

NAME STATE TOWN MY GUESS

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL

Devoted to the Agricultural and Live Stock Interests of Texas and the Southwest.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900.

Established 1850

At the Census must reach the Journal not later than November 15th, next.

NOVEMBER 15TH.

MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.

Cotton Planters of the South to Be United.

THE MOVEMENT TO ORGANIZE THE COTTON GROWING INTERESTS FOR SELF-PROTECTION AND ADVANCEMENT—SOME STATES HAVE ALREADY FORMED ASSOCIATIONS.

If the plans now laid are carried into effect, the farmers of the South will be organized in a way that has never before.

The states of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are already organized, while during the fall and winter the work of organizing Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas will be pushed.

Each state will have its own organization, with a president. One general head will be selected by the states.

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WOOD ON THE FARMS THEMSELVES.

The large plow, worked by six pair of oxen, serves for deep plowing, and the smaller plow, with two oxen, is used for sowing and for breaking up fields.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Loss in Value of Dominion Livestock Causes Irritation Across the Border—The Canadian View.

That Canadian cattle have been declining in value while the stock of the United States have been advancing.

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NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

WANTS \$5000 FOR DEAD BULL.

At Lincoln, Neb., W. N. Rogers has brought suit against the B. & M. railroad for \$5,000 damages for the killing of a bull.

DISPERSION OF SHORTHORNS.

At the F. E. Shumaker sale of Shorthorns at Moberly, Mo., the attendance was large.

SOLD AT LOW FIGURES.

S. H. Warren, of Keosauqua, Iowa, closed out his herd of Shorthorn cattle at public auction on September 29.

LAST CARGO OF MULES.

Last week the final cargo of English bred mules from New Orleans to the United States was shipped.

MEXICANS NEED BETTER BLOOD.

Whispering of Ashland, Neb., one of the foremost Hereford breeders of America, with a party of breeders.

BARB-WIRE TELEPHONES.

The use of barb-wire fences for ranch telephones has become too common in many sections to excite comment.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION.

At the two-days' meeting of the Interstate Association of Livestock Sanitary Boards held at Louisville last week.

ROCKEFELLER AFTER RUSTLERS.

From Topeka, Kansas, comes a story of Frank Rockefeller's success as a thief chaser.

FINE EXHIBITS AT OTTAWA.

The most important enterprise of its kind in the Dominion of Canada is the Toronto fair.

CHANGED IN THE NORTHWEST.

More favorable reports concerning the feeder situation are coming from the Northwest.

THE BIGGEST APPLE.

Flathead county has broken a world record in the shape of the largest apple of which there is any authentic record.

DECISION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE TO THE EFFECT THAT LEASES HOLD FOR TIME ISSUED.

Complying with a request from the land commissioner's office, Assistant Attorney General Reese, has rendered a very important decision on the absolute lease law.

HORSE MEAT IN DENMARK.

The consumption of horse meat is said to be on the increase in Denmark.

TO HUNT DOWN WOLVES.

In Wyoming stockmen are preparing for the wholesale slaughter of wolves. Bounties are offered in nearly every county in the state.

DISEASE AMONG CALVES.

About a year ago a new disease developed among young cattle in southeast Texas, and State Veterinarian Folger is now in the investigation.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Dr. R. E. Graham, a Missouri bacteriologist of considerable renown, claims to have solved the hog cholera problem.

GOOD PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS.

The E. S. Donahy sale of Shorthorn cattle at Newton, Iowa, was largely attended by Iowa breeders.

TEXAS COUNTIES QUARANTINED.

The following order has been issued by the United States department of agriculture.

SHORTHORN SALE IN IOWA.

At Rolfe, Iowa, a few days ago 38 Shorthorns from the herd of Claus Johnson were sold at public sale.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN ARIZONA.

From Arizona comes the cheering news that the heavy rains in various sections of the territory have varied the outlook for the season.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

Vast Crowds Are Visiting the Fair Every Day.

THE BEST PART OF THE FAIR, IT IS CLAIMED, IS YET TO COME—THE AWARDING OF PREMIUMS.

The attendance at the great Texas State Fair so far this year exceeds that of last year.

ABSOLUTE LEASE LAW.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

NUBS OF NEWS

Mattoon, Ill., is to have a broom corn palace at its street fair.

Hay is turning out well in Fayette county and selling readily at \$8 per ton.

In some sections of Fannin county cotton pickers are getting \$1 a hundred pounds for picking.

It is estimated that there are between 5000 and 6000 transient cotton pickers now in Ellis county.

There is a big demand for farm lands to rent near Ennis, Tex., but such lands are scarce in that section.

In McLennan county the scramble to secure cotton pickers has taken practically all of the unskilled labor out of Waco.

The grain elevators at Galveston have been reopened and the movement of grain through that port has been resumed.

In the vicinity of Beville, Tex., there will be an increased acreage in winter vegetables. The cauliflower crop is reported to be doing well.

In the vicinity of Denison, Tex., Mexican June corn, planted last June is now in fine roasting ear and is expected to mature a good crop.

The latest report of cotton damage in the state by the recent floods places the total at 400,000 bales. The value is estimated at not less than \$20,000,000.

Compared with last year, Marshall is receiving four bales of cotton to one and freight shipments to date show three bales to one as compared with 1899.

A number of distinguished speakers took part in the proceedings of the Hamden county "Fannin" Farmers' institute at Morristown, Tenn., Oct. 3, 4 and 5.

