

EVERY GIRL

Should know how to make a good biscuit, and the third prize essay contest should bring papers from young Journal readers all over the Southwest.

SEE PAGE 4.

EXCESSIVE CHARGES.

LEGISLATURE MAY DO SOMETHING FOR RELIEF OF FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWERS.

The truck and fruit growing business of Texas is growing steadily and has already reached a point where it is bringing hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state each year, but with the coming in of each new crop there is a strong protest from the fruit and vegetable shippers of unjust charges on the part of the express companies. These excessive charges are cut down the profits as to almost abolish small shipments to markets within the state and early shipments to outside markets which would otherwise yield handsome returns. The complaints come chiefly from the smaller towns, where the number of shippers is too small to enable carload shipments to be made, even through the medium of truck growers' associations. Regarding the railway freight charges on carload shipments, there is less dissatisfaction, it being generally conceded that the railroads are manifesting their interest in developing the country and increasing the number of carload shipments. Against the express companies, however, shippers are almost unanimously agreed and the claim is made that from the gross returns of shipments where the goods sell for good prices, the growers receive not over 10 per cent of the cash, the balance going to the express companies and their agents. At the recent Farmers' congress there were many protests from individual fruit and vegetable growers concerning unjust treatment by the express companies.

From Austin the hope is now held out that the legislature may take up the matter and do something for the relief of the truck and fruit men. The Austin correspondent of the Galveston-Dallas News says:

Complaint is loudest and most pathetic from the small shipping points in the coast country, that fertile country redeemed from water, blooming like the finest flower garden in the world, though a short time ago a barren marshy prairie, which was thought to be fit only for raising a poor grade of cattle and Texas fever. It has been made to blossom by the homeseeker, the actual settler, who now finds himself being robbed of just returns from his hard work and of results from his experience, and in a number of instances these discouraging practices have brought the inevitable—the actual settler is either leaving or preparing to abandon his home and seek another.

The names of these towns are known to a large number of people, but their

publication is not deemed advisable for many reasons. The truck growers near these coast towns, and some are adjacent to Galveston island, who ship their produce by express, do not realize more than 10 to 15 per cent on the amount brought by the sale of the stuff.

To give an idea of the conditions as they exist, and it will not be exaggerated, there is one town in the section referred to where the express agent is paid \$80 per month and receives a commission of 10 per cent on all stuff shipped from his depot. The practice is in vogue at small stations throughout the United States. The agent has to be a telegraph operator as well as express agent. At many places where the agent has to make night trains and truck shipments are small, he earns all he gets. But in many Texas towns, where there are no night trains to meet and fruit and vegetable shipments, the agent's commissions are the condition does not seem equitable to the shipper. At the place referred to above, the agent's commissions amount to more than \$150 per month during many months in the year, and the agents at these little places are receiving over \$200 per month. This is a fabulous compensation for the work performed, and the commission paid the agents, which, of course, is added to the rate, it would seem, properly belongs to the producer, and he should have it. A salary of \$50 to \$100 per month is ample for agents at the towns in question.

One recourse of the truck grower, which has been adopted in many localities, is for the truck growers to club together and raise enough stuff to ship in mixed or straight carloads. But there will always be small places where the farmers are too few in number to use freight lines, and these should be protected by limiting the agent's salary and fixing a penalty for the agent engaging in truck or fruit business either in his own name or the name of any other party.

But this is not the greatest evil. There is another much more serious complaint, and that is that many of the agents have entered into the commission business. They buy the produce and ship it to wholesalers and retailers over the state in competition with the man who raises it, and take every unfair advantage of the latter. It is said that some producers are never able to make but one shipment, for the reason that the express agent makes a deal with the consignee and immediately writes and underbids the shipper. This finally results in the producers selling all of their fruit and vegetables and cape jasmies to the express agent, who distributes them at his own prices and at a handsome profit. Commission merchants and wholesalers in this and other cities can relate unpleasant experiences they have had with these

agents, and give an idea of advantages taken in prompt shipments and prices paid. A wholesale produce dealer will sometimes have his shipments delayed and be otherwise harassed because he shipped independently of the agent, or in the home in which the agent is the only stockholder.

The conditions are deplorable. The governor's attention has been directed to it and he is expected to do something to relieve matters.

There is going to be a determined effort to stop it all. A recent report of the railroad commission contains the following:

Frequent complaints have been made by persons who ship fruit and other products to market by express companies that the agents of express and railroad companies enter into competition with them, and by reason of information obtained as such agents of the business relations existing between shipper and customer, and the place of business of the customer being supplied, is enabled to, and often does, deprive the shipper of his customer. It is charged that this is done in three ways:

"First, by underbidding his own shipment so as to reach the market at less cost.

"Second, by underselling in the same market.

"Third, by delaying shipments tendered until the agent could first reach the market with his own shipment.

"These complaints are usually made in cases of interstate shipments, and while there is no doubt of the competition charged, we have no positive proof of the underbidding and delaying of shipments by such agents for the purpose charged, but we believe there are some grounds for the complaint. Nor have we yet ascertained to what extent, if any, the corporations are participating in these wrongs. We understand that a corporation can legally engage in no business except that for which it is chartered, and we suggest that necessary laws be enacted to prevent such agents from engaging in such competition on express and railroad lines upon which they are employed."

Fort Worth Packers.—The committee to raise the additional \$50,000 necessary to make the \$100,000 bonus required for the building of the two packeries by Swift and Armour has been appointed and consists of the following gentlemen: N. Harding, P. Waples, S. B. Burnett, B. B. Padlock, John C. Harrison, Capt. H. C. Holloway, W. G. Newby, Winfield Scott, C. S. Battle, Andrew Nimmo, W. G. Turner and Jake Washer. It is stated by parties who are supposed to be well informed in regard to the details of the packing house deal that the \$100,000 bonus required is not to be used in the construction of the plants but is to be wholly expended in improving the stockyards and in paying off debts of the yards now outstanding. L. V. Niles, president of the Fort Worth Packing and Provision company, returned from Chicago a few days ago and confirms the reports of the deal already received.

The contracts have been signed, he says, and there is only one condition, and that is that the citizens of Fort Worth raise \$50,000 in addition to the \$50,000 subscribed some time ago as a bonus. He states emphatically that the amount is to be used toward the improvement of the stockyards by the new company, a large amount of stock in which will be held by Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., and that the present stockyards company will derive no benefit whatever from the amount. The deal was consummated, he says, on the strength of the statements of citizens that \$50,000 could be raised as easily for securing of Swift & Co. as was the \$50,000 for Armour & Co., for the reason that if Swift did not locate here he might go elsewhere. The contract stipulates, he says, that the two packing houses, each with a capacity of 2,500 hogs and 500 cattle daily, are to be in operation by Nov. 1, 1902. The present plant here is to be operated by one of the two concerns, and it is to be remodeled and made a first-class plant in every particular, but in the meantime is to be operated by the present management and is not to be closed.

Receiver for Phillips.—George H. Phillips, the depositor king, is a bankrupt. On the petition of three creditors of George H. Phillips & Co., a petition in bankruptcy has been filed for the company in the United States district court. George H. Phillips and his associates have been practicing on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande during this very dry summer. He cannot see how Texans can shut their eyes to the importance of irrigation when they have such rivers as the Colorado, Pecos and Red river, to furnish enough water for thousands of acres of land now practically valueless. In this lat-

tude land intelligently irrigated will produce four crops a year. In Mexico a half of an acre will support a large family.

Sub-Experiment Station.—The committee appointed by the Texas Farmers' congress appeared before the finance committee of the legislature, a few days ago, and made a strong plea for the appropriation of \$30,000 for the establishment of three additional sub-experiment stations in Texas. A bill authorizing the founding of these stations and making the requisite appropriation failed at the regular session through lack of consideration, though there was no serious opposition to it. There is good reason to believe that the appropriation will be made during the special session.

Col. Peter's Estimate.—In a late interview Col. E. S. Peters of Calvert, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' association, estimated that from present prospects, the cotton crop of Texas would probably not exceed 2,800,000 bales.

"In southern Texas," continued the colonel, "the cotton prospects are better than at this time last year. The boll weevil has appeared, however, in the counties along the lower Brazos and it may do great damage as it did last year. It will be remembered that the weevil did not do its destructive work in the Brazos valley last year until after the September storm. I think that there has been a great destruction of the pest by the use of Mally's formula and by destroying the squares and it may not be as bad this year as last."

Cornfed Cattle.—A stockman with a penchant for figures has estimated the number of cattle that are cornfed in six western states each year, says the Kansas City Telegram. First in the list as he arranges it is Iowa with 650,000. Missouri is a close second, with 600,000, while he places Illinois 150,000 below Missouri, at least 450,000. Next, he says, comes Kansas with 400,000, Nebraska with 350,000, and finally Indiana with 300,000. These figures make a total of 4,253,000 last year, leaving 1,503,000 for cattle other than cornfed. These he divides into 900,000 quarantine, 250,000 from the northwest and 350,000 others, including grassers.

This statistician says these figures should not be used as reliable, but he thinks they are a pretty good guess. When asked what the effect on the market would be if the corn yield turned out to be only 50 per cent of a crop, he said he thought there would be more than 50 per cent of the usual number of cattle fed on corn the coming season, but that there would undoubtedly be a reduction of suf-

ficient magnitude to cause a mighty stiff demand for good beaves in the near future.

Disease Decreasing.—According to the latest official report from the French minister of agriculture, there was a further diminution of the foot and mouth disease in the month of May, when the disorder existed in 1,048 communes, as against 1,290 in April, and 3,134 in March. During May the disease entirely disappeared from 15 departments. Further progress in this direction is hoped for if the railway companies rigorously enforce the regulations as to disinfection which have recently been promulgated by the minister of public works.

Adhere to the Koch Theory.—Tuberculosis cattle, though condemned by the state veterinarian, are being killed at certain packing houses about Milwaukee and the non-infected portions sold for food all over the United States.

That is the sensational statement made by Wisconsin state and United States officials who are connected with the veterinary and meat inspection departments at Milwaukee. That the practice is in vogue is not denied, but the Koch theory that tuberculosis, which causes disease in cattle, is not of effect on the human system is the defense that is made of the practice.

Though the practice is in vogue in Wisconsin, it is said that there is no one of the other states in which meat is packed that permits it, and the discovery of the public that this is being done in Milwaukee is likely to work a radical change in methods that will end the practice.

The discovery was made a few days ago when the state veterinarian was called to inspect cattle which had been placed in quarantine at one of the Milwaukee plants, and when he arrived found that the suspected cattle had been slaughtered and the meat prepared for shipment. This practice is not discouraged by the authorities, said the state veterinarian, D. E. Roberts, and he added, "because of Koch's latest theory that tuberculosis infection could not be transmitted from animals to human beings through the medium of meat, it was likely the practice would increase and perhaps become general."

Dr. Albert E. Behnke, chief of the United States meat inspectors, located in Milwaukee, made a similar statement, saying:

"There is an inclination on the part of authorities to permit the owners of cattle condemned by official veterinarians on account of their affliction by tuberculosis to send them to the abattoirs, and if the bacilli is not in the meat, sell them for general use to the public."

making arrangements at various west Texas points for experiments in growing hard or "Macaroni" wheat.

Prof. Carlton has made several trips to Russia and has spent a great deal of time in that country collecting wheat seeds. He also visited Turkey, Algeria and Argentina for the same purpose. The department now has 150 varieties of the hard, or macaroni wheat—eighty of which Prof. Carlton collected in Russia and 70 in the other countries named. It is the intention of the department to have these seeds planted at various places throughout the plains district of the United States to get the growing of wheat started. Prof. Carlton and Connell will select several places in Western Texas for experimental work. Experiments will be made west of San Antonio, near Wichita Falls, and further to the northwest in the panhandle. One hundred and fifty varieties will be planted in Dallas county. The department will also select a farmer or two in different sections of the state and furnish them with a number of bushels of wheat for planting in order to get the industry started in those communities.

