal should be fed per day. When fed in small quantities, 3 or 4 pounds per day, cotton seed meal may be fed indefinitely to steers and cows without injury to them, but if fed in large quantities, they will go blind in about 90 days. At this station rough yearling steers have been fed the whole winter on a ration of 4 pounds cotton seed meal and 2 pounds of corn and what doughage they would eat, and with good results.

Some deaths have resulted from feeding cottonseed meal to calves, but others have had good results.

It is generally conceded that cottonseed or cottonseed meal should not be fed to swine, as many of them so fed die after three or four weeks feeding on it.

But before letting swine want for the proper ration, it is well to consider the proposition of feeding them some cottonseed meal. In the experience of the feeder with a large number of experiments, cottonseed meal mixed with corn or kaffir corn has given the best of gains, but there has been some loss from hogs dying. But we think that the risk of loss is so small with our method of feeding it that all hogs on the station will have cottonseed meal as a part of their ration this winter. The ration should consist of about 1-5 cottonseed meal and 4-5 corn, wheat or kaffir chop. This should not be undertaken unless the risk of losing a hog or two can be taken, and the proper methods are followed. (See Oklahoma Report for 1900-1901, page 102). In our judgment, the feed and cost that will be saved will over balance any hogs that we may lose.

Horses have been fed cottonseed and cottonseed meal in small quantity mixed with other grains, with the best of results. Such a mixture would be the superior to a single grain as corn, and this winter would lessen the cost of feed very much.

In all feeding, stock should be put on a grain gradually, and changes must be made very gradually, and care must be taken not to feed too much.


A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

**Tutt's Pills**

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and bouyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



SALARY $100 PER MONTH.

Office of the Probate Court, Cordell, Okla., Sept. 10, 1901.
Draughon's Practical Business College, Fort Worth, Texas:

Please send me some Rebate Coupons at your earliest convenience, as there are several boys from this place going to some business college, and I would like to give them a Rebate Coupon. Two boys from this place entered your Fort Worth College a few days ago, and I was unable to give but one of them a Rebate Coupon. I always say a good word for your school, and I can never repay you for the great good it has done for me. I owe my present position to your College. Had it not been for your school, I expect I would be back in old Mississippi following the plow this day, but, instead, I have a position as clerk of the Probate Court, paying me a salary of one hundred dollars per month.

Wishing you continued success and much prosperity I am, as ever, your old student, LAMAR L. BILLUPS.

Note.—Prof. Draughon has Business Colleges located in Fort Worth, Galveston, Shreveport, Little Rock, St. Louis, Nashville, Montgomery and Atlanta. See his ad elsewhere in this issue and write for catalogue. Address "Dept. J. C.," Draughon's College, at either place.


Cotton picking in Georgia is well advanced, being completed in some counties. The general crop is rated considerably below the average, and also below that of last season, and the top crop is very light.


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

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



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**DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE**

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*Gentlemen:*—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

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# THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

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SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

### DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

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

# CASH PRIZES

### THE TENTH CONTEST.

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

### RULES FOR THE CONTESTS.

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

1. Writers of essays must be under 16 years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than 500 words, and must be in the contestant's own handwriting. Write with ink, and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and general neatness will be considered in awarding the prizes, but will count less than the ideas expressed. The age of the writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or her name, age and postoffice address with essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each week's contest, with the name, age and address of the writer, will be published in The Journal. Other papers may or may not be printed, as The Journal may determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a committee to be named by the managing editor and will consist of members of the editorial staff, or other competent persons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the contestant must write: "I certify, on my honor, that this paper is my own work and in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL, Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or San Antonio, Texas.

### TRUCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The interest that is being manifested in the organization of truck growers' associations in Texas is highly encouraging. There is scarcely any county where truck raising and fruit growing have been tried that has not one or more organizations. Some counties have several local associations.

There is much to be gained by active intelligent co-operation on the part of truck growers in any locality. Beginners are not only enabled to profit by the experience of older growers but vegetables may be so planted and cultivated as to be ready for market at the same time, insuring larger shipments and better freight rates than could otherwise be secured. It is highly essential, too, that plants of the same variety shall be grown for a shipment of vegetables or melons of mixed varieties will command a much lower price than a shipment of a single variety. The association, too, will be enabled to see that all packages are of the same size and properly packed. Poor packing in a few crates frequently reduces the price on a whole shipment and persistent inattention to proper methods of packing will soon seriously injure the reputation of a shipping point.

In the matter of expense each association will usually be able to save to its members a considerable sum by making purchases of seed, crates, sacks and other supplies in bulk instead of in small quantities as individuals would be forced to buy. When it comes to freight rates the gain will be still greater for by combination for carload shipments rates are frequently reduced one-third or more from those paid by small shippers.

On the market an association is likely to get much better attention from buyers, where all stuff sent is properly packed, than could be secured by an individual. Whenever possible it is a good plan for each association to have a representative in the markets to receive and look after its shipments. In the case of small associations this may be arranged by co-operation with stronger organizations in the same section. Where direct representation can not be secured then the consignment of shipments to a reliable commission house is the best plan if sales are not made at the track. Whatever the plan of marketing may be, however, active co-operation on the part of the growers of fruit and vegetables will bring benefits that are beyond the reach of individuals.

### GOOD ROADS.

Since the beginning of commerce the necessity of bookkeeping has been a commonplace of business. While business men, whether their operations be large or small, keep books, and the larger the transactions the greater the necessity for bookkeeping, few men, even among those actively engaged in business, realize what astonishing facts are shown by applying the science of accounts to the affairs of the people at large.

A notable instance of this is shown by the official report of the Industrial Commission concerning the cost to the farmers of the country to haul their products in wagons to the nearest railroad station or market. The statisticians figure it out that the total cost of this hauling for one year exceeds the total operating expenses for one year of all the railroads in the United States.

Here is how they figure it out: The average haul of the American farmer in getting his produce to market or to the nearest shipping station is twelve miles. The average cost per ton for hauling over the common country roads is 25 cents per ton per mile, or $3 per ton for a twelve-mile haul. The total of tons hauled is carefully estimated to be 300,000,000 per year. This makes the total yearly cost of getting the farmers' produce to market or railroad $900,000,000. The operating expenses of all the railroads in the United States for the year which ended June, 1898, were $818,000,000.

This is certainly a powerful argument for the good roads movement. It is only by such a presentation of the figures of the actual cost of hauling to the farmers that the importance and economy and necessity of better roads can be realized.—Houston Post.

The benefits to be derived from the making of good roads do not all lie in the direction of cutting down hauling expenses. In every section where good roads are substituted for bad ones the increase in the value of property which follows is great enough to cover the entire cost of road construction and in some states has been placed as high as 30 per cent of the land value. Good roads are costly in the beginning but in the end the returns far more than justify the expenditure.

This fall a great number of fruit trees will be put out in Texas and it will be well for those expecting to go into the fruit business to keep their eyes open for fruit tree fakirs. Some of the well known nurserymen have already announced that their stock of trees of leading varieties are exhausted. The extraordinary demand for trees will afford fine opportunities for unscrupulous dealers to substitute poor or absolutely worthless varieties for trees ordered and it may take three or four years to discover the imposition. In buying trees it is well to deal only with nurserymen whose standing is beyond question.

The South fails to recognize the fitness of the negro for office holding and negro officers are not wanted in southern states, but if the North has discovered such remarkable ability in the negro race as is indicated by the expressions of some of the northern papers would it not be eminently proper for the President to appoint negroes to some of the chief federal offices of the northern cities? Wouldn't the selection of a negro postmaster in Chicago and colored men for collectors in New York, Boston and Philadelphia about fill the bill?

Some of the President's friends seek to excuse him on the ground that his invitation to Booker T. Washington was a matter of personal taste. So be it. But few southerners will find much to admire in a chief executive whose taste leads him to place his own family on a plane of equality with the negro.

Many towns and counties are striving to secure the single sub-experiment station provided for at the late special session of the legislature. The members of that body have an opportunity to explain why provision was made for only one station.

Trafficking in horse meat in Chicago has been discovered by the Illinois pure food commission and vigorous efforts are to be made to stop the practice. There has always been in America a well defined feeling against paying for a dead horse.

Farmers in some sections of Texas are posting all their lands to keep off hunters. After allowing for many years the indiscriminate slaughter of birds farmers are beginning to realize the value of their feathered friends.

The South, which treats with severity the lawless class of the negroes, the ravishers and murderers, places no barriers in the way of the negro laborer who is honestly trying to gain a livelihood. In no southern state has there been a duplication of the scenes of Pana, Rockford and Melrose Park, where negroes were met with shotguns merely because they sought work.

Texas truck farmers are beginning to make arrangements for next year's crop. It is time for those communities that are to have canning factories in operation to speak out.

The complete awards in the farm, livestock and poultry departments at the International exposition at San Antonio will be given in next week's issue of the Journal.

President Roosevelt recently announced that he was proud of his Georgia ancestry. It is highly probable that his Georgia relatives are not now very proud of him.

Up in Boston the constitution of the United States has been denounced as immoral. Will the junior senator from Texas kindly step forward and decide the point?

If Col. Henry Watterson of Kentucky ever gets to be President it is pretty safe to say the mintage of the country will be greatly increased.

Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to remain a bachelor. At least he declares that he will not get married until he lifts the America's cup.

Raising Berkshire hogs and Shorthorn cattle is a method of diversification that may be followed by every farmer in Texas.

Chicago appears to be a first rate stamping ground for thieves.

The man with the turnip patch is now having his inning.

## CURRENT OPINION

The East Texas Fruit Journal, published at Lindale, Texas, by Tom P. and Howell Cooper, is a new candidate for public favor. The initial number is a very creditable one.

Troupe has a large number of negroes who work about one day in five and hang on the street corners the balance of the week.—Troupe Banner.

There are a good many other towns in Texas that are cursed by a similar class of idlers yet most of the towns and cities have vagrant laws and the roads and streets are sadly in need of work.

Every town is talking dreamily of factories, and hopes in some way to become the location of one or more. In each instance the idea is to build something big. Goliad wants some, too, but let's be modest and get several small ones, and not go broke on something too big for our capital. Small factories are in our reach, and in the aggregate are worth more to a town than big ones, and one industry well developed always leads to the establishment of others, and it is this way a town gets to be a main factory center. Factories to make pearl buttons of oyster and mussel shells cost but little, and everywhere have coined money for their owners. Until recently no pearl buttons were made in this country. The tariff levied advanced the price till several factories were established, chiefly on the Mississippi river. These all prospered, and now the industry is a large and flourishing one. We know but little of pearl buttons, but we know they are made of mussel and oyster shells, and these we have in plenty. So while all other towns are building cotton factories, let Goliad make the buttons to go on the goods they manufacture.—Goliad Guard.

The Guard is on the right trail. It is the little factories that are most easily secured, and in the end they not only bring prosperity to the town where they are located, but they form a powerful lever to use in getting the big institutions. Many a town has gone broke trying to handle big enterprises, when smaller ones that would have brought in money and furnished employment for many people could have been successfully handled with half the effort expended.

The timber about Denison and in the Red River bottoms on the Texas side of th river is fast disappearing, a fact that is very distressing when one is reminded that in some countries where timber is exceedingly scarce it would be considered most valuable. The forestry of this country should be held in reserve, and in a few years it would be worth fifty times its present price. The time is coming when timber will have an extraordinary value in Texas. Good timber taken from an acre of land now can not be sold for exceeding ten dollars an acre. Within a short period of time it is going to be worth so much more than this price that the farmers who are denuding their land will feel like they burned up a small fortune when they cut the timber from their land and sold it for a song that had precious little music in it.—Denison Herald.

The same reckless waste which led to the practical extinction of the buffalo still characterizes a good many proceedings in the Southwest though each year brings a greater realization of the necessity of preventing useless extravagance. It is to some extent natural for the people of a great and undeveloped state like Texas to consider its resources inexhaustible and to shape their actions accordingly but in the course of time they will recognize, as the people of the older states have already done, that protection of forests and other natural resources must be practical if their full value is to be obtained.

# Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

### A PECULIAR MAN.

John Thomas Dobbins truly is a most peculiar man,
As his neighbors testify as often as they can.
'Tis true he's not so very bad, nor yet so very good;
But nobody can count on him to do as others would.
He has a way that's just his own, and walk that way he will;
And though you hint a smarter pace, you'll find him walking still.

When Farmer Cloddy lost his barn and nearly lost his life,
Just at the time the fever held his baby and his wife,
The neighbors met one afternoon to say "how bad they felt";
And each expressed his sympathies in words your heart would melt.
They held "a benefit" at which "an even ten" was made;
And quite a few subscribed the cash—though some was never paid.

Yet all this time John Thomas kept himself quite close at home;
He did not "state his sympathies" nor to "the social come.
But when the farmer hauled some posts and set them in the ground,
And gathered up such timber as could readily be found,
And anyone could see just what the fellow was about,—
'Twas then John Thomas Dobbins turned in and helped him out.

And that's about the way he did when Widow Brown was like
To be sold out of house and home—her home down on the pike;
The women said they'd give her work, the men would move her out,
And some would take her children who "were very smart and stout";
They each and all had laid their plans, and meant them well, no doubt;
But Dobbins bought the mortgage and helped the widow out.

John Thomas sometimes says, says he, "I never take much stock
In folks that keep their charities packed up behind a lock.
These resolution keys are slow (they rust sometimes, I think),
And ere the meetin's got 'em turned, some feller's apt to sink.
So if a neighbor tells me what his trouble is about,
The best I know to do, is—just wade in and help him out."

—Lou Lawrence, in American Agriculturist.

EDGAR, Jewett, Tex.—So far as I know Les Miserables has never been dramatized.

* * *

JESS, Angelina County, Tex.—Send for samples of the velveteen with metallic dots before you invest in a suit of this material. If you will wear "anything for a novelty" you may choose it, but novelty is the only attraction it can possess for one of good taste.

* * *

MRS. JONAS, Yorktown, Tex.—There are many surer roads to wealth than in answering the advertisement of the firm that claims to make an artist of you in a few weeks and then buy the "pictures" you are taught to make. There is more money in hogs and fully as much art, too.

* * *

JOSIE, Taylor, Tex.—From your description of the condition of your geraniums and your treatment of them, I judge you have coddled them too much. The soil is too rich and they are watered too much. Use a sandy loam, and water only when the soil looks dry on top. Give them a good light.

* * *

L. R. S., Waxahachie, Tex.—Roup in turkeys is not easy to cure. Make a salve of tincture of iodine and lard (or vaseline) and rub their heads with this mixture every morning. In connection with this feed them on onions, which food is considered one of the best roup cures known. Put a few drops of iodine in their drinking water.

* * *

BEN FRANKLIN, Temple, Tex.—According to the latest count there are 20,879 newspapers and periodicals now published in the United States. New York has the largest number of publications among the states, and Nevada the fewest. Southern magazines so far have not been very successful, but the newspapers of the South compare most favorably with the Northern papers. They are not so yellowish as the latter, but then they are better read.

* * *

PRISCILLA, Mineola, Tex.—To preserve autumn leaves, gather them from the trees and do not pick any from the ground for they will be too dry. Choose the light, bright colored ones in preference to the darker tinted ones. Lay the leaves on your ironing board—put an old cloth under them—sprinkle powdered resin over them, press with an iron just warm enough to melt the resin and dry the leaves; then press them with a weight. The resin preserves the color.

