CASH PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

One dollar for the best composition by a boy on the subject, "How a Boy Can Earn Money for Himself on a Farm."

One dollar for the best essay by a girl on the subject, "How Can a Girl Make Home Attractive."

Contest closes August 20.

SEE PAGE 4.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXII. No. 19. Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

NEXT WEEK

Announcement will be made of subject and prize for the SECOND of The Journal's essay contests for boys and girls. Any boy or girl under 16 years of age may take part in the

ESSAY CONTEST

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION BULLETIN ON THE THEORY OF DR. KOCH.

A bulletin issued by the National Livestock association a few days ago contains the following letter addressed to President Springer:

The telegraphic report of Dr. Koch's statement that he has discovered such important differences between bovine and human tuberculosis that, in his opinion, the diseases are not intercommunicable, as was commonly supposed, is of such great and far-reaching importance to the cattle interests, that it seems advisable to draw your attention to the points involved at this early date, in view of erroneous conclusions which may be prematurely drawn by the public press.

The eminence of Dr. Koch as an expert, and the exaggerated expectations of the public that his discovery of tuberculin some years ago would be a certain cure for this dread malady, leads us to believe a similar disappointment may be in store for those who do not carefully analyze the real effects of the new discovery. For some years past it has been accepted by the majority of the educated public that human tuberculosis was, to a certain extent, caused by the consumption of tuberculous animal products and especially by the use of tuberculous milk among children.

Although for obvious reasons no direct experiment could be made to prove this conclusion, yet a sufficient number of startling instances has occurred of human infection closely following the consumption of bovine tuberculous products, to lead to the positive opinion by noted and unbiased experts that there was no reasonable doubt in the matter.

This opinion was corroborated by innumerable direct tests proving the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to nearly all of the lower animals, many of them far higher in the scale of life than the bovine. There can be no doubt about the positive results which have been obtained in the experimental communications of bovine tuberculosis to the dog, cat, sheep and monkey. Gradually following the accordance of this conclusion, efforts have been made by national, state and municipal authorities in all parts of the world, and, at enormous public expense and considerable loss to individual owners of cattle, to prevent the sale or use of animal tuberculous products.

To some extent these efforts have been inaugurated to prevent loss to owners of other cattle, but to far the largest extent the reason of them, with the consequent public support, has been to prevent the spread of the disease from the bovine to man.

Now, what is likely to be the result when the public interpretation of the words of the greatest living expert on this diseases already is that human tuberculosis cannot be conveyed to bovines, and further that bovine tubercular products are harmless to man? If this is the true interpretation of his statement, without further or later qualifications, it means that the public need have no further fear of tuberculous meat or milk; that the repressive measures so severe in many sections of this country, to prevent the sale or use of such meat and milk, are unnecessary; that the enormous amounts of money annually expended in the detection and suppression of bovine tuberculosis is wasted in so far as the public health is concerned; and that the future prevention of this disease among animals will be restricted to such measures as may be expedient to obviate individual losses in stock.

It will mean the practical suspension of the tuberculin test on all animals intended for international or interstate traffic, and a rapid reversion of the old-time prevalence of the disease, which there is no question these repressive measures have diminished. If the danger to man is now to be considered eliminated, the public will at once demand an end of this expense and hardship to the cattle owner, and the National Livestock association may be called upon at any time to take action towards that end.

The matter is one of the most important to the cattle industry and to the public, and the evidence for and against should be very carefully weighed and final judgment suspended until, as Dr. Koch himself so justly recommends, a corroboration of his results have been obtained by other observers. It is, however, further more important to accurately consider the true meaning of what Dr. Koch actually has discovered, and the important aspects of the question still undetermined by him. Equally as erroneous conclusions may be drawn as was the case in the discovery of tuberculin, and the fact must not be lost sight of that however expert and clever a man may be as a discoverer, it rarely happens that he is equally clever at drawing logical and correct conclusions from his discovereies.

The facts are these:

Dr. Koch has failed in nineteen instances to convey human tuberculosis to bovines after the most careful attempts to do so, whereas, in no instance has he failed to convey bovine tuberculosis to to bovines in a similar manner.

He has not attempted to convey bovine tuberculosis to human beings, nor human tuberculosis to them.

There is not on record any direct experimental conveyance of tuberculosis of any kind to human beings.

Although there is evidence of a very suspicious nature of the conveyance of human tuberculosis from man to man, and from bovine to man, there is no absolute proof of one any more than the other. That is to say, there is equally as much reason to doubt the contagious nature of the disease as between man and man as there is between bovine and man.

The only positive result which can fairly be claimed by Dr. Koch is that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to bovines.

That it is communicable to other animals has been positively demonstrated by other observers, and human tuberculosis itself has been demonstrated to be communicable to many of the lower animals.

Dr. Koch now proves, after careful tests, that the human form of the disease is not communicable to the bovine only.

Thus far and no further do his positive results go.

He advances no proof that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to man, but bases his opinion that it is harmless on the fact that if it were not so we should expect more cases of intestinal tuberculosis in man. This is decidedly a weak deduction when the observed ill effects of the consumption of tuberculous milk by infants have been noted to be an obstinate and frequently fatal diarrhoea, and when it is further considered that by far the greatest number of deaths among calves sucked by tubercular dams is caused by the intestinal and mesentric glands.

It is no safe deduction to conclude that because Dr. Koch failed to convey human tuberculosis to any of the nineteen cattle experimented upon, and at the same time he could convey the bovine form of the disease in all instances, that therefore the bovine disease is harmless to the human being. Particularly is this deduction unsafe when we know that the bovine form whether it be due to the lower vitality of the animal or to the increased virulence of the germ, is very much more rapid in its fatal course than the human.

Another very important feature is the fact that Dr. Koch's experiments decide nothing as to the effect which the secretions of the bacilli, commonly called toxines, may have on susceptible subjects. The toxines derived from the bacilli of tuberculosis, whether they emanate from human or bovine, have well defined and poisonous effects on subjects which are either affected in a minor degree with the disease or are victims to what is commonly known to scientists as the tubercular diathesis. This latter is a condition not well understood, it is true, but which renders victims susceptible to the action of the bacillus and by some eminent men held to be more important in the cause of the disease than the germ itself. The importance of this effect which the toxines of tuberculous milk may have on the human infant, or upon persons already impregnated with the toxines of their own tuberculous bacilli, can not be overestimated, and it is quite possible that the addition of certain and non-regulated quantities of such toxines to those they are already carrying may result in serious detriment and death.

Therefore, if the well known fatality of consumptive diarrhoea in children is accounted for by the existence of bovine toxines in tuberculous milk, and if such toxines are sufficient to cause death, it will make no practical difference whether the victim dies from the toxines of a germ harmless to perpetuate itself, or from a germ fruitful in its multiplication.

In parasitic life we see many instances in which those of the same family are unable to perpetuate themselves on animals of a different species, but at the same time, during their lifetime, infect their respective hosts with their poisonous secretions.

Without being an alarmist, I think it is necessary to sound a note of warning that conclusions so much hoped for should not too readily be accepted, and that as cattlemen, or dairymen, we must not yet congratulate ourselves that the necessity of restrictions and repressive measures against bovine tuberculosis is over, nor that this disease in cattle has now no terrors for the human being.

CHARLES CRESSWELL,
M. R. C. V. S.
Chairman Sanitary Committee National Livestock association.

Bought Mexican Ranch.—William Humphrey of the Hereford Livestock company of Nebraska has made another big purchase. Last week he bought from Capt. Chas. Davis of El Paso for $300,000 his large ranch property in Mexico. The land includes in the neighborhood of 1,250,000 acres. This is the largest land deal that has been consummated in this city. The trade was on and almost closed several months ago, but through some hitch was declared off for the time. It is said that Mr. Humphrey will use the land in Mexico for grazing purposes. The Hereford company has other large land holdings in Mexico and is breeding fine stock for sale in the Mexican republic, having already been instrumental in raising the grade of cattle across the border, making many sales of blooded stock to some of the wealthy stockmen of Chihuahua and other states. The land is in the state of Chihuahua, beginning about seventy-five miles south and running a like distance west along the Rio Grande.

Deal May Be Made.—Negotiations have recently been in progress, it is currently reported, for the sale of a big ranch and the cattle on it, the seller being Swift, the Chicago packer, and the buyer being H. H. Robinson of Denver for the Victoria Cattle company of Colorado. The property is located in Terry county, on the staked plains, and includes between eight and ten thousand head of cattle and about a hundred thousand acres of leased lands. The sale, if concluded, it is said, will likely aggregate a quarter of a million dollars. The property is known as the Gus O'Keefe ranch.

Cattle Premiums.—The San Antonio International Fair offers the following premiums: Herefords, $600; Shorthorns, $600; Red Polled, $600; Polled Durhams, $600; Aberdeen Angus, $600; Devons, $600; Brown Swiss, $600; Jerseys, $600; Holsteins, $600; beef cattle class, $1,000; special dairy prizes, $200. Prizes offered by various associations are as follows: American Hereford association, $500; American Shorthorn association, $600; Red Polled Cattle Club of America, $200; Aberdeen Angus Record, $200; U. S. Weddington of Childress for Herefords, $150; Wm. Powell of Channing for Herefords, $150, making a grand total of $9,400.

Fort Worth Packery.—The people of Fort Worth have been anxiously expecting news from Chicago to the effect that one or both of the proposed packing plants will be built in the near future and the packing facilities of the city greatly increased. The following press dispatch was received a few days ago:

Armour & Co. may shortly take possession of the plant of the Fort Worth Packing and Provision company.

L. V. Niles of Fort Worth and George W. Simpson of Boston are in Chicago representing the owners of the plant and the business men of Fort Worth to close the negotiations.

It is understood that the price asked is $700,000, and the understanding is that sufficient money will be spent to increase the output to double the present capacity.

The chief inducement for the purchase by Armour & Co. is the Cuban trade. This trade is yet in its infancy, but the possibilities of the future are enormous. By the expenditure of one million dollars or more to extend the plant and obtain a proper outlet to the coast, with a special line of steamers to the principal Cuban ports, it is asserted that the Fort Worth branch of Armour & Co. would speedily become one of the biggest packing houses in the world.

Messrs. Niles and Simpson also make a proposition to donate $100,000 as a bonus if Armour & Co. will purchase the plant.

South Dakota Ranges.—Very favorable reports have been received from the range districts of South Dakota. The grass is still green, whereas it has usually commenced to cure by this time. It is said that the shipment of stock from the ranges will set in earlier this summer than last on account of the good feed and the abundance of water. It has not been necessary for cattle to go far for water in any portion of the range, for water holes have been filled all summer. Cattle have found new pasturage this season on account of the nearness to water. The grass is still growing and ther will be a fine crop of feed for winter.

Packing Plant Burned.—The plant of the Max Hahn Packing Co., in Dallas, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, causing an estimated loss of $50,000 to $60,000. Nolan Bros., wholesale butchers, also lost a large quantity of dressed meat.

Max Hahn, president of the packing company, said:

"I don't know just how much the loss will be. Everything is gone and I suppose it will be between $50,000 and $60,000. I don't know just how much insurance I had, but it will not ceover more than one-third of the loss. Last week I cancelled a policy for $9,000, because the rate was very high and there was nothing about the plant that I thought could cause a fire. The boiler and engine room are at one end and I had recently purchased a lot of hose and had good pressure from the pumps. I am told that the building caught fire on the west end, but I know of nothing in that part that could have caused a fire.

"The coolers were all full of dressed meats. Saturday afternoon the stock on hand was slaughtered and dressed and everything was full. It would be impossible for me to say just what amount of meat was on hand in pounds. I know that when the inventory was taken on the first of the month there were 104,000 pounds of hams in the coolers, and that amount has been added to, not counting the other meats and lard in stock.

"Nolan Brothers, the wholesale butchers, had a cooling room in the house that they used, and it was full of beef, but I don't know what the loss was."

The total insurance will approximate $40,000.

BIG HORSE CONTRACT.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RECEIVING TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED HORSES AT FORT WORTH

One of the busiest places in all Texas at this time is Polk Bros'. stockyards at Fort Worth, where the British government is receiving the purchases of horses and mules made for the army in Africa. The present contract is for 2100 head of horses, and on Saturday last over 900 of this number had either been accepted and shipped, or were in the pens waiting inspection. The agents of the British government are at present inspecting and receiving 300 animals a week, the amount paid out being from $12,000 to $14,000 on each of the two pay days. This money finds its way to a number of counties in Texas, and some of it goes to people outside of the state. At the present rate of progress, it will take four or five weeks to complete the contract.

The Polk yards now have quarantine pens, and all arrangements have been completed for handling cattle north of the line. All the Jersey cattle, save one cow, Mr. Polk's private property, have been sold, and the lone Jersey has been put in a stall so that no possible contact with cattle coming in can occur. It is understood that the inspectors who have been operating at the Union stockyards will also look after the Polk yards.

Arrangements have been made at the yards for a sale pavilion, and the intention is to have thoroughbred cattle, horses and mules sold there at specified times, but for the present Mr. Polk and all hands are kept busy looking after the horses for King Edward VII.

Pryor Buys Ranch.—Col. Ike T. Pryor, vice-president of the Evans-Snider-Buel Co., has made another big deal, purchasing the ranch and cattle of Hosier Bros. in Pecos county. The deal includes 33,000 acres of land and about 4,000 head of cattle, which will be counted out in September, and the total consideration will foot up about $80,000, the terms being cash. This is the ranch established by the Independence Cattle company some eighteen or twenty years ago, and is one of the best naturally watered ranches in southwest Texas.

Capital Syndicate Property.—Last week Judges Matlock and Fuller of Fort Worth, Wm. Boyce and an agent of a surety company went to Channing and filed a supersedeas bond of $25,000, taking the property of the Capital Syndicate out of the hands of the receivers until a hearing is given by the court of civil appeals which cannot be before the court meets in October.

BILLIONS OF PEACHES.

"INTENSIVE METHODS" AS PRACTICED IN MICHIGAN. SOUTHERN PEACH CROP.

With each year that passes Texas is coming more to the front with her fine peach crops, but peach growing is still a new industry in the state and it will be many years before the details of peach culture and marketing will be looked after as carefully in Texas as in the states which years ago became famous for their peach crops. Texas produces peaches as fine as any grown in the union, but there are many little details of gathering, packing and shipping which it requires time and practice to master. The natural inclination of the people of Texas and of the south generally is not to look after small details so closely as do people in some other sections. They lack what in the south is termed "yankeeism."

The Washington Post, speaking of the peach crop of the United States and peach culture, says:

The peach crop of the United States will amount this year to about 75,000,000 bushels. It is the fruit on which this country prides itself most, and recently the gigantic industry it represents has been transformed by the introduction of various new and scientific ideas. Most important among these is an "intensive" method of culture, by which one acre is made to yield more than used to be obtained, reckoned in bushels, from four times that area.

It is in Michigan that this idea has been carried farthest, its most essential requirement (apart from careful tillage and rigid pruning) being a well-nigh ruthless thinning of the fruits on each tree. To the old-fashioned grower the notion of cutting off three-fourths of the peaches seems absurd and even outrageous, yet in this way many more bushels are actually obtained than would be produced if there was no such interference, and the individual peaches are very much finer, bringing a far higher price in the market. By such means a maximum of ten bushels to a tree, or 800 bushels to the acre, is secured.

Now, this is business, and of a kind to astonish the planters of the old school. An important point about it is that the number of seeds, i. e., peach stones, produced is only one-fourth of the normal, and inasmuch as their revelopment is the greatest of all drains upon the vitality of the tree (using up incidentally large quantities of potash and phosphoric acid from the soil), a profitable saving is effected. Incidentally, regularity of yield from season to season is promoted.

The greatest enemy of the peach-grower is frost. A peach tree is a born fool, and on the slightest provocation is the way of warmth it permits its buds to expand, in the mistaken notion that gentle spring has arrived. Then comes cold weather, and it is nipped, with disastrous financial results to the planter. Down south this kind of mischief is even worse than in the north, because of the warm spells that arrive during the winter.

It has been ascertained that trouble of the sort may be mitigated to a considerable extent by spraying the twigs and buds with a solution of whitewash, the effect being to hold back the buds. Being white, the buds and twigs thus coated reflect the sun's rays, intead of absorbing them, and, their temperature being not perceptibly raised, ripening is retarded. In cold latitudes the trees are sometimes bent over horizontally close to the ground during the winter and covered with straw or earth to protect them.

This is an age of increasing luxury, and people nowadays are willing to pay almost any price for exceptionally choice fruit. In winter as much as $1 apiece is often paid for peaches, and gardeners in this country are trying to introduce some of the intensive horticultudal methods of Europe. In France and England peach trees are commonly trained flat against walls with southern exposures or on trellises a foot or so away from the wall, and all the branches are cut away except a few, which are compelled to assume certain patterns, frequently geometrical. Then most of the shoots are cut off as soon as set, only a dozen, or possibly a score, being allowed to develop. A peach tree thus treated is nothing like a tree, but the few peaches that mature upon it are marvels of beauty and juiciness. Half a doen of them in a cotton-lined basket fetch $6 or $8.

The peach tree seems to have come from China originally, being introduced into Europe by way of Persia. This year ther are 291 recognized varieties on the market in this country, some new strains having been introduced directly from China. Just as cultural methods have improved, so varieties of unquestioned superiority have gained prominence, and there is no question that our best peaches to-day are far superior to any that were obtainable fifteen or twenty years ago. The average size is much increased, for one thing.

The peach season in the north has been greatly lengthened by the introduction of southern peaches, largely from Georgia, the shipment of which to northern markets has been rendered practicable and profitable by the modern refrigerator car. At the present time immense tracts in Georgia are occupied by peach orchards, a single one of which packs and ships more than 3,000 bushels a day in the busy season. These orchards may be said to represent the "extensive" method of peach culture, as opposed to the "intensive." In July, which is their busy month, they employ vertiable armies of laborers, and on each plantation is a big packing house with sidetracks connecting with the main railway line. At important centers of the growing industry are huge ice storage houses, built by the refrigerator car companies, with every convenience for icing the cars which are to carry the fruit northward.

A plantation of this kind is divided by straight avenues into rectangular patches like city blocks, and to each patch is allotted a given number of pickers. The pickers are trained men, being taught to judge with close accuracy just when the peach is ready to be picked. Every peach has its sunny side and its shady side, and it is by the hue of the shady side that its degree of ripeness is decided. In former days peaches had to be picked some days before they were quite ripe, so as to allow for transportation, but at present, thanks to the refrigerator car and fast freight, this is no longer necessary, and the fruit is left on the trees until it has come to full maturity, being taken just before it begins to soften.

Each picker is provided with a small canvas bag marked with his number and containing tickets bearing the same number. He puts one of the tickets in the bottom of each basket as he begins to fill the latter. Thus, if any basket on reaching the sorting table is found deficient in any respect as to the quality of the peaches or otherwise, it is known at once who is responsible, and a "field inspector" gallops away on his horse to administer a corrective rebuke to the individual at fault.

For each gang of pickers there is a certain number of helpers, who fetch the empty baskets for refilling and tote away the newly filled baskets, carrying them to the intersecting avenues, where they are placed upon low wagons for transportation to the packing house. The building is an immense shed, a loft overhead affording space for the storage of empty baskets and crates, while below are long tables, at which stand young men and girls who sort the peaches. This is expert work, the fruit being transferred to canvas trays and sorted into three grades—"extras," "No. 1" and "seconds."

All peaches that are too ripe for shipment are put aside for the evaporator, while decayed ones go to the dump, to be destroyed later by fire. Other hands pack the fruit, as fast as it is graded, into baskets, and nail them up in crates, six four-quart baskets going to the crate. There is a final inspection, and the crates are loaded aboard the refrigerator car, which is seled up, not to be opened again until the northern city is reached where the merchandise is to be sold. The utmost pains are taken to make the time as short as possible from the tree to the car, and under ordinary circumstances not more than an hour elapses after the fruit is picked before the car is filled and sealed.

Methods equally expeditious are practiced elsewhere, though conditions vary more or less with the locality of production. Delaware has an exceptional advantage in being so near New York, Philadelphia and the other great cities on the eastern seaboard. Immense quantities of peaches are canned in Delaware, a single factory at Seaford using 3,000 baskets a day in this way at the present time. The people employed to peel the fruit are nearly all women.

In Michigan there is a wonderful peach belt, which runs along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan for a distance of 190 miles, from 15 miles south of St. Joseph to the north shore of Travers bay, and varying in width from five to ten miles. Unlike Georgia and Delaware, it is a region of small orchards, and this is one reason why the "intensive" method of culture already described has been so admirably developed in that part of the country.

Next to frost, the most dreaded foe of the peach-grower is the "yellows"—a disease which has been found to be entirely incurable. When it appears the only thing to do is to dig up the infected trees and plant others in their places. By this means the trouble has been wiped out to a great extent, both in Delaware and Michigan, though there are always short-sighed planters who are reluctant to resort to so radical a method of fighting the plague.

Full Crop for Texas.—An Austin report says: State Commissioner Jefferson Johnson visited the Del Valle neighborhood in this county yesterday and investigated the cotton crop outlook of that section. He reports that while the plant is not as large as usual it is fruiting well and is clean. Mr. Johnson believes that Texas will make a full cotton crop this year. He says that the shortage of the crop in certain sections of the state this year will be made up by good yields in localities where the crop failed last year.

Wilson Investigating.—Washington dispatches state that it is probable that by August 10 the country will be apprised of the actual damage to the country by the recent drouth. It is likely that before that time all the damage that is to be done will have been suffered, judging from the way the rains have for several days been visiting the corn belt. The information spoken of will come directly through Secretary James Wilson of the department of agriculture. That official has several times during the severest junctures of the drouth expressed the opinion that the reports of crop damage were greatly magnified, and has made other statements, which were in a degree disregarded. Now the secretary purposes to gratify his own desire for truthful information, as well as to give to interested parties the truthful and dependable estimate of crop damage, and he has gone to make a personal tour of the stricken corn belt.

Cotton Pickers' Trust.—The report comes from Lamar county, Texas, that the negroes in that section have organized and have a secret understanding among themselves to charge $1 per 100 pounds for picking cotton from the very beginning, and not to pick a boll for less than that price. The movement is said to be general among the negroes.

Texas Cotton.—The outlook for the cotton crop in Texas, as shown by reports from various sections during the past week, is on the whole very favorable and indications are that the yield will be as great as that of last year. Picking is fairly under way in a few sections and will soon become general. In a few places the boll weevil is still reported to be doing some damage, but the injury is not great. Rust, too, has appeared at a few points but no notable damage has been done. The plant everywhere, while low, is healthy and green and save in central Texas where conditions are not as good as in other portions of the state, the yield promises to be a good one. With the increased acreage this year it is highly probable that there will be at least no decrease from last year's figures.