In speaking of the purposes of the department, Prof. Carlton said it was believed that the planting of these varieties of wheat would result in greatly increasing the wheat area of the United States and extend it westward to about the 100th meridian. With these hard wheats he said it would be possible to raise a crop of wheat every year on the plains extending from the gulf to North Dakota. The hard wheat he says, will make a crop with but two rains, and he has seen good crops made with but one rain. An attractive feature of the crop is that moderate pasturing of it during the winter is actually beneficial. The hard wheat will flourish in any soil, will stand a belt, and it yields 25 to 30 per cent more than the soft varieties. But it reaches its perfection as hard wheat in the dry country.

Prof. Carlton says that a number of years ago, when Nicaragua wheat was raised in this country, the growers had difficulty in finding a market for it. The macaroni manufacturers of Europe did not know that they could get that kind of wheat in this country, and consequently were not in the market. The flour millers of this country didn't care for the hard wheat then, because they had to change their machinery to grind it.

But the question of market for hard wheat has been solved, he says. The department has made it known to the macaroni manufacturers of Europe that they can get this wheat in the United States, and these manufacturers are anxious to get it. One macaroni factory, New York has contracted for the entire hard wheat crop of the country this year, which is only 100,000 bushels. There are eight macaroni factories in this country. Prof. Carlton says that 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of this wheat could easily be placed this year if the country had produced it.

Then he believes the wheat will be in demand for bread when it is produced in sufficient quantity to justify mills in putting in machinery to handle wheat exclusively. People who have eaten bread made from the hard wheat flour prefer that kind when

BE ON TIME.

Papers in The Journal's cash prize essay contests must be submitted on time, in order to receive consideration. Read the rules carefully, and send essays without delay.

YOU MAY WIN.

THE LOCO PLANT.

Some time ago Mr. D. P. Marum of Oklahoma wrote to the Journal giving his experience with the loco plant. He expressed the opinion that the plant could be destroyed by the use of insects. The Oklahoma experiment station took up the matter and is pushing investigation as shown by the following statement:

"At the instigation of the Hon. D. P. Marum, the writer has undertaken an investigation of the loco weed in Oklahoma. The large amount of damage sustained by the cattlemen of this region as a result of stock feeding the weed is considerable and demands that the subject be carefully studied.

"Cattlemen all agree that the loco largely disappears at intervals of a few years and as yet the cause of this has not been scientifically demonstrated and explained. It now appears that the cause is to be found in the larvae of a, as yet, unidentified beetle. This larva bores tunnels in the roots of the loco plant to a depth of a few inches below the surface and upward in the stem for two or three inches.

"A single root will frequently contain six or eight larvae and as a result the destruction of the plant will be sure and rapid.

"I have not as yet determined where or in what condition this beetle hibernates since at this period the pupae have not been formed. It is not yet absolutely determined why these beetles makes their appearance in such numbers during certain springs as to effectually destroy the loco plants for that year. The suggestion has been made by ex-Senator Marum that the unusual prevalence of ants during certain years tends to destroy many of these beetle larvae and thus allow the normal growth of the loco plants. The writer has himself observed these ants killing the larvae above mentioned and perhaps this theory will be supported by all the facts in the case when secured. Naturally, climate may influence the development of, and determine the relative abundance of the ants in any one year. But as yet the whole matter is in the condition of a suggestion and further studies are necessary to establish them as facts. The possible relation between the loco eating habit and abortion in cattle deserves immediate attention.

"The experiment station at Stillwater has undertaken to investigate all phases of this loco matter, and to that end invites the co-operation of all cattlemen interested in the extermination of the loco weed. E. M. WILCOX, Botanist and Entomologist of the Oklahoma Agri. Exp. Station, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

PEACHES AND TOMATOES.

SHIPMENTS IN CARLOAD LOTS FROM EAST TEXAS THIS SEASON—PRICES RECEIVED.

The season for shipping fruit and vegetables from East Texas has practically closed and farmers are in the main well satisfied with the results, especially where shipments were made in carload lots through associations of growers. Express shipments were very heavy, but were not always satisfactory and there were numerous complaints of high express rates. Prices held up well from the beginning to the end of the season.

J. M. Rice, fruit agent at Tyler for the American Refrigerator Transit company, has made his report of the season's shipments in carload lots, and H. B. Chase, southwestern agent of the company at Dallas, said a few days ago:

"The season has about closed in the fruit business in Texas. The American Refrigerator Transit company has handled every carload that has left East Texas, and we have been asked by many people what the shipments amounted to, as it is interesting information.

"Texas has developed a 'gusher' that spouts tomatoes and peaches and can show a clean cash net of a half million dollars to the producers since the 15th of April. If Beaumont oil sales can show this much cash for raw material it has not been stated in the papers, and while they are becoming stock companies at Beaumont the ray and festive granger is taking in the cold cash for his product at a rate that would make a Wall street man's mouth water.

"When it is remembered that this money comes from nearly every trade center of the United States it will be acknowledged that Texas is certainly doing her share in helping to feed the world. The impetus given to the fruit farms and the fruit business in this season's operations will induce planting that will nearly double this season's output for next year.

"To give some idea of the cost of loading cars in Texas this season, in June and July I will state that 269 carloads of ice were shipped in from Galveston, Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth. In fact, it took every pound of ice that could be bought in the state of Texas. To protect our reeling stations at Texarkana and Little Rock we had to ship ice from St. Louis.

"The American Refrigerator Transit company has paid out in Texas \$16,000 for ice, \$68,000 for strips and lumber and \$80,000 for labor in handling this crop. The ice famine was a very serious proposition, indeed. Out of this enormous shipment we have not lost a single package nor had a claim on a single car.

"The first car of tomatoes we shipped this year went to Philadelphia. Next year we expect to make citizens from

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

Cape Cod to Salt Lake and from Winnipeg to New Orleans eat them.

"Our statement of the business handled is as follows:

"Cars shipped from each station, season 1901:

"Arp, 35 cars tomatoes, 2 cars peaches.

"Bullard, 22 cars peaches.

"Barstow, 14 cars cantaloupes.

"Chandler, 2 cars peaches.

"Dialville, 59 cars tomatoes.

"Elberta, or Park Switch, 6 cars peaches.

"Flint, 9 cars tomatoes.

"Godson Spur, 7 cars tomatoes.

"Jacksonville, 13 cars tomatoes, 126 cars peaches.

"Lindale, 14 cars strawberries, 32 cars peaches.

"League City, 4 cars cucumbers.

"LaMarque, 7 cars cucumbers.

"Mount Selman, 11 cars tomatoes, 22 cars peaches.

"Palestine, 9 cars tomatoes and cantaloupes.

"Rusk, 26 cars peaches.

"Swan, 6 cars strawberries, 7 cars peaches.

"Sulphur Springs, 3 cars tomatoes and cantaloupes.

"Tyler, 27 cars tomatoes, 14 cars strawberries, 21 cars peaches.

"Total shipments from Texas points named, season 1901: Strawberries 34 cars, cantaloupes 14 cars, cucumbers 11 cars, tomatoes 275 cars, peaches 275 cars, total 697 cars.

"Total number packages shipped by freight: Peaches 245,700, tomatoes 247,500, cantaloupes 7,000, cucumbers 4,000, strawberries 17,136.

"Over half a million crates of fruit in ninety days from fifteen stations! Nearly every car was sold on the track for cash. The tomatoes averaged 80c per crate, and this kind of all vegetables put \$220,000 in the pockets of about 500 people engaged in this industry from Rusk to Tyler on the Cotton Belt and Houston to Longview on the International and Great Northern.

"The peach orchardist found nearly as good a market as did the tomato man. Peaches averaged about 70c per crate, for 245,700 crates at 70c, \$181,900, and sold on the track for cash largely.

"Buyers from nearly every market were on the ground. The first car of tomatoes shipped from Texas this year went to Philadelphia, for northern markets, from Butte, Mont., to Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y., got a large share."

"The above statement of Mr. Chase refers to the freight shipments in carload lots only. What the express companies handled in small lots has not yet been shown, but were the full figures given the aggregate amount of the shipments would be very materially increased.

"To Carry Weather Signals.—Uncle Sam is preparing to do more for the farmer than furnish free mail delivery. Farmers who live along the lines or rural free delivery mail routes are to have the advantage of the United States weather bureau's forecasts of the weather. All they will have to do will be to watch the mail cart as it goes by. Arrangements are being made by the postoffice department and the weather bureau to have the mail carts equipped with sets of signals

which will be displayed on the sides of the carts. They will be as conspicuous as possible, so that they can be read at a considerable distance from the highway. Mail carriers will receive their weather predictions for the day before they start on their routes in the morning, and will put up the proper signals on both sides of their carts.

Fertilizers in Georgia.—The farmers of Georgia used 69,993 tons more of fertilizers this year than last. The exact figures from the books of the state agricultural department show that 478,847.7 tons were used this year. This increase is the largest in the history of the department and the meaning of the great increase is a question that is puzzling the department. The natural conclusion would be that it indicates a much heavier cotton acreage, but those who are familiar with the situation say this is not the fact. Those who have investigated the situation say that the cotton acreage has not been increased, but that more fertilizer has been used on the same land than last season.

Texas Grain Crop.—H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' association, a few days ago, made the following statement:

"In regard to the crop conditions, it is my opinion that the yield of corn won't be more than half of what it was last year, or about a fourth of an average crop. There is hardly enough oats raised in Texas to seed the state, and there is very little wheat. Millers are looking to Oklahoma Territory and other sections for their supply. The hay crop is also very short, except in sections where there is plenty of Johnson grass, which stands the dry weather quite well and makes the very best of hay. I am of the opinion that Texas will have to draw very largely from other sections for its grain and feed supply until another crop is raised."

Making "New" Potatoes.—The demand for new potatoes each year has resulted in the manufacture of tubers having all the appearance of new "spuds" from those which were in fact grown several months before. The method of manufacture is described as follows: "Late in the season, when other crops are out of the way, the gardener plants a crop of late and gonson keeping potatoes. The time has been chosen from experience and is opportune for a yield of small potatoes before the frosts of winter come down upon the gardener's truck patch. These potatoes are dug up and buried in heaps in the open field and left until spring opens and the new potato season arrives. At the proper time the heaps are opened and the potatoes sorted according to size. In the meantime a large kettle or vat is set in the field adjacent to the potato heaps and made ready by filling with water and adding sufficient lye to effectually curl the skin of the potato when dipped into the boiling solution. A crane and metal basket are rigged so that the dipping can be done expeditiously, and the way that new potatoes are turned out is astonishing. The effect of dipping any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time it hardens or makes the po-

tato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it would be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article. After dipping, the potatoes are rinsed in another vat and spread out to dry in the sun, and cure into perfect potatoes and the work is complete."

New Wheat Varieties.—The Minnesota state experiment station has been engaged for ten years in making new kinds of wheat, and enough was accumulated last year to give seeds to a number of farmers for field tests. The reports indicate that the new kinds thus produced will average about two bushels to the acre more than the old kind, which, in the three states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, would make a crop larger by 30,000,000 bushels, amounting to about \$22,000,000. The new wheat is produced by crossing two selected heads of the best old varieties, thus making a new head of the new. The work is done by transferring the pollen from the flower of one head to the stigma of the flower of the other head. A tissue sack is then slipped over the latter to protect it from insects and birds. The process is always uncertain, however, for the new kind may have none of the good qualities of the two old kinds

used; on the other hand, it may be better than either of them.

To Burn Oil.—The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association held a meeting in Dallas, a few days ago, at which it was decided that oil is the fuel for Texas manufacturers. The comparative value of oil and coal as steam producers and the cost of shipping, handling and firing both fuels were explained by mill men who had had experience with them. It was asserted that coal had advanced 33-1-3 per cent in its cost to the consumer and a cheaper fuel was necessary to the Texas manufacturer. Some of the mill men had put in oil burning apparatus and reported that the results had been satisfactory. There was considerable discussion of the different oil burners on the market and the storage of oil and the requirements of the insurance companies were also gone into.