* * *

COQUETTE, Flatonio, Tex.—As you wish to make "him" a present with your own dear hands, it is not too early, even now to begin; but I would advise against the embroidered slippers, as your December sweetheart may have different sized feet from your October one. A crocheted tie would fit any size neck, and would be safer. (2). You can have no better adviser than your mother upon this matter. She evidently grasps the situation, and her advice to you appears to be sound.

* * *

ARABELLA, Lufkin, Tex.—It was not proper for the young man to enclose a stamp for a reply, but it shows at least that he is modest and does not think that you care two cents for him, and modesty is such a rarity in man that you should cherish it not against him. (2) Congratulate a newly married couple by saying, "I wish you every happiness." There are few times when stereotyped phrases are more desirable, for it is always the person who seeks to say something original that makes the bad break.

* * *

CONSTANT READER, no postoffice.—(1) Entire suits of corduroy and velveteen will be much worn, and are so becoming that their popularity will probably last for some time. (2) There is a wide range in the choice of walking hats. One of the most popular styles is the soft felt shape with no other trimming save a softly draped veil. (3) Yes, the plaited black satin belts are suitable for wear with silk and flannel shirt waists. (4) Beaver is a shade of brown; mode and castor are each light tints of tan. I know of no particular shade called opera; when goods is mention as being in "opera shades," light evening shades, such as pink or blue is meant. (5) Long watch chains are seldom worn at present, the short chains being more popular. (6) If you think you will require another wrap besides the collarette, by all means get a long coat. A three-quarter length coat would make you appear shorter, but the longer coat would more likely be becoming to you.

* * *

BEE, Rowlett, Tex.—Housework cannot take the place of exercise. No matter how much work you do, you need also outdoor exercise. The most beneficial exercise is that which diverts the mind to pleasant channels of thought, while exercising body and lungs. For this reason outdoor games, riding and pleasant walks are to be recommended. It would be a wise thing for all housekeepers to remember that "all work and no play" makes Jill a dull girl. And if the vacation period is postponed very long, she becomes a slave to habit and forgets how to play.

* * *

### FEMININE INTERESTS.

The latest notion in regard to nervous people is that the affliction of nervousness is caused by an overgrowth of hair. The theory is that a heavy growth of hair on the head exhausts the nerves just as overplanting a small patch of ground depletes the soil.

* * *

A Boston inventor has improved on the idea of folding beds by building the bed on the inside of the closet doors. When not in use, instead of pretending to be an organ or a bookcase, the bed disappears into the closet.

* * *

A New York paper says Elsie de Wolfe, the lover of beautiful dress, has shoes numbered up to forty. This must be a big mistake; few stages would accommodate the actresses' elaborate gown and picture hat and a pair of number forty shoes.

* * *

The most expensive dish in the world is the product of Chinese invention. It is a composition of peanut buds (the bud being a tiny cone-shaped piece found at the base of the kernel) and ginger jelly. This peanut bud paste is worth $10 an ounce, so no one has yet suffered from eating too much of it.

* * *

A Lincoln, Nebraska, woman has invented a scrubbing machine which she claims will make the scrubbing of floors a light and pleasant occupation.

It promises to be a "furry," velvety season, and the winter girl will be in her glory. Favorite furs are the skins of sea lions and otters. Muffs will be worn very large.

* * *

Girls who object to appearing green this winter must necessarily be done brown. Of course, there are other colors in existence, but the shop windows ignore them, and to be stylish one must heed the dress signals issued by the window dressers in the big stores.

# SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

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

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

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

### REAL ESTATE.

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

### CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

### RANCHES.

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

2,274 ACRES Erath county, 1,800 acres Johnson, 1,300 acres Parker, 1,500 acres Wise, 3,300 acres Archer county. If you want price and particulars, write to GILLESPIE & CULLUM, Dallas, Texas.

A 25 SECTION RANCH in Tom Green county, well improved, Concho river running through it; with 1,800 head well graded Hereford and Durham cattle. The land is all owned. Terms easy. Write SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

A WELL IMPROVED ranch of 26 sections in a solid body, about 20 miles north of the Texas and Pacific railway, above the quarantine line in Howard county. On this ranch there are 1,500 head of well graded cattle. The range and cattle are both in fine shape. If interested, write me. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

I HAVE for sale lease on 130 sections of land for three years, together with improvements. The pasture is well supplied with windmills and tanks which furnish abundance of water. It is one of the best improved pastures in the West, and is located in Glasscock county. A bargain can be had in the purchase of this lease. If interested write me. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

CHEERFUL SURROUNDINGS make cheerful homes. So do Bush & Gerts high-grade pianos. Write for catalogue and prices. WRAY BROS., 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

BUSH & GERTS Pianos give perfect satisfaction.

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

RANCHES—Small or large, improved or unimproved, with or without cattle. State what you want. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—Four highly bred registered Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, all red and raised in this country. Offered at a bargain. Write G. B. MORTON, Haslet, Tarrant county, Texas.

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

### FARMS.

160 ACRES of black prairie land, 12 miles from Fort Worth, 60 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of good, tillable land, balance fine pasture land. Small house and cribs, fine well of water at house, fine spring in pasture, on public road, near school house. Price $16.00 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments. Ninety acres of good sandy land, 60 acres in cultivation, balance timber pasture, all tillable land, 3-room house, good orchard, good well of water, right at a small town on gravel road to Fort Worth, nice location. Price $13.00 an acre; $400.00 cash, balance easy payments. If you want a farm or ranch, large or small, call on or write Morris Bros. & Co., Fort Worth, Tex. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms. MORRIS BROS. & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

194 ACRES in Montague county, near county seat, 1-2 in cultivation, balance timbered pasture. Two splendid wells soft water. Two sets houses and other buildings. Best sandy loam soil in Texas. Raise anything. Splendid fruit land. No malaria. Cheap if sold quick. Address GEORGE A. KNIGHT, Nocona, Texas.

1,400 ACRES East Fork bottom land, the cheapest, most productive land in Texas. Will subdivide and sell at a bargain. Address GILLESPIE & CULLUM, Dallas, Texas.

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

### STOCK FARMS.

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

MODEL STOCK FARM, 10 miles of Dallas, 150 acres cultivated, 420 acres fine native grass, well fenced, two houses, ample water. At a snap, if sold at once. GILLESPIE & CULLUM, Dallas, Texas.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE—625 acres, 2 1-2 miles from Mason, on Mason and Fredericksburg road, within Mason school corporation, eight months free school, age 6 to 21. Two residences on land, one has a two-story rock building with seven rooms and six outbuildings; 80 acres in cultivation, sub-irrigated, orchard, twelve bearing apple trees, 400 bearing grape vines, all kinds of fruit; never failing spring and well water, plenty of timber. It also contains copper and iron ore which may be a success before long. $15 per acre. C. E. ECKERT, Mason, Texas.

SEVEN MILES from Junction City, 2,000 acres of valley land, watered by running stream running through the middle of tract, also river front. Two-story house and two-story barn, all in first-class shape. 65 acres in alfalfa, 5 acres in Johnson grass, all under irrigation, plant belonging to the land. Farm not subject to overflow. Five crops cut every year. 175 of high grade and full blood Hereford cattle on the farm for sale to party who buys the farm. Price for the farm, $15,675.00, $5,000 cash, balance on time. E. HOLEKAMP & CO., Junction City, Tex.

YOU DON'T HAVE to spend all your income to keep your piano in repair if it is one of our high-grade Bush & Gerts Pianos. For superior workmanship they have no equal. WRAY BROS., Factory Rrepresentatives, 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

### MULES.

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

WANTED—One hundred well graded 2-year-old steers. Must be well bred and at drouth prices. C. S. MITCHELL, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.—Will buy yearlings or 2-year-olds, or take 200 to 500 head of mixed cattle on shares. Good range. JAS. W. MULLENS, Roswell, N. M.

WILL WINTER 500 young cattle for one-half. Reference, Citizens' National Bank. JOHN D. FLEWELLEN, Navasota, Tex.

ATTENTION CATTLE FEEDERS. Can furnish cotton seed meal and hulls, also broken cake, car lots, to any point on short notice. Address DAVID BOAZ, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

THERE IS NO BETTER Piano made than the high-grade Bush & Gerts Piano; its sweetest singing quality of tone cannot be excelled. Write WRAY BROS., for catalogue, terms and prices. 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

### POULTRY.

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

WRAY BROS. are factory representatives for the high-grade Bush & Gerts and Victor Pianos, and can sell you a high-grade Bush & Gerts etaoinc &DL xzfiffff.... piano for less than you can get a cheap piano from the dealer. Write us for our descriptive catalogues and special prices. Ware rooms, 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

### SHEEP.

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

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

### GOATS.

BUSH & GERTS Pianos are unexcelled.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—About 500 very high grade Angora and 300 common goats; at least 50 per cent of them does, with 20 very fine bucks, account changing location. P. H. McNEMER, Austin, Texas.

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

DO YOU KNOW that Wray Bros. will sell you a high-grade Bush & Gerts Piano at factory prices and on terms to suit you? Write us for descriptive catalogue. 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

### DOGS.

FOR SALE—A litter of high-class fox hound pups, one St. Bernard dog. Sell flea and mange wash. W. L. FORGEY, Blooming Grove, Texas.

### SEEDS.

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

FINE COTTON SEED.—Oldman's Improved Storm Proof. I have culled the five lock matured bolls for twelve years. Forty bolls make a pound, 1,300 make a bale. Picks easily. Can pick one-third more than any other cotton. Locks hang well together, short jointed, matures early and evenly. Have had it tested for years by hundreds of people. $1 per bu., 6 bu. $5 f. o. b. cars. Address J. C. L. OLDHAM, Pettaway, Robertson County, Texas.

WRAY BROS. have a beautiful high-grade Bush & Gerts Piano, slightly scratched in shipping, worth $425; you can have it for $300. Write us for full description. 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

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

### FINANCIAL.

## 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.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Good paying lumber yard in rice and hay district. Want to sell on account too much other business. Apply to R. MARTIN, Wholesale Hay and Feed Estate, Louise, Wharton county, Tex.

WRAY BROS. are state agents for the renowned Apollo Piano Player. Write us for full particulars and prices 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

### POSITIONS.

IF YOU WANT the local agency for the best writing machine on the market, write L. A. WRIGHT & CO., Dallas, Texas, general agents for the Williams Typewriter.

WRAY BROS. will sell you a high-grade Bush & Gerts Piano at factory prices and on terms to suit you. If you need a piano, write us; we can and will save you the dealer's profit. Our new descriptive catalogue sent free on application. Address, 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

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

IF YOU NEED a typewriter, it will pay you to write L. A. WRIGHT & CO., Dallas, Texas, about the Williams machine.

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

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

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 lower, goods best. DIAL WIRE FENCE CO., Sherman, Texas.

WRAY BROS. will always sell you a Piano for less money than anyone. Write us for our illustrated catalogue of the reliable Bush & Gerts and Victor Pianos, and our special prices and terms. Address 349 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

## HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

### HOTELS.

## CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION.

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

The table is unsurpassed by any house in the city.

Our rates are reasonable.

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# THE HOUSEHOLD

### A SPELL OF REST.

My wife she's been a-urgin' me to take
a month o' rest,
T' leave my work behind me, an' the
troubles that infest,
T' visit all my kinfolks,—for of late we've
prospered well,
An' I've worked so hard she figures I
should have a breathin' spell;
But seemingly there's somethin' allers doing on the farm,
An' if I ain't here t' do it, things might
somehow come t' harm.
So I tell her 'long in April: "Well, I guess
I'll cut an' run
An' leave all care behind me when I get
the plantin' done!"
The plan appears t' suit her, so I labor
like a Turk,
Through May an' June, kept busy by the
season's rush o' work.
By that time wheat's t' harvest an' my
early corn 's in silk.
There's calves that need attention and
there's four fresh cows t' milk.
An' then there's lots o' tinkerin' 'fore
summer work begins;
The wheat crop's extra heavy an' I'll
have t' have more bins.
Somebody has t' plan things, an' it seems
like I'm the one.
So I say: "I'll have that visit when I get
the threshin' done!"
July slips into August and September
runs its race,
An' still my time is occupied a-fixin' up
the place.
A-mendin' fences, maybe, pickin' apples,
makin' hay,
An' pretty soon October an' November's
slipped away.
Then 'fore one knows it, winter holds us
in his frosty vise,
The stock needs more attention, an' I
have t' put up ice.
An' I haven't time t' take that promised
visit now, 'tis plain.
For before I'd get half ready, 'twould be
plantin' time again!

—Orange Judd Farmer.

### DEWEY'S REBUKE.

Though Admiral Dewey is a model of patience and considerate politeness, he can be peremptory and cuttingly ironical when occasion calls. His friends recall an interesting incident illustrative of these traits. It took place in 1875 when he was commander of the Pensacola of the European squadron. His vessel visited a Mediterranean port, which has seen few American war ships since the war with Tripoli. As the Pensacola needed sprucing up, Commodore Dewey gave orders that no visitors be allowed on board until noon of the next day.

It happened that a New York nabob was in the harbor with his yacht. In his launch he made for the Pensacola without delay, but was refused permission to board by the deck officer.

"No visitors will be received until noon to-morrow," the millionaire was informed.

"But you must let me on now," the nabob urged. "I am Mr. So-and-So, you know," mentioning his charmed name. "I pay more taxes in America than any other two men, and, in fact, I own half the United States navy."

"Let him up," came an order from the commander.

The man of millions clambered aboard and was met by Dewey.

"I heard your remarked that you owned half of the United States navy," said the commander; and then, stooping, he cut with his knife a sliver of wood from the deck and handed it to the boastful visitor.

"Take this souvenir of the Pensacola and keep it," remarked the commander. "It is yours," it is all you have ever owned or ever will own of the navy of the United States. Shall be glad to see you with other visitors any time after the noon hour to-morrow."

So saying, Dewey turned and walked aft, and a crestfallen Croesus crept back to his launch.

### SULTAN A COWARD.

Once when the prince of Samos was retiring from an audience he stumbled in his backward steps and fell. In a moment the sultan had pressed a spring behind him. The wall opened and he vanished within, safe from the suspected attack.

Abrupt gestures in the sultan's presence often cost dear. Several victims are are mentioned, one a gardener in the royal park, whom Abdul shot dead for rising too quickly to an attitude of respect. Another time he found the child of a palace domestic playing with his mislaid revolver, and he had her tortured in the hope of revealing a plot.

His magnificant yildiz is a monument to fear. It is assassin proof, bomb proof, earthquake proof, microbe proof, fireproof. Architects and engineers are building and rebuilding incessantly. Some new secret retreat is always under way.

The entire domain is surrounded by an immense wall, thirty feet high, and the choicest troops of the empire stand guard around it. An inner wall twelve feet thick, with gates of iron, incloses the private residence itself.

The walls of his own dwelling are filled with armor plate, in case of projectiles. It is said that a mysterious passage connects with ten secret bed chambers, forming an intricate labyrinth. No one but his body servant knows where the sultan may sleep during any particular night.

He has electric lights and telephones in his own apartments, but forbids them in Constantinople. Telephones might prove handy for conspirators, and he believes that a dynamite cartridge could be sent over a wire into the palace. He fears electric explosions, so Constantinople still gets along with gaslight.—Everybody's Magazine.