Old settlers in Collin county declare that cotton pickers never sever scarce than at present in that county. Strenuous efforts are being made to get out the crop.

The McFadden-Weiss Irrigation and Canal company, recently chartered, will construct a immense irrigation plant for the purpose of growing rice near Beaumont, Tex.

Col. J. C. Andrews, of the Southern railroad, said a few days ago: "You can not imagine the enormous yield of rice in East Texas. It looks as though one was riding through a great wheat country as the train passes the rice fields."

The crop is heavy and the price good, so that the rice farmer is making money, and plenty of it.

Corpus Christi is building up a considerable trade in Mexican oranges. For several weeks past heavy shipments have been coming from that point to the interior of the state.

C. M. Jones has rebuilt his cane mill at Wharton, Tex. The mill will be operated by first class machinery, with a capacity of 3200 gallons daily, of 200 tons crushing capacity.

The contract has been let for six additional tenement buildings at the Denison cotton mill, making 26 during the year. The mill has been increased from 5000 to 10,000 spindles.

In Navarro county the cotton yield will be better than was formerly expected. The best land is making a yield which is expected to mature unless killed by an early frost.

Cotton millers are reported to be numerous in McLennan county, but on account of the excessive foliage keeping the sun from the bolls, it is claimed they will help rather than injure the cotton.

The Milford Ginn and Cotton company's round bale plant at Milford, Tex., was destroyed by fire last week, together with 225 bales of seed cotton and some bales. The insurance carried was \$11,000.

The Pecos River Railroad company, in its annual report, states that during the year ending June 30, 1900, its road hauled 333 tons of sugar beets. Not a ton of cotton went over the line, which is a cattle route.

The crop of Sea Island cotton is said to be very small this year, and at a meeting of the Sea Island Cotton Growers' association at Valdivia, Ga., last Friday the members voted not to sell the crop for less than 23 cents a pound.

A banana trust has been formed in Costa Rica with the avowed object of enabling growers to act in concert and cut bananas at such times as to secure ready transportation for the fruit. Bananas in that country sell at about 25 cents a bunch and are profitable at that price.

East Texas is preparing to push forward the fruit industry. At Garrison, Lufkin and Nacogdoches companies have been formed to plant commercial orchards. Officials of the H. E. and W. T. railroad say people along that line will put out big orchards.

Oil mills at Paris, Tex., and at other points are troubled with hot cotton seeds, whose habit is to get greener and have more sap in them than usual, which in turn is caused

principally by frequent rains and the rank growth of cotton. Some seed has been refused by the Paris oil mills. It is claimed that the hot and sappy seed cause the oil to be rancid and of a low grade, making a difference of 4 or 5 cents a gallon.

A proposition has been made by Mr. Ellis of Fort Bend county, to erect a sugar refinery at Wharton, Tex., to refine to be completed in time to handle the cane crop of 1901. Wharton's present output of cane is about 45,000 tons. The acreage next year will be tripled.

Gilberto Lavin, one of the largest cotton growers in the Laguna, Mex., district estimates that the cotton crop of that district will reach 45,000 bales. He says that great preparations are being made for next year's crop and a larger acreage will be planted than ever before in that district.

Although Navarro county produced a great cotton crop this year, Corsicana's receipts owing to the establishment of cotton yards at other points in the county, received up to Oct. 1 nearly equal to last fall and last year. Corsicana received about 35,000 bales last season and about 14,000 up to Oct. 1 of this year.

The executive committee of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Protective association, which met at Macon, Ga., last Friday, unanimously passed a resolution calling an inter-state convention of Southern cotton growers and business men to meet in Macon, Nov. 20. An effort will be made to secure the largest gathering of cotton producers ever assembled in the South.

As an instance of what can be done by farmers in Texas, it is said that in Navarro county a farmer named Watson received an increase in the value of his acre of land, paying \$20 an acre for it. He paid \$400 down and gave notes for the balance, \$600. He planted twenty-five acres in cotton, and has already picked a bale an acre from it and has received one cent for every pound sold. His cotton crop will pay the \$600 and leave him a good cash surplus—in fact, his cotton crop this year will bring more than he paid for the fifty acres of land.

Reports from Central Illinois state that the broom crop will be an average one, though less than last year. The quality will be poor, however, perhaps 50 per cent being damaged by weather and over-ripeness. The following are the estimates of W. S. Winfield of Canute, Kan., of the supply for the new year: Kansas and Oklahoma, 9000 tons; Illinois, 24,000 tons; Union Broom Supply Co., stock, 12,000 tons. This total of 44,000 tons is more than the total for the year, and the preceding year, 3,126, 622 last year and 2,437,649 year before last.

Secretary Hester's statement of the visible world supply, issued on the same date, shows an increase for the year of 259,997, against an increase of 221,616 last year and an increase of 269,816 year before last. The total visible is 1,655,246 against 1,338,249 the preceding year, 3,126, 622 last year and 2,437,649 year before last.

The silo will be filled quickly and without any saving that which is made by taking the usual rest required by the work hands. Or it may be filled slowly and at intervals of cessation in filling should not at any time be longer than 15 days, lest the exposed silage should begin to decay, unless it is absolutely necessary to wait, after the silo has been partially filled, for some other crop to mature. In such an event, more or less of the food that was put into the silo will be spoiled. This ought to be removed. When but a short period is covered in filling the silo, although it should be filled to the brim, it will not remain full.