A resolution was adopted stating that the association should take steps toward having an exhibit of Texas cotton seed products at the St. Louis world's fair in 1903.

To Try Macaroni Wheat.—Prof. M. A. Carlton, cerealist of the United States department of agriculture, accompanied by Prof. J. H. Connell of the Texas experiment station, is now

The First

Of the Journal's Prize Essay contests is closed. The winning papers will be published next week.

The Second

Contest, for boys only, will close August 27. The subject is "How to Train Horses for Riding and Driving."

The Third

Contest, for girls only, will close September 3. The subject is "How to Make Good Biscuits."

SEE PAGE 4.

they can get it. A sample of the hard wheat raised in Dallas county last year was sent to Versailles, and it compared favorably with the Russian wheat, although not up to the standard of American hard wheat.

A map that has been issued by the department shows that the territory in which macaroni wheat can be grown best and without irrigation so long as the summer rainfall is at least ten inches, extends from Manitoba to the Rio Grande. In fact, it extends from the central part of the state over the New Mexican border, covering all of the panhandle and all of west Texas except the corner lying directly south of New Mexico. This favored district also comprises the whole of Oklahoma, the western two-thirds of Kansas, the eastern portion of Colorado, almost the whole of Nebraska, all of South Dakota and nearly all of North Dakota.

TO KEEP OFF BIRDS.

"I learned a trick while in the Philippines in the matter of keeping birds out of fruit trees," volunteered a well-known official of the postoffice department to a Washington Star reporter, "which may be of value to many just now, when so many cherries are being destroyed by birds. It is simple, inexpensive and, as far as I could observe, practical. It consists in hanging a small mirror on the top limbs of the tree. There should be at least six inches of string to the mirror, so that it can swing about as it is blown by the wind. The flash of the mirror, it appears, scares the birds away. One or two five-cent mirrors hung on a tree is sufficient, though, of course, three or four would be that much better. I was told that this method had worked in the Philippines successfully for many years, and that birds do not grow familiar with it as they do with a scare-crow. Since my return here I find that the mirror scare is not unknown here, and that it has been in use by Michigan fruit-growers for many years. I have tried it myself in a small way and it is amusing what a stir it creates among the birds."

The decision of the Armour and Swift packing companies to build large packeries at Fort Worth, in addition to the one now there, which they have bought, together with the stockyards will be a great deal to Texas, and especially this section, and will turn their attention more to cattle and hogs, which will hereafter be as staple as cotton. But this is not the only advantage. The packeries to be built will add 5000 people to the population. It will require more corn, more wheat, more garden truck, more eggs, chickens and butter to feed these additional people and these all come from the farm. Here again Parker county is favored, because she raises everything and is so accessible by freight and express. Parker county welcomes these great enterprises to Texas and congratulates Fort Worth on securing them.—Weatherford Democrat.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
30 head registered yearling heifers. They are an extra good, well bred lot, all of good colors (27 red, 3 roan), and all in nice breeding condition. We are now breeding them for our trucking show bull, Orange Viscount, 157352, second prize bull calf at the Kansas City National show, 1900. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 13 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy fellows of color for sale. We also have younger calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. D. L. DAVIS, J. C. O., Arrington, Atchison county, Kansas.

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

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

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 111 E. Belknap St., Phone 931.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Tex. contains 100 head of cattle. One of the best herds of Grandview, Sixth No. 15607-Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Minola, Texas.

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

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

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

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.
Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole herds for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. P. STEWART, JACKSBORO, TEX.
Shorthorn cattle. Bulls and females for sale at all times, at ranch, in Jack county.

W. M. & W. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

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

HEREFORDS.

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

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, TEXAS. Herd established in 1888. An proprietor. Herd consists of 100 head of the best strains of Hereford cattle. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. I have on hand and for sale 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

W. H. MYERS, BLUE GROVE, CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS. Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord and Gardfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

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

JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER, TEX. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of Hereford cattle. Also a few young stock of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

S. T. HOWARD, QUANA, TEXAS. Twenty registered Hereford bulls, from 1 to 2 years old. Will sell at a great bargain. Make room for the young Beau Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 2d, the \$1200 bull.

W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. Choice Hereford cattle. Have for sale, three miles from Beeville, a fine lot of one and two year old Hereford, Durham and White, all registered. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. Also a few young calves for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. U. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Rhine, Waco county, Texas. E. C. Rhine, proprietor. Port Worth, Texas. Wm. Lawson, m'gr, Rhine, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered Aberdeen Angus cattle for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address: THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale, Angus County, Kansas, and reside here; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

L. K. HASELTINE-DORCHESTER. Greene county, Mo. Red Polled cattle and horses. Also a few Angus cattle. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and Red Polled cattle. Also a few Angus goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

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

C. E. SCHEE, CHAMBERSBURG, MO. Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Herd bull is polled and weighs 2,500 lbs. Cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,700. Red in color and of popular breeding. For sale: cows and heifers bred for polled calves from six weeks to seven months old. Am near Santa Fe, C. R. I. & P., and C. B. and G.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM, DALLAS, TEXAS. Henry Edell, manager. Electric at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2131-1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas: Elrod 2131-2-3 and 30 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, \$100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, \$25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

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

CATTLE SALES.

The San Gabriel ranch at Taylor, Tex., last week bought from Gilbert H. Hoxie seven head of Herefords from his farm at Thornton, Ill., for \$1600. The cattle will be inoculated at Columbia, Mo.

The following cattle sales were made at Albany last week: S. S. Diller bought from Lew Hadley 113 three-year-old steers; from Webb & Warren, 140 twos and threes; from Jeff Lindsey, 109 ones and twos; from M. J. Leech, 45 yearlings; from H. Wagley, 73 yearlings; from A. J. Thomas, 35 twos and threes; from J. S. Wilson, 38 ones and twos. These cattle were in good shape and sold for a good price.

At San Angelo J. B. Murrah & Co. last week purchased the D. W. Berry ranch in Schleicher county for a price said to be in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The ranch contains twenty-six sections and about 1600 cattle are included in the deal.

S. W. Moore of Big Springs, a few days ago purchased in Missouri and brought to Texas five cars of she cattle, Shorthorns, Herefords and black mulies.

R. L. Slaughter has purchased the half interest of his partner, James S. Day, in the Slaughter & Day forty-section ranch near Midland. The property was valued at about \$32,000. It is reported that Charles Haighton has formed a partnership with Mr. Slaughter.

At Llano J. H. McClean sold to Othello Davis about 65 head of graded cattle for Blanco county at \$13 a head.

W. J. Station of Beeville, has recently sold five bulls to the following: J. M. Clittum, one car Herefords; Henry Johnson, Edgery, La., a car of Herefords; A. F. Lyons, Lake Charles, La., a car of Devons, Durhams and Polls;

Frank Parker, for the J. I. Case estate, shipped to San Angelo, three cars of Devons, Durhams and Polls; Fred Mc C. Robbins, Matagorda, Tex., two registered Devons; J. A. Donaldson, Victoria, 10 Durhams; W. H. George, Beeville, two Herefords; four pure bred Herefords to parties at Grand Cane, La.; J. H. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Tex., two Durham bulls and two Durham heifers; two loads to parties at Double Bayou, and a load at Calhoun, Matagorda county.

At private terms, Irvie Ellis of Menardville, has purchased 1100 head of three and four-year-old steers from J. O. Taylor at Juno.

H. Boddy of Henrietta, recently sold to Honey Grove buyers 300 head of three and four-year-old steers at \$37 a head, September delivery.

William Humphrey of Nebraska, has closed a deal with Don Louis Tarrazas for 1200 Mexican cows to stock the ranch lately bought of Col. Oavis of El Paso. The Tarrazas deal amounted to \$150,000 and Mr. Humphrey sold to Don Tarrazas 200 thoroughbred Hereford bulls for \$40,000.

A. G. Stortz of New Braunfels, has purchased from Jordan & English of Matagorda county, 350 head of feeders, threes, fours and fives, at about \$22.50. Delivery will be made Nov. 1.

J. F. Holland of Sonora, recently sold to Lee Snyder of Schleicher county, 120 two and three-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steers at private terms.

Webster Rouse and W. J. Petet have purchased 800 head of stock cattle at Llano at \$12.50 around.

Doc Robertson has sold his Menard county ranch to Herman Decker. The ranch was sold for \$4500 and 100 head of cattle for \$1300.

Tisdals Bros. of Viso, have sold to Sam Henderson of San Angelo, 250 head of ones, twos and threes at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

W. M. Howell of Edwards county recently sold 43 head of two-year-olds at \$18 a head.

A. E. de Riques, of the American Live Stock and Loan company, Denver, Col., was among the visitors at the yards. Mr. de Riques and A. J. Slesbet have bought 3000 head of the famous A. J. brand of white face range cattle from Col. Dick Walsh, manager for Mrs. Adair. The cattle have been put on the White and Cheyenne rivers in South Dakota. This brand of cattle was prominently heard of at the International Live Stock exposition last winter.—Chicago Livestock World.

Cattle shipments from Albany last week were as follows: Jno. Hunnelt shipped two cars of cows to the Fort Worth market; C. E. Snyder, one car of steers to St. Louis; Bud Stover shipped two cars to St. Louis; Newcomb & Bennett, two cars of cattle to St. Louis; C. M. Canble shipped three cars to C. Louis.

MAVERICKS.

Jas. E. Cree last week shipped from Angus, N. M., seven cars of cattle to his pasture near Panhandle, Tex.

R. W. A. Marshal of Eagle Pass, and James Marshal of London, Eng., have purchased the Monoma ranch of 60,000 acres near C. Porfiero Diaz, Mex.

Huey & Sons of Menardville, have purchased the 8-section ranch of Ernest Boehrens in Crockett county for \$6000.

Very satisfactory range conditions are reported in Terry county.

The 101 Cattle company of Hartley, Hartley county, capital stock \$30,000, was incorporated last week by S. E. Whitney, E. L. Robinson, C. H. Burnett and others.

W. A. Jackson has sold his ranch on the Canadian in the Amarillo country and moved to Stratford.

D. C. Summers has sold his Tom Green county ranch and 350 head of cattle to S. O. Richardson and Dr. H. Wiggins.

W. A. Swinney of Belton has taken charge of the Abney ranch at Eden purchased several weeks ago.

A Rapid City, S. D. report of Aug. 13, says: It is estimated that 70,000 head of cattle have been brought from the south to the ranges along the Elkhorn this summer. And still they come. Corbin Morse brought in 2700 last week from Texas. The American company has brought in during the season 7000 head, mostly two-year-olds. The first shipment from the range will be made August 16, when 30 cars will be sent out from Belle Fourche over the Elkhorn road. Many graders will hold on to their cattle as long as possible, owing to the excellent condition of the range.

Andy Long of Sweetwater, has moved 1000 head of stock cattle from Fisher county to the ranch in Borden county recently purchased from Tom Trammell.

Holekamp & Watson of Junction City have sold to Mr. Payne of Lampasas for \$900 the West 70L pasture containing 6000 acres of deeded land and 4000 acres of tax and leased lands.

W. B. Robinson of Gainesville, has purchased the N. B. Bennett ranch north of Hereford for \$1500.

Richard Riggs of Davis Mountain, Presidio county, estimates that the erection of the two big packeries at Fort Worth will add \$2 a head to the value of all West Texas cattle.

G. W. Freeland & Son, of Cresson, Tex., sold 40 head of 1325-pound straight Texas steers here yesterday at \$5.25, being 25c above the previous highest price this month, and the highest in about two months. July 26 Sil-

berstein & G. sold some at \$5.25. Charles Martin, of Cresson, Tex., also had in several carloads yesterday and obtained \$4.25 for 44 head averaging 1026 pounds. It will be remembered that Mr. Martin topped the Texas market for the year the 17th day of last June, when he sold a load averaging 1354 pounds at \$5.65, which price, barring the Christmas cattle last December, were the highest straight Texas since January, 1900.—Chicago Drovers' Journal, Aug. 15.