### THOMAS EDISON'S AXIOM.

It is an axiom with Edison that if an invention shows one or more defects the underlying principle must be wrong; his idea being that if the correct principle is determined upon in the first place all of the details of the mechanism will become evolved naturally and take their alloted places in the completed machine. He will never consent to "patch up" a faulty invention. In his mining plant on Mount Musconetcong, the writer has admired the complicated working of mechanism that filled a large building from cellar to roof, and then has been amazed at the inventor's determination to raze the whole affair, building and all, to the ground because of the impossibility of eliminating some defect convinced him that the principle was wrong in the first place. But Edison's indefatigability apparently carries him to the very ends of things. For instance, he made exactly 1800 experiments before he hit upon tungstate of calcium to be used in connection with the fluroscope for making the penetrating power of X-ray visible to the human eye. He made several thousand experiments before he succeeded in manufacturing a proper adhesive substance for binding together the particles of finely divided iron ore so that the ore could be smelted. I once saw him laboring with an ore furnace trying to repair the draft so that there would be exactly the same heat in all parts of the furnace. It was midday, and he had not slept for 24 hours. I asked him how long he expected to keep it up. He answered: "All night to-night and to-morrow and to-morrow night and the day after to-morrow if I can stand it." He perfected the flue system, however, before the next night.

### SHE TURNED THE TABLES.

Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," was compelled to admit recently that he had been cleverly trapped by a Toledo lassie of tender years, says the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Major spent the summer at Petoskey, Mich. So did the little Toledo girl. The author, who is exceedingly fond of children, soon scraped up an acquaintance. One day little Miss Toledo was penning a letter.

"My! What spelling and what writing!" exclaimed Mr. Major, who was looking over her shoulder.

The little girl did not relish this criticism, but she held her peace for a little; then she jumped down from her chair, and, running over to where Mr. Major sat reading, she exclaimed: "Oh, Mr. Major, don't you want your fortune told?"

"Well, you just bet I do!" was the answer.

"All right; I'll tell it good and true for you, and it won't cost a cent, but you must do just as I say," insisted the little girl seriously. The author consented to all the conditions.

"Cross you heart!" cried the girl.

Mr. Major went through these pledging motions.

"Now, stick your head down and close your eyes, and swing it while you count," came the command.

The novelist assumed the dignified position as directed, and slowly his head began to sway back and forth like a pendulum. He had kept it up until he had counted 100, and then, with his face resembling a boiled lobster, he raised it and asked if that wasn't enough.

"No!" exlaimed the girl. "I haven't got through with your fortune yet."

"But that isn't the game, is it?" meekly inquired Mr. Major.

"Oh, yes it is!" came the quick reply; "that's exercise for rubber-necks."

### CROSSING THE OCEAN IN A LITTLE OPEN BOAT.

A report from Atlantic City, N. J., says there is much fear here that Capt. William Andrews and his bride will never complete their journey to Spain, which they began in a fold canvas-covered boat, "Dark Secret." Capt. Andrews expects to reach the Azores within eight weeks, but the little vessel as it left the port did not impress old sailors as being able to make the voyage in that time—if, indeed, it could make it at all.

The inspection of the Dark Secret as she lay anchored off the pier was not reassuring. She was deep in the water, being heavily laden with provisions and ballast, and rolled with every ripple of the sea. One of the pathetic incidents was the affectionate farewll between Mrs. Andrews and her mother. They bade each other good-bye on the pier, and the mother, who has always been opposed to her undertaking the trip, did not offer to renew her protests, but wished her daughter godspeed.

Capt. Andrews means to hold his course toward the Azores islands. He expects that, with ordinarily fair weather, he will make them in eight weeks. He counts on the Dark Secret making ten miles an hour. He is alone in the belief that she will make that time. Half the speed is what is given her by many authorities, owing to the light sails carried and the peculiar build of the Dark Secret. Three or four months may be necessary to make a successful journey.

Mrs. Andrews, just before starting on the most perilous journey ever attempted by a woman, had an interesting talk with a reporter.

"I have not the slightest fear in making this trip," she began, "and sincerely believe that we shall accomplish our voyage across the sea successfully. I know a bit about sailing myself, so when the captain is resting I shall take the helm.

"I know I shall be apt to get a little seasick if we have very rough weather, but a little thing like that doesn't bother me. I'm used to it. I've spent much of my time on the water."

Although the Dark Secret is but a 13½-foot, canvas-covered, folding boat, Capt. Andrews has every confidence in being able to reach his destination, Palos, Spain, in about eight weeks. He is prepared, however, to battle with Neptune three months if necessary. He has made three successful trips across the Atlantic and has **every hope that** this will be his fourth.

Capt. Andrews has achieved much on voyages in small boats. He sailed the dory Nautilus, a 15-foot boat, from Boston to the Paris exposition in 1878. On this trip he was accompanied by his brother, Walter. The voyage lasted forty-five days. He was sixty-two days alone on the ocean in the boat, Dark Secret, fifteen feet long, in 1888. He sailed thirty-four days alone in the canvas-covered, folding boat, Phantom Ship, a 13-foot craft, in 1898, and 1000 miles alone in the Dover, a 12-foot boat of the same style, in 1899.

The trip to Palos has been made before, at which time he was entertained by the Spanish government, presented to the queen regent, elected a member of the ninth Congreso de Americanistas, which was held at Huelva.

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

### HOW NYE WAS DISCOVERED.

Colonel "Bill" Root of Laramie, Wyo., the dealer in wild animals and the discoverer of "Bill Nye," and who has charge of the Indian village at Glen Island, tells the following story of how he "discovered" the humorist:

"Bill Nye, when he was a young man, wasn't much; in fact, folks in Laramie wondered whether he would eventually dry up and blow away or just die of plain starvation Things never would come his way, and that same way led through many rocky places. Everything to which he turned his hand seemed to wither under it, and he began to think that he was a 'hoodoo.'

"Bill was a pretty discouraged sort of a cuss, when I said to him and his wife one day: 'Come out to the ranch and stay with me for awhile,' and they came. Long before this time Frances, Bill's wife, had made up her mind that Bill was cast in the mold of a lawyer, and nothing would do but Bill must study law. So Bill came along with his old books, and would wander around the ranch trying to imbibe ozone and pages from Blackstone. But the canker worm of worry was in his mind, and the ozone and several of the things I had in a cupboard seeemed to do little good.

"Every little while Bill would sneak away, write something he called funny, send it away, and anxiously wait for the lightning, in the shape of a check, to strike. Now, Frances discouraged all this. She felt that once Bill hung out his shingle all the world would immediately get into trouble and half of it would fall over itself to get into Bill's office.

"Well, one day Bill met me about three miles away from the ranch and said: 'Bill, I want your advice. I've got something in my pocket and on my mind, and I want you to tell me what to do.'

"With that he unbuttoned his coat and pulled out a letter from a Denver newspaper inclosing a check for $20, showed it to me and asked, 'Shall I become a funny man or a lawyer?' I looked at Bill and then at the check and back at Bill again. That check surprised me even more than it did him. But I was there to give judgment and had to do it.

"'Bill,' I said, 'if you can find foolish people anywhere in this world who are ready to part with good bank checks for that stuff you grind out, you go right to the house, get a big bottle out of the cupboard, put a wet towel about your head and sit down and grind. A man must have brains to be a lawyer.'

"And Bill's wife never spoke to me for three years."

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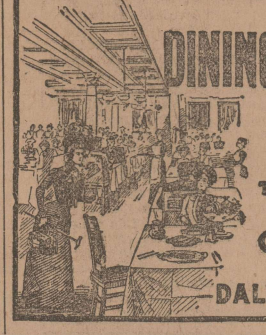

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## Horse Sense.

"Any fool can take a horse to water, but it takes a wise man to make him drink," says the proverb. The horse eats when hungry and drinks when thirsty. A man eats and drinks by the clock, without regard to the needs of nature. Because of careless eating and drinking "stomach trouble" is one of commonest of diseases. Sour and bitter risings, belchings, unnatural fulness after eating, dizziness, headache, and many other symptoms mark the beginning and progress of disease ot the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases of other organs which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach, and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cures obstinate cough and heals weak lungs.

"I was taken with Grippe, which resulted in heart and stomach trouble," writes Mr. T. R. Caudill, Montland, Alleghaney Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything a good part of the time. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did. Before I had finished the second bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles. I feel thankful to God for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I can highly recommend it to all persons as a good and safe medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.

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J. W. AUSTIN, Pilot Point, Texas.


## A Photographic Accomplice.

"Mr. Mourdoff," said the prosecuting attorney, "tell the story of the murder, just as you saw it committed."

The witness, a small, nervous man, took a new position on his chair, hesitated a moment, and then began to talk.

The audience in the courtroom waited expectantly.

They were of the usual types—the idle spectators, the sensation seekers, the newspaper reporters and the score of unclassable individuals who go to make up such a cosmpolitan throng.

The trial had dragged heavily until now, and had been a mere battle of lawyers; but with the advent of a new witness interest had been awakened, which had reached the feverish point when it was found that he knew the minute details of the crime.

Consequently, when he began to speak, the silence was painful.

"I am a photographer by profession," said Mr. Mourdoff in starting, "and am particularly interested in outdoor work. Often I take a landscape camera and wander through the woods, impressing upon the sensitive film the more beautiful and delicate bits of nature, thus bringing into my studio the fragments of the artistic forest.

"One Saturday afternoon—by reference to notes I find it was the 12th of July last—I started on one of my regular expeditions.

"I remember the day was a perfect one, and the whole plant world seemed clothed in holiday attire. After securing a number of excellent views I turned towards home, but stopped with an exclamation of delight as I beheld one of the prettiest, daintiest glades imaginable.

"Quickly setting up my tripod, I focused the camera until the clear imprint of the scene was visible upon the ground glass behind. I was about to take the picture, when I heard the sound of rapidly approaching footsteps and angry voices.

"Now, in order to secure the proper distance effect, I had been obliged to set up my camera behind some bushes, through which, luckily for me, there was a small opening.

"Although this afforded a sufficient sight of my choice woodland scenery, yet none save a close observer would have seen anything, if looking from the other side. Hence, I decided to let whoever might be coming pass by, while I awaited their departure before taking the photograph.

"Sinking back into the couch of luxuriant grass and leaves, I idly watched for the new-comers.

"A tall, muscular man presently stepped into sight, and was soon followed by a second. Both resumed the quarrel of a minute before as they paused in the open space, neither of them conscious that they had an unwilling listener.

"The men were too far away for me to hear just what they were saying, but I gathered that there was some trouble concerning money matters, which they were unable to settle. I did not care to be an eavesdropper, and so was about to proclaim my presence, when I heard one of them sneeringly remark that if he wished to be a thief he would follow the other's example, but that for his part the reputation was not an enviable one.

"His companion said nothing—a silence, the dangerous intensity of which I did not then comprehend, and the two turned to go. As they did so I pushed aside the branches and glanced at their faces only to see two strangers, one of whom was the prisoner who sits there.

"A cloud was rapidly obscuring the sun, and as I desired the picture to be well lighted, I made ready to open the lens as soon as the men were out of the way.

"Standing with my back to the glade, I carefully adjusted the delicate mechanism of the camera, and soon had all in readiness to snap it.

"Suddenly there was a sharp, ringing report behind me. I whirled quickly around, and in the motion gave the rubber bulb in my hand a faint pressure, without realizing what I was doing; and only discovered, when I heard the metallic click of the shutter, as it closed after its instantaneous movement, that it had taken the photograph!

"When my startled senses came back to me, I saw a bleeding form lying on the ground, while a few yards away a man was running.

"The body, which lay on the thick, green grass, was that of a man whose death caused this trial; and the cowardly, fleeing assassin, the man who would not face the consequences of his deed, was the prisoner, John Evans."

The witness took a glass of water, wiped his heated brow, and looked about him.

The spectators, too interested to think, gaspingly drew back into their chairs. The prisoner, a handsome, honest-appearing man, sat motionless and stunned.

"That night," said Mr. Mourdoff, resuming his narrative, "I developed the plate that was in the camera, and you may be sure I watched with interest and hope as the picture gradually began to form.

"Bit by bit the trees came out; the long shadows deeply indented the glass in their reverse color of pure white; the grass, like a bunch of tangled thread, gathered into a discernable mass; and then, last of all, the two men's images stood out on the dull gray surface.

"By means of a solution of alcohol, I dried the negative at once, and by using a developing paper, I soon had a perfect print.

"The photograph is more than a mere curiosity; it is the study of a crime. On it you can see undeniable proof of that man's guilt; see the manner of the killing; see the already dying victim.

"That is the extent of my knowledge of this murder."

In a dazed, uncertain fashion, the man on trial for his life gazed at the photograph which the lawyer held in his hand.

He seemed unable to comprehend the story, and his eyes beseechingly asked for a glance at the picture which he could not understand.

But the prosecuting attorney had fame and a name yet to gain, and heeded not the pleading now expressed in the mute, quivering mouth; what difference could it make, at any rate?

The picture was a remarkably distinct one.

Before a background of tangled trees, merging into the matted grass at their base, stood two men; one with an exploded rifle in his hand, was on the extreme right; and the other, further back on the left side, was falling, his arms thrown up in a way that left no doubt as to the human target his companion had chosen. The murderer, whose calm face harmonized with his cool firing, was unquestionably the present prisoner, John Evans. The other was the man who had been found dead with a bullet in his forehead.

The first of the twelve jurymen held out his hand and took the photograph.

For a moment he gazed critically at the bit of cardboard, then a grim look of determined duty overspread his face—a look which caused the attorney for the state to lean comfortably back and wreath his face in a contented smile.

One after another of the jury passed the picture on to his neighbor, some with pitying glances at the puzzled prisoner, some with the loathing for him clearly shown in their shrinking countenances, but one and all with an unmistakable verdict plainly written on their persons.

A short half hour later the jury filed back into the courtroom, and the foreman stood up.

"We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged," was all he said.

* * *

Wrapped in an outer covering of heavy paper, the governor one day received an envelope bearing the inscription, "To be sent to the governor of the state after my death."

Inside was a signed and duly attested confession, which read—

"In the late Evans murder trial, I, Robert Mourdoff, gave false testimony in regard to the killing of Andrew Cordon. In this confession, which shall be read only after my death, I wish to state that I was the murderer of Andrew Cordon. The photograph displayed in court was an elaborate affair which I made—skillfully, I congratulate myself—and it had no real value at all.

"For years Cordon and I had been enemies. I hated him and he hated me, although to the world we were casual friends. I murdered him on that fateful Saturday, July 12.

"How was it done? I'll tell you.

"During the past year many dealers in photographic goods have offered for sale a little article, under the name of 'multiplying attachment,' which enables the operator of a camera to take two pictures on the same plate.

"It is a small, round instrument to fit over the lens, and as one side only has a hole in it, but one-half of the photograph is taken at once. Then, by revolving the opening at the other side, the other portion may be completed, with no dividing line where the sections join.

"For instance, in my studio I have a view of a house, with two young men on the lawn. As a matter of fact, there is but one man photographed twice, yet most people pride themselves on recognizing that the gentlemen are twins.

"Again, I have two deadly enemies bowing politely to each other—seemingly. I first persuaded one to have his picture taken, and then, a few days later, enticed the other to be photographed while bowing.

"Of course, I took number one on one portion of the film, and number two on the other, but the effect is a continuous photograph, which engages both when they see it.

"First begging your pardon for such a lengthy explanation—which you will grant to a man who will be dead when you read this—I have determined to reveal the whole story.

"I deliberately planned and executed the murder, and I can tell of the crime in a very few words.