Phillips Transferred Orders.—Owing to the inability of the office force of the commission firm of Geo. H. Phillips & Co. of Chicago to straighten out the books of the company, in consequence of the big corn corner, and also take care of the commission orders, the business of the firm was temporarily suspended a few days ago to allow a disentanglement of the accounts, and all commission orders were transferred to McClellan & Co. Some of the members of the corn pool, it is said, were overpaid by the Phillips Co. It is claimed that everything will be straightened out in a few days and that the "corn king's" firm will resume business this week.

Cotton Growers' Trust.—George F. Washburn of Boston, president of the Commonwealth club of Massachusetts, sailed for Europe last week on a mission to inquire into the co-operative methods of various bodies in England, Belgium and Switzerland, with a view to the formation of a $50,000,000 cotton combination in this country.

According to an interview, Washburn has worked out a plan to unite the cotton producers of the south into one great co-operative trust, with headquarters at St. Louis, and central warehouses in Memphis. He said he had been selected for this mission because of the special study he had made of co-operation from a business man's standpoint, and that in his judgment the only way to meet the capitalistic cotton and wheat trusts was to organize better and bigger ones in the interests of the producer. Washburn said that the application of the idea to the cotton industry was made because the planters, being men of means, can unite in a co-operative business movement and effect a tremendous saving to themselves.

Cowboys' Reunion.—The West Texas Cowboys' Reunion association met at Canyon City on Aug. 1 and 2, immediately following the two days' reunion of the ex-Confederate veterans. At 9 a. m. a procession formed at the courthouse, and the participants marched to the reunion grounds, half mile east of town, where Mr. R. A. Campbell delivered the address of welcome. The stockmen and cowboys then turned themselves loose to enjoy the meeting and to the observance of the program, which consisted of broncho riding and tournament contests on the first day and roping, sack, foot and horse racing, etc., the second. The first prize in the tournament contest was won by H. H. Hamilton and the second by J. C. Criswell. In the roping contest the best time was made by I. N. Brownfield and W. T. Criswell, who each tied his steer in forty seconds. The next best time was made by J. C. Criswell, forty-nine seconds. The first prize in the sack race was carried off by Jim Denton of Amarillo, and second by Johnnie DeGraffenreid. One of the best features of the meeting was the exhibition of fine Herefords and Shorthorns and the sale of several head of fine cattle by Faulkner Bros. of Jamesport, Mo. The association will again hold its reunion here in 1902, in connection with the Confederate reunion. The offiecrs for 1902 are: Geo. C. Long, president; C. L. Word, vice-president; A. N. Henson, secretary, and R. E. Baird, treasurer. Next year more attention will be given to the exhibition of fine stock of all kinds and farm products.

Restrictions on Hides.—According to Washington reports the treasury department has in preparation a circular letter to customs officers throughout the United States directing thm absolutely to refuse entry to all hides of neat catle from wherever shipped when not accompanied by a regular consular certificate showing that they are dry salted, arsenic or lime cured or have been thoroughly disinfected according to the sulphur formula prescribed by the treasury department as embodied in the circular. The only exception to be made is to abattoir hides shipped from Norway, Sweden or England, where the slaughtering is done under government supervision and only cattle free from all diseases are permitted to be killed. This action is taken by the department upon information that hoof and mouth disease and other ailments prevail in most of the European, Asiatic and South American countries and some shippers of hides not only fail to disinfect them properly, but neglect to procure consular certificates even when disinfected.

Sheepmen Confident. — "Sheepmen are showing great confidence in the situation," said John Petrie, livestock agent of the Burlington road, after a trip through Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. "Notwithstanding the fact that there will be some heavy shipments if the market is right, in Idaho the owners are ready to carry everything over if necessary and some of the heaviest operators are buying young ewes wherever they can find them. Idaho is in pretty good shape. They have fine summer range, are putting up lots of hay and will have the best winter range in years. Some will drive over to the Nevada deserts during the winter and the majority insist that they will have fair prices for their lambs and old sheep or will hold them another year. In northern Utah things are in good shape, but in southern Utah the feed is poor and sheep will come out of the summer rather poor in flesh. There will probably be heavy marketing from that section. In Wyoming, the range is so crowded that it is absolutely necessary to make heavy shipments, but the sheep owners are prepared to handle the stuff on pastures and in feed lots if necessary, as none of them are badly frightened yet. The greatest trouble is to dispose of the old ewes. There will be an unusual number of them, but sheepmen can sacrifice on them if necessary."

In a difficulty at San Angelo last week between R. H. Harris and J. B. Nott, the latter was severly cut in the arm and side.

Cash Prizes for Essays

A series of Weekly Cash Prizes for Essays written by boys and girls will be given by THE JOURNAL.

Essays for the first week's competition must reach THE JOURNAL not later than August 20.

See Full Particulars on Page 4.

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FARM NEWS.

Rust has appeared in the cotton in some parts of Lamar county.

Colorado's fruit crop, it is claimed, will be the largest in years.

A sugar mill to cost $100,000 is being erected at Glen Flora, Wharton county, Tex.

A truck growers' association with 31 members was organized at Bivins, Tex., recently.

A meeting of the directors of the Gaudalupe county fair well be held at Seguin Aug. 10.

Waco received her first bale of this season's cotton Aug. 3. It was sold at 10½ cents a pound.

Rain in Jefferson county last week materially improved the outlook for the rice crop in that county.

Fifteen tobacco factories in the Waco revenue district are using Texas tobacco and are doing a thriving business.

Farmers in Grayson county have been unable to secure a supply of seed for planting sorghum, millet and other forage crops.

The first car of new crop cottonseed was received in Houston last week, and was of good quality. It was shipped from Beeville, Tex.

Very heavy shipments of thrashing and harvesting machinery are being received at Crowley, La. The rice harvest bids fair to be the heaviest ever known in the Crowley district.

It is estimated that the state farm at Harlan will produce from 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of sugar this year. There are 1100 acres in cane and 148 convicts are employed on the farm.

The pea-canning season in Indiana was unusually successful this year. It closed about July 20 with a total pack of between 22,000,000 and 24,000,000 cans of the French article which will, it is stated in a press dispatch from Warsaw, go forth into the world's markets within the next twelve months. The estimated value of the pack is between $800,000 and $900,000.

The Long Island potato crop this year is a failure, the farmers say, and predictions are made that the wholesale price will be $4 and $5 a barrel this fall and winter instead of $1.25 and $1.50, as was expected. Reports from New Jersey and eastern New York also say the potato crop in those localities is poor. The potatoes are plentiful enough in numbers, but they are so small as to make half the crop unmarketable.

W. P. Horton of Arp, Tex., Smith county, this season received $1500 for 1900 crates of tomatoes shipped to northern markets. Other shippers at that point did equally well. Truck and fruit growers at Arp have received excellent prices for shipments but they claim that express rates have been exorbitant and it is only by shipping through the truck growers' association that they have been enabled to receive good returns.

The Beeville Experimental Truckers' club held a meeting at the court house Saturday evening and made arrangements for buying seed for this fall's planting and also made an estimate on the acreage to be planted in truck here this winter. The acreage was estimated from 1250 to 1500 acres. An effort is being made by them to have the railroad and express people build a shed and express office at the depot here so that they can the better load and handle their stuff when they get ready to ship it. Prospects for the truckers were never better at this season of the year than the yare now. The cabbage acreage this fall will be especially large.—Beeville Bee.

FROM DE WITT COUNTY.—W. R. Boldt of Rabke, DeWitt county, writes: New cotton is making its way to market now and selling from 6¼ to 7 cents per pound in lint and $2.25 to $2.50 per 100 in seed, but since the showery weather the boll weevils have made their appearance in a most threatening manner. Cotton which had done splendidly before has not had a bloom in ten days, and indications are very slim for it to have any hereafter, as the weevils punch every square as it forms. I am very apprehensive and do not think any more cotton will make from now on except such bolls as are already on the stalk.

Cattle are doing fine and very few are going to market on account of stockraisers holding them too high for shippers to realize any profit. A petition is being circulated by Yorktown shippers requesting the S. A. & A. P. railway company to place water troughs into their shipping pens.

Sorghum seed is going in the ground by the bushels.

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—Following is a summary of the condition of the cotton crop of Texas July 31 as given by special correspondents of the Houston Post:

PRESENT CONDITION.
(100 being peerfect.)

Eastern Texas	88
Southern Texas	90
Southeastern Texas	90
Central Texas	70
Northern Texas	80
Northeastern Texas	75
Northwestern Texas	80
State as a whole	82

Taken as a whole, the reports do not sustain the great damage stories which have recently been sent out of the state and, all things taken into consideration, are rather encouraging. The general drouth which has existed over the cotton growing portion of the state has stunted the plant, but a majority of the reports state that it is well fruited and is healthy, while the fact that much of the crop is blooming at the top is commented on as indicating that the plant is putting on new growth. A careful reading by counties does not evidence that the worst has happened or is likely to happen. From several counties there are gloomy reports, but the glowing ones are in the majority. Of course a good rain over all sections of the state, except in the southern and southeastern, would be of great benefit, but outside a few counties in the central district such rain is not an absolute necessity for making a good crop. Former reports have shown an increase in the acreage of between 7 and 8 per cent. The present report show that the plant has not done its best and indicate that the yield will be less than last year (though, of course, this is simply speculation based on present conditions) a greater percentage than the increased acreage, except in the south and south central districts, where the yield will be a material increase on a decreased acreage. Taking the states as a whole and considering all the factors, it is quite probable that the crop now making will be fully equal to that just marketed. In other words, the increased acreage in some sections and the increased yield in others will offset the effects of the drouth, which consist principally in giving the plant less weed, more taproot and as many bolls on a smaller surface.

Some of the small counties in the northwest complain of damage by grasshoppers, but this will not materially affect the whole crop. In the boll weevil district there are few reports of the pest having done much damage, though their reappearance is noted in some counties and fear is expressed for the fruit yet to be formed. The war of extermination appears to have been a successful one, for the present year at least.

The crop will move about the same time as usual if there are no general rains in the next few days, as the dry weather will have the effect of regaining some of the time lost in the spring when planting was delayed.

Eastern District.—The outlook is for a better crop than was gathered last year. Recent rains have done material good in most sections, but there is some complaint of shedding. Picking will be general about the middle of August in the southern portion and all over the district by September 1. Further rain in most parts of this section would perhaps be detrimental.

Southeastern District.—The prospect is bright in nearly all portions for a full crop on the acreage planted, which was less than last year. Conditions have been good of late. Picking will begin within a week, but it is probable that there will be a shortage of labor. There has been ample rain.

Southern District.—The promise for a good crop could hardly be improved on in most of the counties comprising the district. The boll weevil has done little damage as a result of the vigorous war waged by the farmers, and the dry spell has affected only that portion of the district which produces little cotton. Picking is already under way and several "first bales" have been reported. Rain is not needed for cotton.

Central District.—It is in this section that the greatest damage has been done to the crop by the drouth. Rain has recently fallen along the borders and in most of the counties there have been showers. However, there is a large portion of the central part of the district which needs a good rain—showers would probably do more harm than good. The crop appears to be much spotted—good in some portions of a county and poor in others. As a whole, the plant has kept green and has fruited well, though it is reported to be shedding in some localities. If there be no general rain, picking will be under headway in the southern counties by August 20 and all over the district by September 1. The boll weevil has done no damage to speak of.

Northern District.—There have been good rains in most of the counties recently and they have been of benefit to the crop. The average was largely increased in this section and the promise is for a yield fully equal to that of last year. The plant is said to have quit growing and to be much more advanced than is generally the case, so much so that picking will probably be started by August 25 or thereabouts.

Northeastern District.—Recent rains have been of material benefit in undoing the damage which had been done by the dry weather. There are many reports stating that the probable yield per acre has been cut down, but it must be taken into consideration that the number of acres is greater than last year and that there is still time for more benefit to be derived from good rains while there is small likelihood of further deterioration from a lack of them. Picking will begin about September 1 or within a few days of that date.

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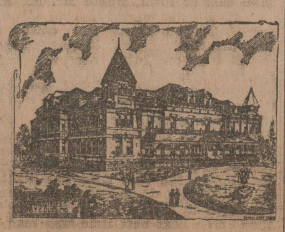
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THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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.

ANGORA GOATS.
Ossaba, Tex.

To the Journal:

I would like to ask through your columns of the readers to give me all the points about goat raising. I have mountain pasture for 1,000 or more goats and am thinking of buying and stocking it with Angora goats. I would be greatly pleased to hear al about the business, how many bucks to the 100 ewes, the price of stock goats, the value of their wool and hides and where to buy full blood Angora bucks and any other points would be advantageous. SUBSCRIBER.

PINK EYE.
Big Sandy, Tex.

To the Journal:

I notice some inquiries about pink eye and send the following remedy: To cure pink eye, give frequent doses of soda hyposulphite and a few doses of glauber salt; no other remedies are needed.

CHARBON.
Muscogee, Fla.

To the Journal:

I notice that cattle and mules have been dying with charbon in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Will some one please describe the disease in the Journal? J. L. WATERS.

(The disease which goes under the name or charbon or anthrax is contagious and very rapid in its course. Animals stop feeding and stop chewing the cud; move stiffly and unsteady and soon fall, unable to move. The spleen is usually affected and sometimes the bowels; severe convulsions are not uncommon; there are passages of bloody excreta; mucus flows from the mouth; belly is swollen, eyes sink in orbit and there are other various symptoms. Recovery from disease is very rare and there is no cure acknowledged by experts, although vaccination is a preventive that is usually effective when practiced in time.

W. M. East of Bunkie, La., writing to the Cotton Planters Journal on the subject, recently offered a remedy which may be worth trying by way of experiment, since the cattle are pretty certain to die anyway with ordinary treatment. He says:

"I have had a lot of experience with the external charbon or that kind which comes on the body of animals in large swollen places and when touched shakes like jelly; have known animals to live from one to four days with it unless on the throat, then death relieves the trouble in short order.

"External and internal charbon, as all know, is nothing more or less than blood poison. Now, to fight this trouble successfully, we must resort to the homeopathic mode of treatment—kill one poison by giving another.

"Remedy—Take about 3 pounds of poison oak vine (root, vines or leaves will do), cut the leaves and small vines up fine and mash or crush the root and larger vine, put in a wash pot with about 2 gallons or more of water; boil down to one gallon, then you have a dark brown tea; strain, cool and give one pint as a drench, with a tablespoonful of tincture of lobella added to the drench. Should there be a perceptible increase in the swelling, give another pint of the mixture in about 6 hours.

"The poison oak vine is a very common growth in any of the southern states.

"Have tried the above remedy in many cases and heard of it being used in many more and I never knew a single failure to cure where it was used in 12 hours after disease was discovered; of course the quicker it is used the better the results.

"Have seen splendid results by giving the tea without the lobela; however, it is considered better to use it.")

Rice Culture and Profits

OSWALD WILSON.

Oswald Wilson, special field agent of the division of statistics, department of agriculture, read the following paper on "Rice Culture and Profits" before the Cotton Growers' association at the Farmers' congress:

Rice is the greatest cereal produced in the world, considered from a commercial standpoint, and as an article of food.

We can only realize its magnitude and importance when considered in comparison with other cereals. Wheat is a great cereal and the so-called staff of life. It have a wide range of production, being grown in nearly every country on the globe. The total production of wheat in the world for 1899 reached the stupendous amount of 2,723,407,000 bushels, which would make 6,500,000 carloads, with a market value of $1,399,100,000. But this does not come up to rice.

Corn is a great crop and in 1899 the world produced 2,634,109,000 bushels, valued at $833,400,00.

These are two great staple cereals, but their combined production will not come up to rice. We must find another.

Take oats. The world's production in 1899 reached 3,212,689,000 bushels. This immense pile of oats had a market value of $708,170,000.

Here we have the three great staple grain crops of the world, with an aggregate production of over eight and a half billions of bushels and a market value of nearly $2,940,670,000. But this does not equal rice.

Just for a moment think of the immense number of people engaged in the production of all the wheat, corn and oats in the world, time employed, acres of land tilled and machinery used. Add to this the people employed in marketing the grain, on railroads, in mills, and laborers to handle it, and we hae a greater army than the combined soldiery of the world.

Rice, with its 74,070,983,198 pounds, valued at $2,962,974,781 is greater by more than $20,000,000. Again, rice is the principle article of diet of 800,000,000 people, or more than 54 per cent of the entire population of the world, while the other cereals combined only supply 46 per cent. Which is the greatest cereal?

Coming nearer home, we find that rice has been produced in the United States for nearly three centuries, but only of late years has it reached much development.

During the past ten years 20,000 persons from the north and west have been attracted by the demonstration of the fact that irrigation, in conjunction with methods successfully applied years ago in wheat growing in the prairie states, would make rice-growing equally successful. The result is the existence of a practically new industry in Louisiana and Texas, with a capital of $5,000,000 invested in 100 canals, 1500 miles in extent, and now capable under present water conditions, of flooding 300,000 acres, and increasing each year.

After selecting a location possessing the soil and economical lay of the land requisite to an economical irrigation, it will require approximately $10 per acre to equip an irrigating plant and prepare the fields for seeding. As local conditions and requirements differ, an accurate estimate cannot be given that will govern all localities, but the prospective farmer can figure on this amount.

The cost of producing a crop of rice is approximately the same as a crop of wheat with the cost of irrigation added, which is one-fifth of the crop. This is the price charged by canal companies for the use of water.

The average value per acre of rice is $30, less the water rental of $6, leaving $24 to the grower.

A moment's comparison with the great cereal crops of the United States will show how fortunate the rice grower is. The average value per acre in 1900 was: Corn $9.02, wheat $7.61, oats $7.63. Then an acre of rice paid the farmer as much as three acres over each of corn, wheat and oats.

Next to the production, milling the rice is very profitable, and is a subject of sufficient importance for an extended discussion.

Leaving out the value of the plant, the capital invested and operating expenses, we can give the gross profits of milling.

In milling 100,000 bags of rice of an average weight of 162 pounds, for which the farmer received $3.35 per barrel, making a total of $325,000; would give, merchantable rice 10,275,000 pounds, valued at $3.25 per 100 pounds, $285,520; brewers' rice, 875,000 pounds, $15,400; polish, $5300; bran $90.22; gross value of milled product $425,242; gross profit $90.242.

To those interested it will be easy to ascertain the net profits in milling.

Rice is the most profitable commodity handled oy the railroads. It pays about four times as much as cotton in revenue.

The most vital question to the human race is that of food. Next to having food is that of its cost. The cost of food applies not alone in dollars and cents. In others words, it is of the highest importance that we obtain the greatest amount of the life-sustaining energy from our food with the least tax upon our systems.

There is no one article that will supply all the demands of our body. There is no complete food in any one article. We require a variety. At the same time the laws of life demand this variety at the least expense of vital energy and in this rice excels all other articles of food. It contains more nutrition than beefsteak and potatoes with a less tax on the human system for digestion. Its commercial price places it in the reach of any one. It is no new food. The very fact that 56 per cent of the population of the globe use it make its reputation secure.

We believe that the production of rice in the United States is in its infancy. With the exception of Mexico our crop is a mere bagatelle of the world's production.

We believe that rice will be grown all over the southern states wherever man can control irrigation.

We have the soil, the climate and, better than any Oriental country, we have American skill and labor. Today the rice farmer of Louisiana and Texas is cultivating 100 acres to the Oriental's one acre.

Will there be overproduction? We think not. The Oriental countries show but a slight increase in the past five years, not as great as the population has grown.

Again, we are opening up an immense territory of rice eaters in our island possessions. The United States will become a great consumer of rice.

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CATTLE SALES.

In San Saba county, a few days ago, W. L. Bannister bought 32 head of 2's and 3's at $15.25.

The O. K. Cattle company, of Fort Worth, has sold 3000 acres of pasture land located in Parker county, on the line of Tarrant county, to H. J. Wilson and J. H. and J. M. Knight of Fort Worth. The consideration was $21,000.

Chas. Goedeke recently purchased from W. L. Kingston, of Pecos, 40 dry cows and 20 heifers, coming twos

A. B. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., a few days ago bought 240 head of steer yearlings from T. V. Hood at $15.

Thos. Montgomery of Crosby county, has just completed the purchase of about 3000 yearling steers. He has bought them at from $15.50 to $17 per head, delivered at his ranch. His purchases include 700 head from Bush & Tillar, Mitchell county; 700 head from Anderson & Houston, Martin county; 400 head from Q. Bone, Lynn county, and a number of other small lots of good cattle from the plains.

At San Angelo, N. B. Spearman bought 32 head of steers at $14 for yearlings and $20 for twos and threes.

At Midland, G. W. Walcott paid $50 around for L. W. Vaughan's crop of bull calves.

In Coleman county, E. M. Holtclaw recently sold all his cattle to Joe Smith at $20 a head.

William Negley has sold out his interest in the Val Verde ranch and stock of McIver & Negley to James M. McLymont, of Del Rio.

C. C. Neeley has sold his entire herd of cattle in Schleicher county.

The Scharbauer Cattle Co., of Midland, have purchased Dr. G. W. Elliott's one-fourth interest in the 5 W L S ranch and and cattle.

E. W. Perminter of Bip Springs has purchased from Reynolds Bros. of Higbee, Mo., sixty head of black muley heifers.

Goliad, Texas.—Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas. Dear Sirs: Have given the Little Giant Hay Press, purchased of Mr. J. J. Stopple, of this place, a thorough trial on some 300 tons of Buffalo hay and several tons of sorghum, and am certainly pleased with the Press and its work. It is unquestionably the best Press —all things considered—that ever came under my notice. I baled on an average of 125 bales and over per day, with two men operating the press. I like the bale it turns out, on account of its density, uniform length and smoothness of sides. Your press is so handy as to move about and to operate, I think all hay men should have one. It will soon save its cost in more ways than one. Respectfully, J. J. BRUCKMAN.

MAVERICKS.

R. E. Pyle, of Big Springs, has purchased the Frank Patton 18-section ranch in Wheeler county for $10,500.

The executive committee for the San Angelo stock show has authorized the soliciting of subscriptions for the arrangements. The minimum amount necessary to raise is estimated at $1,200.

Henry Mason was here from his Terry county ranch this week and reports that country in fine condition. He says that two feet of water fell up there last week, and that you can see the grass grow and hear the hides of the cattle pop, they are taking on fat so fast.—Big Springs Enterprise.

In Tom Green county, S. J. Ledbetter paid $2400 for one section of land bought from J. L. Grant, and in the same neighborhood G. F. Kirk sold one section to A. D. Ferguson for $2624.