A report is current that the A. G. Anderson 18-section ranch situated in the corners of Mitchell, Howard and Sterling counties has been sold to J. H. Parramore of Abilene at between \$13,000 and \$15,000. The report, however, is not confirmed and no one knows whether the deal has been closed or not.—West Texas Stockman.

August Meckel of Mason county has purchased the Perry McConnell ranch near Sonora for \$7500. The ranch contains 17 sections and is well improved.

At Junction City, Nathan Hall lately purchased from H. E. Wilson the Brambletye ranch for \$5000.

In our last issue we mentioned that Mr. B. C. Allgood owned a heifer which brought a nice, healthy calf on the day the heifer was fourteen months old. We can now inform our readers of a cow belonging to Mr. Joe Goens, which cow has given birth to two sets of twin calves inside of fifteen months, and all the calves are healthy and developed. This cow is nine or ten years old. If our old cattle and young cattle breed like those above mentioned it is plain to be seen what an excellent cattle raising country we have in the Bridgeport section. Mr. Allgood's cow was calved and brought another calf in fourteen months, and the product of those fourteen months is not less than \$35. The four calves from Mr. Goen's cow are worth not less than \$40. In other words, the direct products of two cows are these instances, are not less than \$75 in fourteen months. Evidently Wise county is a great country with a diversity of industries and interests.—Bridgeport Herald.

J. B. Williams, a well known cattleman, was acquitted at Glarendon last week of a charge of murder. He killed a negro some months ago in self defense. The negro was trying to shoot Williams but his pistol failed to fire.

The range about Albany is getting short and rain is badly needed to make fall and winter grass. Grain and feed crops are short while the cotton is damaged considerably by the continued drought. Cattle are in very good shape and are holding up remarkably well considering the excessively hot and dry summer.

Mr. Daggett, who has been on a trip in Tarrant, Parker and Western counties trying to buy feeders, reports that small stockmen are not so anxious to dispose of their stock at ruling prices, believing that they will be able to obtain fattening produce at reasonable prices and get good figures for their finished stuff.

The usual wages paid herders is about \$7 per month, with an allowance of about as much more for board. The usual price for shearing 1 to 2 cents per head. Sheep are shorn twice a year. The great variety of climatic conditions resulting from the vast differences in our altitude, which at the sea level produces a tropical climate where it is too warm for sheep, gradually raising to the great plains, where the short, rich grasses afford the very best grazing the whole year around. Still higher we have the great mountains covered with not only grass, but often timber. In the valleys of these mountains we find the real sheepman's paradise, as these valleys abound in not only a great variety of grasses, but the timber with its undergrowth of brush gives us a very great variety of feed, so much appreciated by sheep.

In most of our country we have but two seasons, the wet and the dry. The rainy season begins about the first of July and continues until about the first of October. Each day we have a gentle shower which tempers the heat of summer, making what would be an almost uninhabitable country, in fact, a very desirable place to live for both man and beast. Our winters are ideal; no cold north winds or chilling rains, but a long period of bright sunny days. The native sheepmen prefer that their lambs be dropped during the month of February. In April we shear, and by the time the grass comes the lambs are ready to go out and live on it. In no section of this country do we think of feeding hay or grain to sheep during the winter. As to lands upon which to run sheep, will say that as the land is all owned here, a party desiring to engage in the sheep business must secure the land needed, either by purchase or lease. In either case it is not expensive. When you have secured your land you are fixed, as you are the master and can dictate who comes on it. Good grazing lands can be bought at from 25 cents to \$1 per acre, Mexican money, or leased at from 3 to 10 cents per head per year. Wool is now selling at from 30 to 35 cents per pound here, while good native ewes can be had at about \$2.50 to \$3 per head.

The joint purchase of the Fort Worth stock-yards by the Armour and Swift companies, with an agreement that each company will at once proceed to erect a large packery on the grounds, is a grand enterprise for that city and will prove of value to the entire state. It means that Texas raised stock will be slaughtered in Texas, thus saving freights to Kansas City or Chicago, while the stock raiser will get just as good prices at home as he has been getting after shipping.—Granbury News.

Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. have bought the Fort Worth stock yards and each of these large packing firms will establish immense packing houses there. It is not a great stretch of imagination to see Fort Worth as great a packing town as Kansas City. The great grazing fields of the southwest are all around it, and with cheap Beaumont oil for fuel what's to prevent it?—Hall County Herald.



FATE.
It is very convenient to attribute the disease which overtakes us to fate. But for the most part man is the author of his own fortunes. Business men are struck down suddenly as by lightning. The verdict is generally "heart failure." "His heart was weak." "It was fate for him to meet this end." But if we went behind the "weak" heart we should find a "weak" stomach, probably, and back of the weak stomach is careless eating at irregular hours. When the stomach is diseased the organs depending on the stomach for nutrition are starved. Starvation means weakness of the body and its organs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. These organs are cured, diseases of heart, liver, lungs and kidneys, caused by the diseased stomach, are cured also.

"In the fall of 1897 I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart, and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kliney, of Knight, Doddridge Co., West Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart disease. I then sent and got five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a great deal better. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before."

"I am well and can eat anything now with the exception of pork and greasy food."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Rellets cure biliousness.

STOCK REMEDIES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE. For protecting cattle against blackleg.
PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE. For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon.

SCOUR CURE.

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

LINCOLN FEEDING COMPOUND.

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

LINCOLN DIP.

An unexcelled wash or dip for livestock and poultry; kills parasites, screw worms, etc., cures skin diseases.

PASTEUR RAT VIRUS.

A virus for destroying rats and mice by contact with disease; harmless to man and domestic animals.

For information on any or all of the above, address:

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago or Fort Worth.

Texas Manager, P. W. Hunt, 103 Main street, Fort Worth.

HISTORY THAT WILL NEVER BE REPEATED.

BY LAN FRANKS.

Previous to the winter of 1879 there were several very dry seasons, severe winters and big die-ups, the most noted and disastrous probably being the winter of 1861 and the spring of 1862. The first big die-up of which I have any personal knowledge, however, was during the winter of 1879 and the spring of 1880. The previous season had been very dry and there was but very little range subsistence for stock and during the winter there was an unusual amount of severe weather, especially cold rains. Fortunately, the severest of this winter was local, but in many instances the loss amounted to 75 per cent, and the average loss throughout the country was not less than 35 per cent.

It must be remembered that at that time no attempt was made to raise feed stuff of any kind anywhere in Western Texas and it was by no means a practical business proposition to haul cattle feed a distance of several hundred miles and the majority of ranch men could not procure feed of any kind within a reasonable distance of their ranches. The saddle horses, especially those in use, had to be fed at least a small ration each day, and the corn and oats for this purpose, as well as the greater quantity of ranch supplies, had to be hauled from Fort Worth to the majority of ranches throughout the western part of the state. It is almost impossible for one to now realize the desolate appearance of the country and distressing conditions then prevalent, though many times since then has the cattle country been in a far more pitiable plight. During the winter of 1879-80 prickly pears were indeed a blessing to the cowmen, for to them cattle had to turn for their only means of existence, and the cowman's principal occupation during that dismal winter was singling prickly pears.

It is only in case of extreme hunger that a cow will indulge in a prickly pear feast, for not only the large thorns with which the pear is covered, but the thousands of fine stickers which grow in clusters all over the leaf make the pear a most uninviting morsel. The little stickers are the worst feature about the pear as a cow feed, for they get into the gums, throat and stomach of the animal, causing ulcerations which frequently terminate disastrously. The object in singling the pear was to destroy the thorns and stickers as far as possible, which enabled the cattle to eat them in greater quantities and with much better results. Singling was done in various ways, each man adopting the plan he considered most expedient and successful. The larger ranchmen would send men into the pear fields throughout their ranges. These men would pile brush or broom weeds on the bunches of pear and to it apply a match, and as a quick blaze was all that was necessary to singe, this method was fairly successful. I have seen great herds of wild, half-starved cattle following pear

singers and fighting and scrambling for food they would not touch under ordinary circumstances. The man with a small bunch of cattle generally hauled his pears to a designated spot and there singed them, this being his daily task during the entire winter. The pears were handled with a pitchfork or long, sharpened stick. The cattle would soon become accustomed to being fed at a particular place, and such of them as did not fall by the wayside going to and from water would be there for their daily pears.

During 1881 the country was in very fine condition and there were no more die-ups of any consequence until the winter of 1883 and spring of 1884. It must be remembered, however, that the cattlemen then regarded a 15 or 20 per cent loss as very trivial, while that percentage is now regarded as almost enormous. The die-up of 1883-4 was severe, but not disastrous, the probable loss being about 25 per cent.

In the winter of 1884 began a series of the most disastrous years ever known in the cattle history. Previous to 1883 each big ranch had its own line riders, that is, men who patrolled the southern boundary of each range. When a blizzard would sweep over the country the cattle would drift before it, and it was then no uncommon sight to see great herds of cattle rolling southward, nothing to eat, nothing to drink, pelted by sleet and covered with snow, while around them the pitiless blizzard seemed to howl in fiendish glee. These blizzards would last from twelve to forty-eight hours, and day and night the herd would roll along until the storm had abated. When the line rider found a great path of mud and trampled snow he knew a herd had passed and he would follow them until they stopped and then drift them back. In 1883 a new system was adopted. The cattlemen throughout western Texas combined and established a series of line camps along the Texas and Pacific railroad. There were three of these camps, in each of which there were about twenty-five men, the first being near the Colorado, under charge of T. D. Love; the second, under Buck Jones, was located near Big Springs, and the third, under C. A. O'Keefe, was located south of Midland. One of these line riders recently gave me a very graphic recital of an experience during the winter of 1883. This man had stored in his memory a very vivid picture of the incident he described, and I considered it one of the prettiest pictures I had seen presented of a drift herd. I give it here in his very words:

"Our camp was located near Big Springs, and I think there were twenty-five men in the outfit, and we were especially equipped for the work in hand. Each man had a mount of three horses, which were well fed, sleek and fat. We had a fine cook and our provisions comprised the very best the market afforded. Everything moved along nicely until the latter part of December, when, one evening about 3 o'clock, a great black cloud appeared in the north. We knew a blizzard was coming and that a drift was certain. In less than an hour the storm was raging, but it was nearly midnight before the lead of the herd began to pass. We were on the very center line of the drift. The ground was then covered with six or

seven inches of snow. We were in road of the herd, and the wind was blowing from the north. We started out, for we must follow the cattle till they stopped and then turn them back. All night the blizzard raged and all night the mighty avalanche of cattle moved before it. The patter of the sleet upon the cattle's backs, the crushing of snow beneath their feet and the moaning of the winds blended in a dismal, deafening sound. All next day the blizzard raged and the snow sifted down in blinding sheets; still onward rode the men and onward rolled the mighty herd. After dark the next night the storm calmed, and soon the cattle had ceased their march. During this time we had only stopped long enough to hurriedly prepare a meal, and we must yet continue our journey until we had passed the lead of the herd, which we did the next morning about 9 o'clock, when I witnessed the most magnificent spectacle I have ever seen. Every cloud had rolled away, a perfect calm prevailed, and the sun was shining on a world of snow. Behind us lay a great expanse of the staked plains, not a tree or mound to mar the scene. The cattle, exhausted by their march of over thirty-six hours, were all lying down, many of them too weak and famished to ever rise again. The eye could by no means survey the limits of that peaceful, resting, but hungry, sleet covered herd, over which the warm sunbeams seemed to cast a listless stupor. By noon we had the herd stirred up and moving northward and continued to press them until every animal that could travel was thrown into the breaks along the Colorado river."