"On that day in July I left the studio, taking with me a multiplying attachment, and went to the place where I knew both Evans and Cordon would come during the afternoon.

"Evans was the first to arrive, and he halted in front of my camera, as I expected (having set up a dead quail a few yards away). Carefully aiming at it, he fired—fired just as I snapped the shutter into position, and half of my photograph was completed.

"Cordon came soon after for a drink at the little spring, and I went forth to meet him. We quarreled; we always did when we met; but to-day I gave in, and he was elated, poor devil. By some adroit maneuvering I placed him in position, and told him to remain there while I secured a view of the scenery, with human life—a most needed requisite of outdoor work—in it.

"He objected to doing a favor for me at first, but finally consented in a surly way to stand still for a second. Then I went behind the bushes to my camera, turned the multiplier, picked up my rifle and shot him—killed him instantly, I think; and as he fell, I exposed the other half of my negative.

"The photograph was taken; on one side Evans stood aiming a gun, on a line with the rifle on the opposite side was Cordon, falling dead. The thing was complete to the smallest details.

"What a triumph for photography! Art conquering truth!

"I need only to add that Evans proposed to, and was accepted by, the girl already engaged to me. I loved her as I never loved before nor since—and it happened five years ago.

"You know how I felt; Evans had ruined me; I must ruin him. But I no longer feel the bitterness towards him that I once did. I think he has suffered enough already for the injury he did me, and I think he should go free.

"I understand he is to be hanged next month; and to-night I die by my own hand, so there will be ample time to save him.

"Once more I wish to say, John Evans is innocent; I murdered Cordon. I am going to have witnesses to my signature, and after that——"

The governor laid down the confession in horror. Owing to a change in arrangements Evans had met death on the scaffold the day before.—The Argosy.

### AN AMERICAL ACTRESS' VISIT TO SARAH BERNHARDT.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, back in Paris, after her summer outing, has disposed of Charles Frohman's advertising novelty of last spring by saying concerning herself and Miss Maude Adams, "We are not to play together." She also said that the American actress was too girlish to play the part of a man, looking, in men's garments, she said, like a boy of fifteen.

Before Mme. Bernharda left her summer home at Belle Isle she was visited by an American actress, Miss Ray Rockman, and on the latter's return to London, which has been her home for several years, she described how the great French actress "rests."

"Mme. Bernhardt at home is a beautiful study," says Miss Rockman, "but her untiring energy does not allow her to take even her rest like most people. She rises as early as 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning and generally goes out shooting with her son Maurice, who is a noted sportsman. They always come home with a full bag. Mme. Bernhardt's costume on such occasions is entirely of white, as are all her costumes.

Sometimes she varies the day's program by going shrimping in the morning instead of shooting. She is fond of shrimps. To see her wading with bare feet for three or four hours in the cold water, with a big hat covering her head, makes even her friends wonder at her untiring energy. Other mornings Mme. Sarah drives about the island, but most of her mornings are spent in a far more energetic way than driving.

"After the light breakfast of coffee and rolls she goes over her letters with her secretary, an occupation which consumes about an hour. This is her only connection with business while resting. Then she walks out with her devoted dogs—eight great hounds and a couple of spaniels—who are her outdoor companions. She has a pond of crabs which claim no little attention, and she spends a good deal of time reading Shakespeare or Kipling, of whom she is fond.

"At noon, she takes her salt water bath, which she likes hot. Then at 1 o'clock the bells rings for dejeuner. Mme. Bernhardt, while cut off from the outside world in her island retreat, is not without her Paris chef, who sees to it that all the delicacies of the Paris market find their way to her table. After lunch, at which Mme. Sarah always has her beloved grandaughter at her left hand, the rest of the party recline in the comfortable chairs on the lawn. But not Mme. Bernhardt. She plays 'salta,' a game not unlike draughts, with her son, whom she usually defeats, for she brings great concentration to bear on the game and is fond of it.

"At 4 oclock lawn tennis begins, and lasts until the dinner bell rings at 7:30. It is marvelous to watch Mme. Bernhardt play with such agility for over three hours every day, no matter how windy it may be. Through it all her cheery temperament pervades everything and everybody.

"Dinner is served at 8. Afterwards games are in order. Guessword games of our childhood, with a flavor of mythology, are indulged in, and Mme. Bernhardt almost invariably wins. She sometimes plays 'proverbs' with the children until singing commences, when she resumes her game of 'salta' with her son.

"As a rule she retires about midnight, but frequently goes for a walk with her dogs at that hour and many a morning appears as bright and cheery as usual with the statement that she has passed the night in reading, being unable to sleep. I really don't believe that Mme. Bernhardt gets more than six hours sleep in two nights.

"Her home life is beautified by her ready kindness to all with whom she come in contact. She is as much worshipped by her servants as she is by her friends."

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

### HIS PROPERTY SAFE.

Early in his career as a missionary to the Indians, the late Bishop Whipple had journeyed into the Indian country to preach a sermon to the assembled Chippewas in Chief Good Thunder's village. Bishop Whipple had with him the costly garments of his office, which he wore on such occasions, and it became nesessary to leave them unguarded in the chief's tepee. It seems that the bishop had his doubts at the time as to the inherent honesty of the average Indian. Before leaving, he asked, turning to Chief Good Thunder:

"Chief, do you think it will be safe to leave them here?"

"Never fear, bishop," was the reply; "there isn't a white man within three miles of here."


FOR KIDNEY TROUBLES

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

IS MARVELOUSLY EFFECTIVE.

It conveys a healing, strengthening influence to the afflicted organs which is instantly apparent. Quiets pain, stops wasting of the kidney tissue, removes that tired, despondent feeling that all victims of kidney ailments have. A short course with this splendid remedy brings back strength, good digestion, energy and cheerful spirits.

Price, $1.00—at Drug Stores.

POULTRY.

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, fine Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs $3 per 15, $8 per 45, $10 per 100. White P. Rock eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30.

E. EDWARDS PITTSBURG, TEXAS. Golden, White and Silver Wyandotte; Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks; 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.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THE LEAD At K. B. 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.

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

INCUBATORS.

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

DOGS.

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


Copperas is one of the cheapest and best disinfectants. Dissolve it, in a pail kept for the purpose, in boiling water and use freely wherever it is needed. Be careful in handling it, however, as it will leave an iron rust stain on whatever it touches.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

Fort Worth—Account Texas Baptist Pastors' Conference, Woman's Workers Conference, and Baptist General Convention, convention rates, Nov. 5, and trains arriving morning of Nov. 6th, also Nov. 7 and trains arriving morning of Nov. 8; limited Nov. 14.

Fort Worth—Account National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, convention rates, Nov. 14 and 15; limited Nov. 22.

Corsicana—Account Northwest Texas Annual Conference A. M. E. Church, South, convention rates, Nov. 11 and 12; limited Nov. 22.

Paris—Account Annual Conference, A. M. E. Church, one and one-third fares, Nov. 12, 13, 16 and 17; limited Nov. 21.

San Antonio—Account Meeting Daughters of the Confederacy, convention rates, Dec. 1 and 2; limited Dec. 6.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

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# POULTRY

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.—Artificial incubation is a demonstrated scientific fact. It may not be generally known, but it is only within the last half century that it was to any extent a success.

The first attempt at constructing an incubator was by one, M. Bonnemain, and was called an "Eccaleobion." This was in 1777. It hatched some chicks which were sold on the Paris market.

But centuries ago the Egyptians and Chinese incubated eggs in fermented manure, and very successfully.

Cantello, presumably a Frenchman, was the first to conceive that an artificial incubation, the heat should come from above, in imitation of the hen. In conformity with this natural principle he constructed an apparatus that hatched a great many eggs, but not a great per cent.

From this time on up to within the last thirty years various and straggling experiments were made in artificial incubators.

Many devices were constructed in England and France, but it has remained for the inventive Yankee to scientifically demonstrate all the possibilities in artificial incubation, and this within the last three decades.

Without any doubt in the world, the time will never arrive in artificial incubation, when it will reach a greater state of perfection than exists at the present day.

This statement is made, because the hen is supposed to be the natural incubator, and under the most favorable conditions a 90 per cent average is all that can be expected of her, and that is placing it five to ten per cent greater than most writers versed on the subject do.

I say it boldly, without reservation, that this age of inventive genius has produced a machine, for artificial incubation, that will average 90 per cent hatch of all healthy, strong, fertile eggs; in other words, 90 per cent of all eggs a hen would hatch under the same atmospheric conditions.

Remember distinctly that I say average. This means for the hatching season. Many times a rightly constructed incubator has hatched 100 per cent. So has the hen.

The man who has studied natural incubation, season after season, has learned valuable lessons in re atmospheric conditions. Some months he has noticed eggs hatched well, again poorly. By taking notes he has learned that the secret of successful natural incubation is really a simple one, which is moisture or no moisture in the atmosphere during the incubating period.

In introducing these principles of natural incubation I do so for myself as I learned them. I do not claim to be the first discoverer of them. I simply say I did not learn them from a book, or from others, but from experiments and observation.

My first experience in artificial hatching was with an incubator that used water pans in the egg chamber. I had such poor success with it I began the study of this most fascinating and interesting subject.

I concluded that artificial application of moisture to incubating eggs was wrong, simply because the hen hatched her eggs without it. If the hen did it man could do the same.

I do not deny that incubating eggs need moisture. I know it is highly essential, for in an extreme dry month the hen fails to make a good hatch, if any hatch at all.

This undoubtedly proves that the air is supplied with the necessary moisture during the fall, winter and spring months, and all the moisture incubating eggs need, under a hen, or in an incubator.

Reasoning on these natural conditions I invented and made an incubator with my own hands. I ran it with and without applied moisture, i.e., two machines side by side and at same time, conditions the same, eggs the same kind from same stock.

I demonstrated by repeated experiments that water pans in the egg chamber, or water introduced into the egg chamber in any manner, was not only wholly unnecessary but a detriment to a good hatch under the ordinary atmospheric conditions.

I obtained a 90 per cent average without the water and about 70 with it. A 90 per cent average is the high water mark of artificial incubation, take the eggs as they average over the entire country. Never will it be exceeded until man learns scientifically to pick out every egg containing a perfect, healthy, strong, fertile germ that cannot fail to produce a healthy, strong, lively chick. As that time will never come, I am safe in saying artificial incubation has reached the topmost height of success in this our progressive day and age.

In this short paper I cannot go into the interesting details of artificial hatching. It is a marvelous thing, and yet within the grasp of every farmer in the United States.

The thousands of machines in use among practical poultrymen and farmers demonstrate their utility. No farmer or poultryman should be without incubators, and every farmer should be a poultryman.

The poultry industry can never be overdone. Eggs and chickens are the staple products of the world. The incubator is the utility hatcher. At any hour it is ready for business. It never gets lousy or hatches lousy chicks. After they are hatched their artificial mother, the brooder, is ready to receive them. It also is free from vermin and will hover the wee fluffy things as nice as a hen.

Here we are to this proposition: I have given you this information, which I trust has been interesting and valuable, for your benefit and mine. I manufacture and sell the incubator I have told you about. It is the best hatching machine the world affords, barring none.

My ad, a modest one, appears on this page. I have a catalogue telling all about my machines (five sizes) and how to operate them. For a catalogue I charge you ten cents. It is because of my instructions how to operate my incubators, which are really applicable to most all machines. No other manufacturer gives these instructions in his catalogue, but sends them only with each machine sold. My instructions are full, explicit and valuable, hence I cannot give away something for nothing, and no business man asks that in this day and age.

If you want an incubator send for my catalogue. I know you will buy one from me, first, because you will believe what I say, and second, because I manufacture the only incubator in all the South, and as a liberal man you believe in patronizing home industry, if you can be treated as well as elsewhere.

In conclusion: I also manufacture brooders and will be glad to correspond with all parties who mean business, and do not wish to just satisfy an idle curiosity. CHARLES M. BROWN, Fort Worth, Texas, 706 MainSt

GUINEAS.—The guinea is the most incessant and diligent bug catcher of the domestic fowls, says the Indicator. As all know, guineas are semi-domestic in their nature and are considered too noisy for the average farmer to even give a semblance of toleration on the farm. As a profitable fowl they do not compare with chickens, turkeys and ducks, but they are considered fairly profitable by those who know how to manage them and fit them for the markets. Their flesh is decidedly gamey and for that reason it is possible to dispose of them in a market where the demand is good for that kind of meat. When dressed they can be easily mistaken for dressed prairie chicken and the taste is not unlike the flesh of that bird.

When guineas start out to forage a field no bug can escape unless he happens to get out of sight. If a bug shoud fail to be gobbled up by the advance guard it will be sure to be taken in by the stragglers in the rear. The guinea has an eye like a robin and an appetite like a steam thresher and that appetite usually calls for bugs. We have observed one of them turn its head a little to one side as if observing something in the sky and a moment later he would go a few steps to one side and gobble down a bug or a worm. They are fond of potato bugs and are said to be about the only living thing that has a fondness for this pest. A large flock of guineas are said to be better protection to a potato field than Paris green. The half-grown guineas make good fries and are sought after by those who are familiar with the quality of eating they afford.

They are good layers but they like to steal their nests away and will desert a nest if the eggs are taken. This is one drawback and can only be remedied by leaving the nests as found until they contain several eggs, then collect and sell them. The young can be cared for better when hatched under hens. The guinea hen will hatch a nice lot of guineas but she will roam about until a great many of them are lost. There are two varieties, pearl and white. The white variety are said to be more domestic than the pearl and for this reason they are much liked.

# DAIRY

The Topp Hygienic Milk company is putting in a 400-cow dairy at Indianapolis. The buildings are to cost $67,000.

At a sale recently held by W. R. Zike at Morristown, Ind., seven head of registered Jersey cows averaged $56 and 16 grades averaged $36.

At the sale of the Duke of Marlborough's Jerseys held at Blenheim Park, England, last month, 36 head averaged in price a little under $222.

TESTS AT BUFFALO.—For the week ending Oct. 8 the model dairy herds at the Pan-American exposition had the following standing in butter profits, the butter produced being valued at 25 cents a pound:

| | Butter value. | Cost. | Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Jerseys | $13.09 | $5.51 | $7.58 |
| 1. Holsteins | 14.25 | 6.67 | 7.58 |
| 2. Ayrshires | 12.47 | 5.50 | 6.97 |
| 3. Guernseys | 11.88 | 5.22 | 6.66 |
| 4. French Canad'ns | 10.51 | 4.13 | 6.38 |
| 5. Shorthorns | 12.05 | 6.10 | 5.95 |
| 6. Brown Swiss | 11.34 | 5.49 | 5.85 |
| 7. Red Polls | 10.96 | 5.33 | 5.63 |
| 8. Polled Jerseys | 8.89 | 3.94 | 4.95 |
| 9. Dutch Belted | 9.15 | 5.20 | 3.95 |

In milk production the standing was as follows, five cows being in each herd:

| | Total lbs milk. |
|---|---|
| 1. Holsteins | 1357.20 |
| 2. Ayrshires | 1199.00 |
| 3. Shorthorns | 984.70 |
| 4. Brown Swiss | 948.40 |
| 5. Jerseys | 876.60 |
| 6. Dutch Belted | 866.70 |
| 7. Red Polls | 840.10 |
| 8. Guernseys | 777.90 |
| 9. French-Canadians | 736.10 |
| 10. Polled Jerseys | 577.90 |

DAIRY ACCOUNTING.—M. A. Carson, in Massachusetts Ploughman, says: On most farms the keeping of any real system of accounts is an unknown thing, and even on the great majority of farms it is but a nominal practice, usually confined to a mere cash account of receipts and disbursements. It is true that the average farmer is not naturally an accountant, and this is in nowise said disparagingly, for neither would the average accountant make a good farmer. Every man to his trade, as the saying goes. Yet on almost every farm some members of the family could easily be impressed into the service of keeping the accounts and records.