The silo will continue to settle for several days, so that a large space will be left vacant above the silage. Where two silos are to be filled that are near each other, the difficulty will be partially met by filling both at the same time, and then the other in successive alternation, until both are full. More time is thus given for the silage to settle. The proper distribution of the food in the silo is a matter of great importance. When it is allowed to fall from the carriers which convey it to the silo, the mass rises up in the center in the shape of a cone. From this cone the food falls down toward the sides of the silo. But in doing so, the lighter portions, as, for instance, the leaves of corn, are forced outward by the heavier portions, as the grain and stem. The quality of the silage, therefore, on the outer edges is frequently inferior to that in and near the center of the silo. But in doing so, the quality of the silage is to be uniform in the silo. It must be carefully distributed from the first.

But still greater harm will follow from allowing the silage thus to pile up in the center. It will not settle evenly. The pressure is greatest in the center and the tendency in settling will depend largely upon the natural succulence in the crop, and the stage at which it is cut, says Prof. Thomas Shaw. Corn cut at the proper stage may be put directly into the silo, but corn less matured should be wilted more or less, according as it is lacking in maturity. When but a limited quantity of silage is wanted, and when labor is not easily obtained, it may sometimes be wise to store crops in the silo in neat form. But this method of storing them is not always practicable. In a large majority of instances it will prove more satisfactory in many ways to store food in the silo after it has been run through a cutting box. The lengths to which the food should be cut is yet an unsettled point. In

some one's sheds or warehouses one year hence.

The C. A. Swarthwaite Produce company of Ogden and Salt Lake has been notified by the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., that its exhibits of alfalfa and timothy seeds at the Paris exposition had received the highest award and a gold medal. These samples were both grown in Utah, and were in competition with the products of the world, so that the awards are the highest commendation of superiority that it is possible for them to receive.

JACK COUNTY FAIR.—The twelfth annual exhibit of the Jack county fair was held at Jacksboro last week and, like most of the fairs that have been held in Texas this fall, it was successful in attendance and in the quality and the number of exhibits. The live stock departments were especially creditable.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.—The Kansas delegation to the congress next winter will endeavor to have the government make extensive experiments in the sorghum industry in Western Kansas. A. A. Denton, of Medicine Lodge, who has for years been experimenting with the crop, is sure that a high grade of sugar could be made from the product. In a letter to Secretary Coburn on the subject, Mr. Denton says: "I am now sending samples of sorghum juice, semi-syrup and syrup to Lord Kelvin of Glasgow, the greatest living scientist, at his request. For some curious reason, foreign experts seem to take more interest now in the improvement of sorghum than our own scientists. Our people run vegetable refineries in sorghum manufacture and lay down."

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued last Friday, shows an increase in the movement to eight compared with the seven days ending that date last year in round numbers of 3700, a decrease under the same days year before last of 57,000 and an increase over the same days in 1897 of 59,000. For the five days of October the totals show an increase over last year of 59,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 6000 and an increase over 1897 of 82,000. For the thirty-five days of the season that have elapsed, the aggregate is behind the thirty-five days of last year 180,000.

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rolls down the outer edges, and is, in consequence, distributed over a considerable portion of the surface of the silo.

TO MAKE BONE COMPOST.—One who can scrape together several barrels of old bones on his farm can make a valuable fertilizer. In order to do this he must decompose the bones. This may be done in several ways. Perhaps the simplest and most effective and most economical way, says an exchange, is as follows: Place the bones in a wooden tank or hoghead, packing them with unslacked wood ashes. Supply enough water to keep both bones and ashes thoroughly moistened, and in several weeks the bones will be softened so that they may be pulverized by merely shoveling them over and shifting them. With the bones and ashes both on the farm, the farmer may with this simple method, in a matter of a few days, produce considerable quantity of the very best fertilizer for some lines of vegetables.

Where one wishes to hasten the process, he can use caustic lime instead of the wood ashes. In this case the outlay of some money, and the caustic lime is not easily obtainable in remote places.

A third method is to use caustic potash instead of the ashes. If the caustic potash is dissolved and heated, and poured while hot over the bones, at the rate of one part of potash by weight to four parts of bone, it will decompose the bones so that it will be ready to use in vegetable gardens.

A CHESTNUT FARM.—A report from Edgemont, Md., states that what is perhaps the only chestnut farm in the country is owned by S. B. Loose of that place and is situated on the Blue Ridge mountains. Mr. Loose cleared about twenty acres of the mountain sides and planted chestnuts, which grew to be several feet high the first year. Knowing the value of grafting, Mr. Loose grafted a number of these trees with common chestnut varieties and the consequence is that the trees are now several feet high and the nuts were so large and perfect that he sold what he gathered for about \$1 a peck.

BIG RICE COMBINATION.—A gigantic scheme, having for its object the control of the entire rice crop of the United States, is now on foot. The plan, requiring the use of over \$7,500,000 is backed by a New York syndicate. It is proposed to make contracts with the farmers for the purchase of their rough rice and delivery of it to certain public warehouses, which the syndicate proposes to make bonded warehouses.

The object is not to raise the prices of the clean article, but to maintain them as they now exist and to establish a market for rice. The contract proposes a term of four years, with privilege of additional years, and to be bought at guaranteed prices per grade, all of which is specified in the contract.