During January and February of that year there were several blizzards and big drifts, but owing to the perfect line riding system but very few cattle belonging on northern ranges were left south of the Texas and Pacific railroad. In the winter of 1884 the same system of line camps were established. T. D. Love having charge of the Colorado camp again, William Holloway the Big Springs camp, and Henry Mason the camp south of Midland. But the previous season had not been very good; the range was badly overstocked, water was scarce, and there was not

enough grass to support the thousands of cattle being ranged upon it. It was soon decided to let the majority of the cattle drift south to the Pecos river and Devil's river country, where they would find shelter and probably be able to rustle a living. Soon great herds were straggling across the waterless divide, thousands of them dying from thirst and thousands more, wild-eyed, gaunt and miserable, dragged along to that deceptive chasm of death, the Pecos river, with its steep banks and swirling rapids. It was a pathetic sight, for in these heaps of death was the all of many a man, the accumulation of many a year's hard toil. To add pathos to the dismal picture hundreds of mother cows had waded into the bog holes, fallen into the river, or lain down on the prairie to never rise again, and the whole country was full of bleating, starving, motherless calves.

In the spring of 1885 began the awfullest drouth ever known in western Texas. On the 5th day of June there was a pretty general rain, but from that day until the 18th of August, 1885, there was scarcely a shower throughout the western part of the state. The winter of 1886 was very severe and in the spring of 1887 occurred, beyond a doubt, the awfullest die-up ever known in the United States. From the Canadian borders to the Rio Grande the range country was covered with carcasses. By that time many big pastures had been completed, most of them on the staked plains, and in these

THE JOURNAL.

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

OFFICES:
Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio.

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

SUBSCRIPTION..... \$1.00 PER YEAR.
Entered at the postoffice at Dallas,
Tex., as second class matter.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Journal will be sent to subscribers
until an order is received to stop the
paper and all arrears 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 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.

NOTICE.
This is to advise that Mr. Abbott Har-
dee is in no way connected with The Journal,
nor authorized to receive any money
on our account.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
August 20, 1901.

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 7-9, 1902—Kansas City, Colm
Carrico, Hereford Exchange.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.

CASH PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The first of The Journal's prize es-
say contests is closed. The winning
papers will be published in next
week's issue.

THE SECOND CONTEST.
The second of The Journal's cash
prize contests is for boys only, and the
prize will be ONE DOLLAR for the
best essay on the subject, "HOW TO
TRAIN A HORSE FOR RIDING AND
DRIVING."

Papers must each reach The Journal
office not later than AUGUST 27, and
the winning essay will be printed by
The Journal in its issue of September 3.

THE THIRD CONTEST.
The third of the weekly contests
will be for girls only, and the prize
will be ONE DOLLAR in cash. The
subject will be "HOW TO MAKE
GOOD BISCUITS." Papers must reach
The Journal office not later than Sept.
3, and the winning essay will be printed
in The Journal in its issue of Sept. 10.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.
In all contests the following rules
are to be closely observed:

1. Contestants must observe closely the fol-
lowing 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 con-
testant's own handwriting. Write with ink,
and only on one side of the paper.

3. Spelling, grammar, composition and
general neatness will be considered in
awarding the prizes, but will count less
than the ideas expressed. The age of the
writer will also be taken into account.

4. Each contestant must give his or
her name, age and postoffice address with
essay submitted.

5. The prize-winning essays in each
week's contest, with the name, age and
address of the writer, will be published
in The Journal. Other papers may or
may not be printed, as The Journal may
determine.

6. No manuscript will be returned by
The Journal.

7. The awards will be made by a com-
mittee to be named by the managing editor
and will consist of members of the
editorial staff, or other competent persons.

8. At the bottom of each paper the con-
testant must write: "I certify, on my hon-
or, that this paper is my own work and
in my own handwriting."

9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL,
Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or
San Antonio, Texas.

SOME HOPE FOR RELIEF.

From Austin comes the report that
there is a possibility of the legislature
taking some action for the relief of
fruit and truck growers whose inter-
ests have been sadly crippled by the
charges of express companies. The
governor has been importuned to call
for some legislation on the question
and it is to be hoped that the matter
will be given due consideration. The
high charges of the express companies
with the practices of some of the local
express agents have placed a heavy
handicap on many shippers, particularly
those located at small shipping
points at which the number of ship-
pers is not great enough to form an
association and by combined shipments

through such organization to obtain
carload freight rates.

According to the statements made by
truck growers in the coast country it is
not infrequently the case that on a
shipment of vegetables which sell in
market at fair prices the growers re-
ceive not more than 10 or 15 per cent
of the gross proceeds, the balance go-
ing for express charges and commis-
sions to express agents. Numerous
complaints have been made each year
since fruit and truck growing began to
receive attention in Texas and during
the season just closing the number has
been greatly increased. There is no
doubt that the development of the
truck farming and fruit growing dis-
tricts of the state has been very great-
ly retarded by the excessive express
rates. If the express companies can
not be reached by other means it is
certainly time for legislative action.

PUREBREDS AND SCRUBS.

For many years the cattle raisers in
Texas have been steadily grading up
their herds and the number of small
breeders of pure-bred stock throughout
the state is rapidly increasing. Still
there are not enough stock farmers in
Texas. The disposition of cattle raisers
to plant forage crops for their stock
has been marked in late years, but the
farmers in many localities have seem-
ingly overlooked to a lamentable extent
the possibilities of stock raising in con-
nection with other farm pursuits. This
is particularly true in the eastern part
of the state, which has been sending
out fine fruit and vegetables by the
trainload, but which produces in the
main razor-back hogs and cattle of the
scrub type.

Every farmer, no matter where located,
should remember that it costs no
more to raise a Shorthorn or a Here-
ford, that will sell for \$50, than to raise
a scrub animal that will sell for \$10.
It takes no more to feed a Berkshire or
a Poland China hog that will sell on
the market for 5 cents a pound than to
fill up a razor-back that will bring 2
cents a pound. There is a difference in
the amount of care required by the
pure-bred animals and that usually
given to scrubs, but the difference in
the selling price much more than justifies
the extra attention.

The coming of two big packing plants
to Fort Worth will offer to the stock-
men and stock farmers of Texas ad-
vantages such as they have never be-
fore possessed, and the increase in
stock breeding should be a potent factor
in extending the already great prosper-
ity of the state.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES.

A commendable effort is now being
made in some sections of Texas to de-
velop the dairy interests of the state
by putting in co-operative creameries.
Where such plants are conducted on
strictly business principles as they are
in some of the dairy states further
north they should yield fair returns
and at the same time open an avenue
for the disposal of the surplus milk
from the farms.

It has been urged in some instances
that a creamery pays better when it
owns all the animals supplying milk
for it. This may be true and for many
reasons, but such a plant does nothing
toward helping the ordinary farmer
dispose of his milk and in competition
with creamery butter, the butter pro-
duct of the farm as a rule stands little
show.

To make a success of a co-operative
creamery requires close attention and
skillful business management, but the
co-operative plan is held in high fa-
vor in some of the leading dairy states.
In the first place a competent manager
and first class butter maker must be
secured. Selecting an inexperienced man
to run the plant simply because he
owns a considerable number of cows
might pay in one instance but in nine-
ty-nine others it would fail. A man
who does not thoroughly understand
every detail of the work is a costly in-
dividual to place in charge of opera-
tions. In the second place the cream-
ery must be a co-operative one in fact
—not in name only. Members of the
association must work together and
much depends on the individual efforts
of the farmers who supply the milk.
The best butter maker in the country
could not make good butter from poor
materials.

The Macon News is authority for
the statement that a bill will be intro-
duced at the next session of the Geor-
gia legislature practically abolishing
the right of divorce in that state. Di-
vorce was once very rare in Georgia
but in that state as well as in many
others there has been a growing laxity
in regard to divorce decrees until the
courts have become burdened with pe-
titions for them and divorces are
sought and sometimes granted on the
most trivial grounds. The divorce laws
of the various states are by no means
uniform and it is easy enough for a
man to be legally divorced under the
laws of one commonwealth and a big-
amist under the statutes of another. A
uniform law, permitting divorces only
on serious grounds, prohibiting in all
cases the re-marriage of either of the
divorced parties would be a blessing
to the nation. The prevention of sec-
ond marriages might work a hardship
in a few isolated cases but it would
do much toward preventing what is

now one of the most fruitful sources
of divorce proceedings, the consumma-
tion of hasty and ill-considered mar-
riages.

Missouri and Kansas both claim that
their corn crops will be larger than was
estimated a few weeks ago. The drought
was bad enough, but the way a lot of
people yell whenever there is any
threatened or real disaster to any crop
brings to mind forcibly the idea of a
small boy having an exciting time in
the wood-shed.

The third of the Journal's essay con-
tests is for girls only. The prize is one
dollar in cash. Papers must reach the
Journal office not later than September 3.
The subject is, "How to Make Good
Biscuits."

A good many newspapers have been
discussing the good roads question but
the editor of the Alto Herald has taken
hold of it in a practical way: he
has purchased an interest in a road
grader.

There is a possibility, of course, that
the railroad commission may decide
at some time to reduce express rates on
fruit and vegetables. Strange things
have happened.

Free rural mail delivery means fre-
quent market reports and fresh news.
One of the first essentials for a rural
delivery route is good roads.

Texas raises some of the finest vegeta-
bles grown in the United States and the
express companies pocket a big
share of the proceeds.

"How to Make Good Biscuits" is the
subject for the essays in the third of
the Journal's essay contests. Every
girl should know.

The truck growers' chief defense
against the excessive charges of express
companies lies in combinations to ship
by freight.

With those big packeries to go up in
Fort Worth, it is time for the farmer
to put a few pigs on his diversification
list.

The Roswell Register has issued an
attractive special edition which is
highly creditable to the town and to
the management of the paper.

Mr. Shaffer is giving an exhibition of
a strike that is in keeping with Mr.
Schwab's million dollar salary.

An average of nearly \$600 for Short-
horns is a very fair beginning for the
cattle sale season.

CURRENT OPINION

Coast country farmers are jingling
money in their pockets as a result of in-
telligent culture and good seasons, and
are putting seeds in the ground for the
fall harvest. After so long a time they
have learned how to make trucking pay
and they are quite indifferent to the
price of cotton.—Galveston Tribune.

It is announced Fort Worth is to
have a great packing-house establish-
ment by Armour & Swift, similar to
those operated by the company in St.
Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and
Omaha, and that at least \$1,000,000 will
be spent in the establishment of the
plant, which in the future will give em-
ployment to over one thousand men.
Texas is already a great stock-raising
state, and the impetus this will further
give to this industry can scarcely be
calculated at present. It will not alone
increase the cattle, sheep and hog in-
dustry, but all kinds of feed for raising
and fattening stock will be in much
greater demand. Every citizen, espe-
cially of north and west Texas, will
welcome this great enterprise in Fort
Worth, and wish that city great success
in a prosperous operation of such an
enterprise.—Jacksonboro Gazette.

News comes from Fort Worth that
Fort Worth has secured the Armour
and Swift packing-house plants for that
city, upon condition that the citizens
put up a bonus of \$500,000 to each of
these plants. There is no doubt that
the bonus will be raised, and work will
begin inside of two weeks. We con-
gratulate our neighbor on his big luck.
It means much for Fort Worth as for
all of Texas, if not for the entire south-
west. We will now have a home mar-
ket of colossal proportions for all the
best products we can raise. Next to
the great oil wells at Beaumont, this is
the biggest and best proposition ever
inaugurated in the state of Texas. Now
let our farmers go to work and plant
bees, hogs, mutton, goats and domestic
fowls, instead of so much cotton, and
this old land will take on new life in
a very short time.—Weatherford Re-
public.

The fruit and tomato season is near-
ing a close, and Jacksonville and sur-
rounding country can boast of more
happy, prosperous farmers, as a result
of the out-of-pocket of these crops, than any
section of country of the same size in
the world. Considering the disastrous
hail storm that struck them just in the
wrong time, they have much to be
grateful for and without a single ex-
ception that we know of, there is not
a farmer that is not going to try the
same project next year, and most of them
on a larger scale, and when you
mention buying a piece of their land,
they will not consider the proposition
at hardly any price. To an outsider
Cherokee county lands may be consid-
ered high, but when they take into
consideration the fact that the farmers,
or many of them around Jacksonville,
have netted from one hundred to four
hundred dollars per acre in three or
four months from their old red hill-
sides, simply because they know how
to do it, and are well organized, there
is no wonder. With an average season
next year they expect still greater re-
sults, simply because they know their
business better.—Jacksonville Banner.