In no branch is this so important as dairying. The modern dairy cow is a complicated machine, perhaps a small one if she be a Jersey. Into her goes feed of various kinds and all sorts of balanced rations, or in some cases, possibly, very unbalanced rations. Out of her comes milk. On top of the milk comes cream. Out of the cream comes butter. And often the skim milk goes into a heifer calf, which is the future dairy cow. Here is a complicated process of manufacture. Here are chances for profit or loss all along the line. It offers possibilities in accounting to set one of the mathematicians at a great pork-packing establishment dizzy.

How many dairymen can tell how many pounds of milk each cow gives, the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk, and the average for the herd, how many pounds of butter to each hundred pounds of milk, how much it costs to feed each cow, and how much it costs to make a pound of butter, and a few things like that? Yet this is just what many up-to-date dairymen know to a nicety. A scale, a Babcock test, a lead pencil and a little brains are the chief requisites.

If you knew all this, some cows would be found eating their heads off, some giving little milk would run high in butter fat, and vice versa.

Herd registers should be carefully kept. These can be purchased in convenient form to keep all the information which one needs regarding each individual.

There are possibilities in dairy accounting mere hinted at in this brief article. If you cannot start on an elaborate system all at once, begin to keep a few careful, systematic records. Do some weighing, test your milk, fall to figuring.

RIVAL OF AMERICAN HOG.—Denmark has come in the field as a producer and exporter of hogs and hog products, with a growth at least interesting, if not suggestive to American producers of a commodity whose export value grew from $84,908,980 in 1891 to $119,961,503 in 1901. These figures show the total value of hog products exported from the United States in 1891 and 1901, respectively, the details for 1901 being: Lard, $46,560,148; bacon, $37,499,026; hams, $22,842,778; salted and pickled pork, $9,926,663; fresh pork, $2,424,537, and canned pork, $708,381.

The fact that hog products form the largest single item in the exportations of the United States, have exceeded last year by $2,000,000 those of manufactures of iron and steel, whose exports have attracted so much attention, lends interest to some facts which have just reached the treasury bureau of statistics regarding the remarkable developments of the hog-packing industry of Denmark. This information is published in the Danish Export Review and shows that the number of head of swine in Denmark has increased from 301,000 in 1861 to 771,000 in 1881 and 1,168,000 in 1898, the latest year for which statistics are available. The prohibition of the importation of live hogs into Germany and the United Kingdom, which countries were Denmark's principal customers in this line, resulted in the establishment of slaughter houses in Denmark, and the increase in the production of Danish bacon and hams in recent years has been phenomenal. The exports of hams and bacon from Denmark have grown from 9,120,000 Danish pounds in 1878 to 129,700,000 Danish pounds in 1898; the value increasing from 4,110,000 kroner in 1878 to 47,080,000 kroner in 1898, the value of the kroner being 26.8 cents.

When grease catches fire on the stove and blazes high, dash on a handful of flour.


Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy runners.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—$50 to $200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 136 free.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

ANGORA GOATS

$3.50 to $7.50, Bucks $10.00 to $25.00

According to individual merit.

H. T. FUCHS, Tiger Mill, Tex.

PAGE

Prescription Free!

You will find it in our new catalog. It tells all about the remedy, and how to use it. Send for it.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE

Smokes meat perfectly in a few hours. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smokehouse needed. Send for the free circular. E. Krauser & Bro. Milton, Pa.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

FOR THE North and East,

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In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars or Elegant Day Coaches.

This is the Short and Quick Line AND HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.

For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.

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



BERKSHIRE.

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

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

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.

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

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

POLAND CHINA.

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

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20067, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

MORRIS & CO. SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 332 E. Crockett st. Fine pigs and hogs at hard-times prices, if sold soon. Now is your chance to stock up with fine hogs at a price you can well afford. Also Scotch Collie bitches in whelp for sale.

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

DUROC JERSEY.

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

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

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

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


# SWINE

HOG SITUATION PUZZLING.—The Chicago Drovers' Journal in its issue of Oct. 21 says: There was almost an unheard-of falling off in the average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, the average being only 230 pounds, against 245 pounds the previous week, or a decrease of fifteen pounds. Of course the drop in the weight was caused by the increased percentage of underweights among the arrivals. There was a large proportion of pigs and an unusually large number of lightweights among the arrivals, with a corresponding small proportion of big heavyweights.

Together with the marked falling off in the weight is the fact that receipts for the month will be among the smallest on record for October and certainly the smallest October in eight years, being not much over half what some dealers expected for the month.

There is every indication that receipts will continue comparatively small the balance of the present winter season. Reports from all over the hog-raising belt claim there is a scarcity of matured hogs, especially hogs of any weight. Most reports claim there are plenty of pigs, but it will take time to get them ready for market, consequently there will be a decided "gap" in the receipts during the next few months.

While prices are nearly $2.00 per 100 pounds higher than a year ago and over $1.00 higher than the October average of the past twenty-five years, it would seem as though packers have been discounting the future in lowering prices during the last few weeks. With anything like a good demand for product the balance of the year, it is hard to figure anything but high prices later on, notwithstanding the fact that packers will use all the tactics in their power to hold the market down.

HOW TO MAKE FALL PIGS PROFITABLE.—H. E. Simpson, of Kentucky, says: With me the raising of fall pigs is a success. I always give the young pigs a good start. It is to my interest to do so. A young pig that has once been stunted will never wholly outgrow it, no matter how good the subsequent care may be. The feeding and management of the sows before farrowing time is so important that if this work has not been attended to properly up to the time of the birth of the pigs, many of them may die. My brood sows raise two litters of pigs each year. They farrow during the months of March and September. When the spring pigs are six weeks old they are taken from their mothers and put into a clover pasture and fed skim milk and a mash made of equal parts of cowpea meal, cornmeal and oats. They have plenty of shade, plenty of water to drink and wallow, and all the food they will eat. My spring pigs generally average 200 pounds at six months old.

The brood sows, when separated from the pigs, are put on reduced rations until their milk dries up. They are bred at such a time as to cause them to farrow during September. As soon as I am sure that the sows are pregnant I turn them into a field especially prepared for them. One third of this field is blue grass, one-third clover and one-third in cowpeas. There they have plenty of shade and good water.

My hogs are pure-bred Poland-China. I always have a large quantity of oats and cowpeas threshed. These are ground into a meal, and mixed with skim milk and fed to the fall pigs. The first of November the pigs are put in a lot on the southern side of the stock-barn. In this lot is a spacious hoghouse. As soon as the pigs are put in this lot they are given cornmeal, cowpea meal, oats and milk mixed into a mush. Pigs are given all the pure water they will drink. They are rushed for market. Last year I sold twenty fall pigs that averaged 216 pounds at six months old. It never pays to feed a hog for profit after it is six months old. The first 200 pounds can be put on a hog cheaper than the next 100 pounds.

Have pigs sheltered in a warm hoghouse, give them plenty to eat, plenty of water to drink, plenty of clean straw to sleep on and clean out the hoghouse twice a week. This is the way I raise fall pigs. I keep them growing from start to finish.

SWINE FOR MARKET.—E. P. Smith, of Ohio, says: For several years now there has practically been a shortage in hogs, and the coming winter promises to be no exception. The industry is not suffering under a boom nor depression. It has been steady and uniform throughout. Probably the most unsatisfactory thing about some farm crops is that they are subject to rather violent booms and periods of great depression. No farmer of the right type enjoys such uncertainties. There may be a certain class of farmers who like it. But they are rather the speculators and hangers-on of the business, who want to get rich suddenly, and cannot stand the steady, uniform work which carries a man's business by degrees from a low to a high position. Even in the great industrial world booms and depressions are dreaded by all the conservative men and are enjoyed by the speculators and idlers.

In recent years the efforts of cattlemen have been directed toward the establishment of steady, uniform markets. They have deplored the uncertainties of their business, and to-day we have far less fluctuations than formerly. Still, the failure, or partial failure of corn or wheat, must always tend to create a great change in cattle. Without adequate feed on hand cattle dealers will rush their stock to market, and later there will come a period of scarcity. The wise preparation for any emergency is a part of the business policy of every one engaged in this work. It is something that conservative growers expect and largely anticipate. Now hogs have suffered no depression in the last two years, and in view of present crop conditions, there is little likelihood of the market being overstocked with swine for the next eighteen months. Indeed, one was never surer of good returns from swine-breeding and feeding than to-day. With the comparative scarcity of corn there will naturally be more difficulty in feeding the hogs at a cost which enable the growers to realize profits. But with our great dairy and grain interests presenting unknown and almost unguessed possibilities for feeding, the shrewd, experienced breeder of hogs will not find the present problem too great for him to solve. There is more than one way to reach any point, and also to perform any problem, but often each one must solve it for himself.

FOOD COST OF PORK.—Following are the results of experiments made at the Ottawa, Canada, experiment station during the past year for the purpose of determining the cost of making pork:

Five pigs were fed on clover pasture and grain. They weighed ninety pounds and were bought at $5.50 per head. All the experiments figured at $6 per hundred weight, this being the average price of the different lots. They were fed one-half corn and the other half oats, peas and barley in equal parts, the average price of which was 90 cents per hundred weight on the market.

Six pigs averaging seventy-three pounds in weight, and costing $4.50 each, or as in the case of the above 6½ cents per pound, were fed on steamed clover and grain, together with the meal, as above stated, and sold at the above named price per hundred weight. The total cost was $2.63 per hundred weight.

In the former experiment the pigs were charged with half an acre of clover pasture at $9 per acre, evidently more than they could use, increasing the cost. In this case they were charged with three-quarters of a ton of clover at $5.00 per ton.

Six pigs of the same weight and price were fed on mangoes, and the same grain, the former at $2 per ton and the latter at the price named. The cost of producing in this case was $2.87 per hundred pounds of pork. Another lot of six pigs of the same weight and price were fed on grain alone, and the price of producing pork from them was $3.03.

Another lot of six, averaging forty-three pounds in weight and costing $3 each, were fed on skim milk at 15 cents per hundred weight and grain at 90 cents, and produced pork at a cost of $2.24 per hundred weight. This is the cheapest pork production in the above experiments, and those that follow. It must be borne in mind, however, that these pigs were of considerable lighter weight, and hence would make greater gains for the food consumed than the heavier weight. Skim milk and grain were fed in the proportion of 13 to 20.

Another lot of five pigs, weighing 120 pounds and purchased for $7.50 each, were fed on grain alone three times a day. These produced pork at a cost of $3.28 per hundred weight.

Still another lot of five pigs, weighing ninety-eight pounds and bought at $6 each, were fed on grain alone with a self-feeder, and produced pork at a food cost of $3.57 per hundred weight.

It will be seen from the above that the best results were obtained from steamed clover and grain, and from grain and skim milk. Considering that the latter weighed forty-three pounds and the former seventy-three, there is apparently little difference between the food cost of these two lots.


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


# SHEEP---GOATS

STARTING A FLOCK.—In starting a flock, says the Homestead, the points to be considered are varied, and as the size or number and ultimate aim in view must always come under primary consideration, they will also, to a greater or less extent, govern or modify other considerations. For instance, if a flock of 75 to 200 ewes is specially wanted in order to carry out a specialty in providing early mutton lambs, first-rate, well-graded, strong, big, roomy ewes will, as a general proposition, fill the bill. Dorset ewes are great favorites with many, but pure-bred Dorset ewes are too scarce and too dear as yet to be considered as a basis of general supply. Mating grade ewes so that they will produce good mutton lambs is one of the sheep breeding problems which is easily solved. Any good, vigorous ram of the established mutton breeds will suit for that purpose. The beginner, however will do well to remember that it is wise to keep in view a combination which makes a good wool and mutton sheep. By this we mean something entirely different from a wool or mutton sheep. To make the best possible gains from sheep raising, let our farmers take advantage of sheep which will give a dual profit. Of course, there are some who want to have pure-bred flocks entirely. Let it be remembered that this is a point where it pays to make haste slowly. In order to make pure-bred sheep pay they must have special attention. There is proper mating, recording and identity to be kept strictly in view and specially attended to, for unless this is done pure-bred sheep lose three-fourths of their value. These points are referred to here, not for the purpose of discouraging men who want to breed and handle pure-bred sheep, but for the purpose of having them duly weigh and consider what they will have to do if they attempt it. A flock of sheep is of great advantage on every farm that is somewhat rolling and is free from low, flat, marshy or poorly-drained land. This gives a general indication of how to start and what to start with, but, after all, do not leave out of consideration well-graded, large American Merino ewes. They make a good foundation to build on, especially for men who have little experience.

SHEEP FEEDING IN NEBRASKA.—A bulletin from Nebraska station says: In a recent experiment, ten lots of lambs were fed. Alfalfa and sorghum hay were used as roughness, four lots being fed on sorghum and six lots on alfalfa hay. Three lots had a shed with protected yard attached, while seven lots had open yards with slight protection from a low shed some twenty-five feet to the north.

The lambs with shelter weighed an average of about 56 pounds each at the beginning of the experiment, while those in the open yards were slightly larger, weighing 61 pounds average.

Of the six lots on alfalfa, three were under shelter and three were in open yards, each lot under shelter being duplicated by a lot in the open yard.

Three different grain rations were fed to the lambs on alfalfa. Lots 1 and four received alfalfa and corn. Lots 2 and 5 received alfalfa and a grain ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth oats. Lots 3 and 6 received alfalfa and a grain ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth bran.

Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 were fed sorghum hay and the following grain rations: Lot 7 received sorghum hay and corn. Lot 8 received sorghum hay and three-fourths corn with one-fourth oats. Lot 9 received sorghum hay and three-fourths corn with one-fourth bran. Lot 10 received sorghum hay and five-sixths corn with one-sixth oilmeal.

The three lots under shelter on alfalfa and a grain ration made an average gain of 34.3 pounds in 98 days.

The three lots in open yards on alfalfa and a grain ration made an average grain of 33.2 pounds in 98 days.

The three lots in open yards on sorghum hay and grain rations containing corn, oats and bran, made an average gain of 20.7 pounds in 98 days.

The one lot in open yard on sorghum hay and corn with one-sixth oilmeal, gained 26.7 pounds in 98 days.

The six lots on alfalfa and grain made an average profit of $0.72 per head.

Three lots on sorghum hay, corn, oats and bran, made an average profit of $0.31 per head.

The one lot on sorghum hay and five-sixths corn with one-sixth oilmeal, made an average gain of $0.38 per head.

The season was favorable for gains, but the price of $5 per 100, at which the lambs sold, made the profit small.


GOATS.

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


FALL PLANTING OF TREES.

Young trees that are bought from the nursery should be planted in the fall. Over 95 per cent of the nursery trees are dug in the fall and exposed to the sun and wind all winter without sufficient moisture to keep the trees in perfect condition. These trees should be delivered in the fall and set out in the orchard before January. The sooner the trees are set in the orchard after being dug the better. The trees should be well planted and the moist soil pressed firmly about the roots. The top of the tree gives off moisture in the winter through the bark, and the roots must be well packed in moist soil to supply this moisture, a condition which seldom exists when the trees are in temporary quarters. If the trees are set in the fall, the soil settles around the roots in the winter and will be full of moisture and the trees are ready to start into full and rapid growth in the spring. November and December are usually the best months for transplanting trees and shrubs.