Silvenio Gonzales, while herding cattle on M. Guerra's ranch, near Rio Grande City, last week, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

E. W. Withers, of Gonzales county, has purchased from Clardy & Higley, of Sweetwater, their 10-section pasture for $11,300. Possession will be given Sept. 1.

At San Angelo, H. M. Brown sold to J. W. Newton a two-thirds interest in 3500 acres on Live Oak creek, near Ozona, for $2000.

Several cattle buyers from South Dakota were at Miami last week, and they purchased about 3000 1 and 2-year-old steers for shipment to the Black Hills in South Dakota. Range conditions in that section are reported good. Cattle are taking on flesh rapidly. Dry cows will begin to go to market soon. Steers three and four years old, that usually sell to feeders, will have to get ripe enough for market this year before being shipped from the Panhandle pastures. Many stockmen will hold 3-year-old steers until next year.

Kit Wilson, manager of the Foster ranch eight miles southwest of Iatan, was in town Wednesday and reports the grass growing rapidly. He says it is getting long and luxuriant, and will soon hide the calves. Water is plentiful and everything supremely happy.—West Texas Stockman.

Beall & Shropshire have sold their 16-section ranch, near Big Springs, to Brown & Jones for $4000, delivery Sept. 1. Mr. Brown is a resident of Big Springs. Mr. Jones is from the Indian Territory.

Col. Ike T. Pryor, vice president of the Evans-Snider-Buel company and active manager of their large Texas business was in Fort Worth several days during last week. Col. Pryor is accepted as one of the ablest financiers in Texas, and being called to Kansas City by this strong firm to finance their business, was but one evidence of it. He has large cattle and ranch interests, on his own account in Texas. Col. Pryor said that Evans-Snider-Buel company had done this year a most satisfactory business in every way, and were preparing to increase the volume of it this fall. He said that money was abundant and conditions for business most favorable over the state.

Riley Toullous, manager of the JM ranch, has been spending a few days in the city on business. He seems in better spirits than on the occasion of his last visit, because since that time much rain has fallen and a great portion of the country looks "as green as a wheatfield." The JM's refused $18 for their yearlings this season, and have some 3000 head.—San Angelo Standard.

On the Ramos ranch, near Rio Grande City, Lorets Canales and another man named Pais was killed last week. The alleged slayer is in jail in Mier, Mexico, awaiting extradition.

Col. D. R. Fant, of San Antonio, was in Fort Worth this week en route to the Indian Territory, where he has about 7000 head of threes and fours, of which 3000 head are in the Kiowa and Comanche reservations. Col. Fant said he would try to sell the cattle to feeders, as he did not want to move them.

W. H. Mullen, of Runnells county, has sold his ranch near Winters to Dr. Cradock, of San Antonio, at $6.25 per per acre.

Gordon Stiles, who sold his ranch in Tom Green county to Tankersley and shields some time ago, has purchased the Patton ranch, a fine 18-section improved ranch in Wheeler county. It is well supplied with water and excellent land.

Fine range conditions and big calf crops are reported from the Midland country.

Chas. Haughton came in from the Buffalo division of the Long S ranch this week. Says they have already branded 8000 calves there, and before they are through they expect to brand close to 1500.—Midland Reporter.

More deaths of cattle from eating Johnson grass have occurred lately in Coleman county.

At Sonora, Mart Tankersley sold his 10-section ranch in Edwards county to W. C. Myers and Sam Palmer for $2600.

Lots of complaint of wolves is heard, and those who have suffered from depredations by the pests are pleased whenever news of their destruction is announced. Tom Tate had quite an experience on the Ward Malone ranch last week. He was up on the windmill tower as three wolves came to the water, when he slipped down and got on his pony and made a rush on the wolf that remained, riding over the varmint several times, then roping it and dragging it until it was dead. Another wolf was found dead last week in the same pasture, supposedly killed by the Anthony Barnett pack of hounds.—Hays County Times.

The sum of $47,695 was paid for the MK ranch in Borden county, which Tom Trammell, of Sweetwater, purchased a few weeks ago from A. J. Long. The ranch, which contains 40 or 50 sections, is well improved and is one of the most desirable pieces of property in that section.

Wiley Sexton, an old man living near Bandera, and W. C. Freeman, a neighbor, got into a dispute over a dividing line last week and Sexton was killed, being shot with a Winchester. There are several conflicting reports concerning the shooting. Freeman surrendered to officers.

NUMBER OF TIMES TO FEED.

The number of feeds which an animal receives daily and the hours at which the feed is administered is more or less a matter of custom or habit, says Prof. W. A. Henry, in Breeders' Gazette. We observe the same thing in regard to the human family. Our German friends, for example, deem it best to partake of food five times a day, while the Americans usually follow the rule of three meals a day. All of us have met individuals who eat but twice daily, but are healthy and vigorous, and believe more frequent eating would be injurious rather than beneficial to themselves. The old saying that "there is no accounting for tastes" holds its relation to the times food is taken as well as to many other matters in life. Fattening cattle will make satisfactory gains if given a full grain allowance once daily, with roughage in the feed rack to be consumed at will. The dairy cow is a hard worked animal, and twice daily she returns to her owner the milk which she has produced in the wonderful transmutation from coarse provender to a wholly digestible substance. Under this heavy grain it seems reasonable to allow her grain twice a day, with coarse forage supplied not less frequently. The writer doubts the wisdom, however, of feeding a dairy cow first a little of this and a little of that from time to time, as practiced by some dairymen who are anxious to procure the best possible returns, thinking they will gain by these never-ending attentions. The horse has a relatively small stomach and should receive food not less frequently than twice daily, morning and evening, and probably it would be better to allow him a little grain at noon if he is hard worked and can be allowed a little time for midday rest. Idle horses need not receive their limited grain allowance more than twice daily, in addition to a liberal supply of roughage.

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How many mothers realize that when the baby's advent is expected they need strength for two instead of one. Women, weak, nervous, "just able to drag around," find themselves confronted with coming maternity. They have not strength enough for themselves, how can they have strength to give a child? We don't look for the birth of strong ideas from a weak mind. Why should we expect the birth of strong children from weak mothers?

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HISTORY THAT WILL NEVER BE REPEATED.

BY LAN FRANKS.

NO. IV.

We will now return to the original subject and devote a little space to the consideration of the ranches and conditions of Western Texas, especially that part embraced in the territory previously outlined.

Probably the first ranch of any consequence established in that part of the country north of the Texas and Pacific railroad and west of Stephens county was the ranch of J. B. Mathews, which was established near old Fort Griffin in 1859 or 1860. The next ranch of historical importance was the Millet ranch in Throckmorton county. I suppose the ranch and its reputation were established about the same time, but I have never been able to ascertain just when either event occurred. The "Mallets" were driven "across the Cimarron" about 1882, and soon afterwards passed from existence. The Reynolds had a big ranch in Throckmorton county and they still own in that section among the most extensive ranch interests in Western Texas. The Horse-shoe ranch, owned by "One-Armed" Jim Reed, one of the most noted characters ever identified with the cattle business of Western Texas, was established on Tonkawa Creek, in Stonewall county, in 1873. Here Reed built a big stone house which he arranged and designed not only for a residence but also a fort to which he could retire and defend himself in case he should be too hard pressed by Indians. The old house is still standing unless very recently torn down. Jim Reed was at one time a very wealthy man, but misfortune afterwards fell to his lot and he died in New Mexico a few years ago in straightened circumstances. The Hash-Knife ranch, owned by J. N. Simpson, was established on the Elm Fork of the Brazos, in Taylor county, at a very early date. Eph. Harrell, the Ikards, Dan Waggoner, Buck Burnett, generally called "Burk," E. P. Davis and one or two others, whose names I do not now recall, had considerable ranches in the northern part of the territory herein named. The Lee-Scott Cattle company moved a big herd of cattle from New Mexico in 1873 and established a big ranch on the Canadian river, with headquarters about fifteen miles from the present town of Tascosa. Mr. Duran and Don Pedro Perea, now delegate to congress from New Mexico, had over 100,000 head of sheep which they ranged over the country now north of the Fort Worth and Denver and west of the Kansas Southern railroad.

Over on the Concho and along the Colorado river there were a number of ranches which were established at a very early day. Capt. Ike Mullins, then one of the best known cattlemen in the state, began ranching on the Concho, about eighteen miles from old Fort Concho, in the early sixties. R. K. Wylie, now a big cattleman of Ballinger, located near Flat Top on Valley creek, in what is now Runnells county, then a part of Tom Green. Col. T. L. Odom and sons had a big ranch on Oak Creek, near old Fort Chadbourn. Sam R. and Mody Cogi had a large ranch near the mouth of the Concho, in Coleman county. Jim Jackson, Clay Mann, G. K. Elkins, W. B. Brown and Sam Gholson then had big ranches on the Jim Ned and Hoard's creek. Brooks Lee had a considerable ranch on the Colorado river in Coleman or Runnells county, and DeLong, a noted Indian fighter and cowman, had a ranch at Lipan Springs, in Tom Green county. Sam C. Wilks was on Rough creek, near Jim Ned. R. F. Tankersley was the pioneer ranchman on the South Concho, locating near the head of that stream in 1864 or 1865. A. B. Robertson, now of Colorado City, was the first man to establish a ranch on the Pecos river in Texas. This was in 1879, at the famous Horse Head Crossing. In 1879 R. K. Wylie moved a considerable herd of cattle from New Mexico into that section in order to get away from the "rustlers" and the terrors of the Lincoln county war. These cattle he sold to Mr. Robertson, who established the ranch as above stated. Horse Head Crossing is a very noted landmark. It was here that the Butterfield stage route crossed the Pecos river. This was the longest and by far the most noted stage line in the United States, running from Little Rock, Ark., via the chain of government posts in Texas to El Paso.

The above is a very correct, and, I think, complete list of the principal ranches in Western Texas in 1876. There were a few other small ranches and a few settlers as far west as the Tankersley ranch, but it would be almost impossible to get a list of these now. Since that time, however, each year has been fraught with great events and mighty changes. Then grass and water were free alike to every man. Now every acre of land in Western Texas is in individual control and nearly every acre of it is under fence. Buffalo hunting was then in full blast and game of all kind was commonly abundant. To-day one seldom ever sees even a buffalo bone; antelope are scarce, and it is to be regretted that the last legislature did not extend for another five years the law exempting them from slaughter, which law soon expires; the turkeys are all gone and the deer nearly all died with the black tongue plague in 1879, and the law allows one the privilege of hunting quail only a few months in each year. The coyote, lobo, prairie dog and rattlesnake are the most persistent, troublesome and absolutely worthless of the "original denizens" with which man has to yet contend, for they are still with their original haunts in sufficient numbers to be a considerable nuisance, individually and collectively.

Charbon in Nebraska.—Charbon has made its apparance at Pender, Neb., and the state veterinarian of Nebraska has paid a visit to that point to consult other veterinarians for the purpose of arresting th spread of the disease which has already caused the death of several head.

Baker Bros and Tom Hall, of Silver City, recently bought 25 bulls from Colorado at $70 and $75 a head.

Improvement of Farm Seeds

H. B. HILLYER.

The following paper was read at the Farmers' congress by H. B. Hillyer of Bowie, Texas:

One of the most important things connected with farming is the selection and "improvement of farm seeds," and I am sure from an extensive observation, extending through many years, that it is the least understood and the most neglected of all farm operations. The average farmer knows full well how to plow and hoe—the effects of deep breaking and shallow cultivation, and thereby increase or diminish the yield, while they remain almost oblivious to the importance of "improved seed." They know the value of selecting th ebest stock to breed from, and the introduction into their farms of better stock when they can find it, often paying fabulous prices for fine males to breed up their herds or flocks. Yet the same men will go to a gin house and scoop into their wagons any kind of seed, a mixture of good, bad or indifferent and plant, and the results are bad crops, one bale to two or four acres being an average Texas crop in good season. I can take the best cotton seed in Texas and in five years dwarf it until it will not grow a foot high on your best black lands, nor make over five or six bolls to the stalk. I can then take the same seed and in five years so weed out all dead stalks, weak and feeble, barren or non-producing ones, so that every stalk shall be a model one, stout, strong, vigorous stalks, with a strong vitality, eminently drouth-resistant and every stalk making a full crop of large, well developed bolls, more than doubling the yield per acre. How can this be done? The plan is so simple that the most illiterate farmer in the state may not err therein. That like will beget like in the animal and vegetable kingdoms is a fixed law of reproduction, and if either plants or animals have mixed blood or strains in them it will certainly crop out in their offspring, often with vexatious disappointment. I once owned a fine imported Holstein cow, who had a record of eight gallons of milk and three pounds of butter a day. I bred her to a fine registered Jersey; she brought me a beautiful heifer calf. I took the best care of her, expecting great things from her. When the heifer calved at nearly three years old, she gave one gallon of milk a day, and of so poor a quality that it would make absolutely no butter. I picked a rare strain of melons from the average Texas patch and plant the seed from it, and you will find five or more kinds of melons from these seed. Now to improve them, select a melon as a type of what you wish to work to, pay regard to the shape, size, color of rind, color and flavor, as well as character of flesh, also the color of seed. Plant these seed in a patch to themselves. Each year stick close to your type, and in four or five years your melons will be perfectly conformed to your type. In all the above characteristics, you will have thus established a pure bred melon that will reproduce itself with unerring certainty. All pure bred stock and fowls we now have, have been bred up into pure strains in exactly this manner. To illustrate, select from your yard of common fowls, a white leghorn rooster. Pen them up and breed them to themselves. The chicks are liable to produce every strain in the barnyard, the white predominating. Now, select another pair from their chicks and breed them. Continue this for several generations and you will have originated a pure strain of white fowls, capable of reproducing themselves with absolute certainty.

The same law operates in precisely the same manner in the vegetable world. Go into your corn field, find a stalk with two good ears on it. Take the upper one, say it has a long white grain, a red cob and twenty rows to the cob. Plant this in a patch to itself and every year select your seed from this patch, conforming strictly to your type, and in a few years every stalk and ear in your patch will be exactly like your type; you will thus produce a pure strain of corn. An isolated seed patch is absolutely necessary to perfect this process.

And the seed corn must be selected from the patch while it is still in roasting ear, for to improve the vigor and vitality of your corn you must pay careful attention to the stalk, for that gives an indication of vitality you can find nowhere else. I want a short-jointed, heavy stalk, with broad thick blades and a dark green color. You will note these differences in the stalks when they first come from the seed, on the same soil and adjoining stalks, even in the same hill, one will have a weak, puny existence, grow off slowly, have a light pale color and to its end will make but a small nubbin, while a strong stalk will shoot up promptly, grows right off—is a stout and heavy stalk, with thick broad blades and a deep green color and will so continue to the end of the season and make one or more splendid ears of corn.

By ridding your field of weak, puny stalks, small ears and nubbins, you can add fifty per cent to the yield. If then you grow two ears to the stalk you will still add to yield another fifty per cent. Now it is a mooted question, whether to work for one ear to the stalk, or two ears to the stalk. Another mooted question among advanced farmers is, shall we get an early corn, with small ear and fine grain, and make the yield by planting closer together, or shall we give more room to the stalks and grow larger ears? The choice depends largely upon the soil and climate. Where the soil is rich, the rainfall plentiful, the evaporation from the soil slow and tardy and the seasons short, as in Iowa and other northern sections, the early small variety is unquestionably the best. But for Texas, where we have a different summer rainfall and an almost vertical sun, with dry winds drying out our land rapidly, I greatly prefer to diminish the number of stalks to the land, and get my yield in large ears. All large corn is slow in maturing, but this is of no consequence, for with proper cultivation the effects of dry climate can be largely overcome.

Please remember that the ear of corn takes up but a small part of moisture and plant food from the soil. It is the stalks and blades that take up the moisture out of the soil and evaporate it out into the air. Therefore, if you double the number of stalks per acre, you just double the evaporation from the soil, and to that extent increase the effects of drouth upon the growing crops. We all plant our crops too close together. I am checking both corn and cotton on my farm, giving to both the same distance, four feet one way and three feet the other, one stalk to the hill. A cultivator will clean out these wider rows. I once visited the farm of an old gentleman in Grimes county by the name of Bullock, long since dead. We went into a 160-acre corn field, checked four feet each way, one stalk to the hill. As we entered the field Mr. Bullock turned to me and said: "If you will show me a stalk of corn with less than two ears, I will present you with a fine hat." I failed to find such a stalk. I got my first lessons of improved seed from him. I took some of my seed corn to Montague last year. A farmer said he had corn as good as mine. He brought a picked ear, we placed them side by side. Mine was only a little larger, and he seemed to have the joke on me. We counted rows; his had eighteen and mine had twenty-two. The grains were next counted; my ear had 320 grains more than his, and the grains were one-half longer. We shelled them and mine made fifty per cent more shelled corn than his. They all gave up that I had the best corn they ever saw. I improve my corn to a large ear, one and two ears to the stalk, large red cob, twenty to twenty-four rows to the cob, often twenty-six rows, grains large and thus I can easily select fifty ears from my crib that will shell a bushel. I want the stalks large, short jointed, and the blade wide, thick and a dark green. My white and yellow corn are precisely alike except in color. I think the yellow corn a little more productive and a little more drouth-resistant.

My cotton is a pure strain of big boll cotton and is checked, planted by hand, covered with narrow shovels on the cultivator, hoed once to a stand, plowed both ways, and is the easiest cotton to cultivate I ever saw.

One more item and I will close. Many kinds of seeds should most unquestionably be brought from different sections. We should go far north for no farm seeds. Northern corn will make light crops in Texas, but will mature before it is conformed to change of climate; the same is true of wheat. The best wheat on earth brought to Texas will in ten years run out until it will not make a crop. Wheat seed should be renewed every few years from seed brought from north Georgia or Tennessee. Small quantities every few years planted in a seed patch, will renew our field planting at small cost. Never go outside of Texas for seed corn. We want to get the best seed corn we can, then keep it up or improve it. Any first class seed corn is cheap at $2.00 a bushel. Buy corn fully suited to Texas soil and climate. The cotton plant in its native clime, under the equator, is a tree, growing as large as a peach tree and living as long. We have reduced it to an annual, owing to our climate and winter frosts, and then by narrow rows and drilling in the rows like peas we have dwarfed it most ruthlessly. Not in the whole range of agriculture do we find the benefits of improvement and treatment our cotton has nearly run out. I should send down as close to the gulf as possible and on the lower Brazos or Colorado. Get some seed off of those rich bottoms. I have seen cotton in Old Caney planted eight feet apart, grow eight feet high and lap in the rows, producing two to two and a half bales to the acre. Plant these seed on your black lands in checks, six feet one way and four feet the other, and see what you will see. Then improve these seeds from year to year. Let one hand go in front of the pickers during the first picking and when he finds a first-class stalk, filled with a vigorous vitality, short jointed, heavily bolled, gather from it. A bale thus gathered from the best cotton in the field and planted in a seed patch will soon improve the stock until it will double the yield of cotton. The bolls being larger, a hand can pick twice as much per day. These are but a few simple principles that underlie the successful improvement of all seed. All small grain can be just as easily improved in the same way. Gather a few choice heads from the growing crop, plant in a patch and give it special care, then crops can soon be doubled in value.

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

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

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WHERE DO YOU GET OFF?

It is a wise thing to know when to get off a train, but prudence would suggest that you get off when the train is standing still, as you would no doubt be worth more to the company if you did.

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

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

FRUITS ON THE FARM.

Following is a paper by E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, read before the Cotton Growers' association at the Texas Farmers' congress:

No farm is complete until it is well supplied with all fruit growing trees and plants that are adapted to its soil.

The occupants of a farm cannot enjoy, in all its completeness, the pleasures of home life without fruits. Every soil adapted to the growth of grain or grass will produce fruit. No class of productions require less care than fruits, and none give better returns in wealth, happiness and good cheer.

The orchard and the vineyard are more than the art and poetry of the farm; they give rich returns in substantial wealth and add attractions which lend additional market value.

The ease with which rare seeds and plants can be grown in waste places along the fences, the roads, the streams, barns and pastures and the immense beauty and value they would add to every farm should induce every farmer to plant most liberal quantities.

In addition to the material or money values attaching to "fruits of the farm," many other charming qualities exist in the aesthetic, moral and sentimental sides of the orchard of home. When children have opportunity to follow the growth of trees and plants, and become familiar with the development and bud, flower, and fruit, and enjoy the sweet pleasure of Nature's rarest art galleries, music-halls, and cafes, they build recollections of their sacred home which anchor them by silken cables to attractions so ofttimes fatal to passionate youth.

Who can measure the wealth added to home by a plentiful supply of fruits, flowers and shade, the help and strength lent to a wearied wife and mother by these sojourning angels.

The trees lend their strength and grace to the arms and hearts of boys, and touch our girls with dimpled rosse. These constant and permanent sentinels guard our servant animals against both frigid blasts of winter and burning heat of summer. They invite the sweet warblers to sing the harvest song of universal welcome.

When a farmer feels the enchantment of fruits on the farm it leads him on to flowers of the farm and fowls on the farm, and bees and fish and fountains, and walks and lawns, and all these bring joy to the household and honor and fame to the farmer.

Every farmer should plant a few trees of best known varieties, and by having bees to aid in cross-fertilizing the flowers, the seeds will produce many new and valuable varieties for any person who will plant and cultivate them. This is one of the many charming reasons why we should have fruit on the farm.

There are more than ten million acres of fruit lands in Texas which could give a profit of $100.00 per acre per annum, thus adding a billion dollars to current income each year, and this is another reason why we should have fruit on the farm.

When a man asks one of God's angels to be his wife and neglects to have fruit and flowers at the home, it is cause for action in divorce, and is a warning to those who have no fruit on the farm.

DR. HENDERSON

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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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How many of you have lost the price of this Engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mills, leaving your stock without water. Get one now to do your pumping when there is no wind or to do it regularly. Weather does not affect its work, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm, it is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs, in the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 to 2 cents per hour when working. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no foundation needed, a great labor and money saver. Requires practically no attention, and is absolutely safe. We make all sizes of Gasoline Engines, from 1½ to 75 horse-power. Write for circular and special prices.

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THE JOURNAL.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Journal is anxious to see the boys and girls take an interest in home work. In order to stimulate and encourage them in their efforts along this line it proposes to offer a series of cash prizes for essays to be written by boys and girls on home topics. These prizes will be offered weekly and the subjects and amounts of the prizes will be announced from week to week.

The first contest will close Tuesday, August 20, and the winning essays will be published in the issue of August 27. No essays reaching the Journal office later than August 20 will be considered in this contest.

There will be two cash prizes of ONE DOLLAR each.