Her Last Word.

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

WHAT IS A LADY?

What is a lady? Oh, not a pert miss,
Greeting her friends with a smirk and a
kiss;
Calling them "angel" and "darling" and
"dear";
Always affected and never sincere;
Dressed to perfection, rouged, perfumed
and curled;
Known not beyond her own frivolous
world;
Courtied by many, but honored by few;
Fittingly shunned by the honest and
true;
Learning false art in frivolity's school.
The toast of the rake and the top of the
pool.
Flaunting her beauty at concerts and
balls;
Singing trills, operas and afternoon calls;
Singing slang songs in unmusical tones,
Or whispering foul scandals to "Dear
Mrs. Jones."

What is a lady? An angel of light,
Tolling for others from morning till
night;
Modest, retiring, wise, thoughtful and
kind;
Gracious, benevolent, pure and refined;
Bearing her gifts to the cottage's door;
Honored and loved in the homes of the
poor.
Too sacred her smiles for the fool or the
rake;
Though wise men and true would die for
her sake;
Dignified, sensible, patient and brave,
Simple and natural, tender and grave;
Greeting the weary with soft, loving
words;
The comfort of the children, the flowers
and the birds.

There is love in her glance, there is blam-
e in her smile;
Her lips breathe no scandal, her heart
knows no guile;
By the side of the cradle she trills her
sweet song;
Busy, industrious all the day long.
What is a lady? A blessing to life,
All worthy the title of "mother" or
"wife."
Trained in the school of religion and
truth,
A comfort to age and a guardian to
youth.
Black, brown, or golden-haired, she must
be fair;
Empress or peasant, her life is a prayer.
This is the lady that Nature hath made.
—Exchange.

JUNO, Rancho, Tex.—Send to either
of the colleges named for catalogue,
which will give all particulars in re-
gard to course of study, cost, etc.

VALENTINE, Atlanta, Texas.—Yes,
there was a sequel published to "The
Lady or the Tiger," but as yet no key
to the sequel has been furnished by
Frank Stockton.

SUDIE, Chester, Texas.—To clean
your light suede gloves, first put them
in the tub with pulverized cracker
crumbs, rubbing the crumbs thoroughly
over the gloves with a motion as
though washing the hands.

RED ROSE, Winona, Texas.—I do
not know whether "thornless roses"
have yet been produced, or if so, where
you could procure one. However, a
seedless watermelon is a sweet reality,
and in a few short months we shall
have leafless trees.

G. NYE, Palestine, Tex.—What is
the rate per column paid by newspa-
pers for correspondence and special
articles? There is no newspaper trust
yet, and no regular schedule of prices
for copy. Usually, the price per col-
umn ranges between one dollar and
ten.

DISTRESS, Plano, Texas.—You are
right. Butter does not appear on the
fashionable dinner table, yet the asser-
tion of the authority quoted that "but-
ter is not allowed on the dinner table,"
is putting it rather too strongly. For
example, if your dinner consists al-
most, if not entirely, of bread and but-
ter, you are not to be criticised if you
fail to banish the butter.

POPPY, Grand Saline, Tex.—A
"handsome red satin dress, with hat,
parasol, slippers to match," is not suit-
able street attire. You might be mis-
taken by some scientist for a new
comet, or seized by some watchful mis-
sionary as the brand long sought for
to snatch from the burning. Besides,
there is the town cow to be considered.

BETTY, Georgetown, Tex.—The jing-
le on lucky wedding days they refer
to, runs:

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for wealth,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.

In regard to your dress, superstition
predicts trouble unless you wear
"something old and something new,
something borrowed and something blue,"
though it would seem that the blues
and borrowed plumage should be
shunned by brides. 2. Announce-
ment cards are sent out the day after
the marriage.

X, Lovelady, Texas.—Usually a stu-
dent at boarding school furnishes her
bed linen, napkins, towels and, of
course, toilet necessities. As for the
rest of your outfit, get the best you can
afford and be satisfied with it, though
your room-mate may chafe to be a
walking fashion-plate. Be sure to in-
clude in your wardrobe a comfortable
lounging robe and slippers for "study
hour" in your room. There are many
small articles which will make your
room more comfortable and homeli-
ke—chair cushions, clothes and shoe bags,
scarfs for dresser and table, etc.

FOR MILLINERY COMPLAINTS.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Hester Grey:
Some time ago I read in the columns
of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal
an article on "how to clean straw hats"
and this is to advise you that I have
tried the prescription and find that it
makes an old hat look like new one.
This was very valuable to me and I
thank you very kindly for the prescrip-
tion. Several different parties have
seen my hat and thought it was a new
one.

If you know of or can recommend
some good prescription to prevent the
hair from falling out, I would be pleas-
ed to have it.
M. H. J.

The success of M. H. J. will doubt-

less encourage others to visit the foun-
tain of youth, hat in hand.

Have you tried the cold water cure
for falling hair as described in a for-
mer number of the Journal, rubbing
the roots of the hair with the tips of
your fingers, dipped in cold water? If
this availed not, try the following,
recommended by Professor Erasmus
Wilson, a London authority on the
subject: Liquid ammonia, almond oil,
and chloroform, of each one part, di-
luted with five parts of alcohol and
made fragrant if preferred by the ad-
dition of a drachm of the essential oil
of lemons. Brush the hair well, then
apply the lotion. However, if hair is
in a healthy condition it will take root
firmly. Always plait loosely at night,
removing all hair pins. Give your hair
a bath every two weeks, using a good
brand of tar soap, and if not thick,
rub a little vasoline well into the roots
two or three times a week. This will
insure a new crop.

THE WOMAN WE DODGE.

It is always comforting to have oth-
ers experience and describe accurately
our own sensations. Especially are we
delighted to share with a fellow-suf-
ferer the result of contact with the
type of woman so well described by
Kate Greenleaf in Waverley:

"Once for all, let me tell you a woman who
exasperated you to the point of fight-
ing," asked the Bright Girl. "Have
you ever listened to her 'g's,' so dis-
tinctly enunciated, and her 'o's,' so
specially rounded, and sat speechless and
tongue-tied before her while she used
the words you had always wanted to
use, but could never think of at the
right moment?"

"She is the most infuriating type of
woman in the world to me. There is
no other that so thoroughly paralyzes
my faculties and that makes me
appear at such a disadvantage. In
the presence of the witty woman I can
at least laugh and appear animated to
that extent; with a beauty around I
can still be agreeable, but no sooner do
I hear the cool, well-modulated voice
of the perfectly self-possessed mem-
ber of my sex than I feel like flying to
the other end of the earth, wherever
that may be.

"Once for all, let me tell you a woman who
exasperated you to the point of fight-
ing," asked the Bright Girl. "Have
you ever listened to her 'g's,' so dis-
tinctly enunciated, and her 'o's,' so
specially rounded, and sat speechless and
tongue-tied before her while she used
the words you had always wanted to
use, but could never think of at the
right moment?"

"She is the most infuriating type of
woman in the world to me. There is
no other that so thoroughly paralyzes
my faculties and that makes me
appear at such a disadvantage. In
the presence of the witty woman I can
at least laugh and appear animated to
that extent; with a beauty around I
can still be agreeable, but no sooner do
I hear the cool, well-modulated voice
of the perfectly self-possessed mem-
ber of my sex than I feel like flying to
the other end of the earth, wherever
that may be.

"Once for all, let me tell you a woman who
exasperated you to the point of fight-
ing," asked the Bright Girl. "Have
you ever listened to her 'g's,' so dis-
tinctly enunciated, and her 'o's,' so
specially rounded, and sat speechless and
tongue-tied before her while she used
the words you had always wanted to
use, but could never think of at the
right moment?"

"She is the most infuriating type of
woman in the world to me. There is
no other that so thoroughly paralyzes
my faculties and that makes me
appear at such a disadvantage. In
the presence of the witty woman I can
at least laugh and appear animated to
that extent; with a beauty around I
can still be agreeable, but no sooner do
I hear the cool, well-modulated voice
of the perfectly self-possessed mem-
ber of my sex than I feel like flying to
the other end of the earth, wherever
that may be.

"Once for all, let me tell you a woman who
exasperated you to the point of fight-
ing," asked the Bright Girl. "Have
you ever listened to her 'g's,' so dis-
tinctly enunciated, and her 'o's,' so
specially rounded, and sat speechless and
tongue-tied before her while she used
the words you had always wanted to
use, but could never think of at the
right moment?"

"She is the most infuriating type of
woman in the world to me. There is
no other that so thoroughly paralyzes
my faculties and that makes me
appear at such a disadvantage. In
the presence of the witty woman I can
at least laugh and appear animated to
that extent; with a beauty around I
can still be agreeable, but no sooner do
I hear the cool, well-modulated voice
of the perfectly self-possessed mem-
ber of my sex than I feel like flying to
the other end of the earth, wherever
that may be.

The servant girl crop is still short in
Chicago, judging from the following
pittiful plea contained in an advertise-
ment: "Wanted—Girl for general
housework; union or non-union; an
old kind; family of three adults and
three children, with nurse, and occupy
small house at Sheridan park, two
blocks from N. W. Elevated; nice,
large, airy room, with southwest breeze,
for girl; no washing or much of any-
thing else to do; our girl quit yesterday
because we invited some relatives to
help us celebrate the Fourth; next
Fourth, if girl demands it, we will dis-
own our relatives and renounce our
country; wages, \$5. Address L-197,
Daily News."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the four Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publi-
cation one time in:

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

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

Only one black line can be used in
notice 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 coun-
ty. Rain and grain belt. References:
City or Panhandle National Banks. AN-
DERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and In-
surance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest es-
tablished agency in Northwest Texas.

LAND WANTED FOR CASH.

Ranches with permanent water and good
soil suitable for cultivation, also large tracts
of good unimproved prairie land, are
wanted at reasonable prices for cash pur-
chases. Quick sales made, and no com-
mission charged owners of property.
Complete descriptions blanks them "Care
today. Bank references on application.
A. L. VAN PATTEN & CO., 408 Bowen
ave., Chicago, Ill.

130,000 ACRES in Hardeman county lands.
Several fine farms at bargain near new
town of DeWitt, three miles from the City,
Mexico & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver
R. R. 65,000 acres in Deaf Smith county
and a section ranch in the Panhandle
county and other lands in the Panhandle
County Surveyor, and have complete ab-
stracts of Hardeman county. E. T.
FLYNN, Quanah, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small
ranches, with or without stock. HOL-
LAND & WILLE, Amarillo, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

RANCHES.

RANCH WANTED. Ten to fifteen-section
ranch, 10 to 20 miles from the City,
Worth & Denver R. R., between Quanah
and Memphis, Texas. Must have plenty
of permanent water, grass and protection.
Name lowest cash figure with full descrip-
tion. Address BOX 12, Hillsboro, Texas.

FOR SALE—3500 head of sheep and ranch,
situated near Portales; 1,800 good ewes,
800 multons and one of the best ranches
in New Mexico. Who wants them? Write
10,000 sheep on ranch. Address JOHN
ELLAND, Portales, N. M.

WANTED—To lease ranch that will carry 1,000
head of cattle. H. E. VAUGHAN, Wolfe City,
Texas.

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

NEAR SEYMOUR, in Baylor county,
highly improved, leased for 500
acres, excellent turf of muskeg grass,
abundance of living water, 200 acres in
cultivation, large two story dwelling, etc.
Lease cost \$400 per acre. There is plenty
of timber indefinitely. On this ranch are
600 native cattle. Will sell cattle, lease,
crops, farming implements, etc., for \$10,
200. Write us for particulars. WILLIAMS
& WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE. 15,000
acre ranch, 75 miles southwest of San
Antonio, 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. Miles of dwelling
house, six rooms. Small irrigated farm.
4,000 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.