Trees set in the spring will usually grow and do well, but the results are not so uniformly satisfactory. The trees are seldom in as good condition for spring setting as for fall.


BUCHAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ½ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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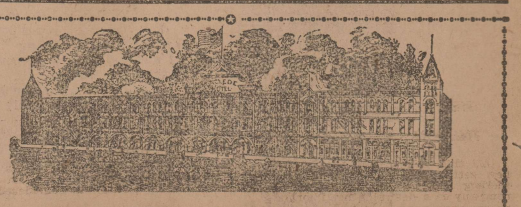

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The Burlington's Main Line was compl It taps the Kansas C Alliance, Neb. It is ver to Helena, Spoka line to the entire Up

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

COOL NIGHTS
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Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, Estill Springs, Nicholson Springs, Beersheba Springs, Fernvale Springs Kingston Springs, and many other favorbly Summer Resorts located on

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BURLINGTON ROUTE.
ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest Main Line was completed September 16th. It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at Alliance, Neb. It is the short line, Denver to Helena, Spokane, and the direct line to the entire Upper Northwest.

Only 36 hours to Butte-Helene.
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TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO, UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great daily trains from Kansas City, St. Joseph. Weekly California excursions, personally conducted.

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All this, taken with the activity of immigration and real estate agents, many new settlers, numbers buying Special 30 Day Home Seekers' Tickets, and others seeking information, indicates that "THE DENVER ROAD" is considered good company in a desirable neighborhood.

W. F. STERLEY, A.G.P.A. Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.
A. A. GLISSON, G.A.P.D.
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N. B.—If you want to get choice locations you may HAVE TO HASTEN; and remember this: "Only One Road," and "You Don't Have to Apologize."


## MARKETS

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

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 28.—Receipts of hogs for the past week were 26 cars. The hogs were quite badly mixed. We sold one load of fancy hogs at $6.20 that were shipped by S. B. Burnet of Wichita county, that averaged 282 pounds, which was the best load of hogs here this year. This was 7 1-2c above Kansas City tops on day of sale. The next best load sold for $6.00, which were shipped by H. G. Hendricks of Rogers, Texas, that averaged 211 pounds. Most of the heavy mixed hogs sold for $5.70@5.90, light mixed hogs $5.40@5.60. There is no demand for stock hogs weighing less than 100 pounds. One thing shippers ought to bear in mind is that this is the best live stock market in the state and can handle more hogs here than any other market in the state. Would like for you to compare our sales with other markets, and you will find it to your advantage to ship your hogs here. The northern markets are 5@10c lower on hogs today.

Our cattle market the past week has undergone no material change, except probably best heavy steers have shown some strength and we look for a better steer market generally on desirable classes of stuff. The light finished and young steers, however will not make much advance for sometime unless the opening of the quarantine line affords them some assistance within the next 30 days, which we rather think it will do, but not to any great extent. The best heavy cows bringing $3.00, and strictly fat kinds are selling fully as well as a year ago. We quote our market to-day as follows:

Choice fat steers $3.00@3.50, medium fat steers $2.50@3.00, choice fat cows $2.50@2.75, medium fat cows $2.25@2.40, bulls, stags and oxen $1.50@2.25, canners $1.25@1.75, choice sorted hogs $5.80@5.90, mixed fat hogs $5.60@5.70, prime packers $5.70@5.80, light fat hogs, 125 pounds and up, $4.75@5.25.

DALLAS.
(Reported by National Livestock Commission Company.)

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 28.—Receipts of hogs were very liberal last week, but there were not enough to supply the demand. As predicted in our last circular letter, the northern markets declined from 20c to 30c the fore part of the week, and were unsettled throughout the entire week. Saturday's close at Kansas City quoted choice heavy hogs at $6.90@6.15 against $6.35@6.50 a week ago. They quote bulk of sales at $5.75@6.10, which shows a 25@35c decline. Our market held up extra well under the circumstances, and closed about 10@15c lower. We had a few loads of good hogs which topped the market, but the bulk of receipts would be classed as mixed packers, and sold at $5.50@5.75. The order buyers shipped out several loads which strengthened the market and helped to maintain prices. We advise our customers to be careful in buying, as we would not be surprised to see the northern markets go still lower. We notice there are lots of hogs averaging 200 pounds and up selling on the Chicago market at $5.50@6.00, which indicates a decline of nearly $1.00 per hundred so far this month. Shippers can not afford to go north with their hogs now, as they are bringing about as much there as they would in Kansas City or St. Louis, taking class and quality into consideration. Be kind enough to let us hear from you if you have anything to offer as our market is badly in need of more hogs. Receipts of cattle continue light and what we had this week were not desirable for the butcher trade, and consequently the sales were not very satisfactory. There were no good steers and but few good cows in the offerings. The top on the cow market was $3.00, but it takes strictly choice stuff to bring this price. Our market is badly in need of good butcher stuff, and we could use a liberal supply during the week. Heavy cows and steers will sell to the best advantage, as the class we have been getting are too light to suit the trade. We believe it will pay you to bill your cattle to Dallas with privilege of the northern markets. Call us up at our expense if you have anything to offer. Northern markets came in, hogs weak to 5c lower, cattle steady. Quotations to-day as follows:

Prime steers 900 pounds and up $3.00@3.50, choice steers 700 to 900 pounds $2.75@3.00, stockers and feeders $2.25@2.75, choice cows 800 pounds and up $2.75@3.00, choice heifers $2.25@2.75, fair to good cows $2.25@2.50, medium fat cows $2.00@2.25, choice veal calves $3.00@3.25, stags and oxen $2.00@2.50, bulls $1.50@2.25, canners $1.00@2.00, sorted hogs 180 to 200 pounds $5.75@5.95, sorted hogs, 170 pounds and up $5.60@5.70, mixed packers 150 pounds and up $5.35@5.55, rough heavies $4.50@5.50, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28.—Cattle receipts were 18,000 head, including 300 Texans and 300 Westerns. Active and 10@15c higher; good to prime steers $6.25@6.85, poor to medium $3.80@6.60, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25, cows $1.25@4.75, heifers $2.25@5.00, canners $1.25@2.20, bulls $1.75@4.50, calves $3.00@6.00, Texas steers $2.75@3.75, Western steers $3.60@5.50.

Hog receipts were 35,000 head, mostly 10c lower. Mixed and butchers' $5.90@6.40, good to choice heavy $6.00@6.42 1-2, rough heavy $5.60@5.90, light $5.85@6.10, bulk of salse $5.90@6.05.

Sheep receipts 22,000 head. Sheep and lambs strong to 10c higher. Good to choice wethers $3.40@3.90, fair to choice mixed $2.90@3.40, Western sheep $3.00@3.75, native lambs $2.50@4.90, Western lambs $3.25@4.65.

SAINT LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—Cattle receipts were 8,100 head; steady to easier. Native shipping and export steers $5.00@6.65, dressed beef grades $4.00@6.00, steers under 1,000 pounds $2.35@5.00, stockers and feeders $2.00@4.00, cows and heifers $2.20@4.50, canners $1.00@1.25, bulls $2.10@3.35, Texas and Indian $2.50@4.50, cows and heifers $2.00@3.25.

Hog receipts were 6,000 head. Market 5c lower. Pigs and lights $5.80@5.90, packers $5.75@5.90, butchers $6.00@6.40.

Sheep receipts were 1,500 head. Steady; native muttons $2.75@3.50, lambs $3.75@4.75, culls and bucks $1.50@2.25, stockers $1.50@2.00, Texas sheep $3.00@3.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28.—Cattle receipts were 19,000 head natives, 1,600 Texans and 800 calves. Generally strong to 10c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers $5.85@6.50, fair to good $4.20@5.75, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.25, fed Western steers $3.25@6.25, range Western steers $3.35@5.20, Texans and Indians $3.35@5.20, Texas and Indian steers $2.60@3.85, Texas cows $1.75@3.00, native cows $2.75@4.50, heifers $2.85@4.35, heifers and cows $1.30@2.65, bulls $2.15@3.25, calves $3.00@5.95.

Hog receipts were 7,000 head. Market 5@10c lower. Bulk $5.75@6.35, heavy $6.05@6.10, mixed packers $5.75@6.05, light $5.20@5.60, pigs $4.65@5.15.

Sheep receipts were 5,000 head; strong. Native lambs $4.00@4.75, Western lambs $3.75@4.60, native wethers $3.25@3.75, Western wethers $3.25@3.60, ewes $2.75@3.35, culls $2.00@3.50.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the Dunn Commission Co.)

Houston, Oct. 25.—Choice beeves $2.75@3.00, medium beeves $2.50@2.75, choice cows and heifers $2.25@2.50, medium cows and heifers $2.00@2.25, bulls and stags $1.75@2.25, work oxen $2.00@2.25, choice yearlings $2.50@2.75, medium yearlings $2.25@2.50, choice calves $2.75@3.00, medium calves $2.50@2.75, choice muttons $2.50@2.75, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 pounds and up $5.50@5.75, corn fed, large and rough $4.50@4.75.

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

Top corn fed hogs wanted.

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

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 26.—Good to choice beeves $3.00@3.25, common to fair beeves $2.50@2.75, good to choice cows $2.50@2.75, common to fair cows $2.00@2.25, good to choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, common to fair yearlings $2.50@2.75, good to choice calves $3.25@3.50, common to fair calves $2.75@3.00, corn fed hogs $5.50@6.00, mast fed hogs $3.50@4.00.

A fair demand for good beeves, cows, yearlings and calves. Supply light. Prices a little off on small calves.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 26.—The cattle market for the past week has ruled dull; the first part of the week there was a fine supply of everything. The market closes to-day about bare of fat cattle, large and small and with moderate receipts. First arrivals will sell at quotations. Medium and ordinary cattle on fair supply and dull. The market is bare of corn fed hogs, and fat sheep in light supply.

Texas and Western Cattle.—Beeves, choice, gross $3.50@4.00, fair to good $2.75@3.25; cows and heifers, cows $2.50@3.25, fair to good, $2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, bulls $1.75@2.25, stags $2.00@2.50; yearlings, choice, 350@600 pounds $2.75@3.25, fair to good, per head $9.00@11.00; calves, choice, 200@300 pounds $3.00@3.75, fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head $5.00@8.00; hogs, corn fed, gross $5.50@6.25, mastfed, gross, $3.25@4.50; sheep, good fat sheep $3.25@3.75, common to fair, per head 75c@$1.25.

## COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 28.—
Middling $7.15, strict middling $7.27 1-2, good middling $7.40.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 28.—Spot cotton dull. Sales none. Low ordinary 5 1-8, ordinary 5 3-4, good ordinary 6 3-8, low middling 7 1-8, middling 7 7-8, good middling 8, middling fair 8 3-8.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 28.—Spot cotton easy. Sales none. Ordinary 5 5-8, good ordinary 6 1-16, low middling 7 1-8, middling 7 3-4, good middling 8, middling fair 8 3-8.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 28.—Spot cotton steady to 1-8c lower. Sales 3,600 spot and 1,700 to arrive. Ordinary 5 11-16, good ordinary 6 3-8, low middling 7 3-16, middling 7 5-8, good middling 7 7-8, middling fair 8 1-8.

New York, Oct. 28.—Spot cotton quiet and 3-16c lower. Sales 706 bales. Good ordinary 7 1-8, low middling 7 3-4, middling 8 3-16, good middling 8 1-2, middling fair 8 15-16, fair 9 5-16.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex. Oct 28.—
Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.
Cabbage, per pound, 2c
Sweet potatoes $1.50, yellow yams $1.75.
Potatoes $1.00@1.15.
Tomatoes, four-basket crates 75c@$1.00.
Butter, fresh country 10@12 1-2c.
Eggs, candled, guaranteed 18@19c.
Poultry—Turkeys 6@7c per pound, chickens, choice hens $3.00, choice springs $3.00; ducks, large, $2.50, small $2.00. Good demand for chickens with supply sufficient. Geese not wanted.

## GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Oct 28.—
Wheat, No. 2, 80c.
Corn in ear 65c, shelled 76c.
Oats 50c.
Bran $1.10.
Chopped corn $1.40.
Corn meal, 35-pound sack 60c.
Flour $3.00@4.00 per barrel.
Hay, prairie, new, $11.00@14.00; Johnson grass $7.00@9.00.
Cottonseed meal, f. o. b. Galveston, $23.25 per ton.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows:
No. 3 wheat 69 1-4@ 70 1-2c, No. 2 red 72@72 1-2c.
No. 2 oats 37 1-2c, No. 2 white 39 1-2@40c, No. 3 white 39@40c.
No. 2 rye 55 1-2@55 3-4c.
Barley, fair to choice malting 54@57 1-2c.
Flax seed, No. 1 northwestern $1.52.
Prime timothy seed $5.65@5.75.
Mess pork per barrel $13.50@13.60.

## WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

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

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

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

THE WEBER POWER PUMPER AND ENGINE.

On page one we present to our readers an illustration of the Weber Jr. two and three horse power pumper, and a two and one-half horse power engine, manufactured by the Weber Gasoline Engine Company, of Kansas City, Mo. This company are so well and favorably known to our readers that it is useless for us to say anything in their behalf. We therefore let those talk who have bought machines from them and found them to be all that was claimed for them, after having given them a severe test. After reading the following testimonials addressed to the Weber Gasoline Co., all given in 1901 from former patrons of the Weber company, write them for new catalogue that will be sent free on application.

Gentlemen: The two and one-half horse power engine received O. K. We bolted her to the floor and belted her to twenty-four inch saw having balance wheel of 138 pounds and five-inch pulley and speeded her up. We cut a load of pole wood nine inches thick, sixteen to eighteen feet in length, in fourteen minutes. My son, seventeen years old, and I took it off a low wagon. With one more man I could have cut it in twelve minutes. Have sawed twelve loads. Yours for business, T. W. Whiteinmyer, Box 182, Centerville, Iowa.

Gentlemen: The two and one-half horse power Weber Jr. gasoline engine recently set up in my office is all right—a thing of beauty and, I believe, a joy forever. It has made the heaviest part of the work in my office (the press work) the lightest. I have been asked by persons how much gasoline it consumes per hour or day but the quantity has been so little that I have not bee able to measure it. I think I have a little gem—a money-maker, in this engine. Very respectfully, D. O. Bell, Council Grove, Kan.

I strongly recommend the Weber. J. W. Heskett, Riverdale, Kan.

Gentlemen: The engine received and running O. K. It is certainly a great success. Yours truly, O. Bussamus, Bevington, Iowa.

Gentlemen: Our engine is operating a deep well pump and is giving excellent satisfaction. Your, very truly, Grout & Jewett, Shelbina, Mo.

Gentlemen: The engine works perfectly and you can safely count on it being "fool proof." We run ten sheep shearing machines and grinder. Respectfully, L. W. Herman, Sharon Springs, Kan.

Gentlemen: So far our engine has given entire satisfaction and I can see no reason why it should fail. Respectfully, Champlin Lumber Co., Enid, O. T.

Gentlemen: It is the simplest engine I have ever seen. Claus Otte, Homestead, Iowa.

Remember that every machine sent out by this company is guaranteed as recommended. Their advertisement appears in these columns, this week, and should be read by all who are interested in gasoline engines. In writing for catalogues, please mention this paper.