One prize of One Dollar will be awarded for the best paper by a boy on the subject—

"HOW A BOY CAN EARN MONEY FOR HIMELF ON A FARM."

The other prize of One Dollar will be paid the girl sending the best paper on the subject—

"WHAT CAN A GIRL DO TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE?"

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

Contestants must observe closely the following rules which will apply in all the essay contests:

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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL BE MADE NEXT WEEK FOR THE SECOND CONTEST.

CASH PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

The Journal this week makes the announcement of the initial contest of a weekly series in which cash prizes will be awarded to boys and girls under sixteen years of age for essays on home topics. The Journal's object is to interest the children and encourage them in the performance of those duties which may aid in making home life attractive.

In the contests every precaution will be taken to see that no advantage may be secured by one child over another. While the age limit is fixed at sixteen years and those over that age are barred from competition, the committee in awarding the prizes will give due consideration to the age of each contestant so that the child of eight or ten years will not be handicapped in the contest with others who may be fourteen or fifteen years of age.

The first contest is for both boys and girls, prizes of one dollar each to be awarded for the best papers on the two topics assigned. The topic for boys is "How a Boy Can Earn Money for Himself on a Farm." The topic for girls is "What Can a Girl Do to Make Home Attractive?" No paper must contain more than 500 words, though it may contain any number less than 500. All papers for this contest must reach the Journal not later than August 20. The winning papers will be printed by the Journal in its issue of August 27.

The announcements for the second contest, which will be for boys only, will be made next week.

The third contest will be for girls only.

The announcements for each of the succeeding weekly contests will be made in due time to allow the young friends of the Journal full opportunity to go in to win a prize.

In all of the contests to be held the work of the contestants must be strictly original and any evidence of unfairness in any paper will cause that paper to be thrown out of the competition.

Rules published elsewhere on this page are provided for the guidance of contestants and they must be observed in all respects. Failure to come up to any one of the requirements may cause the loss of a prize.

ORGANIZATION FOR SHIPPERS.

The experience of the fruit and truck growers of Texas during this season has fully demonstrated the advisability of either selling produce at the track or shipping to market through a regular organization of producers having an agent to look after its affairs.

An association, by combining the shipments of members and sending produce to market in carload lots, is able to get better rates than could be secured by individuals shipping smaller lots. The produce, too, is better looked after on the road and generally sells to better advantage in the market. There is less likelihood of trouble with commission firms on shipments made by associations for the reason that, as a rule, such consignments are made only to reliable commission men while it is the inexperienced individual who is usually caught by glittering promises that are backed only by wind.

Every community that ships fruit and vegetables to market should have its local association and it will pay every fruit and truck grower to become an active member of that organization.

STRAIGHT ROADS.

The people of Cass county have taken up the good roads question in earnest and propose to make passable highways in that county without waiting for the aid or consent of any other section of the state. Some very pertinent suggestions in regard to the work to be done, which will apply in other districts as well as in Cass county, are offered by the Atlanta Journal, which says:

When we go to build good roads for Cass county, we suggest that a civil engineer be employed to lay out the roads on the most practicable and direct route from one point to another. We remember when most all the roads in the county were located by men appointed for that purpose. Every jury of view had some one on it who had a special friend to whom he was under promise or obligation to bring the road up in front of his residence; and in fact they all had some special point to make, and they made them without regard to the benefits to accrue to the people who traveled over the road. You may start out on many of these roads and watch your compass, and in traveling ten to fifteen miles you will find you have traveled almost to every point. In some instances you will find that you have made a half circle, gone up and down three or four high hills, when a road might have been straight and on comparatively level ground. Look for the cause of the road being located as it is. It had to run in front of a certain influential citizen's residence. And for forty years people who had to haul their produce to market over this road have been compelled to strain their teams, tear and break their harness and wagons, that one or two influential citizens might see them rolling along the road in front of their residences. A civil engineer should be employed to locate the roads who would know no man in the performance of the duties assigned him. We have observed the location of the roads in Cass county sufficiently to be convinced that considerable can be saved in distance between towns or places and at the same time the roads placed on more level ground than they are at present. The good road movement is coming, and the people who are interested should go at it intelligently and on the right basis for permanency. When a good road is built, it should be for the use and benefit of all future generations as well as the present, never to be changed. If it should be located through some farmer's field, let the county pay a reasonable sum for the land taken.

The express companies may have been giving the lowest possible rates on fruit and vegetables during the past season but it will take more than a four-column statement from the railroad commission to make the shippers believe it.

The people of Fort Worth are more hopeful than they have been for some time past over the prospect for securing a packing house in the city. A first class packing plant run to its full capacity would not only benefit Fort Worth but would do much to settle the shrinkage loss problem for the cattlemen of Texas.

The prize essay contests of the Journal are open to all boys and girls under sixteen years of age. It costs nothing to enter the contests and the prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of the papers submitted.

The British house of lords voted $500,000 to Lord Roberts for his services in South Africa. Some American naval officers might secure from Lord Roberts some valuable hints on knowing when to quit.

If the fruit and vegetable shippers of Texas had a hand in the issuing of permits to express companies there would be a lowering of rates or a lot of express companies would go out of business.

Robbers held up a limited train near Chicago a few days ago but secured no booty. If those robbers really wanted something valuable they should have stopped a train of East Texas peaches.

By enjoining silence in regard to the Schley-Sampson affair Secretary Long is merely prolonging the time before the outburst of magazine articles on the subject.

Aguinaldo may appreciate Uncle Sam's good qualities as a host but possibly he would just as soon have some other fellow take his job as hostage for a while.

The United States government, it is said, is building excellent roads in the Philippines. Couldn't Texas be annexed to the Philippines for road-building purposes?

Think of spending money for a chance to buy Indian lands at $1.25 an acre when fine lands can be purchased at from $2 to $3 in the fruit belt of Texas!

The 154,000 applicants who failed to draw prizes at El Reno can secure good homes in Texas and have plenty of time in which to select and pay for the lands.

The first of the Journal's prize essay contests for boys and girls will close August 20. Young readers of the Journal should submit their papers on time.

Perhaps the commission has also succeeded in proving to the express companies that rates on fruit and vegetables are already low enough.

One of the winners in the El Reno drawing is from Peculiar, Mo. There's nothing queer about his wanting to get away from that place.

When it gets down to having an outlook for a good big cotton crop Texas will have to acknowledge the corn.

All of the young friends of the Journal are heartily invited to enter its prize essay contests.

Especial attention is called to Rule 8 of the regulations for essay contests.

If you are under sixteen write an essay for the Journal's contest.

CURRENT OPINION

No doubt the corn crop of Texas is greatly damaged by the drouth, yet in our rounds we fail to find a farmer who will gather less than twenty to fifty bushels per acre from his land.—Lancaster Herald.

Among the political possibilities is that we may have an Indian for president. Recent legislation looks to the admission to full citizenship of the five civilized tribes, when their members become possessed of all the rights of other citizens. That right includes the holding of office—when it can be had. The Indian vote cannot cut much of a figure in politics, but it is not out of thought that an Indian may be made president. There could be no question of the genuine Americanism of such a man.—Fort Worth Register.

When it comes to improvements we do not believe there is a town in West Texas any ahead of Midland at present. Surely a new wave of prosperity is over us. Look at the new buildings on our main street. Four large brick buildings now under construction. Then will come the new bank. Several new residences to be built, J. H. Barron's to lead. A. B. Coleman is figuring on an electric light plant. The machinery for an ice plant is on the road and a first class laundry to be put up. Now these are but a few of the good things coming, that are now in sight. Now good people let us all join hands, help in the rush, incorporate our town and live like we mean business.—Midland Gazette.

The demand for registered bulls of the various beef breeds ought to remain good for years to come. Breeders of registered cattle have it largely in their own hands to maintain good prices, and this they can do if they will make steers of the medium to fair bull calves, although they are from good families and subject to registration. Nothing will hurt the registered bull trade so much as selling inferior animals for breeding purposes. No matter how good the herd, there will necessarily be some inferior animals and breeders can ill-afford to sell such except for slaughter. Breeders should work to create a permanent demand for bulls, and this can only be accomplished by selling animals whose progeny will show up all right.—Stockman and Farmer.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

WORRY AND FRET.

Worry and Fret were two little men
That knocked at my door again and again;
"Oh pray let us in but to tarry a night,
And we will be off with the dawning of light."

At last, moved to pity, I opened the door
To shelter these travelers, hungry and poor;
But when on the morrow I bade them "adieu,"
They said, quite unmoved, "We'll tarry with you,"
And, deaf to entreaty and callous to threat,
These troublesome guests abide with us yet. —Waverly Magazine.

* * *

W. M., Aspermont, Tex.—You can probably obtain the fish by applying to the superintendent of the United States fish hatchery at San Marcos, Tex. If not, he can at least give you full information as to where to obtain them.

* * *

UNCERTAINTY, Lufkin, Tex.--When does a girl cease to be a girl and become an old maid? Never, in these latter days. There are no old maids; certain young girls are younger than others, but the "old maid" is indeed a thing of the past.

* * *

ADA, Grapevine, Tex.—No, "foozle" is not slang, strictly speaking; it's golf, or rather a term used by players of the game. As George Ade defines it, "When you try to knock the ball into the hole and hit a cow over in the next pasture, that's a 'foozle.'"

* * *

SIS, Marble Falls, Tex.—Cotton gloves are quite the latest style. They are worn in black, white, or colors matching the costume, and those of good quality cost as much as kid gloves. Their only claim for favor is coolness, and a supposed indifference to soap and water.

* * *

GIRLIE, Kemp, Tex.—How much will a pink shirt-waist cost you? Well, that depends on several conditions. Usually, the price equals in size the hole left in your pocketbook. A waist may cost from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, that of the last-named price being the pink of perfection, it is supposed.

* * *

GLORY, Seagoville, Tex.—Yes, a naptha wash is excellent for the hair. Nevertheless, Parisian hairdressers have abandoned this once-popular method, after reducing several of their best customers to a mere handful of ashes. So if you object to being cremated on short notice, it will be safer to use an ordinary shampoo.

* * *

CHAPEAU, Liberty Hill, Tex.—If you are so situated that you can take a course of lessons in millinery, you will no doubt find it a most profitable investment. Many women in the larger cities pay $25 for a course which will fit them to make their own millinery and realize both pleasure and profit from the amount invested.

* * *

SUE, Ovilla, Tex.—The sewing machine was invented by Elias Howe in 1846. Certainly a monument should be erected to his memory, but women have been too busy running the machine every since, and the only evidence of their gratitude is the monumental pile of frills and furbelows produced during more than half a century.

* * *

QUERIST, Muskogee, I. T.—Germany produces more beet sugar than any other country at present. The growing of beets for sugar in the United States is now past the experimental stage, however, and Germany may not long rank as the greatest producer of beet sugar. Java produces more cane sugar than any other country—can't be beat.

* * *

JIM, Athens, Tex.—I know of only one "Key to Success;" that, Mr. Edward Bok, editor of a popular ladies' journal, claims to possess. If you have the qualities that lead to success, you'll reach the heights without the aid of a book of rules. The really successful people usually find other occupation than writing "Keys to Success" for the aid of the general public. The advice given in such books is about as practical and instructive as the household recipes concocted in the library or drawing-room by a genius—not always feminine—who wouldn't know a potato until its jacket was removed, its eyes punched out and the poor thing mashed beyond recognition.

* * *

ONE EXTREME.

"Husband Study Versus Child Study" is the subject discussed by Mrs. Bradley Gilman in July Good Housekeeping. Mrs. Gilman evidently concludes that the profession of motherhood has become absorbing to the neglect of that of wifehood. One even suspicions that she would consider part of the time devoted to "child study" at mothers' club" spent to better alvantage in warming the slippers of neglected husbands. Mrs. Gilman says:

"A woman of forty-five who has devoted to the study of her growing children, all the best years of her life, comes finally to see only her children's needs in her horizon. Her husband's tastes and wishes have been entirely overlooked. If she thinks about him at all, except about the needs of his palate, it is to think that being a good mother to his children she is being a good wife to him."

But according to the writer, maternal devotion sees no reward. "The mother gives herself heart and soul to her child—her husband, friends, her tastes and studies are given up for the duties and privileges of motherhood. Her daughter becomes her idol and that daughter, unconscious of all the sacrifice that has been made for her, accepts her mother's devotion as a right and then flies with her first love to Calcutta. Or her son, in a wild burst of patriotism and impatient of all parental entreaties, lays down his life upon some battlefield. Let all women remember that they are needed as wives longer than they are needed as mothers and that one relationship should not be permitted to crowd the other out. Marriage, if it is to be permanently happy, must mean a growing friendship and a friendship cannot be maintained without a relation of mutual dependence and companionship. A woman cannot live live absorbed in her children for twenty years and then re-assume her old relations with her household."

The neglected husband is a product of modern times and his tribe is steadily increasing. His case should have immediate consideration, yet he is the last person to bring it to notice. On the contrary, the "other extreme" will read and quote Mrs. Gilman's article and apply it personally, of couse. By the "other extreme" I mean the autocrat who rules his household with a view always to his own comfort and convenience, the good Christian who attends church regularly while his wife remains at home to prepare the elaborate Sunday dinner necessary to his existence; the kind father who makes emphatic remarks when the baby's crying disturbs his after-dinne r nap; the reasonable creature who, though cast on a desert island, would expect his wife to supply his favorite brand of coffee and erve a dinner up to the usual standard. Perhaps this "other extreme" is rare, but unfortunately the species is not yet extinct.

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 General 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.

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

130,000 ACRES in Hardeman county lands. Several fine farms at bargains near new town of Diaz at crossing of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver R. R. 85,000 acres in Deaf Smith county and a 50 section ranch in Hansford county, and other lands in the Panhandle. County Surveyor, and have complete abstracts of Hardeman county. E. T. FLYNT, Quanah, Texas.

I HAVE for sale tracts of rice land from 160 to 640 acres along the rice canals in South Texas. This land is listed for water by the canal companies and will be watered next season. The lands are located in Liberty and Chambers counties. Price $18 to $25 per acre. These lands will make ten per cent on a valuation of $50 per acre. These lands are offered at a bargain, and many of the adjoining lands are prices at from $5 to $15 per acre higher on account of the prospective oil valuation. Good chance for profit by land on all or part of this land. Write for pamphlets on rice culture. No failure of rice crops. Many farmers have become rich growing rice in the past three years. W. V. MOORE, 305 1-2 Main st., Houston, Texas.

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

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

RANCHES.

RANCH WANTED. Ten to fifteen-section ranch, not over thirty miles off the Fort Worth & Denver R. R., between Quanah and Memphis, Texas. Must have plenty of permanent water, grass and protection. Name lowest cash figure with full description. Address BOX 12, Hillsboro, Texas.

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

8000 ACRES, Bexar County, twenty miles S. San Antonio. Price $3.00 per acre. Splendid water, good grass, spring. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NEAR SEYMOUR, in Baylor county, highly improved leased ranch of 2,560 acres, excellent turf of masquite grass, abundance of living water, 200 acres in cultivation, large two story dwelling, etc. Lease costs $400 per annum; can be continued indefinitely. On this ranch are 560 native cattle. Will sell cattle, lease, crops, farming implements, etc., for $10,000. Write us for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—20,000-acre ranch in the Panhandle and 1,800 head of well graded cattle. For particulars, address G. F. ATKINSON, Hartley, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

WE ARE OFFERING, at $5.50 per acre, a combination farm and ranch in Coryell county. It contains 2737 acres, half of which is good, black, prairie land, balance is good grass land; there is plenty of living water. The land is all fenced, has a good ranch house, barn, orchard, etc. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—180 acres, 2 miles from town, hog-proof, 14 acres in orchard, 60 in cultivation. Desirable for dairy farm. Good improvements. G. W. JENKS, Stephenville, Texas.

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

GOOD FARM for sale, 14 miles southwest of Greenville. For information address O. C. PUCKETT, Holdenville, I. T.

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

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

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

STOCK FARMS.

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

100 MILES WEST of Foort Worth, on railroad, and within five miles of a good county seat town, we have a choice stock-farm of 1562 acres all good grass land, 800 acres good farming land, plenty of living water, good improvements. Will sell on easy terms for $9,500. Will sell 708 acres, including improvements, farm, etc., for $5,500, easy terms. Write us for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

LAND AND CATTLE FOR SALE. About 5,400 acres and about 450 graded stock cattle, land at $3.75 per acre; cattle, $16.00 per head. One-third cash; balance in 1, 2 and three years; ten per cent interest. Good grass, plenty of water, fine winter protection, all fenced, 70 acres in cultivation, good residence, nine miles from Throckmorton, Texcas. J. B. MASSIE, Throckmorton, Texas.

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

FEEDERS FOR SALE.—2,300 steers, 3s and 4s, good feeders, October delivery. On good grass and plenty of water. For further particulars apply to or address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

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

FOR SALE at Greyhurst Jersey Farm—One registered Jersey bull calf, sire Sir Harry Signal, son of Nellie Signal of B. M. 100012, test 14 lbs. 11 1-2 oz., and dam Petunia of G. H. 152576, a young cow of World's Fair blood. Will be tested. Individually perfect, solid gray. A few cows and heifers, registered and high grade, for sale. For other information, address MRS. JOEL M. TAYLOR, Hungerford, Texas.

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

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

MULES.

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

HORSES.

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

SWINE.

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

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE—My entire herd of 1830 head fine graded sheep, consisting of 450 lambs, 500 wethers and 880 ewes. For particulars address H. WELGE, Sr., Cherry Spgs., Texas.

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

POULTRY.

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

GOATS.

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

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

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

FINANCIAL.

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

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

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

POSITIONS.

WANTED—Position as governess or governess or companion by experienced teacher, normal trained, college graduate. Special study of primary work, prepare children for college. Best of references in Alabama and Texas. Address Miss ALICE WOODALL, Springville, Ala.

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

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, 101 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. A shoe polish that is self-shining, requires no polishing. Instantly imparts a patent leather finish on ladies' and children's shoes. One application will last a week. H. HINCKLEY, 505 Cockrell building, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—To sink 922 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

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

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

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

THE HOUSEHOLD

DAD'N ME.

When I grow up I'm goin' ter do things
dad has never done,
And I'm goin' ter have some times
yeh'd find it hard to beat.
These days, yeh know, I'm gettin' licked
fer things I think is fun,
An' gettin' back at dad some time 'll
seem almighty sweet.
My! but I wish 'at I was dad; th' money
in his clothes
Jest sorter seems ter tinkle every time
he moves, er walks.
Jest think o' cash a-jinglin' jest where'er
a feller goes!
Yeh can't tell me. I guess I knows.
It's cold hard cash 'at talks!

But dad he has such queer ideas. He sez
ter be a boy
Is worth most all the trouble 'at a long,
long life can bring;
He sez it's only when yer young th'
world is full o' joy.
An' 'at a kid kin understand th' songs
the bluebirds sing;
He sez they ain't no barefoot times fer
men 'ats big an' tall.
They ain't no playin' hooky, ner no cas-
tles in th' air;
He sez ter on'y be a kid, an' mock th'
robin's call
Is more 'an worth th' livin' of a long
life full o' care.

He sez he don't remember if robin's eggs
are green,
Or if th' catbird builds its nest up in a
tree or bush,
An' that th' signs he used ter know don't
never seem ter mean
Th' same as whut they used ter do,
when boyhood's happy blush
Shone on his cheek, an' in his eye th' joy
o' livin' shone,
An' 'at his feet don't hanker fer a
scamper as of old.
An' as th' years crowd on him he feels
more an' more alone,
An' th' summers ain't so warmy, an' th'
winters twict as cold.

Now he seems a funny daddy, I don't
think 'at I would care
Fer these measly little doin's 'at jest
has ter do a kid;
An' I wouldn't hanker for th' things 'at
seem ter linger there
'Round th' streams he used ter swim in,
an' th' hills down which he slid.
An' so we're both a-wishin'; him a-wish-
in' he was me,
An' hankerin' fer ol' time streams an'
pathways thro' the wood;
An' I—I'm jest as grumbly, an' as grouchy
as kin be,
Because I can't change with daddy—I'd
be happy if I could!

Houston Post.

A NEW DEAD SEA.

Sven Hedin, the explorer, has discovered a second Dead Sea in the highlands of Thibet—a vast lake so impregnated with salt that indigenous life is out of the question. It was impossible for him to get his boat close to the shore, so that he and his companions had to wade out two boats lengths before she would float; and this was sufficient to coat their legs and clothes thickly with salt. The entire bed of the lake appeared to consist of salt, and the density of the lifeless water was, of course, very high.

BIRDS AS DIPLOMATS.

The pope is a great admirer and friend of birds. In his library and in the alcoves of his reception room a number of them are kept, and their chatter always interests the pontiff. "You see," he once said to a foreign minister who called to pay his respects, "these birds are my diplomatists. When ever I receive anyone here he can only make a report as to my amiability, and can seldom understand my words, because the chatter of these songsters drowns all that I say. The visitor often cannot tell whether I have even spoken."

WIDOWS' FLAGS.

In Sumatra if a woman is left a widow, immediately after her husband's death she plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a flag is raised. So long as the flag remains untorn by the wind the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry, but at the first rent, however tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and accept the first offer she has.—Womanhood.

A CHILDREN'S CHURCH.

The Baptist church, of Janesville, Wis., has established what is called a "Children's Church," the object of which is to give the parents of young children an opportunity to attend church. During the morning service hour the children who are too young to attend service have a service of their own, conducted by the young women in the Sunday school rooms. They volunteer for the work, and a different committee takes charge of the little ones each Sunday. The babies are amused with dolls and playthings while the work of interesting the older children is conducted along kindergarten lines. A large number of children attend, and the children's church is proving popular, many of the little ones being unwilling to leave when their mothers call for them at the close of church.

WU CHOU CHOU.

Minister and Madame Wu Ting-Fang have one son, Chou Chou by name, or Wu Chou Chou, as he writes it in Chinese style. When they came to the United States about three years ago Chou Chou could not speak a word of English, and his father placed him with a tutor. Chou Chou soon found that the boys who lived near the legation went to the public school, and he begged his father to allow him to do the same. Minister Wu is a very wise Oriental, and when he looked into the matter he concluded that the public school was best for his boy and sent him there. Chou Chou has made such good progress that he is now in the Western high school, and his teacher said a short time ago that the English of his exercise in the literature class was better than that of any other papers handed in to her. While at school he dresses like the usual American boy, and tucks his long cue under his coat! but on all public occasions he wears his native costume—the stiff brocaded silk robe and trousers, his feet incased in the fancy double-soled sandals, and his cue braided down his back and tied with a salk fringe which almost touches his heels. Madame Wu does not speak English readily, and often at her receptions, which are held on Friday during the social seasons, her young son acts as her interpreter with an ease and grace which would be credit to one far his senior in years.