The form of contract provides for payment for rice at the following prices: No. 1, to cup not less than 41 pounds, and to contain not over 5 to 10 per cent of red rice, \$3.25 to \$3.45 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 2, to cup not less than 40 pounds, and to contain not less than 39 pounds, and to contain 162 pounds; No. 3, to cup not less than 39 pounds, and to contain not more than 39 pounds, and to contain not more than 20 to 40 per cent of red rice, \$2.55 to \$2.85 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 4, to cup not less than 38 pounds, and to contain not over 40 to 60 per cent of red rice, \$1.95 to \$2.25 per barrel of 162 pounds.

Japan—No 1, to cup not less than 43 pounds, and to contain not more than 40 per cent of red rice, \$3.25 to \$3.45 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 2, to cup not less than 42 pounds, and to contain not more than 10 to 20 per cent of red rice, \$2.85 to \$2.95 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 3, to cup not less than 42 pounds, and to contain not more than 20 to 40 per cent of red rice, \$2.75 to \$2.85 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 4, to cup not less than 42 pounds, and to contain not more than 40 to 60 per cent of red rice, \$1.85 to \$2.10 per barrel of 162 pounds.

Red rices of both Japan and Honduras, \$1 to \$1.60 per barrel of 162 pounds. The plan is approved by a large number of mills and growers in Louisiana and a meeting of rice farmers, rice millers and representatives of irrigating canals held at Beaumont, Tex. The plan was discussed and the committee of investigation decided to recommend it to the farmers of that section advising them to accept the same.

One of the motives of the scheme, Anderson T. Herd of New York, says: "We place before the rice farmer the proposition to sell his rice for the next four years at a price greater than the average price of rice for any year since the crop in the United States has been of any importance. We guarantee this price and our guarantee will be shown to be reliable."

"In Louisiana we have already secured the signatures of over 90 per cent of the growers and millers. The other representatives in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are also to the same effect—that 90 per cent of the farmers are signing our contract. We expect to do business if we can secure

75 per cent, so you can see our prospects are very flattering. Our plan is simply to submit our contract to the farmer and leave it with him. After a certain time we ask for a return of this contract and when they are in and we find that 75 per cent of the growers have signed it, then we will get ahead and organize our company. If 75 per cent do not sign it, then the thing has been a failure and the end of it then is sight."

HOT COTTON SEED.—E. A. Hammond of Denison, who travels in Texas and the Indian Territory for the Waters-Pierce Oil company, said a few days ago:

The greatest thing that the people and seed men have to contend with now is the seed question. The cotton seed are getting hot and spoiling and will doubtless cause considerable loss to the oil mill men. The seed are not all of Texas, but all over the section—Indian and Oklahoma territories. The only explanation of the condition that can be made is that the seed are not ripe, and are full of sap. The theory of the seed men is that the explanation of the condition is that the rains early in the season made the cotton grow very fast and very rank, then a dry spell of weather came on, causing the cotton to open, much of it prematurely. When the cotton opened the seed were not ripe, but still in a sappy condition, and when taken out and put in the bins there is enough sap in them to cause decay and fermentation. All the oil mills in my territory are making a loss. The loss is not over \$2.25 per barrel of 42 pounds; No. 2, to cup not less than 42 pounds, and to contain not more than 10 to 20 per cent of red rice, \$2.85 to \$2.95 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 3, to cup not less than 42 pounds, and to contain not more than 20 to 40 per cent of red rice, \$2.75 to \$2.85 per barrel of 162 pounds; No. 4, to cup not less than 42 pounds, and to contain not more than 40 to 60 per cent of red rice, \$1.85 to \$2.10 per barrel of 162 pounds.

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fully half of the crop of winter apples was blown off. One hundred miles north of here the peach crop was almost entirely ruined. We have had no frost to injure anything yet. Corn is entirely out of the way of rust and a large and excellent crop. Potatoes made a poor crop. We have had a year that this part of Illinois is a very poor potato country. We never raise more than enough for home consumption. There are but very few years when we do not have potatoes shipped in.

While the soil grows a immense crop of corn it seldom grows a good crop of potatoes. The steady deluge of rain delayed threshing until the oat crop was badly damaged; fully one-half of the oats were badly colored; some heating in the bins and moulding while at the elevators they were almost refused at any price. The steady rains have made excellent fall feed and stock is in splendid condition except those animals that had serious attacks of pink eye, which have prevailed all over this vicinity. Some animals went entirely blind but we have heard of no deaths. Some of the animals have gotten very poor and among the pink eye cows there is a great decrease of milk. The great rain has interfered with the fall work on the farm and most farmers are far behind.

COTTON OUTLOOK AT LIVERPOOL.—The special correspondent of the London Daily News writes to that paper from Liverpool, Eng. "The present finds the actual stock of American at this port approximately 100,000 bales, of which probably not more than 25 per cent is available for ordinary use. The trade is in a state of stagnation and resolutions notwithstanding is perfectly ready to go on buying. The present keeps on discovering fresh short interests, which are quietly covered, and more important still, however stoutly denied in some quarters, new business is going on in Manchester sufficiently large to form a new demand to cover, if not in actual cotton, in the form of contracts."