## GIRLS NOT SUCCESSFUL AS BULL FIGHTERS.

A recent attempt to introduce girls as toreros in Spain is described as follows:

Ten thousand persons crowded the plaza de los Torres Cadiz to see a new departure in bull fighting for the first time in a Spanish ring the fighters were women. It was a great occasion. The president del los Toros came to Cadiz especially to confer the first degree on the six handsome Spanish girls. The ceremony was quite impressive. The bull fighters paraded around the ring until they came opposite the president's box, where they bowed low and swept the sand with their broad hats, while the crowd cheered and the band played "God Save Alfonso." Despite the pomp the departure is not likely to become popular. The women proved very poor bull killers and the cheers turned to hisses before the day's entertainment was over. The first bull turned into the ring drove the girls around the ring like a flock of sheep. When Sencrita Armadis, the premier of the troupe, came up to bait him with her red flag the animal charged her and she was too slow to escape. She was thrown to the ground and gored in the foot. One of the other girls succeeded in drawing the bull's attention to herself and the animal chased her out of the ring. The spectators began to yell derisively at the girls and finally a man jumped into the ring and snatching a sword from one of the girls, confronted the bull and within three minutes killed him. The spectators roared with delight at the defense and skill with which the work was done. It was determined to give the girl bull-fighters another chance. A fresh bull, tamer than the first, was introduced. They did better and when one of the girls rather neatly pinned two banderillos on the animal's shoulder she was heartily cheered. The girls who was to give the death blow advanced so nervously that the red flag and the sword she carried were both shaking. She got her nerve back, however, and succeeded in killing the bull. The third bull was a strong big fierce animal. He did not wait to be baited, but drove the women from the ring in short order and remained there pawing the sand. The people began to deride the management and soon the whole place was in an uproar. There were a number of soldiers and sailors present, who took opposite sides in a dispute, and soon people were fighting all over the grand stand. A number jumped into the ring the bull charged them. Nine men were seriously injured before the bull was killed and order was restored. There will be no more bull fighting with women toreros in Cadiz for a while.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The orange and lemon shipments to the east from Southern California last season aggregated 22,500 cars. It is expected that the shipments this season will not fall short of 26,000 cars. The orange crop of Northern California also promises to largely exceed that of last year.

## HORSE.

Cresceus was on exhibition at the Kansas City horse show last week.

The following story comes from Kansas City: Cresceus, the trotting champion, may shortly be seen on the vaudeville stage in an act that is both novel and original. A vaudeville manager has offered the owner of the horse $1500 a week for thirty weeks. The scene is to represent a race track. The horse will be led on the stage booted, harnessed and hitched to a sulky for the race, with all the accompaniments of trainer and assistants. Then a panoramic view of Cresceus going at full speed will be produced by the biograph. The horse will then be brought back on the stage, having first been sprinkled with soapsuds to give him the appearance of having in fact gone a fast mile. Afterward the trotter will be led back on the stage and the process of "cooling him out" gone through.

American horses in Cuba are in demand, says Colman's Rural World. A gentleman writing from Havana says that the trade in the island of Cuba this fall and winter already shows encouraging prospects. The erstwhile Spanish isle is not very far behind the times in locomotion, when it is known that electric cars are already plying their ways in the devious antique streets of the capital. But it is not for purposes of street car propulsions that the demand from Cuba emanates; rather it is for good mules to work in the sugar fields, the tobacco plantations and in other agricultural pursuits of the country, and for horses as drivers in the largest citiesof the country. The demand for nice, tasty horses promises to be very good. Cuba handles a good class of both horses and mules. The natives best like shapely, smooth made horses, 15 to 15.1 hands, with a good amount of style, clean, light limbs and of solid colors; or, in short, the toppiest class of what are generally termed in the market "top southerners." For their mules they often take a larger animal, sometimes up to 15.3 hands, although the bulk of the Cuban mule purchases range around 15.1 to 15.2 hands. Most of the natives have peculiar ideas, or what we would call peculiar with regard to the sex of their purchases, but after all there may be reason for the peculiarity, though we have never heard it fully explained.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.—When in four years American exports in one particular field more than double, leaping from $3,500,000 in 1896 to $4,750,000 in 1897, to $6,000,000 in 1898, to $5,500,000 in 1899, and to nearly $7,500,000 in 1900, it means a decidedly new force to be reckoned with a fresh appreciation abroad of yet another specialty of this country.

It is the exporting of American horses, brought about by the growing demand for them in foreign countries that has jumped up in this remarkable fashion, surpassing all belief. There were shipped 64,722 horses into nearly every corner of the civilized world during the year ending June 3, 1900 (the figures for the past year have not been made up, but they are known to be a little larger), 45,778 for the twelve months preceding that, 51,150 in 1898, 39,532 in 1897, 25,126 in 1896—a total for five years of close to a quarter of a million head, representing $27,000,000. It is probable that the statistics for 1901, when they are issued, will bring these figures up to $35,000,000, if not more, and to more than 300,000 head.

Great as these totals are, expanding as the trade is, these are but the records of disadvantageous circumstances and handicaps. Despite the growth, far bigger results might have been attained during the past two years. So, at least, western and eastern horsemen, shippers, farmers and agents affirm.

In the way stood two considerations—the prices of American horses of all grades and the falling off in the demand for "trammers." Yet another consideration may be added—the present impost of import duties on the part of Germany. In comparison to what they were a year and more ago, the prices of American horses have advanced 25 per cent on the average. In many an instance this has resulted in projected shipments having been given up because of lack of possible profit.

Of recent years it is interest to note, the methods of this export trade have completely changed. Foreign buyers no longer come over here to any extent, save to pick up special lots. In place of the old custom of horses bought for export at Chicago, the big firms of the west now ship abroad to one of the English markets and sell at the best price offered. To Great Britain go an average of one-half the horses sent from here, with London and Liverpool as their chief ports.


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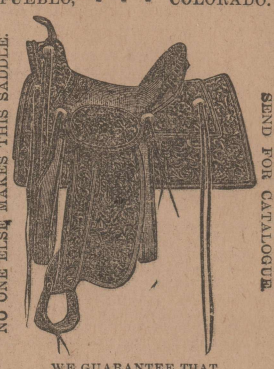
PUEBLO, - - - COLORADO.

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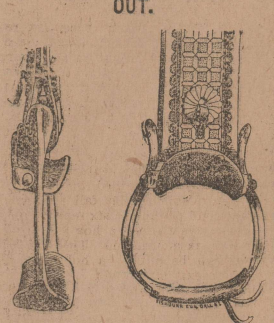

A new stirrup that has superior advantages over the ordinary stirrup heretofore used; in this, that it has an instep protector which adjusts itself to the angle of the riders foot. No more corns or bruises on your feet. You can run your foot jamb up without inconvenience or discomfort. For sale by all first class dealers. Insist on having the K—T Stirrup.

Sample pair, nicely finished and leather lined upon receipt of $1.50 per pair.
C. J. E. KELLNER, Patentee and Mfg., Fort Worth, Texas.



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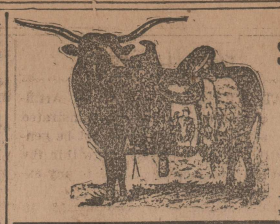

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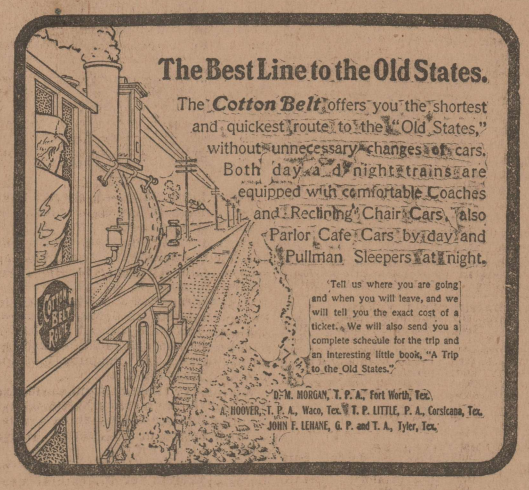


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Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD
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NO MATTER WHERE YOU WISH TO GO USE THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
SUNSET ROUTE.
FREE CHAIR CARS, SPLENDID EQUIPMENT, BOX VESTIBULED, PERFECT TRAINS.
EQUIPMENT THE BEST, ROUTE THE QUICKEST
TO CALIFORNIA, THE WEST, NEW YORK, THE EAST.
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# Things at Home and Abroad.

**Race War in Louisiana.** Thirty per sons, whites and negroes, were killed Sunday and Monday in a race war at Balltown, Washington parish, Louisiana.

On Wednesday last Bill Morris, a negro, was burned at the stake at Balltown for assaulting a white woman, Mrs. John Ball, whom he also attempted to murder, and who is still in a precarious condition. The burning was a most brutal one. The fire was touched off by a negro whom the mob compelled to perform this service for them. At a negro meeting held at Balltown at 4 p. m., Sunday, the action of this negro was denounced, and it was resolved to mete out the same fate as Morris had met with. A party of negroes was formed for that purpose and went to the house with the intention to lynch him. When this news reached the whites, that the negro who had simply carried out their will was to suffer death, several of them went to his residence. The fight then began. The first news was received when a party of men rode into Columbus, Miss., from Louisiana and bought up all the guns and ammunition they could find. They reported that twenty men, five whites and fifteen negroes, had been killed and the trouble was still going on. The news Monday night was that thirty had been killed, five whites and twenty-five negroes.

**Negro Lynched.**—At Quitman, Tex., last Friday night, Gordon Gaines, the negro who murdered Bud Shoemaker, a farmer of Wood county, was taken from jail by a mob of 500 men and hanged on the public square. The negro made a full confession. A military company was ordered from Tyler to protect the negro, but could not reach the scene in time.

**Execution To-day.**—At 7 a. m. to-day (Tuesday) Leon F. Czolgosz is to be executed in the Auburn prison. Immediately after the execution the clothing of the murderer, with the vast accumulation of mail that came to the prison for him, will be burned, and if possible the request of the parents of the dead man for his remains will be evaded. It is feared that the removal of his body to Cleveland would lead to scenes of an unfortunate nature, and the prison officials are very anxious to avoid anything of the kind. The plan of burning the clothing and letters of the murderer will prevent the exhibition of relics by those who pander to the morbid.

**Claims Against China.**—Settlement of the Chinese indemnity question by The Hague court or arbitration, in accordance with the suggestion long advocated by the United States, may yet be necessary. With the signing of the Pekin protocol the United States believed it had determined the vexatious question arising out of the Chinese revolt. The protocol provided that China should issue bonds valued at 450,000,000 taels, which should be distributed among the powers in payment of their respective claims for indemnity. Mr. Rockhill has reported to the state department the fact that the aggregate of the claims of the governments is 462,500,000 taels. No one European nation is likely to scale its claims without similar action by other governments, and the United States may take the initiative by proposing, as it did last spring, to cut its claim in half. Should this action be taken and other nations follow its example, then the aggregate would be less than the sum of 450,000,000 taels, the bonds for which China has already taken measures to hand over to the dean of the diplomatic corps of Pekin. Apprehension is expressed that certain nations, seeing a reduction below the limit accepted, will increase their claims.

**State Land Sales.**—A special from Austin to the Dallas News says: The state land commissioner has just had prepared some interesting figures concerning the school lands of Texas, of which there is great amount, and which are now in demand. The figures cover a period of thirteen months, and persons out of Texas, as well as those in the state, cannot but be impressed by the splendid showing and surprised at the magnitude of the business transacted.

During the thirteen months ending Sept. 30 the land commissioner issued 2670 patents for 767,756 acres of land, or an average of 27½ acres to each patent. The patents as issued by months were as follows: 1900, September 118 patents for 37,491 acres, October 139 patents and 32,237 acres, November 111 patents and 19,881 acres, December 173 patents and 48,772 acres; 1091, January 151 patents and 53,547 acres, February 161 patents and 41,821 acres, March 222 patents and 69,569 acres, April 277 patents and 92,487 acres, May 360 patents and 96,000 acres, June 211 patents and 45,413 acres, July 213 patents and 63,225 acres, August 240 patents and 81,397 acres, and September 294 patents and 85,976 acres.

The increase in the number of patents issued during the last six months shown over the preceding months is attributed to the fact that more money was made in Texas this year, and the actual settler was able to pay up for his land and take out patent therefor.

The sales were very large, the total reaching the remarkable total of 3,167,602 acres. By months the sales were as follows: 1900, September 215,249 acres, October 344,018, November 241,625 acres, February 469,999 acres, March 447,436, April 238,010, May 270,904, June 159,154, July 177,437, August 146,033, and September 148,587 acres. The heaviest month was February and the lightest December.

The sales were so large that for self satisfaction the chief of the school land department figured out that the average sales per month were 243,508 acres, the daily average 9635 acres, the hourly average 1170 acres, and of 26 working days per month and eight hours office work per day, the average number of acres sold each working minute was 19½.

On Sept. 1, 1900, there remained unsold 20,613,527 acres of school land, and since that time 2,167,602 acres have been sold, leaving 17,445,925 acres not sold. Of this amount about 14,750,000 are under lease, leaving 2,695,925 acres neither sold nor leased. This last is principally unsurveyed land.

School lands are in greater demand than ever before and the land commissioner is taking active steps to do all within his power to save the mineral lands from being sold at a sacrifice, and thus far is successful, having practically taken off the market the valuable cinnibar or quicksilver lands in Brewster and adjoining counties.

**The Schley Court.**—The Schley court of inquiry has almost concluded the taking of testimony. Admiral Schley has been on the stand himself during the past week. It is generally conceded that the court will thoroughly exonerate the admiral.

**San Antonio Shorthorn Sale.**—The sale of fifty-one head of Shorthorns at San Antonio on Oct. 22 by David Harrell of Austin and J. W. Burgess company of Fort Worth was the first event of the kind ever witnessed in San Antonio. The cattle offered were all good animals, bulls, cows and heifers, some of the cows being with calf. The first auction sale at any point is necessarily largely of an educational character, and subsequent sales prove more popular and remunerative. The offerings on the 22nd consisted of thirty-one head from Mr. Harrell's Durham Park herd and twenty from the J. W. Burgess Blue Mound ranch. The total received for the fifty-one head was 7295, or an average of $143. The conditions considered, the sale proved satisfactory. In a number of cases animals were bid off at figures that were not what they should have been, and in nearly all these cases buyers stood ready to take them at private sale at figures from $40 to $110 in advance of those bids. In one case a premium of $275 was offered for a bull, but was declined by the fortunate purchaser. In speaking of the sale, Mr. Burgess said some education was needed, but would come in time.

**Philippine Situation.**—A report from Washington says that it is now admitted at the war department that the officers in command in the Philippines and the civil government officials have been too sanguine in their views of the conditions. For 300 years Spain fought the natives of the island of Samar and never subdued them. That the United States could do this in a few months is now admitted at the department an impossibility. That the United States will teach the treacherous natives a lesson, and that very soon, is self-evident from the preparations being made by the army and navy in the islands.

It is believed that in a short time at least 10,000 fresh troops will be on their way to the islands from this country. This number will have to be sent to the east to take the places of the short-term men, who will have to come home this winter. If more than 10,000 men are needed they will be sent. Gen. Chaffee is mapping out plans of operations, and an active campaign will commence at once.

Reports from Manila show that the authorities are being made acquainted almost daily with the treacherous character of the natives, and it is becoming evident that the Filipino representations or friendship cannot be relied upon.