THE PASSPORT IN RUSSIA.

The train slows down as it crosses the frontier, and creeps gently up to the platform of the first station on Russion soil. Furtively peeping out of the window you behold a number of stalwart men uniformed in the Russian style, and wearing the peculiarly Russian top boots. The polite conductor comes to the compartment and bids you get the passport ready. After a few minutes of waiting, during which anxiety is not diminished, an officer in smart gray-blue uniform comes along, attended by a soldier with a wallet. He demands the precious document, and, noting its foreign origin, casts upon its possessor a keen, searching glance. Then he looks for the all-important vise or indorsement of the Russian official in the country of issue; and on finding it he passes coldly on without a word. All this is very formal and impressive; you feel as a prisoner feels when the chain of evidence is tightening around him; your thoughts wander back to the past, and you wonder whether any indiscretion of your insignificant youth may not now be brought up in testimony against you.

The utmost care is taken in the study and registration of these documents; every Russian must have his passport; every foreigner entering or leaving the country must have it too. Whether native or alien you can not move about the country without the document; when you arrive in a town it must be submitted to the local police; when you leave that town the police must indorse the passport with their sanction to the journey. The system gives the authorities the firmest hold over the people; and wise is the stranger who complies carefully with every part of the formality.

HE GOT THE WHISKEY.

A story that E. Hopkinson Smith likes to tell on himself is of an experience in a trip as a lecturer before women's clubs. He reached one of the large Northwestern cities on a bitterly cold night and being a little late hurried to the house where he was to read, says the New York Sun.

After he had changed his traveling dress he found that his teeth were still fairly chattering with cold and he felt that he must be warmed before beginning his effort to interest his audience. Across the hall was the ladies' dressing room, in which were a number of women laying off their wraps. He approached the door and naming his hostess asked if she was present.

"No," said a young lady coming forward, "but I am her daughter. What can I do for you, Mr. Smith?"

"I am very cold," was Mr. Smith's reply. "I want some whiskey."

Had a bombshell exploded in the room the result could hardly have been more startling, for the hostess was the very head and front of the local Womens Christian Temperance Union organization. The young woman was evidently staggered, but she rallied to the situation.

"I see," she said, "you are ill, Mr. Smith. You shall have the whiskey."

She crossed the room to a medicine closet, took out a small phial, filled a teaspoon from it and returning said in a commanding voice: "Open your mouth, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith obediently opened his mouth, received his teaspoon of whiskey, thanked the fair physician and went without further comment downstairs.

ARGUMENT THAT SECURED A NEGRO'S ACQUITTAL.

The incident happened in Georgia in the peace which followed the civil war. It illustrates the love that so many of the old slaves had for their masters and how that love was shown:

A negro man, strong and healthy, but getting gray from years, was on trial in one the county superior courts for murder. He had killed another negro, and had been lying in jail for some time, awaiting his trial. The testimony against him yas given by other negroes, who witnessed the killing. When the case was called for trial by the presiding judge, an old man rose, and in a voice deep and low, but full of marked gentleness, said: "Will your honor please mark me for the defence?"

It was Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgit. His face was wrinkled some with age, but is was large and strong, and the lines of intellect made deeper wrinkles than those of age. His hair was white, but it rolled back in baby curls from the most splendid brow that ever graced a man. His form was tall and straight and full-sized, though his movements were slow with the years. His eyes still finished as when he stood in the senate chambers at Washington.

The case was tried. The witnesses all seemed unfriendly toward the prisoner. In his own statement he claimed that the killing was in self-defence.

Gen. Toombs addressed the court and jury at the last, and, after fully discussing the testimony of the witnesses, he concluded thus:

"You honor, please, and gentlemen of the jury: A few years ago my only brother fell wounded on the battlefield of Gettysburg. He lay there bleeding to death, with no friendly hand to help him. Shot and shell, the fierce, fiery stream of death, were sweeping the earth about him. No friend could go to him, no surgeon dared approach him. The singing of bullets and the wild music of shells was to be his only requiem. My brother had a body-servant, a negro man, who waited on him in camp. This negro saw his master's danger and straight out into that sheet of battle and flame and death he went. A cannon-shot tore the flesh from his breast, but on he went and gathering my brother in his arms, the blood of the man mingling with the blood of the master, bore him away to safety and to life. Jim, open your collar!"

And the jury saw on Jim's breast long, jagged scars where the shell had ripped its way.

Continuing, General Toombs said: "Jim's skin may be black—he may be a negro, but the man that would do what Jim did for my brother has a soul too white ever to have killed a man except in defence of his own life.

Jim was cleared.

REMARKABLE STORY OF STORM SUFFERERS' REUNION.

"My wife! My wife!"

A number of people at the corner of Main and Second street were astonished last Saturday afternoon when a lady came out of the store of the Roswell Drug & Jewelry Co. and met a gentleman who was rounding the corner at the time. Several bundles slipped from the lady's hand unheeded, and the man and woman looked at each other as if sure their eyes were in error. Then they came together like two lovers. It was the man that made the outcry—the woman not uttering a word, but she did her share of the embracing perfectly indifferent to the stares of the interested passersby. And she had a right to, for the man was her husband, Frank H. Parrish, whom she had mourned for dead, and had not seen since that terrible night when Galveston was overwhelmed and whom she supposed was either in the great graveyard of the sea or among the unknown and unrecognizable dead. It was the same way with Mr. Parrish and thereby hangs a most interesting story.

On the night of the great storm their house was swept away and the two were lost to each other in the fury of the storm. Mrs. Parrish was caught not over a block from where the house stood in some wreckage and rescued much bruised and hurt. Mr. Parish was carried clear across the bay and far inland, where he was picked up by a farmer, in whose house he lay almost insensible for six weeks, and it was two more before he was able to go back to Galveston to look for his wife. She not hearing from him, considered him among the missing and left the city, going back to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where she had a distant relative. Mr. Parrish had forgotten that his wife had such kin folk and heartsick and feeble came at once to the home of his brother, Charles Parrish, in the mountains of Lincoln county, where he rapidly regained his health and vigor.

Mrs. Parrish, in the meantime, made arrangements to come to New Mexico with a young lady, Miss Ellen Alexander, who is to teach a private school in Otero county, and the two arrived in Roswell on Thursday of last week, intending to proceed on their journey by stage to Lincoln and Capitan on Monday.

Friday Mr. Parrish arrived in the city to buy supplies and some water machinery. Neither knew the other was alive, much less in the same town. Mr. Parrish had been at the barn loading his wagon and getting ready to start back Sunday morning, when he met his wife face to face at the corner of Main and Second streets. As he expressed it: "My heart rose up in my throat until I could have bitten the end of it off, but she looked too substantial for a ghost, so I just simply grabbed her!"

It was some time before the strangely united couple could talk coherently, and it is a sure thing that if there ever was a happy couple in Roswell it was those two. They were invited to the home of a friend of Mr. Parrish, and there told over again the horrors of the great storm and their experiences since each believed the other a victim of the fury of the gulf. Here a number of people heard their stories and realized that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.—Roswell (N. M.) Record.

PALE FACE—WEAK NERVES.

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

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

It helps to build up nerve or muscular tissues, it aids your digestion and enables you to get the good of the food you eat. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will build you up and make you well from head to foot. With the new health will come strength and vigor that may have been missing for years.

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

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

FROM BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Waco, Texas, Aug. 1.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Baylor University, Professor Thomas H. Dickinson, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected to the chair of Oratory in Baylor University for next year and Dr. Robt. N. Barrett, of Waxahachie, was chosen as Associate Professor of Theology. Prof. Dickinson comes to the University with the highest endorsements as teacher, scholar and a thorough master in his profession. Dr. Barrett came to the University last spring upon the death of Dr. Tanner, and has been a teacher here since.

Prof. R. H. Hamilton and wife have been appointed superintendent and matron of the young men's boarding hall of the University for next year. They have already taken charge and are having the building and grounds put in first class condition for the opening of school. The young men of the University who are spending the summer in the city are highly pleased with the selection of Prof. Hamilton and wife to this position.

The athletic association of the University is making extensive preparations for the fall and winter sports. The athletic grounds and the gymnasium will both be in splendid condition by the opening of school. In fact, there will be no better grounds in the state than the Baylor gridiron.

The prospects are most flattering for the largest opening this fall in the history of the University. Encouraging reports come from every part of Texas, and the men on the field are more than pleased with the outlook. It is probable that more students will come to Baylor this year from other states than heretofore.

Almost every mail brings requests from distant states for information about the University and expressing a deep interest in the prosperity of the institution.

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

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MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms and PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of Five Cents Per Hog Per Year.
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J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. LOUIS.

The Heiress of Northwood.

"Jemima Anne Hayward! Great Caesar! What a name!"

'Now, Frank, I will have none of your confounded nonsense. I suppose you want your wife to be a Daisy, or a Primrose, or a Lily—a pretty wax doll, with flaxen curls and blue eyes, like the heroine of a penny novelette." And Colonel Beresford smiled sarcastically as his eyes rested on the handsome face of his son.

"You are very much mistaken, father," replied the young man, as he turned from the window from which he had been gazing with admiration on the fair scene which even winter could not succeed in robbing of its charm. "I ascribe you I have no such ideal as you describe. But don't you admit that it is most unreasonable to have my future wife chosen for me without either consulting my wishes or those of the lady herself? You know we have never even seen each other."

"Fiddlesticks!" growled the colonel, "that's all sentimental rubbish. Remember that Oakfield park is heavily mortgaged, and we shall be beggars if you throw away the chance of this brilliant marriage for the sake of your ridiculous sentiment. Why, there are hundreds of fellows in your position who would envy you the prospect of marrying the heiress of Northwood manor.

"Besides," he added, in a more conciliating tone, "you will have plenty of opportunity of seeing her. Lady Westborough, her chaperon, has invited you to spend some time at Northwood for the purpose of making the young lady's acquaintance. Her coming of age will be celebrated in about a month, and your engagement will have to be announced at the ball which will be given on that occasion. Before Sir Philip's death he made all these arrangements, although his daughter was then only six or seven years old. The poor fellow had once been under a great obligation to me, and he thought this was the best method of repaying it."

"I wish he had chosen some other way of showing his gratitude. However, I have no objection to becoming acquainted with the heiress, but no power on earth will compel me to marry her!" and a loud bang of the library door prevented all further remonstrance fom the colonel.

* * *

Three weeks later.

The soft strains of the intermezzo to "Cavalleria Rusticana" were resounding through the richly fudnished drawing room of Northwood manor, and as the last chord of Mascagni's beautiful composition subsided the musician rose from her seat and was about to leave the room.

"Play that again, Miss Granville. Please do," pleaded a young man, laying aside the book in which he had tried in vain to feel interested, and advancing toward the piano.

"That seems to be a particular favorite of yours, Mr. Beresford, but I am afraid I cannot wait to play it over again—Lady Westborough will be wondering what has become of me. You must remember," she said, as she turned to collect some scattered pieces of music, "you must remember that I am a dependent in this house. I am only Miss Hayward's companion. Consequently I can not afford to spend all my spare moments at the piano, however much I should like it."

"I can't bear to hear you talk in that way," he exclaimed, passionately.

"Oh, I'm not making any complaint," she replied quickly, pretending not to notice the unmistakable tenderness in his tone. "I am treated very well—almost like one of the family, and I am quite content. But, indeed, I must go now and look after Miss Hayward. She is laid up with a bad headache, and——"

"Oh, bother Miss Hayward!" he muttered impatiently. "Why are you always reminding me of her existence?"

"You ought not to speak so disrespectfully of your future wife," the faintest suspicion of raillery in her voice.

"My future wife," he echoed. "She is not my future wife. I willl never marry the heiress of Northwood.

The corners of the girl's mouth twitched slightly, and there was a mischievous sparkle in her eye.

"You are very foolish," she said, "to allow a silly prejudice to spoil your prospects in life—great heiresses are not to be met with every day. Of course, 'Jemima Anne' is not exactly a pretty name, but that's no fault of hers. After all——"

"But it's not her name—it's herself," he interrupted, irritably, "I never met any one I disliked so much."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "I thought it was only her name you objected to," and she carelessly plucked off the petals of a flower which was fastened at her belt.

"But, Miss Ghanville—Violet," and he pressed the hand which rested on the piano; "surely you know—you must know that I love you."

"Hush! You forget who I am. Don't be so foolish as to dream of marrying a penniless girl. Remember Miss Hayward will be of age to-morrow, and she will then have complete control over an immense fortune—a fortune which will be more than sufficient to enable you to fulfill your loftiest ambitions."

"Violet, darling, I beg of you not to mention her name to me again. It is quite impossible that she could ever be my wife. What do I care for her wealth or her possessions? One word from you would make me a thousand times happier than all the riches in the world."

"Don't make rash promises you silly boy. Of course, you will marry Miss Hayward, and I shall be one of the first to congratulate you on your engagement."

"If you care so very little," he said, bitterly, "at least do not mock my feelings. I assure you I cannot marry Miss Hayward, and I intend writing to my father this very evening to acquaint him of the fact."

"Promise me," she said, eahnestly, "that you will not write to Col. Beresford for two or three days more."

"Of course, since you wish it, I cannot refuse, but do not imagine for one single moment that there is the slightest chance I shall ever change my mind."

* * * * *

Frank Beresford was seated before his bed-room fire, gazing vacantly into the bright flames, and indulging in the bitterest and most gloomy thoughts. He was to leave Northwood manor the next morning, but where to turn his steps he knew not. He dare not go back to Oakfield park and meet his father, whose dearest hopes he had so keenly disappointed by refusing to marry the heiress; and yet—oh! bitterest thought of all!—the woman for whose sake he was willing to sacrifice everything, treated him with cold indifference.

The young man's serious reflections were suddenly interrupted by a knock at the bed-room door, and the butler announced that Miss Hayward wished to speak to him for a few minutes in the library. By no means relishing the idea of a tete-a-tete with the mistress of Northwood in his present frame of mind, he slowly made his way downstairs. When he opened the library door a radiant figure, sparkling with diamonds, advanced to meet him.

"Violet, dearest," he exclaimed, impulsively, "this is indeed a pleasant surprise. I expected to see Miss Hayward here, but I suppose there was some mistake."

"There was no mistake," she replied, and there was an amused look in her beautiful dark eyes. "I am the woman whom you so often declared you hated, whose very name was the subject of your ridicule, and whose hand and fortune you spurned with contempt—in one word, I am Jemima—Anne—Hayward," and she pronounced each syllable slowly and distinctly.

"What? You!" he exclaimed incredulously. "Then who is the lady whom I have always believed to be the heiress?"

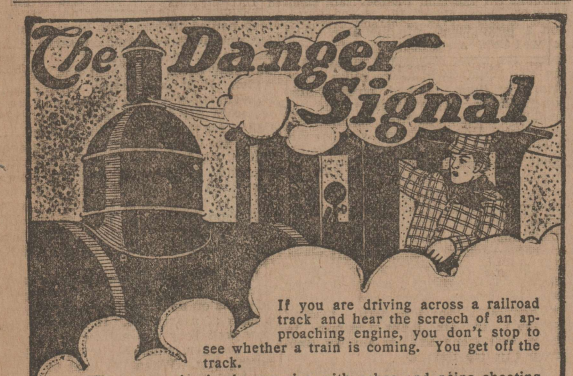
"She is my companion, Violet Granville—we simply exchanged places. Forgive the deception, Frank—it was only a little trick of mine. You see"—and there was a ring of triumph in her voice—"I was determined that my husband should love me for myself, not for my money."

"Darling, can it really be true?" and he drew her tenderly toward him.

"Did I not tell you that I should be the first to congratulate you on your engagement to Miss Hayward?" and she laughed gayly.

"You little minx! Who would imagine you could ever deceive me so cruelly! but you must let me call you Violet. It has become so familiar now that I could scarcely change it."

"Oh, you may call me anything you like," she answered, her face beaming with love and happiness, "for after all, dearest, what's in a name?"—Women's Life.



If you are driving across a railroad track and hear the screech of an approaching engine, you don't stop to see whether a train is coming. You get off the track.

When you arise in the morning with aches and pains shooting through you from hips to shoulders; with that tired, stupid disposition and general run-down feeling, then you may be sure there is something wrong with your liver or kidneys, or both. Don't wait to make sure. It is a fair warning.

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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.

Keep your vital organs in good condition if you would have health through the malarial season. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels and helps the system to resist disease germs.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES.

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

W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Texas; CITY TICKET AGENT, 237 Main st., Dallas, Texas; A. S. WAGNER, C. P. & T. A., Dallas.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S STORIES.

Booker T. Washington ranks with the best of the story-tellers. At the Young Men's Christian association convention he told of his early attempt to arouse the colored men of the South to work regularly, save their money, stop stealing chickens, lead good lives, etc. One of his agencies was the establishment of schools. Money was scarce, and it was a day of small beginnings. The first class was held on a porch of a house, but it rapidly outgrew the accommodation, and in casting about for ampler facilities, he found an old, abandoned hen-house. Finding a venerable darky idle, he said to him, "Sam, you go up to-morrow morning and clean out that old hen-house back of Mr. ——'s house."

"Sho'ly, Mr. Washington," was the reply, "you won't clean out a hen-house in de daytime?"

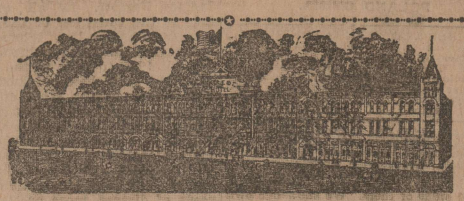
Speaking of the emotional tendencies of the negro in religious affairs, he told of an old colored woman who went to an Episcopal church. She went up to the gallery and prepared to enjoy the services. She grew steadily more and more excited and more noisy, carrying on at a great rate, and attracting general attention. The sexton went up to remonstrate.

"What's the matter, my good woman?" he began.

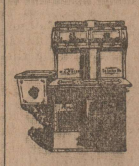
"Oh, I'm so happy," she said, waving her hands. "De Lord has come; His glory is all about heah. I's got religion at last."

"Very good, sister," said the sexton, in a very mollifying tone, "but don't make so much noise. This is no place to get religion."

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Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
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First Premium at Texas State Fair,
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THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, fine Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs $2 per 15, $5 per 45, $10 per 100. White P. Rock eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30.

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

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

CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS Austin, Texas. Wade M. Smith, proprietor, Breeder of Buff Leghorns, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and Bronze Turkeys. Full blood and exhibition birds. A few young stock for sale. Eggs per 15, $2.00. Won first prizes on all pens at Dallas and San Antonio. Winners everywhere.

I. P. DOUGLAS, BEAVER, TEXAS. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Leffel, Hawkins & Davis strains direct. Eggs $1.50 setting, $2.50 two settings. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-6, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners; 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd puller, 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, Pelch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

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

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

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

POULTRY

EGGS AFFECTED BY BAD ODORS.—Very few people realize how sensitive the egg is to bad odors, and many even think that the shell is a sufficient protection against any contamination from without. But the shell is porous, and the albumen, or white of the egg, quickly absorbs and holds the flavor of any bad odor to which it is exposed, as it also does any bad flavor in the food given, says Massachusetts Ploughman. It is scarcely less susceptible in this respect than milk products. As the hen seems to be almost devoid of the sense of taste, care should be taken to give her only well flavored food, and the feeding of partially decayed meat or fish, onions and other strong smelling food should never be allowed when hens are laying. But care also needs to be taken to have the nests clean and sweet, and never to put the eggs where they will be tainted by codfish, kerosene or anything else. If it is found necessary to use kerosene on the nests do it at night, that the odor may evaporate before the hens use them. But a better way is to get clean boxes from the grocer when the old ones get so that they need to be kerosened. Eggs packed in new pine boxes when sent to market, often acquire a flavor of turpentine that certainly does not improve their flavor.

THE NEW BREEDS.—The stately Brahma was the first distinct breed for which we have the credit of production, says T. E. McGrew, and while it seems simple to perfect what we had at hand to work with, the skill displayed in its pefecting called forth praise all over the world. Though the original stock came from China, the Brahma of to-day crows from Alaska to Capetown and its presence girdles the earth. To this day no fowl has supplanted it in public favor.

Both of our so-called American breeds, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte, have in their makeup more or less Asiatic blood. This strong blood exercises extended influence over all the many varieties that partially contain their blood, even to the color of the shell of the eggs laid. No one can tell why one hen lays the white-shelled egg while the other lays the brown. No more can they tell why the robin's egg has a tinge of blue, and some duck eggs the greenish cast. What know we of nature so long as these simple features are beyond our conception?

Each time we have a new variety thrust upon us, renewed interests arise and a new contingent joins the ranks of poultry fanciers. With each new member of the family the fancy grows, and the advocates of each endeavor to convince the world of the superior quality of their favorites. Nothing better shows our inclination for "something new under the sun." This must be, or we, as a people, would grow discontented and weary. On the other hand, the Dorking and Hamburg of England have stood the test of a century.

Our continual demand for changes and improvements leads to the forming of new breeds or varieties. This very inclination will keep the fancy from growing stale on our hands. There are the old-established, well-understood breeds for those who are settled in their ways, while we have the more difficult to handle in the particolored, barred and penciled varieties, and the new ones continually for the pleasant satisfaction of those who clamor for other "worlds to conquer."

But few of those who have had the good fortune to originate a new fowl have taken part in its perfecting. This seems to be the labor cut out for the more careful and painstaking handler, who usually comes to the front after the breed is well established, to put on the finishing touches and produce the high quality show specimens that sweep the deck in keen competition. All these conditions mark the periods of their advancement, and prove the ability of the American fancier to make and perfect the best.

If it would become popular for those who contemplate the forming of new breeds to make perfect records of their work, we should not find men in different parts of the country with pens drawn in an effort to write one another into oblivion in hope of gaining credit for themselves. It is a far-fetched to claim to have originated a breed, and before it is fully accepted to find that another whom we would supplant had outrun us in quality of stock. I think that the man who first produces the nearest to perfection should be very favorably considered. If he also claims to be the originator, these facts should be much in his favor as to the right of priority.

The multiplication of breeds and varieties has done much to improve them all. The efforts put forth to rush the Rhode Island Red into public favor urged the champions of our new buff breeds into stronger efforts for their perfecting. The most wonderful improvement has been made in them, resulting in greater distinctions between them, the dividing line being more sharply marked. All this brings benefit to each and advances the poultry interest.