"It is being brought home steadily day by day that it is not the price of the article that is checking consumption; it is the scarcity of desired qualities of the article itself. "The special clique of merchants who, in foreseeing the strained position, have so prominently brought themselves into notice by their hitherto successful handling of a difficult operation, have not very much further to go upon their journey. Some consider that they will need all the time at their disposal to accomplish what some powerful interests are doing their best to be in a position to continue the supply of cotton for the certain following demand, so soon as available stocks are disposed of."

"The most extraordinary efforts are being made to break current supply of cotton over from the other side. Merchants not able to get freights have turned ship owners and are going to bring their own cotton. "A section of the market considers that this winter break current supply, and preparing for a slump on near positions because of the great premiums at which they stand, have lately been heavily selling September-

rice farm. Rice is the coming profitable crop of this section. We will irrigate the land by the use of artesian wells and put 5000 acres next year in rice. We can get water with artesian wells at a depth of eighty-eight feet. The problem of irrigation is an easy one. Five thousand acres will give one mill an acre and we will cover the cost of our mill next year. We take care of our crop and get it ready for the market."

IMPLEMENT COMBINATION.—A special to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Toledo, O., says: "The agricultural implement trust will have control of every piece of machinery and utensil the farmer uses after January 1, 1901, and then farmers may expect to pay trust prices. Mr. Frank Baldwin, of this city, who has been the representative of the McCormick Harvesting company here for several years, in speaking of the matter said: "The great trust of agricultural implements will be in full running order by January 1, 1901. This means the prices will be advanced from 25 to 150 per cent to the farmers, that thousands of traveling agents will be thrown out of employment, the wages of those retained will be reduced and the farmers will be left at the complete mercy of this giant monopoly."

"The trust schedules of prices are being arranged now and will go into effect after the big monopoly takes hold. "Nearly all the big implement firms of the country have agreed to pool their issues in the trust. It means that every piece of machinery, plow, harrow, roller, pick, shovel, hoe, rake, scythe, etc., must be purchased through the trust at trust prices. There will be no remedy. It will be a case of stand and deliver."

DAIRY

The twelfth annual meeting of the Western New York Jersey Cattle Breeders' association will be held at Rochester, Thursday, October 11.

SKIMMING STATION SYSTEM.—A new system of skimming stations is being established in Missouri and Kansas. It is said 1000 stations will be put in. The work is said to be progressing very satisfactorily. It is a system of skimming dairy men of the states expected to result. Iowa, the leading western dairy state, has 1500 to 1600 stations. As the creamery business there is based largely on the co-operative plan there is a chance of a more complete development. Kansas has 400 to 500 stations and Nebraska 350 to 400. Thus the statement that 1000 new stations can be established in Missouri and eastern Kansas is not unreasonable. Iowa's population Missouri easily leads these other dairy states; Iowa has a population of 2,000,000; Kansas 1,500,000, and Nebraska 1,000,000; the state is more thickly settled throughout than farming sections of any of the other states mentioned. The surplus calves, skimmed milk and other things that are kindred to the dairy business are the basis of profitable stock raising and feeding for market.

RENOVATED OR PROCESS BUTTER.—As Washington, D. C., is soon to have one of the largest process butter manufacturers in the world, it is not surprising that our dairy market reports as having considerable sale, it may be interesting to know something about its manufacture, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. The factory spoken of is now turning out 700 gallons of milk in the process, and propose if the market demands to be able to make 40,000 to 50,000 pounds a day. The price at which it is sold is usually from 2 to 2½ cents per pound, but that of a better grade. But we will let that tell their own story about the process.

It is claimed that this process butter is absolutely wholesome and that it will "stand up" as well or even better than the carefully worked creamery product. It is pure butter, as distinguished from oleo or butterine. Butter of any and all grades is purchased from farmers, country stores and grocers; it is then renovated and reworked with sweet milk to give it a fresh flavor. The process of renovation consists of, first, melting all the different grades together. Steam is then blown through it to remove the rancid odor. Then the liquid butter is sprayed through ice water, which suddenly cools it and returns it into globules, as in the churn. It is then reworked in sweet or butter-milk to impart a fresh flavor. Finally it is properly treated with salt-petre, which, however, is carefully worked out. It is hard to distinguish from fresh butter and has fooled more than one amateur "expert." While the process utilizes large quantities of poor butter, it produces a product of high quality, and undoubtedly competes largely with the creamery product.

Please notice that they take butter of "all grades," and that there are "rancid odors" to be removed. As the makers of the butter bought are not of those who can make the "best grade" of butter, it passes through the country stores and groceries, there are very likely other odors and flavors to be blown out beside the rancid odor. There will be the flavor of sick and feverish animals, filthy stables, rotten vegetables given off by the garbage, and the rancid odor of the kitchen, living room or the pantry, beside such others as it may have gained in the store by the side of the kerosene barrel, the onion barrel, the smoked meat and the codfish, and the tobacco pipes of the smokers. We should think it would take a strong jet of steam to blow them all away and more than one salt-petre treatment to destroy all the bacteria in the product. Because it comes out comparatively or quite free from rancid flavors it must also be free from any butter flavor, excepting such as it may get from the 2800 quarts of milk used in renovating 10,000 pounds, about one quart for four pounds. It may be a more dangerous competitor than oleo or butterine, but we believe it is more dangerous to the health of the consumer, and we know that it will not be long before the rancid odors and flavors which have been so long before it is taken from cold storage.

October deliveries, some with the idea of tendering, some on speculation.