FOR SALE—20,000-acre ranch in the Pan-
handle and 1,800 head of well graded cat-
tle. For particulars, address G. F. AT-
KINSON, Hartley, Texas.

WE ARE OFFERING, at \$5.00 per acre,
a beautiful farm and 100 acres in Cory-
ell county. It contains 2750 acres, half
of which is good, black, prairie land,
balance in good grass land; there is plenty
of living water. The land is all fenced,
has a good ranch house, barn, orchard,
etc. For particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth,
Texas.

</

THE HOUSEHOLD

CANNIN' TIMES.

Ev'rybody's got 't hustie, peelin' fruit from sun 't sun. Fr' th' summer 't middle an' th' cannin' time's begun. An' it's sortin' out crab apples, an' it's pickin' berries, too. Whil' ma is washin' fruit jars, an' th' ket-tle's full o' stew. An' 'pa is busy buyin' fruit an' sugar ev'ry day. 'Cause ma says fruit is better canned th' good ol'-fashioned way. An' I help her 't th' peelin', mighty thankful 'at I am. A partner 'tch my mother, cannin' things an' makin' jam.

Pa says it's boun' to break him, buyin' sugar by th' ton. But ma jus' 't smilin' an' says 'at pa is only havin' fun. An' that he's jus' as fond o' fruit as any man can be. Though not no fonder than a boy I now-an-then 'at is me.

My, how ma works an' hustles 'roun', she's up afore it's light. A peelin', pitten', corin' things untill long after night. An' I am full o' joy an' fruit an' happy as a clam. When ma begins a-cannin' things an' makin' jam.

Th' work is purty hard sometimes, th' kitchen's awful hot. With apple butter steam in clouds a-risin' from th' pot. An' crabs a-singin' on 't stove with soughin' smell. A cookin' all 't juices out 't boll down into jell.

An' me a-workin' back an' forth a pad-dle made o' oak an' thick. A-stirin' apple butter till my back is nearly broke. But munchin' juicy apples I'm so thank-ful 'at I am.

A partner 'tch 't business, cannin' things an' makin' jam.

Purty hot now, but nex' winter when there's lots o' ice and snow. I'll be a mighty comfort fr' a reller jus' 't know. That th' cellar's full o' goodies—cans a-satin' 'roun' in rows. Waitin' fr' my ma 't open when the blizzards howls and blows.

Or when school's over, I hustie 't get home mighty quick. 'Cause ma'll meet me 'tch a piece, th' jam on good an' thick. Jus' think o' days a-comin'. Any wonder 'at I am?

So willin' to help mother cannin' things an' makin' jams?

—Exchange.

ITALIAN GIRLS NEVER FLIRT.

In Italy, according to Marchesa Theodoli, who writes about "What girl life in Italy means," in the Ladies' Home Journal, there is plenty of love-making, but not between the young people of the higher social class. Among the lower classes the youths are free to please themselves, and there is no lack of furious love-making seasoned with jealousy, estrangements, peace-makings, tears and smiles, as Mother Nature intended it to be. But there is no flirting. Love is taken very seriously, and on the girl's side, at least, is indulged in with marriage as the end in view. Flirting for the sake of amusement, simply to while away the long summer days or as a mild stimulant at balls and parties, with no idea of matrimony in the background, is a kind of sport which has not yet reached us from beyond the Alps. We are so far behind the times that to grant the

slightest privilege to a man who has not avowedly shown that he means marriage would be considered downright dishonest by a respectable Italian girl. A girl who is not married at 30 will remain in the same dependent state as at 17. She would no more think of walking the streets alone, paying a visit or traveling from the city to the country, without a companion or a chaperon than she would think of choosing her own clothes and dressing as she liked best. Not even at that mature age would she choose a husband for herself without the approval of her family.

A VALID EXCUSE.

"During the civil war," said an old army officer who was in a reminiscent mood, "I was detailed to take charge of a camp of raw recruits and lick them into shape. Now, making soldiers out of raw material is about as disagreeable a thing as an officer cares to undertake, and I had gray hairs before the government listened to my frantic appeals to be allowed to go to the front. "One cold, rainy night it occurred to me that I would be a good plan to make a tour of the picket lines and see if the sentinels were attending to their duties. To my horror and astonishment I found post No. 1 vacant. Boiling with rage, I made for post No. 2. Here, too, I discovered the same state of things. Post No. 3 was in the same condition, and I was rapidly developing symptoms of apoplexy. A little further on I found the three missing sentinels grouped together under a tree. "What are you doing here?" I roared. "Why, mister, drawled out one of them in tones of remonstrance, 'it's raining.' "Don't you know that you can be shot for this?" I roared again. "We got here just as quick as we could," answered the raw recruit, who evidently thought I referred to their being wet, "and the darned government didn't furnish us with no umbrellas." "I went to the front soon after that and saw the same recruits face, without finching, rains that were composed of leaden bullets, and they didn't ask for umbrellas, either."

BONI'S FIRST DUEL.

The following account was recently given of Count Boni de Castellane, first of his name, who came from school. Lad as he was, he could ride, shoot and handle a sword; but he was still too young, very bashful, rather green. At the club to which he had just been admitted some of the men, whom life had made cynical, began to guy him. It was easy to stir up his anger, for they charged scandal about a woman he knew. He pulled over the table and struck one of the men. The next day he received a challenge. In good faith he selected two club men as his seconds. In all this the club fellows saw only a joke, and when the ar-

rangements were hurried on and the two opponents stood face to face in a meadow near the Seine the pistols were loaded with blackened bread crumbs. "One, two, three!" they fired together, the clubman gave a great cry and fell to the ground groaning.

"He's fatally wounded—dying," the seconds exclaimed, choking with laughter. De Castellane felt the heart in him sway like water; he had killed a man—it was not possible. "Dead?" he asked anxiously. "Yes," said the corpse and sat up grinning.

The school boy looked at the laughing clubmen and saw the joke they had played on him. He stooped and caught the "corps" by the ankle, dragged it a bit and with a sudden jerk tossed it ten feet into the river.

"Then I'll bury it," said he. As the clubman crawled from the river, dripping mud and water, they decided the joke was on him.

HOW THEY MET.

The following story is given of the meeting of Admiral Schley and Gen. Agnus of Baltimore: "I remember the first time I met the general," said the admiral. "I was down off the Florida coast on one of the frigates and we saw a lot of soldiers on shore. We were rather short of food on the ship, but we were very long on duck trousers. I thought I would go off to the camp of the soldiers and see if there was anything we could exchange for fresh food. A young lieutenant who was in fatters received me. "I'm Lieutenant Agnus of Baltimore," he said. "I'm Ensign Schley of Maryland," said I. "We looked each other over. I had an immaculate duck suit. He had a large quantity of vegetables and some fresh meat. "Need anything?" I asked. "Needin' clothes," Agnus replied. "Are you needin' anything?" "Needin' grub," said he. "We'll swap," we both shouted at the same time, and for divers and sundry pairs of duck trousers I got sundry and divers parcels of food. Agnus wore the trousers and I ate the food, and we both considered it a most profitable transaction."

CULBERSON'S COMPOSITION.

Charles A. Edwards tells the following story of the late Congressman David Culbertson: Colonel Culbertson was a man of infinite humor. It was this strain of humor together with his had just come from school. Lad as he was, he could ride, shoot and handle a sword; but he was still too young, very bashful, rather green. At the club to which he had just been admitted some of the men, whom life had made cynical, began to guy him. It was easy to stir up his anger, for they charged scandal about a woman he knew. He pulled over the table and struck one of the men. The next day he received a challenge. In good faith he selected two club men as his seconds. In all this the club fellows saw only a joke, and when the ar-

following Friday for take a sound thrashing. When Friday came, however, he took his composition, and when it came Dave's turn the teacher reached for his trusty cane, expecting the usual delinquency on his part, and the boys also fully expected to see Dave take the licking rather than read a composition, as there was no sign of any such document visible. Great was the astonishment of all, however, when Dave reached into his jacket pocket and produced a paper, which proved to be an essay on the habits of the "possum. It was so intensely humorous that he had not read a half dozen sentences before the school was in a titter, and when he finished it was in a roar of laughter. David, however, was as stolid as an Indian, and had never even smiled. The composition, too, abounded in human philosophy, and his teacher shook him by the hand in congratulation, and said to him that he was fitted for the law or for politics, and would make a success at either or both.

The prophecy was more than fulfilled. That was the turning point. Young Dave Culbertson was fired with ambition to do something worthy of his teacher's commendation. From the foot of his class he went to the head and remained there during his school life.

PICKETT'S REPLY.

One of the most dramatic scenes of the civil war was Pickett's charge on the third day at Gettysburg. The moments of anticipation were awful in their intensity. They are thus recorded in a recent volume, "Pickett and His Men."

Pickett had received a note from headquarters and gave it to Longstreet. "Longstreet, shall I go forward?" he asked.

Longstreet looked at him with an expression that seldom comes to a human face. He held out his hand and bowed his head in assent. Not a word did he speak. "Then I shall lead my division forward, sir," said Pickett, and he galloped away.

He had gone only a few yards when he came back and took a letter from his pocket. On it he wrote in pencil:

"If old Peter's nod means death, good-bye and God bless my little ones. He gave the letter to Longstreet and rode back. That letter and his faintly penciled words reached its far destination down in Virginia.

Pickett gave orders to his brigade commanders and rode along the line, his men springing to their feet with a shout of delight as he told them what was expected of them.

He was sitting on his horse when Wilcox rode up. Taking a flask from his pocket, Wilcox said:

"Pickett, take a drink with me. In an hour you'll be in hell or in glory."

Pickett declined to drink anything. "I promised the little girl who is waiting and praying for me down in Virginia that I would keep fresh upon my line until we shall meet again, the breath of the violets she gave me when we parted. Whatever my fate, Wilcox, I shall do my duty like a man and I hope that by that little girl's prayers I shall reach either glory or God."

It was midnight when Dowd rode into Tolacan. Up through the white street the rursals heard him galloping. The moon was high, and as they watched they saw his trail of dust rising like a cloud behind him. From the bow of his saddle his lariat stretched out behind him and at its end, tied by the feet, the hulk of Malajana came dragging over the rocks and sand till the horseman drew up before Jalisco's adobe. Dowd had the baby in his arms—the red-haired son of Anastasia—and the troop made merry like boys over a new-found toy.

Senior Patrio Dowd got his prizes of saddles, spurs and ponies, and Captain Jalisco himself asked his freckled trooper no further questions. They buried Anastasia and her father on the hill beyond her adobe and when the rursals of Jalisco rode back to barracks at San Luis by turns they coddled and carried the red-headed man child—Chicago Record.

Keep the body healthy at this season by using PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It is a necessary condition to successfully resist malarial germs.

THE SCALP LOCK SHIRT OF WAR EAGLE. One of the most interesting Indian war trophies which have ever arrived in New York City was the scalp lock shirt of the famous Sioux warrior, the Iron Mountain. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the famous scalp lock shirt of War Eagle, the fierce old warrior of the Sioux nation. Nothing like this has ever been seen outside of the inner circle of Indian life, and for over twenty-five years it has been in the hands of the American Museum of Natural History.

QUEER CEREMONIES OVER GRAVE OF CHINAMAN.

The Chinamen in Cincinnati are preparing to make a visit to Spring Grove cemetery to sacrifice and worship over the grave of one of their countrymen. Twice every year the Chinamen visit the cemetery and perform their queer ceremonies. From 12 to 18 of them—men, women and children—drive out each time in four or five carriages. Several years ago there were five Chinese graves in the cemetery, but four of the bodies have been sent to China, the last two of the four having been removed two or three years ago, and only one grave remains.