There is no doubt that the forming of new varieties helps the whole poultry interests. But for all this there should be a more absolute demand for better quality prior to acceptance as a standard fowl. Too little of perfection is demanded, too much leniency is extended, and they are all helped into a position of sale before they should be allowed to go out as a standard variety. Hasty and inconsiderate decisions should not be made as we grow older in the business. No more should we even think of foisting on the public an unfinished fowl for gain. When this new spirit fills the domain of the fancy, better days for all will come.

The several new varieties now in sight are all worthy of their names. By the time they have filled the demands of the rule governing admission of new breeds, they will be well developed in both form and feather. All of them show more skill in their upbuilding than has been seen in earlier productions, pointing to an advanced condition of forming or uniting features for improved results. This is in our favor, for this same ability has already been shown in the perfecting of their own product.

In all of our exhibition poultry, we must demand better quality for the future. The ordinary quality of the past will not answer. The few who produce the best are so far in the lead that others can hardly follow. To overcome these long odds, we must push for better and better in all until we gain the ground lost. The man who produces the thousands is being pushed aside by the one who rears only two dozen, proving that quality in line is the way to success, not by producing a thousand chance shots. All these points are being better understood and followed by those who think, and they are the ones who produce the winners.

SHIPPING EGGS.—Eggs can be shipped to any part of the country by following these directions, and a fair hatch guaranteed, says a correspondent of Poultry Farmer: Always use new and strong baskets; never take an old one, even if it would go, as new ones look much neater and are thought much more of. Next get some clean, bright clover hay, cut it in strips a fourth of an inch long, and if the clover heads pass through the cutter whole all the better. Take the basket and place a layer of about two inches deep in the bottom, well packed together, then take the eggs and place them in the basket about a half an inch apart (points down.) After the eggs are so arranged, sprinkle them over with a coat of cut clover and press it very solid around each egg. Be sure that every egg is well packed, and so continue until the eggs are packed out of sight. Place a heavy coat of clover, about two inches thick, over them, then press your cover on the basket down over the cut clover so as to hold it solid and sew around the entire cover with heavy cord, and your eggs will surely arrive in good shape, and you will hear from your customer thus: "None were broken. Arrived O. K." In cold weather line the basket with paper. We have shipped eggs like the above over the Rocky mountains, up in northern Canada, in the east and way in the south with perfect success. Our directions for receiving are to place them in a cool room (not cold enough to kill them), bottom side up before unpacking and let them rest for twenty-four hours, then place them under the hen for incubation.

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

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

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

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Houston, Texas.

DAIRY

The governing board of the Missouri agricultural college filled the chair of dairy husbandry, as provided for by the last legislature, by the election of Prof. C. H. Eckles of the Iowa agricultural college at Ames, giving him the rank of assistant professor in charge of the department and a salary of $1500.

The creamery, cheese factory and ice plant at Merkel, Tex., owned by W. N. M. Grimmet, was burned a few days ago. The plant was valued at $6000 to $7000, and was insured for $4150 About 11,000 pounds of cheese, in addition to the plant, were consumed, making an additional loss of about $1000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the Cow Loan deparment of the Continental Creamery company of Kansas City. The company is loaning money to farmers to buy cows and then gets its money back by deducting a certain per cent from the farmer's check each month. The loans amount to about $15,000 per month, and are still on the increase.

The regents of the Kansas City agricultural college have created a new chair, dairy husbandry, in the college and experiment station. Prof. D. H. Otis has been promoted and will be put at the head of this new department. E. W. Curtis has been elected instructor in butter-making, and Prof. Otis will also be assisted by an expert cheese maker.

PRACTICAL LESSONS FOR DAIRYMEN.—E. L. Vincent says in Kansas Farmer: Not far from the home of the writer, and located not three miles apart, are two creameries. The environments of both are practically the same. Each has plenty of grass land and fresh water. There is really no good reason why the dairymen who patronize the one should not receive just as good returns for the milk as those who take their product to the other. And yet, there is a decided difference in the amount paid to the patrons of these tow creameries. From the month of Apri a large number of dairymen took their milk to one received a dollar for every hundred pounds of milk, while many more closely approximated this amount. The total average was high for the period mentioned. At the other creamery, for the same length of time, the price paid was much lower, averaging in the neighborhood of 85 cents, perhaps.

In the search for reasons, two men representing both the creameries under consideration discussed the matter thus:

"We have just as good a buttermaker as you have. Our market is the same. I do not see how it is that your creamery should be able to pay its patrons so much more per hundred. How do you account for it?"

"I will tell you just how I account for it. We have b etter cows than you have. That's the whole sum and substance of it. You must work up your herds. We have spent years in grading up and otherwise improving our stock. You are behind the times. But a few such lessons as this will bring you back to your senses. The trouble is, your dairymen have been working in the dark. You have not known what your cows have been doing. You are just beginning to see. The lesson is a costly one, but if it causes you to change your methods, it will be the best thing that could happen."

And so they parted. But it will not be strange if the conversation bears fruit, for it does not take long for men who are in earnest to turn about and start on the right track. It is worth while for every dairyman to ask himself how his herd compares with that of other men whose conditions are similar. There is nothing like a fair and honest criticism of one's own methods. It might cause some of us to open our eyes pretty wide if we were to know how far we come short of the standard of this, the beginning of the Twentieth Century. But this knowledge would be quite likely to bring about a radical change in our practice.

It is time we began to study our own herds, honestly, bravely, and in the same spirit our neighbores are doing it.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

It is gratifying to us to be able to state to our readers that the International Fair, to be held in San Antonio this year, October 13th to 20th, inclusive, will be even more complete in all departments than the Fair of last year. On the San Antonio International Fair Association grounds there is stall room for 2000 head of registered cattle and all these stalls have already been taken, and the management will be compelled to build several new barns. Entries in the horse, sheep, swine, goat and poultry departments will also exceed those of last year.

Visitors attending the Fair will not only see a great exhibit in all departments that go to make up a successful Fair, but the management has provided for the entertainment of visitors as well. Conterno's celebrated band and "Battles of Our Nation" has been engaged for this Exposition, and this great entertainment will be produced for the pleasure of visitors, each day, entirely free of cost. Other free attractions of merit have also been provided.

The Association this year has been compelled to erect a large number of new buildings to accommodate exhibits and attractions that will be on the grounds.

Rapid and cheap transportation has been provided to and from the grounds this year, and the largest crowds can be handled with ease and comfort to all concerned.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.



If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator we will loan you one for trial FREE OF COST.

They give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier, besides being entirely simple, safe and durable, (former capacity doubled, with less driving power.)

Improvements come fast here. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Free Book, "Business Dairying," and Catalogue No. 136.

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

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, splints and ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 18.

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FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zeno, a new and harmless Cure for Female Diseases. Agents Wanted. Good Pay. Zeno Co., 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

A DOZEN PLAIN FACTS



Which can be understood by anyone, are worth more than a whole library of books containing theories about Windmills. Those who have had practical experience know that the

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Will do MORE and BETTER WORK and last 50 to 100 per cent longer than any other Windmill. If you want to know why this is so, and why Texas people buy more Dandy Windmills than all other makes, notwithstanding they cost more money, write for our

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We are the only manufacturers of windmills having a branch House in Texas, and spending our profits here. The Texas people sustain us because they want the best of everything. We carry at Dallas everything in the Windmill line.

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ED L. OLIVER COOPER TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 2d 32243, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.

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

POLAND CHINA.

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

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

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

DUROC JERSEY.

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

DOGS.

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

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

To Coupon Agents: Triennial Conclave Knights Templars, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31. For the above occasion sell round trip tickets to Louisville as follows: Rate, one regular first-class standard fare plus $2 for the round trip. Date of sale, from Waco, Groesbeck and points north, sell August 22 and 23; from points south of Waco and Groesbeck, sell August 23 and 24. Limit tickets for return not later than Sept. 2. By depositing tickets with joint agent not earlier than August 28, nor later than Sept. 2, and making payment of fee of 50 cents, an extension may be secured to leave Louisville not later than Sept. 16. For bands in uniform accompanying regular organized bodies of Knights Templars going and returning, one solid ticket, you may make one-half of the above rate.

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

SWINE

HOG SHOW POSTPONED.—The announcement was made a few days ago that owing to the prolonged drouth that has visited the western and central parts of the United States the National Breeders' show of Poland-China, Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey swine, which was to have been held at Kansas City this fall, will be postponed until next year. This was to have been the initial exhibit of the associations, and the most important event of the kind ever held in the United States. Exhibitors from nearly every state in the union had already signified their intention to send their show hogs to Kansas City Oct. 7 to 11.

WHEN THE HOGS DIE.—The time of greatest fatality among hogs is when they are compelled to subsist for any considerable time on the dry and most concentrated foods, says Indiana Farmer. In all experience that is the condition of the greatest ailment in human life. When the hogs are turned into the autumn stubble fields and left to glean on the dry, concentrated food there obtained, if ever hog cholera or any other disease occurs that is the time, at least this is so generally speaking. It is not so much because the seeds of the disease are more prevalent then, but because the hog is forced into a condition which makes him more susceptible to the seeds of disease, more or less always prevalent. No animal, not even man, was ever intended to subsist alone on dry, concentrated foods, and the human animal knows too much to risk his health on such conditions. What the hog needs along with these concentrated foods is an occasional succulent ration. With the abundant opportunity to provide for him, clover and rape and beets, artichokes, and even silage, etc., there is no reason why he should be abandoned to the conditions which invite disease and death. There is not a month in the year when an occasional succulent ration could not be provided for the hog. This, with pure water, would enable him to resist and throw off the germs of disease always prevalent, and sufficiently frequent to kill subjected to conditions inviting death.

FEEDING FOR SHOW RING.—A great many prominent show herds have been ruined for the want of proper attention and feed, says Missouri Showman.

All hogs are not alike; they are of as many different dispositions as are people; some being cranky and hard to manage, while some are good feeders and will eat anything you give them, such as corn, pumpkins and swill and are always ready to eat. These are the kind you will want to watch or they will get fat too soon. There are others that are dainty feeders and have to be coaxed to eat. They must have fresh milk from the cow, mixed with nice bran and shorts, and mixed just right, and much must not be given at one time.

Now you see, with a show herd of such different dispositions and appetites, a person has to exercise great caution and rare tact to keep them all moving along together, so as to bring them all in the show ring in the pink of condition.

To make a success in feeding for show a man must throw off his coat, roll up his sleeves and pitch in himself. He must not be afraid of a little mud, nor get mad if the hogs trip him up and empty a pail of swill over him.

The hogs should know your voice and when you speak to them they should answer with a grunt of satisfaction.

The most difficult thing in fitting a show herd is to get them in full bloom at the proper time, and this is of more importance than any other one thing. In order to insure success in the showing ring the proprietor of the herd should give it his personal attention. Many of our most successful exhibitors are the men who carry the swill pail themselves. No one else has the interest of the herd at heart as does the owner. However, there are some feeders that are vastly more competent to properly feed the herd than their owners. In this event the feeder should be encouraged, for to him must be given a large share of the glory and honor of a successful show. Generally speaking, successful feeders and exhibitors are born and not made.

CULLING.—P. T. Courter of Delaware, O., says in Swine Advocate: The corn and potatoes are now planted, the sheep are shorn, and next comes the weeding process, one that it is as needful among the live stock as in the crops. Most of the spring litters are now old enough to make the first selection. We shall make our first attempt next week by culling out the poorest of the litters, putting them in a pen by themselves and selling to those who feed their own meat. The others we will let run with their mothers and keep an eye on them. If one fails to keep up along with the others, out he goes. This is the only way breeders can keep above the selling of poor breeding stock. If one allows the good and bad to run together, the poor ones usually get worsted in the race for hogship, as the larger and stronger ones impose upon them. Equality in size and quality make the best for looks as well as for feeding.

So long as one retains the inferior pigs among the others there is an incentive to sell one as a breeder; for all breeders get cheap customers if he will cater to their wants, and a safe plan is to have none wherewith to supply their wants. The temptation is more than many men can stand if they have the supply. We have seen some very poor pigs in crates going by express; in fact, some we would not pay the express on for them, to use as breeders. This is all a mistaken way to build up a trade. No breeder can afford to ship a poor pig at any price, if he only knew it; once bitten, a customer is lost, while a pleased one will come again and often bring another with him. So we say weed out all poor ones and castrate all males before you let the feeder have them. If you have a doubt about a pig, castrate and sell him, or feed him yourself; let no poor ones out of your herd. Better to sell two good ones to the feeder than one poor one as a breeder.

When we began breeding, we did not know half as much as we do now, and swine journals were not as plenty as at this time. We learned not by others, but by our own experience. It is an old saying that "experience is a dear schoolmaster, but fools will learn in no other way." We have had some experience in the way of learning to care for the hog and for our trade, and our conclusion is that no dollar is worth getting unless in a fair, square manner, and no hog is worth keeping unless he is a good one.

I was in a conversation with a neighbor the other day about some pigs he had bred from my boar. He had sold the best sows out of the litter. I said, "You ought to have kept one of the best ones for yourself." He replied, "The Bible says keep and use that which you cannot sell."

I confess it was a new doctrine to me, and I am not a Bible student enough to know if he quoted correctly, but I have never practiced that way of doing or undoing.

Select each year from your best litters those you need as breeders and of the best, then sell the others, and if you have practiced the weeding process as you should there are no poor ones to sell to others as breeders, they having gone to the feeding pen. Take a litter of ten pigs, eight of them extra nice, one a runt and the other a medium, as is often the case how they look. Just cut out the two, then look at them. You could sell the eight alone for more money than the ten would sell for if sold in a bunch. There is money in weeding out your litters as well as good looks in it. Often a bunch of mediums well cared for will develop some fine hogs, but the runts are fit only to eat good feed and make poor hogs at their best. If one had to keep them he had better buy a creamery so as to let them sail in skim milk and middlings for six months or until some shipper would take them. We have found them poor property, and prefer to give them away when small and let the others divide their ration.

A breeder having sent a poor pig into any locality, need never look for another order from that particular point, as most of the man's neighbors see and hear about the said pig. There is little difference whether he is good or bad so far as his arrival is concerned, he is looked and commented on. If a poor one, some very uncomplimentary remarks are made and the breeder is the subject of them. If a breeder ships a good pig in a neat crate, he is admired while en route to his destination by all who have an eye to good stock, and often the name of the breeder is noted down for future use.

PREPARING FOR SALE—In a paper read before the Iowa Swine Breeders' association, Carey M. Jones said:

Now, you may ask what shall a man select, and to answer it in the briefest manner, I should say, breed what your market demands. Now, presuming, of course, that you are breeding hogs, do not understand me to say that because you have some inquiries for animals of different breed, that you should handle a few of each variety. I think one of the gravest mistakes is to undertake to do too much. You cannot sell to every buyer any more than one man can raise enough of any one variety to supply the market, so take one breed: understand it thoroughly yourself, and think enough of it to always be ready to show them, no matter who comes along to buy. By doing so and talking about them, you become more familiar with your own stock, and by sale day you are able to correctly answer any questions, and the more you can say about an animal the better the buyer appreciates it.

My subject is not how to grow stock for sale and I do not want to convey the idea that a pig should be fat every day of its life, but as my work is to sell stock for the most money that can be obtained, and pausing long enough to over-look future usefulness will say that fat animals sell to the "bulls," but the lean-meated animals are taken by the "bears."

After a breeder has been assured that he can have his stock in condition by a certain time, and also that the buyer can be depended upon to be present, he has much to do besides claim a date and securing an auctioneer. He must not think because himself and wife know that he is going to to sell his stock on a certain date that everyone he may need at his sale knows of it. It is different from getting married, for you do not need many people then; but if there are any two dates that a man should have his friends with him it is at his funeral and a sale—more especially at a sale, for if they stay away then he thinks he is doomed for two funerals.

No auctioneer can sell good stock to benches any more than he can sell poor stock for a good price to a large crowd, so if you have your stock in poor condition do not wonder if you are going to have as good a sale as Mr So-and-So, who always has good stock and everybody knows it. You won't. But if your stock is in good shape let it be known. Of course, you cannot go to see everybody, but there are papers that do, and a man who does not read one or more of them would only be an ornament at your sale and in the way. When you advertise make the buyers feel that you want them there, telling what you have to sell. Then when you get him there (for there is no better man to hurt a sale than one who has been induced to spend his time and money through a misleading advertisement and is disappointed when he gets to the sale) make him feel that he is welcome; do not think because a year ago the day you are giving the sale was a nice day you can afford to risk it without a tent or pavilion, as the sun and wind are often more severe than the rain.

Secretary E. P. Snow, of the Wyoming sheep commission, figures out that the lamb crop of that state amounts to 87 per cent of an increase for the present season. In cases where bands of 2000 and 3000 ewes are kept on one range the increase foots up to 112 and 113 per cent.

W. S. Harter makes a grand offer in another column of The Journal to all men that suffer from Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions and all weaknesses of the genital organs. He offers to send free of charge to all readers of The Journal sending him their name and address, the knowledge of a wonderful discovery that cured him. His address is W. S. Harter, 522 Ash street, Nevada, Mo. It is said that it is the only treatment which will stop Nightly Emissions. This is a bona fide offer from a well known benefactor. All those afflicted should write him at once.

SHEEP---GOATS

Secretary Badenhoop, of the Maryland state bureau of immigration, has announced that the National Angora Goat and Cattle company has completed a deal whereby it secured 1750 acres of land in Charles and Prince George counties, and in which it will establish an Angora stock farm. This land was bought by Congressman Mudd and John A. Barker. The company was organized in New Jersey, with a capital of $100,000. The officers are James Sharp, president; George F. Thompson, secretary, and Horace A. Field vice president and general manager. Mr. Field has gone abroad to buy 4000 of the finest Angora goats to be shipped to Maryland.

ANGORAS IN PENNSYLVANIA. — The Angora goat is about to become a factor in the mountainous portions of Fayette and Somerset counties, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. This mountain land has in the last few years been bought for a mere song by business men, who looked ahead and saw possibilities in the rough sides of the mountains, covered as they are with brush and rocks. The land is too stony for raising hay, grain or vegetables. It is too rough for pasture land and has no valuable minerals under it. Some weeks ago General A. H. Croffuth of this place received a carload of Angora goats from Arizona. The animals were in fine condition when they arrived and they were housed till the cold weather had moderated, when they were turned out on a large tract of mounain land owned by General Croffuth. The goats were the finest specimens to be found in the West, with long, silky hair, large, brilliant eyes and small horns on the rams. A great many of the animals now sent out from Arizona are not pure Angoras, being a cross between the Angora and the common goat. General Croffuth wished to experiment on the thoroughbreds, however, and his carload were the pure Angoras. Dr. J. D. Jackson of Connelsville, who also owns a large farm on Chestnut ridge, near Connelsville, received a carload of Angoras this week. He put his goats out on the farm as soon as they arrived, as the weather was not severe. They are thriving wonderfully on the new feeding grounds, and Dr. Jackson expects to have profitable results in a short time from the experiment.

The goats are very hardy and if protected after shearing from rain and snow will rarely die from exposure. They should have sheds facing south during the winter and be fed sparingly on corn fodder, straw and coarse hay, with a little grain during March and April to strengthen the does for the kidding season in May.

The does should be protected from the cold in the early spring, for kids that arrive too early will die from the cold in this region very easily. The does, too, are more liable to disown their kids in the cold, wet weather of early spring.

If the weather gets cold and raw the does often lie on the kids to keep them warm.

One of the reasons for the popularity of the goats in the west is because they do not have to be "dipped," before shearing, and in the fall again, to cure them of ticks and scab.

Angora goats are much more nimble than sheep, having none of the awkward, lumbering movements peculiar to a flock of sheep.

They are excellent for eating, half the "spring lamb" now shipped from the West being in reality Angora goat. The experiment now being tried by General Croffuth and Dr. Jackson on the mountains of western Pennsylvania is being looked forward to with much interest by land owners in this part of the country. If it proves successful, and there is every reason to think that it will, the raising of Angora goats will be numbered with the coke industry in Fayette and Somerset counties.

THE ANGORA IN MISSOURI.—A report from Dixon, Mo., says: The Angora goat is on top in the Ozarks. The dong drouth has brought him out into bold relief as a dry-weather success. His qualifications for this up-hill and down-dale country are no longer sneered at by unappreciative farmers. His stock has jumped several points in the market. The longer the dry spell lasts the more he will be venerated.

With the cattle, sheep and hogs showing plainly the ill-effects of little water and dried-up pastures, the goat, in the parlance of the street, is "livin' easy" and getting fat. Only with the best of attention can stock pull through the drouth and be fit for market. The goat has been left to shift for himself. He is getting no water or feed hauled to him. But he is a hustler, and he thrives just the same. The case is yet to be reported of a goat dropping down from heat and lack of water. It is a question with many farmers whether the goats need any water in dry times. If they do, they find it for themselves. As for feed, the goats are doing very nicely on sprouts, leaves, weeds and what little grass they can find. Occasionally, perhaps, where the scrub oak sprouts have dried up close to the ground, the goat raisers will chop down a few trees so the animals can get at the green tops. That is goat-raising in the Ozarks these days.

D. A. Palmer, a big stockman of west Camden county, is in the Angora goat business on an extensive scale. He has a herd of nearly 500. It is surprising how well they are getting along this dry weather, when all other stock is failing fast. When it comes to clearing land, it is estimated that five goats will do the work of one farm hand, and do it well.

If the drouth should hang on until the corn crop is burnt up, then a few goats will be the only farm hands many of the small farmers will be able to afford this winter. Goat meat will supplant beef on the farm-house table. The backers of the Angora say that goat-raising is profitable at all times. Anyway, it is certainly a winner in a drouth.

Look out for malaria. It is seasonable now. A few doses of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a sure preventive.

GOATS.

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

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

"Sunset-Central Special."

RUNS THROUGH DAILY FROM

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Aug. 5.—Hog receipts were unusually light last weeks, the demand exceeding the supply. Sales generally, taking quality into consideration, were 5 @10c higher than for the previous week. Some badly mixed loads, running largely to lightweights, sold at $5.10@5.25. Markets closed about 10c higher all around.

Receipts of cattle were very light and not near enough to supply the demand. Quite a lot of butchers from surrounding towns were on the market looking for cattle, which made bidding active. Everything offered found ready sale at strong prices. All buyers are short of cattle at present. Prices are not quotably higher, on account of the slump in the Northern markets the latter part of the week, but the demand and general outlook are better than they have been for some time.

Choice market dull, Northern markets closing with cattle 10@15c higher, and hogs steady.