"It appears to be forgotten, however, that ready buyers are, and will be, awaiting every bale that can come along for months, and the probabilities are that low as is the present stock it is not likely to begin to materially increase for as long. Cotton on the water, though small in quantity as it is, is being sold to arrive, and will pass away from the mills practically without touching the port. "The prospects of Lancashire trade are by no means gloomy, if cotton can only be had, and it is likely that when the world seriously accepts the probabilities of a crop not over 10,000,000 bales, the present prices, considered not to be high, will be accepted readily as a basis for the season's trade. "Bad trade in Lancashire—that is, inability to sell goods at all—is frequently only felt locally, but business in Lancashire means busy times elsewhere also, and intermediate fluctuations notwithstanding, active markets will be witnessed at each end of the ship canal, and neither Manchester nor Liverpool be any the worse for handling cotton at 6d and over instead of the lower prices for a long time current—consequent upon surplus stocks which do not exist now, can not exist for twelve months, and not then possibly."

MISSOURI CROPS.—The secretary of the state board of agriculture reports the following estimates of corn conditions in Missouri. "The corn crop generally shows improvement. The increase from north-east, southwest and southeast sections places the estimate for the state at 188,324,000 bushels, against 183,761,000 for last month, and 183,000,000 for last season. Final estimate for the season will be made December 1. "Wheat acreage seeded has decreased 2 per cent in northeast section; increased 14 per cent in northwest, 3 per cent in central, 4 per cent in southwest, and 2 per cent in southeast, giving an approximate acreage for the state of 1,040,000. "Cotton for the state is returning a fair yield, the estimate per acre being placed at 275 pounds against 221 for last season, making a total yield of the increased acreage of 35,000 bales, against 26,950 for last season."

CROP REPORT.—The New York Chronicle of Oct. 6 says: Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that in general by the weather, picking has in several made excellent progress the past week and indications are that it will soon be finished in a number of sections. With regard to the crop, many of our advisers are apparently unfavorable. Leland, Miss., says that the yield will be very short, a further report of a disappointing outlook comes from Alabama. From Little Rock, Ark., we are advised that cotton shows a little improvement, but our Helena correspondent states that the crop will be less than last year. The marketing of cotton has made rapid headway."

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., wholesale grocers have contracted for 2000 bushels of onions from McLoud grocers.

STEEL ROOFING THE ONLY TOOLS YOU NEED. 5000 Squares. BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING. \$1.75. The Kelly, Tansley & Woodruff Co., WATERLOO, IOWA.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. The Kelly, Tansley & Woodruff Co., WATERLOO, IOWA.

Did You Ever Hear? PAGE WORKS VEE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

The Little Giant Corn Shelter. IT IS PERFECTLY CLEAN. It shells perfectly clean. Whether the ears of corn are large or small, EYE-BALL FARMER realizes the value of perfect seed corn. The Little Giant is the only shelter that will not injure the seed. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child can use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS of these shelters, and every year the demand is increasing. WE GUARANTEE every shelter to give satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE \$3.00 per dozen. AGENTS WANTED. Home Nurseries, Chicago, Ill.

FARMER'S FORGE. We make all your repairs and have time to spare. We have a complete stock of tools and a complete stock of free catalogues. We have sold thousands of these tools. O. H. Harjor, Chicago, Ill.

USE LOOMIS' LATE IMPROVED "CLIPPER" DRILLER. The Loomis of 27 years ago. Loomis & Nyman, TWIN, OHIO.

The Journal Institute. SMYRNA FIGS IN AMERICA.—The long-persistent effort to produce Smyrna figs in America has at last been successful. California is seemingly about to realize, says a report from San Francisco. The experiment began over twenty years ago with importation of Smyrna figs from Asia Minor at the expense of the late Leland Stanford, under the supervision of the American consul at Smyrna and the late Dr. J. D. B. Stillman. Figs have been produced in this country since the first cuttings, but they were not the white fig of commerce. The credit of producing the latter here belongs to Geo. C. Roeding, of Fresno. "Until this summer every true Smyrna fig planted in this state which bore fruit failed to mature; the fruit were unfertilized, and withered and dropped. It was finally discovered that the fertilization of this fig depended upon the service of the blastophaga, whose habit is to deposit its eggs in the capri, or wild fig. The latter was imported and thrived amazingly here, but the blastophaga did not accompany it. Special importations of the wasp followed, but it arrived only for a season, the capri figs then disappeared. It was assumed that it could not survive our winters. Last year the department of agriculture took the matter in hand. Fresh consignment was imported, and its care intrusted to Mr. Roeding. Last April the young insect colony emerged in full force from the first capri crop, entered the second, emerged again and then took possession of the mature fig trees in the orchard, which was ready for fertilization. Mr. Roeding reports that this experiment has been perfectly successful. A ton of the fruit has already been picked from his orchard, and the crop will yield five or six tons more. Samples of the matured fruit have been received by the Chronicle. These are noted as its characteristics: Thinness of skin, richness of pulp, seeds larger than those of other figs, and a germ in every seed, something which is absent in the seeds of all other figs except the Smyrna. Mr. Roeding takes a sanguine view of the result of the experiment and believes the blastophaga is here to stay. Thus, through the aid of science and the intelligent perseverance of a patient experimentalist, California promises to be enriched shortly with another valuable industry.