The Chinamen always come to the cemetery on Sunday, arriving at about 1:30 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, bringing with them cooked chicken, apples, grapes, rice, lemons, bananas, eggs and whisky or brandy, torches, a basin, paper with inscriptions upon it, and incense.

They stick the torches in the ground in a circle around the head of the grave; they then place the chicken, fruit, rice and whatever other food they may bring carefully upon it. The basin is then placed on the grave and the paper covered with characters and some cigarettes are burnt in it. Then they pray and sing, pour some of the brandy upon the grave, drink some of it and smoke some cigarettes.

Charles Lee died on the third of March, 1896, and his funeral took place on the eighth of March, 1896. It was conducted according to the Chinese customs, and was quite a novel sight to all who saw it. A brass band accompanied the procession as far as Brighton, and all the whips of the carriages were decorated with red, white and blue ribbons. Every spring since this funeral on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of Charles Lee's death, according to the Chinese calendar, Wah Lee and his friends return to Spring Grove and perform the services described above, and they go through the same ceremonies each August.

Besides food the Chinamen think that the spirits of their ancestors need money, houses, furniture, and, in fact, everything which living people need to enjoy life.

In order to remit money into the invisible world they procure small pieces of paper about an inch square in the middle of which are affixed patches of tin foil or gold leaf, which represents gold or silver money; these they set fire to and believe that they are thus transformed into real bullion, passing through the smoke into the invisible world. Large quantities of this material are provided, and sacrificed paper constitutes a great article of trade and manufacture in China, affording employment to many myriads of people.

To send to the spirits houses, furniture, clothes, etc., some draw them on pieces of paper and burn them as they do the paper money.

Others construct paper houses with furniture, cooking utensils and domestic slaves all ready for use on their arrival, and in order to certify the conveyance of the estate, they draw up the writings and have them signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

It is a curious and somewhat grotesque custom, but it is one which has been practiced for centuries, and it is one which has been practiced by many of the most civilized nations of the world.

stipulating that on the arrival of the property in Hades it should be duly made over to the individuals specified in the bond.

Pieces of this sacrificial paper, together with cigarettes, are burnt in a tin basin over the grave in Spring Grove at each of the services performed there. The whole ceremony of offering the food, burning the torches and sacrificial paper and pouring the libations upon the grave lasts from a half hour to an hour.

Shortly after the death of a Chinaman a tablet with an altar before it is erected in his home, and services similar to those described above are performed at this altar twice every month during the first year after his death.

SOME MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Until recent years the English law required all marriages to be celebrated before noon. After the ceremony in the church, the guests used to go to the house of the bride's father and partake of a wedding breakfast, at which almost every one made a speech, and the more ridiculous the speaker was the more he was appreciated. Even when accompanied by champagne, family jokes are dry and uninteresting to outsiders who are naturally unable to see their point. Now weddings generally take place in the afternoon and are followed by receptions. As only light refreshments are given at these a great crush of people are asked, all in fact who give or are expected to give presents.

In Norway wedding presents are not of the expensive, but useless kind that they are with us. They consist of such things as pots and pans, plates and dishes, a feather bed, half a dozen sheep, a sack of potatoes, etc. Perhaps the best form which the flattery of friends can take on the occasion of our marriage is the financial one.

In Siberia there is a good custom that a bride on coming to her husband's house has to give a dinner prepared with her own hands as a test of the education she has received. If she succeeds in gratifying her guests it is taken as a proof not only of the young woman's own excellence, but also as a recommendation of her whole family, by whom she was instructed so usefully.

In India it costs almost as much for a man to marry his daughter well as to have his house burned, and in Ireland there is much more to be thought of than the priest's fees, much food and drink have to be provided—"lamb, lard and lard of lard." Close to such occasions is considered a social sin. "Arrah, if I was getting married," a woman indignantly exclaimed when she saw a poor display at a wedding, "I'd sell every stitch off my back and go naked in order to get married decently!"

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES. Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31, 1901.—Round trip rate, 40c fare plus 25c; 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, 27 Main St., Dallas, Texas; A. S. WAGNER, C. P. & T. A., Dallas.

DIP MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Gout, remove Worms and AND PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of **FEED Five Cents Per Hog Per Year.** A postal card particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address Moore Chem. Co. Dept. M. Kansas City, Mo.

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

RUPTURE Quick and permanent cure. No cutting, no pain and no detention from business. You pay nothing until cured. State your case and send for book and terms. DR. FRANKLIN HENDERSON, 105 W. 2nd St., Kansas City, Mo.

STUTTERING CURED. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Baneroff 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 stutters 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 women of them, otherwise we would not publish this in the Advocate. Write them at once.

NO SPAYINS The most possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Cures, splints and ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never fails. Detailed information free. Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 13. FLEMING BROS., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! Wean your calves while they run with the **The Bender Calf Weaner** We guarantee them to prevent calves from sucking and they do not interfere with eating or drinking

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scabs, Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers. **CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,** GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City. **WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00** With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Willard Steel Range." Has 6 1/2 in. lids, over 12x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos burns wood or coal. This special price is offered for a limited time. Mention this paper. Wm. G. Willard, Mfg., Dep't 10, 619 & 621 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scabs, Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers. **CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,** GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City. **WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00** With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Willard Steel Range." Has 6 1/2 in. lids, over 12x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos burns wood or coal. This special price is offered for a limited time. Mention this paper. Wm. G. Willard, Mfg., Dep't 10, 619 & 621 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scabs, Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers. **CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,** GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City. **WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00** With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Willard Steel Range." Has 6 1/2 in. lids, over 12x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos burns wood or coal. This special price is offered for a limited time. Mention this paper. Wm. G. Willard, Mfg., Dep't 10, 619 & 621 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scabs, Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers. **CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,** GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City. **WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00** With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Willard Steel Range." Has 6 1/2 in. lids, over 12x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos burns wood or coal. This special price is offered for a limited time. Mention this paper. Wm. G. Willard, Mfg., Dep't 10, 619 & 621 N

HOUSTON & TEXAS

CENTRAL R. R.

"Sunset-Central Special."

RUNS THROUGH DAILY FROM

DENISON TO NEW ORLEANS

And Carries Free Chair Cars.

Through Pullman Sleepers Daily—

From GALVESTON via DENISON to ST. LOUIS.

From GALVESTON via FT. WORTH to DENVER.

From AUSTIN via ELGIN to CHICAGO.

From HOUSTON via DENISON to SE-DALIA, MO.

From HOUSTON to WACO and AUSTIN.

"The Central is the Free Chair Car Line."

For tickets and further information apply to Agents H. & T. C. R. R.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traff. Mgr., Houston, Texas.

M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas.

A. G. NEWSUM, Div. Pass. Agt., Dallas.

Another Railroad....

FROM

TEXAS

TO THE

North and East

THE

FRISCO LINE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 10, 1901,

ANNOUNCES THE COMPLETION OF ITS

Red River Division

To

DENISON and SHERMAN

TEXAS.

It Shortens the Distance.

It Opens New Territory.

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

Great

Rock Island

Route

THE RIGHT ROAD.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

ITS NEW LINE,

Denver-Northwest via Billings.

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest

Main Line was completed September 16th.

It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at

Allamore, Neb. It is the shortest line, Denver

to Helena, Spokane, and the direct

line to the entire Upper Northwest.

Only 36 hours to Butte-Helene.

Only 48 hours Denver to Spokane.

Only 62 hours Denver to Puget Sound.

This will be the main traveled road for

passengers going via Denver to Northern

Pacific Points.

TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO,

UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great

daily trains from Kansas City, St. Jo-

seph. Weekly California excursions, per-

sonally conducted.

TO THE EAST: Best equipped trains

to Chicago and St. Louis.

TO THE NORTH: Best trains to Oma-

ha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

C. L. BEECH, L. W. WAKELEY,

T. A. 251 Main St. Gen. Pass. Agt.,

Dallas, Texas.

HOWARD ELLIOT, General Manager,

St. Joseph, Mo.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

The Best Service in the South

Between Points in

Louisiana, Texas, - - -

- - Mexico and California.

Nothing superior to the "Sunset-

Central Special" or Pullman Standard

and Excursion Sleeping Car Service,

nections, to El Paso, El Paso, El Paso,

nections, to all points

North, East, Southeast

and West.

Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.

S. F. B. MORSE, Passenger Traffic

Manager, Houston, Texas.

L. J. PARKS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket

Agent, Houston, Texas

MARKETS

PORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Port Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Aug. 19.—We are pleased to

advise of continued advance in the

hog market, and are quoting 10¢ higher

than a week ago. The top on our mar-

ket the past week was \$5.50. Good milk

will bring \$3.50 to \$3.75. We look for the

market on the good kind to go still higher

and think speculators will safe in

buying on basis of present prices.

Our cattle market on good butcher stuff

is some stronger, but the half fat grassers

continue a drag on the market. We have

been short on fat butchers cows for some

time and have considerable delay being

sold a good many more than we had to

offer. The heavy runs on the northern

markets are still pounding the market

down. We expect a continued shortage of

good butcher cattle, and shippers will find

it to their advantage to ship this kind.

We quote to-day:

Choice cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50, prime packers

\$4.00 to \$4.50, mixed cows \$3.50 to \$4.00,

choice fat steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, choice fat

steers \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice fat cows \$2.50

to \$3.00, medium fat cows \$2.25 to \$2.50,

choice fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25, choice fat

steers \$1.75 to \$2.00, choice fat cows \$1.50

to \$1.75, choice fat steers \$1.25 to \$1.50,

choice fat cows \$1.00 to \$1.25, choice fat

steers \$0.75 to \$1.00, choice fat cows \$0.50

to \$0.75, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

to \$0.50, choice fat steers \$0.25 to \$0.50,

choice fat cows \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat

steers \$0.25 to \$0.50, choice fat cows \$0.25

PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations given are those made by

dealers to the trade. Prices to producers

are 25 to 50 per cent lower.

Cabbage 4¢ to 1¢.

Cauliflower, half-bushel, 75¢.

Potatoes, new, 1¢ to 1.50¢.

Tomatoes, fresh-basket crates, 75¢ to \$1.00.

Watermelons, 15¢ to 25¢.

Butter, fresh country, 12¢ to 15¢.

Eggs, cold storage, guaranteed, 15¢;

candied 10¢, uncandied 5¢.

Poultry—Chickens, choice hens 15¢;

medium hens 12¢, choice springs 10¢;

ducks, large 10¢, small 8¢.

Not wanted. Good demand for chickens.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Aug. 19.—

Quotations given are those made by

dealers to the trade. Prices to producers

are 25 to 50 per cent lower.

Corn No. 2, 1.10 to 1.15.

Corn No. 3, 1.05 to 1.10.

Corn No. 4, 1.00 to 1.05.

Corn No. 5, 0.95 to 1.00.

Corn No. 6, 0.90 to 0.95.

Corn No. 7, 0.85 to 0.90.

Corn No. 8, 0.80 to 0.85.

Corn No. 9, 0.75 to 0.80.

Corn No. 10, 0.70 to 0.75.

Corn No. 11, 0.65 to 0.70.

Corn No. 12, 0.60 to 0.65.

Corn No. 13, 0.55 to 0.60.

Corn No. 14, 0.50 to 0.55.

Corn No. 15, 0.45 to 0.50.

Corn No. 16, 0.40 to 0.45.

Corn No. 17, 0.35 to 0.40.

Corn No. 18, 0.30 to 0.35.

Corn No. 19, 0.25 to 0.30.

Corn No. 20, 0.20 to 0.25.

Corn No. 21, 0.15 to 0.20.

Corn No. 22, 0.10 to 0.15.

Corn No. 23, 0.05 to 0.10.

Corn No. 24, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 25, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 26, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 27, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 28, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 29, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 30, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 31, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 32, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 33, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 34, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 35, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 36, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 37, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 38, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 39, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 40, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 41, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 42, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 43, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 44, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 45, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 46, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 47, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 48, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 49, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 50, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 51, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 52, 0.00 to 0.05.

Corn No. 53, 0.00 to 0.05.