Quotations today were as follows: Prime steers, 900 pounds and up, $3.25@3.50; choice cattle, 700 to 900 pounds, $3.00@3.25; stockers and feeders $2.50@3.00, choice cows and heifers $2.75@3.00, fair to good cows $2.35@2.65, medium fat cows $2.00@2.25, choice mutton, 90 pounds and up, $2.75@3.25, stock sheep, per head $1.50@2.25, stags and oxen $2.00@2.50, bulls $1.50@2.25, canners $1.00@2.00, sorted hogs, 200 to 300 lbs., $5.45@5.55; choice hogs, 165 lbs. and up, $5.35@5.45, mixed packers $5.10@5.25, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00, stock hogs $3.00@4.00.

DALLAS.

(Reported by National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 5, 1901.—Hog receipts were unusually light last week, the demand exceeding the supply. We had a strong active market and sales generally taking quality into consideration were from 5 to 10 cents higher than last week. Some badly mixed loads running largely to light weights sold at $5.10@5.25. Two good loads of mixed packers averaging 183 lbs and 195lbs brought $5.40. The tops out of these loads would have sold readily at $5.50@5.55. Market closed about 10c higher all around. We could sell a few loads of good stock hogs at $3.50@4.00, if you have any would be pleased to hear from you. Top hogs would bring $5.50@5.55 on today's market. Our market is in need of more hogs and we think it will pay you to communicate with us before shipping elsewhere. Receipts of cattle were very light and not near enough to supply the demand. Quite a lot of butchers from surrounding towns were on the market looking for cattle which made bidding active. Everything offered found ready sale at strong prices. All buyers are short on cattle at present. We are having more enquiries for feeders than for any time this season. Recent rains have improved conditions and think it would be a good time to dispose of your fat cattle or feeders. Prices are not quotably higher on account of the slump in the northern markets the latter part of the week, but the demand and general outlook is better than it has been for sometime. Choice butcher steers selling at from $3.00@3.50, which is equal to Kansas City prices. Sheep market dull; northern markets closing; cattle 10@15c higher; hogs steady. Quotations today as follows:

Prime steers 900 lbs and up $3.25@3.50, choice steers 700 to 900 lbs $3.00@3.35, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.00, choice cows and heifers $2.75@3.00, fair to good cows $2.35@2.65, medium fat cows $2.00@2.25, stags and oxen $2.00@2.50, bulls $1.50@2.25, canners $1.00@2.00, choice mutton 90 lbs and up $2.75@3.25, stock sheep per head $1.50@$2.25, sorted hogs 2-300 lbs $5.45@5.55, choice hogs 165 lbs and up $5.35@5.45, mixed packers $5.10@5.25, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00, stock hogs $3.00@4.00.

DALLAS.

(Reported by S. M. Sample).

Dallas, Texas, August 5.—Receipts of cattle the past week have been very light and while we do not look for any advance in prices, we think next week will be more favorable for stiff prices on good cattle than we have had for two weeks. But shippers must not think that common and half fat stuff will sell here, for it will not, as we have no place to use that kind. Our market wants good, smooth, fat stuff of all kinds and can promise you a good market on that class; but on anything else, would not advise you to ship to this market. We quote:

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

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 2.—Quotations on live stock for today were as follows:

Choice shipping beeves $3.00@3.50, common to fair $2.75@3.00; choice fat cows $2.50@2.75, common $2.00@2.25; sheep $3.00@3.25, goats $2.25, bulls $2.00@2.25, stags $2.50@3.00 yearlings $275@3.00, calves $3.25@3.50, heifers $2.50@2.75, hogs $4.50@4.75, feeder hogs $3.00@3.25.

SAINT LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—Cattle receipts 6,800, including 5,000 Texans. Market slow with natives 10c lower and Texans 10@20c off. Native shipping and export steers $4.75@5.70, dressed beef and butcher steers $3.25@5.00, steers under 1,000 pounds $2.85@3.90, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.15, cows and heifers $2.00@5.00, canners $1.00@2.50, bulls $2.25@3.25, Texans and Indian steers $3.00@4.35, cows and heifers $2.00@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500. Market 5c higher. Pigs and lights $5.75@5.95, packers $5.85@6.00, butchers $6.05@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700. Market steady. Native muttons $3.00@3.75, lambs $3.50@4.80, culls and bucks $1.75@3.50, stockers $1.50@2.10.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Cattle receipts 24,850, including 1,300 Texans. Market slow. Good to prime steers $5.30@6.30, poor to medium $4.40@5.40, stockers and feeders lower at $3.25@4.00, cows $2.75@4.50, heifers $2.25@4.00, canners $1.50@2.40, bulls $2.50@4.20, calves $3.00@5.25, Texas steers $3.00@4.50, best grass rangers $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 31,000; stronger, 5c higher, firm; good to choice heavy $5.95@6.20, light $5.85@5.90, bulk of sales $5.80@6.05.

Sheep—Receipts 30,000; sheep 10@15c lower; lambs 10@15c lower. Good to choice wethers $3.60@4.00, fair to choice mixed $3.25@3.50, Western sheep $3.25@3.65, yearlings $3.75@4.35, native lambs $4.25@6.15.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 natives, 3,000 Texans, 500 calves. Good beef steers 10@15c higher, other cattle steady to 15c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers $5.50@5.90, fair to good $4.80@5.40, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.25, Western fed steers $4.40@5.50, Western range steers $3.85@4.50, Texans and Indian steers $3.00@4.50, Texas cows $2.70@3.25, native cows $2.60@4.25, heifers $2.75@5.00, canners $1.50@2.50, bulls $2.25@4.50, calves $2.50@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000. Market 5@10c higher. Bulk $5.75@6.10, heavy $6.00@6.15, mixed packers $5.75@6.10, light $5.45@6.00, pigs $3.50@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 1,400. Market steady to easy; lambs $4.00@5.00, wethers $3.25@4.00, ewes $2.75@3.25, range sheep $3.50@3.40, stock sheep $1.50@2.25.

HOUSTON.

(Reported by T. B. Saunders Commision Company.)

Houston, Aug. 2.—Choice beeves $3.00@3.25, medium beeves $2.50@2.75, choice cows $2.50@3.00, medium cows and heifers $2.00@2.25, bulls and stags $1.75@2.00, work oxen $2.00@2.25, choice yearlings $2.75@3.25, medium yearlings $2.25@2.50, choice calves $3.25@3.75, medium calves $3.00@3.25, choice mutton $3.00@3.25, corned hogs, tops, 180 lbs up $5.05@5.40; corned, light and rough $4.50@4.75, mastfed hogs $3.00@3.50.

Good demand for choice cattle; early arrivals will find ready sale. Top corned hogs wanted.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 3.—Beeves good to choice $3.00@3.25, common to fair $2.50@2.75, cows good to choice $2.75@4.00, common to fair $2.25@2.50, yearlings good to choice $3.00@3.25, common to fair $2.50@2.75, calves good to choice $3.50@4.00, common to fair $3.00@3.25.

Receipts of cows, yearlings and calves have been fair the past week. While there is a scarcity of good beeves, outlook for coming week favorable.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—Receipts of desirable steers and heifers have been light, demand good, and prices firm, outlook favorable for next week. Calves and yearlings have been in full supply, prices off. No hogs or sheep in first hands; fair enquiry for good grades of both; ordinary very dull.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, August 5.—

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

Cabbage, @@4 1-2c.
Cantaloupes, half-bushel, 75c.
Potatoes, new, $1.00@1.40.
Tomatoes, 4 basket crates, 70@90c.
Watermelons, 90c@$2.60.
Butter, fresh country, 12 1-2@15c.
Eggs cold storage, guaranteed, 15c; candled, 10c; uncandled, 5c.
Poultry—Chickens, choice hens, $2.25; medium hens, $2.00; choice springs, $3.00; medium springs, $2.25; broilers, $1.50; ducks, large, $2.50; small, $2.00.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dalas, Aug. 5.—
Wheat No. 2, 70c.
Corn, 80c.
Oats, 52@55c.
Bran, $1.15.
Chopped corn, $1.50.
Hay, prairie, new, $14.00; Johnson grass, $7.00@9.00.

Chicago, August 5.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Wheat, No. 2 red 70 1-8@71c.
No. 2 corn 56 5-8c. No. 2 yellow 56 5-8c.
No. 2 oats 35 1-4@36c. No. 2 white 37 1-4@38c. No. 3 white 36 3-4@37 1-2c.
No. 2 rye 57@57 1-2c.
Barley, fair to choice malting 60c.
No. 1 flax seed, $1.68.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 5.—Spot cotton market steady. Ordinary 6 1-8, good ordinary 6 3-4, low middling 7 1-2, middling 8 1-16, good middling 8 3-8, middling fair 8 3-4.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 5.—Spot cotton market steady. Good ordinary 6 1-2, low middling 7 3-8, middling 8.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 5.—Spot cotton firm. Ordinary 5 13-16, good ordinary 6 1-2, low middling 7 5-16, middling 8 1-16, good middling 8 7-16, middling fair 8 1-16.

New York, Aug. 5.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 7 3-8, low middling 7 3-4, middling 8 7-16, middling fair 8 11-16, fair 9 3-16.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Aug. 5.—

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.

IT IS FINISHED.

The great CLOUDCROFT LODGE has been completed, formally opened, and is now in full sway. It is a splendid hostelry splendidly furnished and offering an incomparable cuisine, under the management of Mr. J. J. Fisher, Proprietor of the famous Hotel Sheldon of El Paso, Texas.

You want an enjoyable summer. You want to get away from the oppressiveness of the city and low altitudes. GO TO CLOUDCROFT, N. M., 9,000 feet elevation. On the summit of the loftiest peak of the Sacramento mountains. 110 miles northeast of El Paso. Wonderful scenery. Tennis courts and golf links, dancing pavilion. In fact everything desired or expected in an up-to-date, healthful summer resort.

Cloudcroft is known as the "Breathing Spot of the Southwest." There is but one way to go comfortably and quickly. But one way to avoid more than one change of cars; but one way to enjoy reclining chair-cars (extra fare) and sleeping cars all the way through daily to El Paso. That way is via the Texas & Pacific railway.

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

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To go to the Hot Springs or Arkansas, situated on the Iron Mountain Route. Owing to its elevation among the Ozark Mountains, the climate of Hot Springs is cool and delightful in summer, which makes it the best time for treatment. Hot Springs is owned and controlled by the U. S. Government and has its endorsement for the cure of rheumatism, malaria, nervous troubles, chronic and functional ailments and a score more human ill. The Iron Mountain Route is the best way there, from the South, Southwest and East, offering unsurpassed equipment and superior service. Through Pullman sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant day coaches. For illustrated pamphlets on Hot Springs, or full information in regard to time, rates, etc., call on or address J. C. Lewis, Trav. Pass'r Agent, Austin, Texas, or your local ticket agent. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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The "Katy Flyer," via the M. K. & T. R'y., is the best train to take, if you are going to the Pan American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y.

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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.

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Insecticides---Their Value for Farm and Orchard.

F. W. MALLY.

The following paper was read by Prof. F. W. Mally before the Farmers' congress:

Aside from the commercial value represented in insecticides, their value in farm and orchard work depends upon the following factors:

1. Purity in composition. 2. Correct and thorough preparation. 3. Apparatus best suited for specific purposes of application. 4. Thoroughness in application. 5. Proper time of application. 6. Correct selection of insecticides for specific purposes.

As to the first, the people have the benefit of a law which enables them to send in samples to the state chemist to be tested for purity. It is to be regretted that there is such widespread indifference among the people as to availing themselves of this state law and protecting themselves from loss in the purchase of adulterated products. After nearly or quite four years since the law went into effect we find most of the dealers in insecticides astonished to hear of such a law, when they are called upon to stop business and first comply with the law for the sale of insecticides. Even a small per cent of the annually using insecticides ever note whether what they buy is sold them under the label of the state chemist. This is not as it should be and the public ought to be aroused on this all-important matter of pure insecticides, for upon their purity depends the results.

Following this there is a scandalous disregard for accuracy in the close adherence to formulas and directions for preparation. These are apparently treated as if they were mere opinions. As a matter of fact, formulas are the results of accurate tests, scientifically made, to determine the best ingredients and the best proportions in which they should be used. This determined, the people should adhere to those ingredients and proportions and the method of preparation with the greatest precision. Despite the importance of accuracy in this matter, it is remarkable that many otherwise intelligent men "guess at it." The idea which they seem to have about it is that "the ingredients are all in the pot, and I reckon it will do all mixed up." There can be no greater folly. Let us therefore insist upon accuracy in each step in the preparation of insecticides.

The third important factor not fully understood is the selection of proper apparatus for the application of the poison solutions prepared. So few of those who spray can explain the difference between a sprinkle and a spray, and why the latter should not only require less material, but actually cover a greater area. We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of practitioners that the days of "guessing" at insecticide appliances are past. We can now select nozzles and apparatus for specific purposes as accurately as the physician prescribes for well defined diseases. Let every one lend his influence and co-operation towards securing a strict adherence to recommendations as to kinds of apparatus to be used, when same are made from official or authoritative sources.

As a rule, the popular idea as to what is a sufficient or proper application is also very erroneous. It is common to find men who are spraying, who do not feel satisfied with their efforts unless the entire foliage is dripping wet and every leaf covered with a thin sheet of moisture. This is the worst condition which can be developed in any spraying operation. The ideal spray is the one which produces an inteminable mist and settles down upon the foliage, around and underneath, as evenly and as gently as the midnight dew. Then each bit of surface is evenly covered, each particle of insecticide is separated from the other, and dries down to its particular place upon the leaf or stem in a manner to insure the greatest efficiency.

Another pernicious tendency is to wait until the eleventh hour before spraying is begun or even provision made therefor. The result is that most all insect warfare is waged during the last or most ravenous and ruinous stages of insect life. As a result, insect warfare costs many times more than there is any real necessity for under intelligent management. If it were possible to induce every tiller of the soil to provide for spraying apparatus and insecticides, and keep them in stock, ready for immediate use upon the earliest indications of any given insect attack, millions of dollars could be saved in Texas alone, and which are now either lost, owing to the attack of insect pests, or are expended in trying to destroy them. Let everyone understand, then, that there is a right and wrong time for making war on insect enemies, and that it is important to know just when to make the attack against any given insect pest. Let every farmer and fruit grower "be up and learning" these propositions.

Perhaps fully as serious an error as any is the common one among a large class of people that just any insecticide will do. How often is it that the arsenical poisons are used to combat insects which must be destroyed by contact insecticides, and vice versa. That one remedy is good and practical in successfully destroying any given pest, is in itself no criterion of its value against any other enemy, and certainly not all others. Let there be constant education therefore in the uses of specific insecticides for specific purposes. Let it be understood that among insecticides, as well as in medicines, there are no "cure-alls."

It will be noted that the value of insecticides has been discussed along the line of fundamental principles and in a manner that popular errors and pernicious practices which have so often invited failure in the past, may be pointed out and corrected in future operations. The statistical phase of this discussion is a matter of fact and history, and needs only to be collated. In every community are instances where insecticides have been used with intelligence, and hence with decided advantage as to the quality, volume and value of the crops treated. It has been the aim of this address to lead men to study and measure the value of insecticides from the different standpoints of the principles of practice, and profiting from their researches, will develop the monetary results and values in practice, as clearly and as easily as the mid-day sun emerges from behind a clouded sky.

Olives in Arizona.—This season, it is claimed, will bring the largest crop of olives that has ever been known in Arizona. Olive growing has been an accident, and a result of happily mated circumstances, rather than the outcome of the aplication of horticultural skill, says a Phoenix correspondent of the New York Evening Post. Ten years ago the first olives were planted in Arizona. A number of ranchers brought in several thousand trees and planted them along their drives and irrigation ditches. In only one instance was faith put in the productive value of the trees. One rancher set out an orchard of 18 acres. Every tree that was planted thrived beyond all expectations. Six years later they bore a crop. Then several orchards were planted. The next year the trees bore heavily. Each year the business has increased, the Arizona olive gaining a strong foothold in the east, through its peculiarly sweet flavor and the quality of its oil. Now about 300 acres of olives in this valley are in full bearing, and several oil plants have been established. The Arizona olive ripens about four weeks before the California product, and the trees mature a year or two earlier. It stands well a shortage of water, and is not susceptible to injury by frost.

Irrigation in Arizona.—For many years Arizona has been the synonym for arid dryness, says Geo. B. Hollister of the U. S. geologic survey. Situated on the Mexican border, in the very hottest and dryest part of the so-called "Arid West," its baked and dusty plains have been considered a most trying part of the trip across the continent. But relief and a new life have come to Arizona through the medium of irrigation, and great changes in the territory are likely to result in the future. Irrigation has been practiced for some years there, but the plans now on foot are for the contsruction of immense storage reservoirs, which will far outrank anything in the way of irrigation ever before attempted in that section. There are to be a number of them, storing enough water, it is claimed, to irrigate and reclaim over a million acres of land, which at present is desert and uninhabited.

The United States geological survey has spent several years in making studies of Arizona's water supply, and how it may be most advantageously used, and much of the present activity in that territory is the result of having the detailed facts upon which projects can be based.

The largest of the schemes is the Tonto reservoir, on the headwaters of Salt river. It is proposed to build a dam in a deep canyon, 650 feet long at the top, which will impound a body of water covering more than eighteen square miles with an average depth of 180 feet; the cost will be about $2,500,000. This will be one of the largest artificial reservoirs in the world and will hold water enough to irrigate more than 500,000 acres of and.

Arizona Growing.—The census office has issued a bulletin covering agriculture in Arizona. The bulletin carries interesting and valuable statistics. The report shows that there are now in Arizona 5,809 farms, with 1,932,000 acres improved and 1,680,806 unimproved. It is said that in the last decade Arizona farm wealth increased 161.9 per cent., and the value of implements and machinery even more rapidly. The value of products not fed to live stock was five and seven-tenths times as great as reported for all products in 1890. A part of this great increase is probably due to the greater accuracy with which products have been reported for the census of 1900.

The Arizona figures show that there are 3,015 white, 1,755 Indian, twelve negro and two Chinese farmers in the state. White men own $27,000,000 in farms, the Indians $43,000, the negroes $2,000 and the Chinese $600.

The reported area of farm lands in Arizona has been increased 700,000 acres in ten years. The total amount now invested in Arizona live stock is 51.7 per cent of the total in the territory and only a few dollars under $30,000,000. The new cattle now in the territory are valued at something less than $16,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000. In the year covered by the report there were produced $4,500,000 of animal products.

Within the ten years the milch cows increased more than 400 per cent in Arizona territory. In the year covered by the report Arizona agricultural products aggregated $2,500,000 in value.

WANT T' BE PUT OFF AT BUFFALO?

For rates and particulars about the Pan-American Exposition call on any M., K. & T. Ry. Agent, or address W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

HORSE.

Hamilton McK. Twombly has refused an offer of $20,000 for his four-in-hand team of pedigreed hackneys. A New York dealer some weeks ago offered him $15,000 for the team, and this tender was later advanced to $20,000 by a would-be purchaser. Mr. Twombly breeds hackney horses for his own use, not for sale, and having bred this four and found them in all ways satisfactory he has declined to sell them.

CRESCEUS BREAKS RECORD.—At Columbus, O., Aug. 2., Cresceus, champion of the trotting turf, added more laurels to his fame by trotting a mile in 2:02¼, reducing by half a second his week-old record of 2:02¾, made at Cleveland. The first half was trotted in 0:59¾, the first time that the distance has been covered in less than one minute by a trotter. The time by quarters was—0:29¾, 0:59¾, 1:30¼ and 2:02¼.

Only a stiff breee blowing directly up the stretch kept him from stepping faster than 2:02. More than 12,000 people were present.

Enthusiam broke loose as soon as the horses had passed the wire. The crowd rushed on the track to greet the champion and a huge wreath of flowers was hung about his neck. Mr. Ketcham, owner and driver, was carried to the judge's stand and had to make a speech.

Concerning his previous performance at Cleveland the New York Sun said:

The record is now 2:02¾. As The Abbot moved it down to 2:03¼ last year, this makes the second successive year that it has been broken since Alix' year, 1894; and as it never rains but it pours, it may be that we have come upon a period of record-breaking.

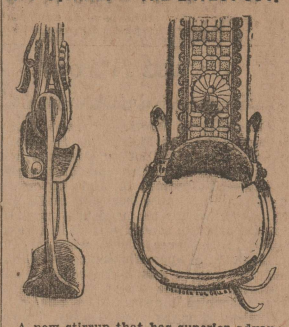
Keeping before our eyes the ideal mark of 2 minutes, we see that it has taken us seventeen years to reach the point we are at from 2:10, Jay Eye See's mark, made in 1884. Maud S., lowered this the same year, and in 1885 left it at 2:08¾. There it stood for six years, until Sunol's 2:08¼, in 1891. Nancy Hanks' 2:04 followed quickly, in 1892, and Alix' 2:03¾ in 1894.

Cresceus is not handsome and is rather heavy than light, and he has been going at top speed since he was 3 years old, which fact is a staggerer for the opponents of early training. Yet, strange as it may appear, the foremost candidate for a better record still is this same Cresceus. Four quarters of a mile in 30 seconds, 31, 29¾ and 31, with a strong finish, promise something still better than 2:02¾. The trotting season of 1901, it must be remembered also, has but just begun. Let us close with nothing worse than an even 2:02.

CAVALRY HORSES.—In a recent interview in the San Antonio Express Col. Wheelan, commander of the department of Texas, speaking of the scarcity of horses, in connection with the Twelfth cavalry, said:

"It is likely that the system now obtaining in reference to securing horses will have to be superseded by some better and more practical one. It occurs to me that it would be well for the government to locate farms or sta-

K-T STIRRUP---THE LATEST OUT.



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.

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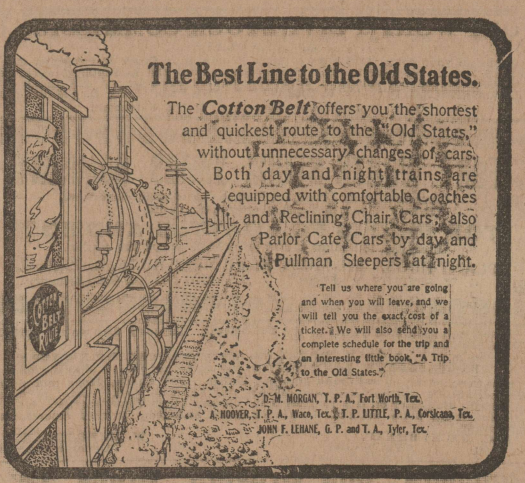
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Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

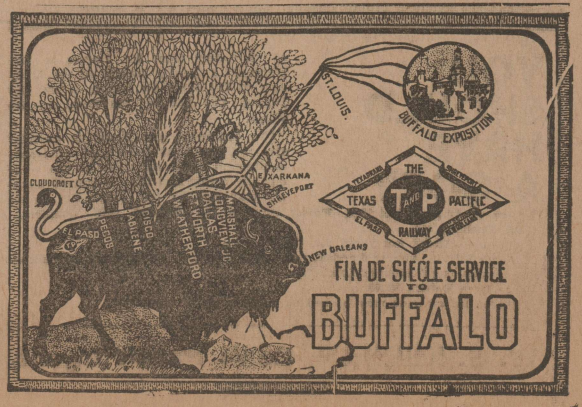
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JOHN F. LEHANE, G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Tex.