FILLING THE SILO.—Whether crops should be wilted or not before being put into the silo, and also the degree to which they should be wilted will depend largely upon the natural succulence in the crop, and the stage at which it is cut, says Prof. Thomas Shaw. Corn cut at the proper stage may be put directly into the silo, but corn less matured should be wilted more or less, according as it is lacking in maturity. When but a limited quantity of silage is wanted, and when labor is not easily obtained, it may sometimes be wise to store crops in the silo in neat form. But this method of storing them is not always practicable. In a large majority of instances it will prove more satisfactory in many ways to store food in the silo after it has been run through a cutting box. The lengths to which the food should be cut is yet an unsettled point. In fact, it will vary to some extent with the crops stored. All things considered, however, short lengths in the food cut are preferable to those longer. They may be packed more tightly and handled more readily, when feeding, than silage of longer lengths. Those of one-half to three-fourths of an inch, of such hard substances as corn or sorghum stalks, are in favor with many intermediate lengths have been objected to, sometimes on the ground of their being injurious to the cattle rather than on the sides of the same, which they must needs do if the pieces are long. "The silo may be filled quickly and without any saving that which is made by taking the usual rest required by the work hands. Or it may be filled slowly and at intervals of cessation in filling should not at any time be longer than 15 days, lest the exposed silage should begin to decay, unless it is absolutely necessary to wait, after the silo has been partially filled, for some other crop to mature. In such an event, more or less of the food

NEW CARPETS AND RUGS

This is a subject in which almost everyone is interested at this season of the year. Visitors will save time and money by coming directly to headquarters. We carry the most complete stock in the southwest and are prepared to meet all requirements. All through all grades of carpeting have greatly advanced in price, we are determined this week to give visitors an opportunity to purchase at less than former prices.

Heavy Union Super Ingrain Carpet, regular 40c and 45c quality, special price.....35c

Columbia Ingrain Carpet, best Ingrain manufactured, regular price 75c, for this week.....65c

Copy Carpet All Wool, in rich bright colorings, regular 90c quality, for this sale.....75c

Tapstry Brussels Carpet, in all the latest colorings, regular 60c and 65c quality, for this week.....50c

Administers in beautiful soft colorings, specially adapted for parlors, regular \$1.10 and \$1.25 quality, this week at.....\$1.00

Carpet Rugs in Khorsan, Saxony, Bundahar, Smyrna and Administer, all sizes at special prices.

Jute Smyrna Rugs in rich designs, 9x12 for this week we offer at \$11.75

Japanese Jute Rugs, in Oriental designs and colorings, 12x15, regular value \$27.50, for this week.....\$19.50

Japanese Jute Rugs in Oriental design and colorings, regular \$12.50 quality, size 9x12, for.....\$8.50

Administer Rugs in Oriental and Scroll patterns, with plain or figured centers, size 9x12, for this week \$27.50 and.....\$25.00

Royal Smyrna Rugs in handsome designs, the best quality manufactured, 9x12, for this week.....\$36.50

Royal Smyrna Rugs, in handsome designs, the best quality manufactured, 7.5x10.6, for this week.....\$25.50

Smyrna Rugs, strictly all wool fringed ends and reversible, 20-inch and 60-inch, regular \$2.25 quality, for this week.....\$1.75

Administer Rugs in handsome Oriental and Persian patterns, 36-inch and 72-inch regular \$4.50 quality, at \$3.75

Wilton Rugs, very durable, easy cleaned, fringed on ends, rich coloring, 36x63, at.....\$6.25

Wilton Velvet in handsome Persian and Oriental designs, regular \$1.50 and \$1.60 quality, special for this week.....\$1.35

Wilton Velvets in handsome Persian and Oriental designs, regular \$1.10 quality, this week at.....90c

EXTRA SPECIAL MADE-UP RUGS—

We have a number of Rugs made up from remnants of Administers, Wiltons and Brussels in sizes 6x9 to 9x12, regular \$15.00 to \$20.00 values, your choice for this week at.....\$13.50

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

For autumn and winter 1900-1901 will be ready this week. It contains 120 pages, beautifully illustrated, and is indispensable to out-of-town shoppers. If you do not live in Dallas a copy is yours for the asking.

Sanger Brothers. DALLAS TEXAS

FIG GROWING IN TEXAS.

The following story is told by the Texas Rural, concerning fig growing at Alvin, Texas.

The culture of figs was only begun in earnest in this section some five years ago. The trees bear the second year, the fruit beginning to ripen by July 1 and continuing until frost. There are a few growers here who have had wonderful success and have well paid for their care and attention.

Mr. S. C. Linderman is one of the most successful ones, and deserves special notice. Six years ago he settled here, buying ten acres of land, on which he built up an ideal home.

Nearly all of his ten acres are growing fruit. Five years ago Mr. Linderman planted two acres in figs, and is now gathering his fourth crop. The freeze of February a year ago damaged some of his trees, and they have not fully recovered, and he estimates he has a little over an acre, from which he is now gathering. For four days ending this evening he has averaged twenty crates of twenty-four quarts each day, which brings him about \$1 each net, and he estimates his present crop at 600 crates. Two years ago he nearly reached 500 crates, and last year, from the effects of cold, about one-half as many.

AT THE CATTLE CENTERS

FORT WORTH.