Many transports are ready to carry troops to the relief of the army of Gen. Chaffee. The Grant is now at San Francisco ready to leave at a moment's notice. She can carry 70 officers and 1,800 men. The Meade can be sent within a few weeks with 60 officers and about 1,200 men. The Kilpatrick will be ready Nov. 1 with about 1,000 men. The Logan, which will be ready on the same date, can carry about 80 officers and 1,650 men. By Dec. 1 the Sherman will be ready, and she can carry about 60 officers and 1,750 men, while the Rosecrans can carry about 1,000 men, and will be ready in a few weeks.

In addition to these, the transport McClellan will be back from Manila by Dec. 1. She carries about 1,000 men. Before the middle of December transports to carry 10,000 men will be in readiness at San Francisco. The only difficulty which will confront the war department will be the changing of stations of troops in the United States and getting them transported to San Francisco in time for the departure of the vessels.

**The Panama Canal.**—Colombia has proposed to the United States that it assume her place in all matters relating to the Panama canal. This proposal has not been accepted by the administration, nor can it be on account of the inability of the executive to pledge the government to the adoption of one route or the other in advance of action by congress. At the same time Colombia's attitude has satisfied the authorities that so far as she is concerned she would be glad if some definite arrangement can be made under which the United States would acquire possession of the Panama concession. It is stated that the French company has not more than $2,000,000 with which to continue the work of constructing the canal, and that it wil be unable to obtain an additional sum. The concession of the company will expire in six years and then the United States could assume possession. M. Hutin and M. Boouve, representing the French company, have not yet submitted a proposal to the Isthmian canal commission, notwithstanding an assertion to the contrary. As M. Hutin went to Paris for the special purpose of getting an estimate of the value of the work, it is believed that he has brought back a memorandum. He has not presented it to the Isthmian canal commission, and has given no indication of his purpose to do so.

Rear Admiral Walker is becoming provoked over the delay. The commission proposes to submit its report to the president between Nov. 12 and 15. If M. Hutin has not submitted his proposal then the commission will simply have to repeat its recommendation for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as it did in its preliminary report. It is believed by members of the commission that M. Hutin fears that the price he believes the property is worth is so large that this government will not pay it, and that consequently there will be no chance of purchase at a high figure.

McKinney, 2:11¼, leads in the table of sires of 2:30 performers for the year, with 11 new ones to his credit. Direct, 2:05½, Simmons, 2:28 and Sphinx, 2:20¼, are tied for second place, each having seven new ones, while Allerton, honors for third place. As a sire of 2:09¼, Online, 2:04, Baronmore, 2:14¾, and Brown Hal, 2:12½, with six new ones each, divide honors for third place. As a sire of new 2:20 performers, Direct 2:05½, leads with seven, while Wilton, 2:19¼, and Brown Hal, 2:12½, are on even terms in second place, with six new ones each.


## NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

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

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



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

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### TEN WEEKS' SHORT COURSE IN HORTICULTURE.

The A. and M. College will offer a short course in horticulture this winter.

The objects of this course in horticulture is to teach some of the fundamental principles underlying successful fruit culture and truck farming in Texas to those who may care to take the work. The lectures will be especially prepared to benefit one actually engaged in this line of work, or who may contemplate doing so, but who has not the time nor means to take a full collegiate course before settling down to his life's work. The more difficult obstacles in the way of success along these lines will be made a special feature of this course. The man who would be most successful in these new lines of farming, now rapidly developing in Texas, must have special training. It will take years of costly experience to get this training by himself.

The Horticultural department is now better prepared to give practical instruction along the lines of truck farming and fruit growing than ever before in its history. The new Agricultural and Horticultural building has recently been built and is equipped with facilities for studying various phases of horticulture that are not surpassed in the South. In this building are excellent horticultural section rooms, laboratories, library, seed and tool rooms, cannery, evaporators, microscopes, etc. A new greenhouse will be ready for use during the winter for horticultural purposes. The hot beds and cold frames will be running and will afford practical instruction along the lines of forcing early plants. The best spraying machines for insects and diseases will be used in the field. Various garden and orchard tools will be tested.

Since the horticulturist must have some animals, it is an important matter to know how to take care of them properly.

Diseases of stock, taught by Dr. Francis, will give practical information along this line.

Access can be had to the latest books and periodicals bearing on the various phases of horticulture, kept on file in the office of the Horticulturist. Advice will be given in a collateral course of reading.

Budding, Grafting and General Nursery Work.—Twelve Lectures. The various methods of propagating the different plants will be discussed. Practical instruction will be given in the laboratory, greenhouse and nursery. Practice by appointment. Professor White.

Fruit Culture.—Twenty Lectures and Recitations. Both large and small fruits will be studied. Consideration of soils best adapted to fruit culture, drainage, soil preparation and culture, conservation of soil moisture by orchard tillage; laying out, setting and pruning orchards; packing and marketing fruit; culture of small fruits, such as strawberries, dewberries, and blackberries; planting pecan orchards; vineyard culture and management; best varieties for different parts of the state will be considered. Practice by appointment. Professor Price.

Truck Farming.—Forty Recitations and Lectures. Best soils for truck farming; construction and management of hot beds and cold frames. Growing various vegetables for the early market, such as tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, potatoes, onions, seed selecting and seed testing, packing for the northern markets; and irrigation. Required practice two and one-half hours per week. Professors White and Price.

Injurious Diseases and Insects.—Twelve Lectures. Nature and causes of diseases injurious to fruits and vegetables in Texas as commonly known as blights, rusts, mildews and rots. Best remedies and preventives for same. Diseased specimens will be exhibited, and means of injurious insects will be shown. Preparation and application of fungicides and insecticides. Spraying machinery. Practical instruction given in the field by appointment. Professor Price.

Fertilizers.—Five Lectures. Home-made fertilizers, commercial fertilizers. Best fertilizers for various horticultural crops. When and how to apply them. Professor Price.

Canning and Evaporating.—Five Lectures. Canning machinery. Setting up canning machinery. How to can various fruits and vegetables. Exhibition of canning factories and evaporators. How small canneries may be successfully operated in small towns and communities. Sampling canned goods put up last season by College cannery. Professor Price.

Veterinary Medicine.—Twenty Lectures. Diseases of animals and their treatment. Dr. Francis.

Term begins January 3rd, and ends March 17th. For further information, address President L. L. Foster, R. H. Price, Professor of Horticulture and Mycology, College Station, Texas.


## $500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.



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

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

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

## A 20TH CENTURY TRAIN.

SHREVEPORT, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AUSTIN, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO.

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


## NEW MEXICO

The Chisholm ranch recently received at Roswell the biggest shipment of hogs ever made to that point. There were 775 sows and 26 boars. They were shipped from Kansas and Missouri, and bring the breeding herd of the Chisholm ranch up to 2000 head.

The commissioner of the general landoffice has ordered the summary removal of a big fence that is being erected on a part of the public range in southeastern New Mexico, just west of the Pecos river. This fence is being built by a large stock company owning 60,000 head of cattle.

WANT REMOVAL OF FENCES.—Geo. H. Hutchins, of Carlsbad, writes to the Drovers' Journal as follows: There is a vigorous effort being made by reputable cattle owners in this vicinity to induce the interior department to either nullify altogether, or to modify the no-fence law so that small holders of stock could at least live. Most of the largest and richest cattlemen here and in west Texas are interesting themselves in the matter, and they propose making such representations to congress at its next session as will possibly have some effect. The country on which these fences have been placed is in no sense an agricultural country, nor can it ever be.

It is simply a waste whereon grows a species of gramma grass that will sustain and fatten cattle. Water is found at a depth of 200 or 300 feet, and windmills and caloric engines are used on the ranges to pump the water into artificial tanks constructed by erecting embankments to hold the overflow of the wells.

Ten Dutchmen could not raise a cabbage a piece a year on this sterile soil that now constitutes what is known as the ranges of the staked plains. It furnishes grass, and that is all it ever will furnish until Providence provides a different soil for many million acres that now support many thousands of cattle.

At a recent meeting of prominent stockmen, held at Amarillo, Tex., it was developed that this no-fence law had been instigated mainly by sheepmen, assisted by one or two large owners of range cattle, who could afford to employ cowboys by the hundred.

As a matter of fact, sheep and cattle do not assimilate on a range. Cattle will not feed after sheep. Further, sheep eat off the grass to the very roots, and a herd of sheep passing over a range will place it in one season in such a condition that two years of good rains will scarcely renovate it.

Undoubtedly the sheep interests here are large and valuable, but cattle certainly come first. People north and east cannot eat mutton exclusively. They want a beefsteak now and then. The parties taking part in this meeting at Amarillo were among the best-known men in north Texas and New Mexico. Among others were Calib Merchant, of the San Simeon ranch; Gen. R. S. Benson, of the "T. X.;" W. B. Willingham, of the "Turkey Track;" Phelps White, of the "L. F. D.," and, in fact, representatives of every responsible concern in this district.

There is a war on now between stock growers and the wolves. The huge "loafer" wolf has been driven down from the spurs of the "Rockies" by the early cold spells, and is now cutting the throats of calves and yearlings on the ranges among the foothills. A $20 gold piece is given to any one who slays one of these brutes, besides a territorial bounty, which, I believe, is as much more.

A party came here a day or so since and stated that a "loafer" had entered his sheep coral and cut the throats of some twenty lambs. These vile animals simply thirst for blood. After they have killed a lamb, or a colt, or calf, they appear to lap the blood that flows from the wound in its throat, and then attack another victim.

The prices of cattle here have been rather above the average, owing mainly to a superabundance of irrigation water and a consequent heavy crop of alfalfa and other feeds. Yearlings are held at $13@15. Twos at $17@20, and threes and aged steers at $23@25. Of course, these prices are out of all proportion with the markets, and as a result few sales are being made just now. The Guadaloupe and Sacramento mountains are full of cattle this fall, and many of them marketable as "grassers."

Up to date the crop reports for this section of the valley show as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfalfa, 3602 acres | $51,075 |
| Corn, 3601 acres | 88,064 |
| Cane, 851 acres | 17,958 |

Of course, these figures will be increased somewhat, as there will be another cutting of alfalfa, and the cane and kaffir corn is by no means all harvested yet. Still, for a dry year, the farmers are fairly well satisfied.

**Regular Seed Fake.**—It is announced that the department of agriculture has completed plans for the annual seed distribution throughout the country. Despite the fact that double the usual amount of seeds are to be sent out this winter, the preliminary work is advanced much further than in former years. There will be 37,000,000 packets of seed distributed, comprising both vegetable and flowers. A change has been made in the method of distributing cotton and forage crops, which now, instead of being sent broadcast, will be sent only to certain sections, where they are adaptable and likely to bring about improved conditions.

Havana and Sumatra tobacco will be sent only to Florida and certain parts of New England, where their culture has proved successful, and where muslin sheets spread over large tracts of tobacco area furnish the necessary tropical conditions. Other types of tobacco plants will be sent to other sections.

The department will begin sending out the seeds about Dec. 1, and most of them will be furnished through senators and representatives.

**BOYS AND GIRLS**

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

## THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Lucas & King of Wagoner, I. T., recently sold to W. H. Jennings 2500 head of steers, 3's and 4's, at $35 a head, making a total of $82,500.

It is generally conceded that there will be practically no top crop of cotton in The Indian Territory. The cotton yield is much smaller than last year.

The United States commission to the five civilized tribes has made an appointment for the enrollment of the full-blood Cherokees at Tahlequan from Monday, Nov. 4, to Wednesday, Dec. 4, inclusive. It is said the full-bloods will all apply for enrollment now as they have reached an agreement with the commission, which is satisfactory to them.

Pursuant to the action of the Choctaw council, Gov. Dukes has appointed a commission, composed of ex-Gov. Green McCurtain, Willie Wilson, ex-treasurer, and Simon Lewis, to make a supplemental treaty with the Dawes commission with reference to closing up the rolls, disposing of the coal question and all other matters that remain unsettled between the United States and the Choctaw government.

TO EJECT TEXAS CATTLE.—The Territory Livestock board, Oct. 24, issued an order to the inspectors to act with the sheriffs of the three new counties in the Indian reservation recently opened to settlement, in ejecting from the counties all southern cattle brought in from Texas and the Indian Territory in violation of the quarantine laws. Owing to the shortness of pasture in Texas many herds have been run across the line the last thirty days, and they are being rapidly rounded up. Cattle cannot legally be brought into the territory except between Nov. 15 and Jan. 1, and then only upon being inspected and found free from ticks, and in good health.

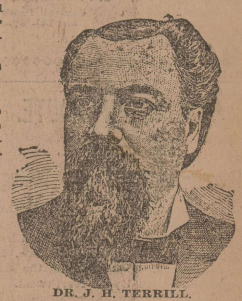
OKLAHOMA QUARANTINE.—The governor of Oklahoma last week issued a proclamation quarantining the following portions of the territory, declaring them to be infected with the Texas fever and prohibiting the movement of cattle therefrom except to quarantine yards for immediate slaughter: All that part of Roger Mills county south of the north line of township 10, and that portion of the southwest corner of Washita county, beginning at the western boundary of the north line of range 17 west, thence south to the federal quarantine line, and all of Greer county, except that portion west of the west line of range 21 west, between the north line of township 2 and the north line of township 5, excepting range 23 west, and 24 west of township 5.

Albert Turner of San Angelo, who has an interest in 4500 wethers with A. T. Gunter, is coming down with his herd from New Mexico to winter across the Pecos.—San Angelo Standard.

Emile Pfiester of San Angelo, in charge of 6000 wethors for Bill Turk of New Mexico, is coming down the Pecos to winter his stuff in West Texas.—San Angelo Standard.


# BLOOD POISON

**We cure Blood Poison by Our Original Perfected System of Antitoxine Treatment thus avoiding the Horrible Effects of Poisonous Drugs.**



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

On account of its frightful hideousness contagious Blood Poison is commonly called the king of all venereal diseases. It may be hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper colored spots on the face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally a leprous-like decay of the flesh and bones. If you have any of these or similar symptoms, you are cordially invited to come to my office immediately. If examination proves your fears unfounded your mind will be quickly relieved, but if your constitution is infected with poisonous virus you will be told so frankly and shown how to get rid of it. Our special treatment for Blood Poison is practically the result of our life work. It contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones, and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health, and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

## We also Cure to Stay Cured Private Diseases of Any Nature, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Nervo-Sexual Debility, Kidney and Urinary Diseases,

and all reflex complications and associate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these maladies alone I have earnestly devoted the best years of my life. I make no charge for private counsel and give to each patient a LEGAL CONTRACT to hold for my promises. References—Best Banks, Merchants, and Business Men in the City.

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By functional disorders I mean the common ailments of mankind—Constipation, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Bladder and Liver derangements. Seventy-five per cent of all chronic diseases originate in these common complaints. Heart Disease, Rheumatism and the habit of "catching cold" can be traced to these disorders of the main organs of nutrition and elimination. I cure them absolutely, and what is more, I tell you how to prevent their return.

## Home Treatment

If you are unable to call in person, I can cure you by my perfected system of home treatment, providing instructions I give are obeyed and the remedies I send are used according to printed directions. Thousands who have been restored to health and happiness by this method will gladly testify to its value and efficiency. Write to-day for my "List of Questions."

Write a full history of your case if you can not come to my office, and I will give you my opinion of your case by return mail, free of charge. All letters confidential. My 100-page book sent free to any address.

## Dr. J. H. Terrill,

President of the Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute,

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