Things at Horne and Abroad.

Legislature Meets.—At noon today, Aug. 6, the 27th legislature, in accordance with the call of the governor, will convene in special session for two purposes—appropriations and apportionment. The house has not made any preparation for the redistricting feature, while the senate will be in a position to inaugurate real work at the outset. The apportionment committee of the senate has had prepared and printed valuable statistics presenting in a concise manner; also sets of a number of maps showing the composition of districts for ears past; also the population and other valuable and necessary data.

Among the additional questions which the governor has been requested to submit are included the double-header question, Galveston and Austin city bond refunds, a law providing for the gathering and publishing of crop statistics, and also for the establishment of three additional agricultural stations; an act permitting the contraction and expansion of the boundaries of independent school districts, besides several other matters. In the consideration of the appropriation bill there will be a determined and strong fight made to secure an adequate allowance for the support and instruction of the Texas Volunteer Guard. The appropriation of $30,000 for a chemistry and veterinary building at the A. and M. college is also to come up.

Against Waters-Pierce Oil Co.—The Waters-Pierce Oil company is having more trouble with the Texas anti-trust law. The company, with a number of other corporations, failed to file the anti-trust oath, and Gov. Sayers, last Friday, ordered the attorney general to bring suit against the Waters-Pierce company for violation of the anti-trust law, and to forfeit its permit to do business in Texas. The award which had been made to the company of the contract to furnish fuel oil to the state institutions was also cancelled.

Closed Its Doors.—The First National bank of Austin, one of the oldest and best known banking institutions in the state, was closed Aug. 4, pending the arrival of temporary receiver, William Yerkes, appointed by the comptroller. W. B. Wortham, formerly state treasurer, is president of the bank. Bank Examiner Logan, who took charge, declined to make a statement in regard to the condition of the institution.

Hanged at San Antonio.—Juan Rocha, the Mexican peon who murdered John Grimsinger, his friend and benefactor, a well known man of San Antonio, by beating his brains out with a club while he slept, on the evening of Jan. 16, expiated his crime on the gallows in the county jail last Friday. He met death bravely and walked from his cell to the scaffold with a firm and steady step, head erect and without the slightest evidence of weakening. There were present in the jail about 10 spectators.

More Gushers.—Several new gushers have been brought in at Beaumont in the past few days, but as they were in what is known as the proven field, little interest is attached to them. Lightning struck one of the big oil tanks a few days ago and great fear of a general conflagration was entertained, but the flames did not spread.

Strike Still On.—The situation in the great strike of the steel mill operators is practically unchanged, save that both the officers of the steel corporation and the officials of the Amalgamated association have declared that it is a fight to a finish, and that no ground will be given. A conference was held Saturday, but it was fruitless, except to bring forth declarations of continued struggle.

Kimberley Declines.—On account of bad health Admiral Kimberley has asked to be relieved of the duty of serving on the Schley board of inquiry, and his request has been granted by the navy department. The vacancy has not been filled. The navy department declined to modify its precept at the request of Admiral Schley on the ground that willingly or unwillingly he disobeyed the orders of the department as shown by his own report.

Against the Negro.—The democratic state convention of Maryland, which met at Baltimore Aug. 1, declared that the purpose of the party if successful in the coming election, is to eliminate the negro from politics in Maryland, if such a thing be possible under the constitution of the state. The convention, in the platform adopted, said:

"The democratic party represents more than 40,000 majority of the white people of Maryland. They, in common with their brethren of other states in which large masses of colored voters have been injected into the body politic, recognize that the peace, good order, personal safety and proper development of our material interests depend upon the control of the commonwealth by its intelligent white residents. Without the aid of the present thousands of colored voters the republican party in Maryland would be a hopeless minority.

"We therefore, without hesitation, proclaim that the success of the democratic party will mean that while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all the benefits of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the state government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well."

Chinese Duties.—Advices from Pekin are to the effect that the increase of the present ad valorem customs duties to an effective 5 per cent will begin as soon as the international committee is able to meet at Shanghai and make the change from ad valorem to the new specific duties. A great many hitherto undutiable articles have been added to the dutiable list. This, however, does not include rice or cereals. Among the cereals not included is flour which constitutes a growing American industry which the Chinese think should be taxed. The new dutiable list has many goods formerly intended for foreigners, which the Chinese now buy, such as blankets, table salt, candles, books, watches, confectionery, and scientific apparatus.

Three Lynched. — At Carrollton, Miss., last Wednesday night, two negro women and one negro man were lynched by a mob for complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro. After the hanging the bodies of the victims were riddled with bullets. The negroes all belonged to one family, being, mother, son and daughter.

CATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There is an excellent opening for persons who wish to engage in the cattle industry in the Philippine Islands, according to William A. Wilson, of Kansas City, who has recently returned from a six months' tour of the Orient. During his travels Mr. Wilson left the beaten paths of tourists and visited Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Siberia, China, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Java, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Penang, India, Arabia and Egypt, returning home through continental Europe.

"While at Manila," said Mr. Wilson, "I met the colonel of an Illinois volunteer regiment, who had been engaged in cattle raising in Illinois, and had made a study of the conditions in the Philippines, and was enthusiastic over the opening there for men with some capital to engage in the business. I made some investigation on my own account and am satisfied that there is money to be made raising cattle in the islands.

"At present there are few cattle in the Philippines. A few years ago some disease swept ovr the islands, carrying off about all the cattle. The caribou or water buffalo is employed almost exclusively as a beast of burden and for beef. The water buffalo is a large boned, hardy animal, which resembles our cattle, except that its hair is very short. They are either black or white. They grow very large and take on more flesh than our American cattle. They are very thoroughly acclimated, and get their name "water buffalo" from their fondness for the water. They wallow in the streams much as swine wallow in the water here. You find them lying in the water and mud with nothing except their noses visible.

"These water buffalo cows can be bought in the Philippines for about 'twenty-five Mex,' or $25 in Mexican money a head. The United States government has decreed that the value of a Mexican dollar in the Philippines shall be 50 cents in American money. Therefore, you can buy these water buffalo cows at about $12.50 a head.

"The thing to do is to take high grade American bulls over there and cross them with the native or water buffalo cows. This would produce a large animal, and one that would stand the climate well, and one that would produce a large amount of flesh. The country is settling up rapidly and the demand for meat is growing. At present all the meat, except that produced from the slaughter of the water buffalos, come from America and Australia. In either event, the cost of transportation is heavy. The cost of raising cattle in the Philippines, where there is plenty of pasture and no cold weather, would be light, and I believe the men who go there now and engage in the cattle business will make plenty of money.

"It is an easy matter to get possession of land there. Many of the Spaniards are leaving and their holdings can be purchased at low prices. Of course, it will be a little time before the titles will be perfect, but in the course of time the government will straighten them out. Purchasers who exercise care need fear no trouble from defective titles."

TO THROW A BULL.

W. J. Kennedy, in Livestock World gives the following directions for throwing a bull in order to trim his feet:

Put a halter on. Take a sound heavy rope; make a loop at one end and pass it over the head and let it rest close around the neck, low down like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back part behind the shoulders; bring it underneath the chest, and pass it under then above the rope so as to make a loop around the chest; carry the rope back and pass it over the loins and bring it underneath the belly, close to the flanks; make another loop as before and carry the rope straight behind the animal; tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks.

All being ready, instruct the man who holds the halter shank to pull forward, and at the same time the men who have a hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backwards, and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep his head down and the rope firm, and as a rule the animal lies quietly until such a time as it is desired that he should get up. When the rope is slackened he gets up, none the worse for the casting.

The heaviest bull may be cast in this way; but, of course, no one should think of casting cows in calf either in this way or any other. Those who have experienced trouble in the past in trimming the bull's feet should try this method of casting for the purpose.

J. P. Vissering, of Melville, Ill., wites: "I have still on hand two very fine Aberdeen Angus bulls, Walter of S. G. 39,565, 14 months old; and Piasa Chief 2d, 434,654, just one year old. Both are fine individuals and are bred right. They will be priced right, too."

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

Your local coupon ticket agent has been supplied with illustrated and descriptive literature showing the beauties of the scenery and resorts of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. These books are free for the asking, and "The Denver Road" will be glad to give added assistance by correspondence in your choice of place to spend your vacation.

The Journal Institute

HAY MAKING IN THE SOUTH.—G. A. Danely of Chipley, Fla., writes to the Stockman: When grass and clover are growing the leaves and flowers are covered with a film of gum. If it were not for this film of gum or wax the rains and dews would wash out the sugar.

When hay dries rapidly the film of wax cracks, and then the rain or dew can get at the sugar and wash it out. This is the most important fact to be clearly understood and observed in curing grass. I think it safe to say that nine-tenths of hay made in the south is nearly ruined by leaving it too long in the hot sun. My plan of curing hay is to start mower late in the afternoon. While it is green dew or rain will not injure it. As soon as the grass dries off and is wilted, start rake and put into small winrows. If necessary later on, turn it over to give the under side a better chance to dry. Be sure and put that hay in the barn or cock before you leave the field. We like to get hay in without rain, and you will be surprised how green you can house it without injury. The richer the sap the better it will keep. A few days of sharp fermentation will do no harm. The heat generated will kill the microbes and decomposition will stop. It should be remembered that there is quite a difference between external and internal moisture. Never put hay in the barn when there is any dew or rain on it. It will spoil sure. Much hay is overcured. It is exposed to the sun and air until it becomes dry and brittle, and the handling necessary to get it into the mow and then to the animals, loses a part of the most valuable portions, and it is less digestible than if it had only the proper amount of curing. This over-curing is not necessary to the proper preservation of hay. Hay can be stored in mows while the grasses have a decided green tinge. It is hard to tell in words the indications of the proper condition of storing. Each farmer should experiment until he learns the least amount of curing necessary to get the best results.

The farmer who makes a success of raising stock must have plenty of good feed, and good hay is one of the great essentials, and there is no place where one can have better hay and plenty of it than in the south. It has been one of the neglected industries. The possibilities of the southern states in the production of grasses, sorghum, fodder, corn, kaffir corn, beggar weed, pearl millet, velvet beans, Mexican clover, rye and oats for winter pasture, and many other plants and grasses, gives us a greater variety of feed than any other section.

GETTING RID OF COCKLEBURS.—E. S. Canaday of South Auburn, Neb., writes to the Iowa Homestead:

Having had some experience with cockleburs I will try and tell the readers what I think to be the best method of getting rid of this terrible weed. The cocklebur is a great weed to sap the moisture out of the ground. Therefore, it soon gets ahead of cultivated crops unless it is destroyed in its infancy. All weeds should be killed while small. I like to kill them just as they are starting through the surface of the ground. In order to do this one should be stirring the ground early in the spring before the weeds begin to grow, and if the ground is stirred every few days and kept mellow the weeds will have a slim chance in this world. About the quickest and easiest way to get rid of cockleburs in this neck of the woods is to sow the land to oats early in the spring by either cultivating them in weyy or by plowing the ground; then in the fall, after the oats have been harvested and the weeds have began to grow in the stubble (which will be about the first of August), the ground should be plowed good and deep, using a rolling coulter and chain on walking plow, or a good riding plow is better. Care should be taken to plow all weeds under, so there will be no more left uncovered. The ground should then be well harrowed and disced, if hard and cloddy, and as soon as the tenth of September the land should be sown to wheat for two or three years, and if one has been careful so that no burs have matured he will find that the burs are a scarce article. After the last crop of wheat has been harvested the land can again be plowed in the fall, then well disced or cultivated, harrowed, then planted to corn the following spring by using a checkrow planter The ground should be well harrowed after the corn has been planted, for this will put the corn ahead of the weeds. I use a good steel harrow and set the teeth straight or to slope slightly forward. It pulls hard, but it kills more weeds (where the weeds are just starting) than a man could kill with a cultivator when the weeds had a good start, and at the same time the harrow is pulverizing the ground and making it better for the corn. If a man desires he could sow the land to grass after the first or second crop of wheat has been produced, as weeds stands a poor chance in a good stand of grass. Some men try to get rid of cockleburs by raising corn on the land, but I think if one will follow this method they can get rid of almost any weed. The idea is to keep the seed sprouting, but not let any mature and the supply will soon run out.

FREE TUITION SCHOLARSHIPS.

The examination for free tuition scholarships in Henry College will be held at the places named, on the dates given: Greenville and Rockwall, August 5; Pittsburg, August 6th; Sulphur Springs and Dalas, August 7th; Marshall and Terrell, August 8th; Winnsboro and Waxahachie, August 9th; Mt. Pleasant, August 10th; McKinney and Hillsboro, August 12th; Cooper, August 14th; Cleburne, August 15th; Paris, August 16th; Clarksville and Fort Worth, August 17th; Bonham and Denton, August 20th.

All applicants will please report to the County Superintendent or County Judge's office on the date named, where full information will be given concerning the examination.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

SENT FREE TO WEAK MEN

Charity, the Noblest Impulse of Man, Exemplified by a Well Known Missourian.

W. S. Harter, an honored and influential citizen of Nevada, Mo., makes a statement and an over-generous offer that comes in the shape of a proclamation of health to all afflicted with lost vitality,



and its kindred ailments. His case was a most pitiable one, nightly emissions so draining and his constitution was weakened to such a degree that it was impossible for him to perform his duties. He spent hundreds of dollars for remedies and to specialists, but could not gain his vitality or check the awful nightly emissions. One day a brother lodge member called his attention to a remedy, in fact, implored Mr. Harter to take the remedy for his affliction; he did so, and in one month's time was entirely cured, his constitution rejuvenated and his vitality regained. Today he is a man in every sense which that word would imply. Mr. Harter is not what one would call an immensely rich man, but his gratitude for this marvelous remedy is so great that he says he intends making his life's labor that of putting this remedy in the hands of all those afflicted as he was. Mr. Harter being a very conscientious man, thought perhaps the remedy may not prove in every case so wonderfully beneficial as it did in his. For this reason he gave fifty sufferers the treatment, and in every instance the same wonderful results were experienced as was in his case; so he now says he will send every sufferer of this death-dealing disease, Lost Manhood, and its kindred ailments, absolutely free the means which directed him to health and contentment. Any reader sending name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, 522 Ash street, Nevada, Mo., will receive without delay, and free of charge, this wonderful knowledge.

STUTTERING CURED.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Bancroft House, 323 St. Mary's Street.

We are pleased to announce to our readers that Rev. G. W. Randolph and Dr. L. D. McCullough, those noted specialists of the voice from St. Louis, have returned to Texas to cure several hundred stutterers and stammerers who failed to come to them last winter when they were in Dallas, curing hundreds who did come. We saw some of them after they were cured, and published letters from many more who wrote of their cure weeks after their treatment. We know these doctors personally and know what leading men and papers say of them, otherwise we would not publish this in the Advocate. They come highly recommended to us.—Texas Christian Advocate.

We have published many letters from ex-stutterers cured by Drs. Randolph & McCullough while they were in Dallas. We know them personally. Write them at once.

BALE.
Your hay, sorghum, etc., with a LITTLE GIANT high capacity, hand-power press. Hundreds of testimonials as to its efficiency, simplicity and durability and economy. Lowest priced high-class machines on the market. Write for descriptive circular. LITTLE GIANT HAY PRESS CO., Dallas, Texas.

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The only Market in Texas where you can secure
TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS
Every day, regardless of how many head are on the market.
PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.
G. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

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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.

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards,
S. M. SAMPLE, Proprietor, 705 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.
Correspondence Solicited. Prompt returns. Chute from T. & P. R. R. direct into yards.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY

of "A Letter from Mr. Reeves to Mr. Harvey," a worthy tribute to the Manager of the Santa Fe Eating House and Dining Car Service, the finest in the world.

"To California and Back" is descriptive of the most interesting of all transcontinental trips, and tells of the wonderfully scenic and unique western country traversed by the Santa Fe; Grand Canyon of Arizona, Petrified Forest, ruins of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, Adobe Pueblos, etc.

Both publications are yours for the asking.

On sale July 16, August 6 and 20, September 3 and 17, to all point in California, Homeseekers' excursion tickets.

Rate from Dallas, $52.00.

Detailed information may be had on application to agents, or

W. S. KEENAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
GALVESTON.

NEW MEXICO

J. J. Williams, of the 84 ranch, says that range conditions are fine, and there is a big calf crop at the ranch.

What is thought to be the largest goat ranch in the world is located near Lamy, N. M. It covers 28,000 acres of land and harbors 18,000 head of Angora goats, more or less well graded up. C. S. Undedonk is the owner.

Robert Van Houton during the season has been busy stocking with a good grade of cattle the old England ranch in the upper Ponil country, which he has recently added to his "landed estate." Mr. Van Houton has bought upward of 600 head of cattle that have already been delivered to the ranch. He was in the city over Sunday and reported abundance of rain, good pasture and stock in splendid condition in all that range of country.—Raton Range.

A special from Silver City, N. M., says: As the result of a quarrel between two cowboys, William Follis and Walter Newman, near Pinos Altos, Follis was killed, his skull being beaten in with a gun. Newman escaped, but officers are in pursuit.

J. D. Cooley, manager of the Cass Land and Cattle company, and Col. Knorpp, treasurer of the company, who came in last week from his home at Pleasant Hill, Mo., shipped 1050 yearlings from the Riverside stockyards on Wednesday to Bugsby & Knorpp Bros., at Clarendon, Texas.—Roswell Register.

It is now estimated that there are in the territory of New Mexico in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 sheep, and that the present lamb crop will increase the number by at least 2,500,000 head. Grave apprehension is felt by large herders, not as to the feed for all this stock, but as to a market. Wool is down to 8 and 9 cents, and stock animals are a dollar cheaper than they were a year ago.

C. D. Brooks, of the Beldeane Goat company, whose range is 15 miles from Alamogordo, recently finished shearing 1225 head of his herd of Angoras, the clip footing to 4000 pounds, which he has sold in Boston at 40 cents. Some idea of the profits may be derived from the statement that the goats must be clipped twice a year. From the two clippings of his herd, therefore, the gross product would be 8000 pounds at $3200. The cost of keeping them is nominal. The animals range for themselves and two herders suffice to care for them.

CLOUDCROFT THE INCOMPARABLE.

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

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

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

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

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

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

An unconfirmed report states that Hon. Tam Bixby, chairman of the Dawes commission, has tendered his resignation to the interior department.

R. F. Self of Crowder, I. T., writes: "I have seen in the Journal that it has been very dry in Texas and other state, also in the Indian Territory, but I am glad to write that the drouth is broken in this part of the country. We have had good rains with good prospect for more rain. The oat crop was a failure and corn will be very light. I do not think cotton can make a good crop, as the plant is small on account of drouth and in many places the stand is very bad. Stock have done very well, as we have had plenty of grass and water. I think with the present outlook our cattle will start into the winter in good condition."

THE GREAT DRAWING.—The gigantic land lottery at El Reno is closed and the winners of quarter-sections of land have been notified. The selection of the land will begin today.

After the drawing many of the people were left destitute. An El Reno report says: Hundreds of homeseekers who failed to draw a claim in the new Kiowa-Comanche country are selling their tents, horses and wagons at a sacrifice in order to reach their homes. Many others who have camped on the borders of the land for months, expecting that it would be opened by a "run," are destitute, and already suffering is apparent. Hundreds are drifting south towards the projected towns of Anadarko, Hobart and Lawton, hoping that something may turn up.

MORE TOWNSITES.—In addition to the township of Lawton, applications for six other townsites in that district have been approved by the register and receiver of the landoffice at Lawton. The location of these towns are as follows:

Forty-five miles southeast of Lawton, on the west half of section 5, township 3 south, range 9 west.

About midway between Lawton and Anadarko, on the line of the Rock island railroad, in the southeast corner of section 5, township 4 north, range 11 west.

Twenty miles west of Lawton, on the Comanche settlement near Quanah Parker's, on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 8, township 3 north, range 15 west.

Twenty miles southeast of Lawton, on the southwest quarter of section 24, township 2 south, range 11 west.

Forty miles southwest of Lawton, the north half of section 11, township 2 south, range 17 west.

Eighteen miles from Lawton and twenty miles from Rush Springs, on the north half of section 8, township 3 north, range 11 west.

GREW AS BY MAGIC.—A late report from Fort Sill says: A town of 10,000 people, to be known as Lawton, has grown up just outside of the Fort Sill limits within a night. Following the close of the land drawing at El Reno, thousands of homeseekers who drew blanks started for the three points picked out by the federal government for townsites in the new country, namely, Anadarko, Hobart and Lawton. A majority of the people favored Lawton, which is twenty-five miles inland, and thousands are camping in and about the proposed town awaiting the sale of lots on Aug. 6.

Already Lawton has forty temporary business houses, including a grocery firm and a newspaper, and three streets have been laid out. A national bank has been projected. Every form of gambling known to the frontier is being run wide open side by side with fake shows of various descriptions, and to add to the picturesque scene, Comanche Indians have pitched their tents near by.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—Gov. Jenkins has addressed a letter to each of the county attorneys of the new counties, calling their attention to the fact that upon the county officers, and particularly the county attorneys, sheriffs and probate judges, rested the responsibility of municipal government in the cities of Lawton, Anadarko and Hobart, as well as any other townsite that might be designated by the secretary of the interior until such times as the places could be incorporated as towns and cities under the territorial laws. These instructions mean that no provisional city government of any kind will be recognized, and that the county officers appointed by the governor must act until the towns are incorporated as villages by the county commissioners or made cities by proclamation of the governor.

When any town contains over 2500 people and a majority of the voters petition the governor, he can declare it a city of the first class and call an election, but the shortest time in which this can be done is thirty days. A fact which the governor does not mention, but which will confront the new residents when the city election comes off, is that the territorial law requires six months' residence in the territory before any participotion can be had in elections of any kind.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Honey Grove—Account Fannin County Confederate Association meeting from stations, Dallas to Paris inclusive, convention rates, August 21, 22 and 23, limited August 24.

Dublin—Account Texas State Grange convention rates, August 18, 19 and 20, limited August 24.

Austin—Account Baptist State Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. conventions, convention rates, for trains arriving in Austin August 20 and 22, limited August 27.

Calvert—Account B. Y. P. U. and Sunday School conventions, convention rates, August 19 to 22, limit August 27.

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