Among the visiting stockmen during the week were:

Col. W. P. Anderson, Amarillo, R. W. Brown, Abilene, S. B. Frambaugh, Longview, D. P. Gay, Ballinger, R. P. Kirk, Ballinger, Sam F. Scaling, St. Louis, F. Tomlinson, Burns, Kan., C. D. Farmer, Aledo, J. H. N. Andrews, Monahans, M. Sanson, Alvarado, Capt. W. J. Good, Quanah, J. T. McElroy, Pecos, Jos. L. Loving, San Antonio, T. J. Foster, Nolan county, J. W. Corn, Weatherford, J. Y. Smith, Double Mountain, E. C. Wellesley, Henrietta, Sidney Webb, Bellevue, C. D. Farmer, Aledo, J. H. N. Andrews, Monahans, M. Sanson, Alvarado, Capt. J. S. Todd, Checotah, I. T. R. K. Wylie, Ballinger, Capt. Thos. Montgomery, Mt. Blanco.

Among those who had stock on the Fort Worth market during the week were: Samuel Loughmiller, Pottsville; Chas. Walling, Terral, I. T.; J. Berry, Krum; W. W. Adlington, Chickasha, J. A. Boone, Paradise; John Hunnicutt, Albany; J. Scott, Granger; S. P. Smith, Decatur.

Among those who attended the drift fence meeting in this city were: Chas. Goodnight, Tex.; O. H. Nelson, Clarendon; Col. R. L. Walker, Kansas City; C. B. Willingham, Roswell, N. M.; J. N. Browning, Amarillo; A. C. Campbell, Roswell; W. Prentiss, Channing; and Lonnie Horn, Fortale, N. M.

A Fort Worth mill will be shipped to London since June 1, 20,000 barrels of flour. A shipment was made to London in February last. An export business has been worked up since that time with Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast. The mill has orders ahead for the next two months. About 50 barrels per month have been going to Santiago, Cuba.

The revision of the city charter, according to the recommendations of the city council committee, provides that charter officers shall be elected by the people, custodian of city funds to be selected by the highest bidder, school trustees to be elected by the people, all ordinances are to be voted on by the people, the mayor a corporation judge. For public utilities compensation must be made to the city. Eight hours are to constitute a day's work by laborers, and city council is to have no power to establish workshops for city employees.

A meeting of the officers of the Fort Worth Poultry and Pet Stock association was held during the week for the purpose of arranging for the exhibition to be given in this city on December 11 to 14. Besides discussing the coming show a committee was appointed before fall closes, and if frost does not come too soon they will go through the winter in the shape.

NEW MEXICO

Yearlings are bringing \$15 to \$20 and two years are held at \$25 to \$35, with few to be had.

The corn crop in the vicinity of Duvy, Greenlee county, is said to be more than a quarter as large as usual this year, owing to dry weather followed by heavy floods.

A report from Carlsbad says that the "Witt" ranch people and George W. Jester, Jr., are intending to feed a large number of head and the latter has already some 2000 sheep in his feed lots.

A number of owners of pastures and enclosures in Colfax county have prohibited hunting parties from going on their lands, and have given the required notices. This action was brought about by the fires that had been started by hunters.

Officers are searching for two Mexicans charged with killing Joe Marquez, the silent partner of the late Don Antonio, one of his employees. According to the story told by the officers, the killing was entirely unprovoked and was probably done through motives of revenge.

Preparations for the International fair are now being pushed with all possible dispatch. Every indication that when the big fair throws open its gates it will display to the public the greatest show of its kind ever seen in this section. The exhibits will come from all over the state and from adjoining states and Mexico.

The shipments of horses from this point to other gulf states continue. Among those who made shipments during the week were: G. D. McGinnis, 56 head to Hazewood, Miss.; T. R. Crane, 27 head to Columbus, Miss.; T. H. Toaz, 26 head to Franklin, Ala.; T. H. McBythe, 31 head to Meridian, Miss.; W. H. Irvin, of Marathon, 58 head to Meridian, Miss.; F. T. Roberts, of Uvalde, 28 head to Mobile, Ala.; M. D. Downey, 38 horses and mules to Mobile; J. G. Walker, 26 head to Mobile; T. G. Fortson, 30 head to Columbus, Ga.

Good hogs are still bringing 5 cents a pound in the Dallas market and the supply is not equal to the demand.

Frank Hamm of Dallas, who has a fair lot of O. I. C. hogs, has a lot of hogs also in the International fair at Canton.

The cotton receipts in the Dallas market have not been heavy during the week but prices have been generally well maintained. The closing of stores on Dallas day for the fair was one factor which opened to lessen the receipts.

Car and wagon receipts of wheat this week were small and the price unchanged, having stood at the present figure several months. For other grains, there was an excellent demand. The supply was not sufficient for local requirements.

JENNY LIND'S FAITH.

A beautiful little incident is told concerning Jenny Lind and her friends when they were rivals for popular favor in London. Both were invited to sing the same night at a court concert before the queen, Jenny Lind, being the younger, sang first, and was so disturbed by the fierce, scornful look of Grisi that she was at the point of failure when, suddenly an inspiration came to her. The accompanist was striking his final chords. She asked him to rise and took the vacant seat. Her fingers wandered over the keys in a loving prelude and then she sang a little prayer which she had loved as a child. She hadn't sung it for years. As she sang she was no longer in the presence of royalty, but singing to loving friends in her fatherland.

Softly at first the plaintive notes floated on the air, swelling louder and richer every moment. The singer seemed to throw her whole soul into that wondrous, plaintive "prayer." Gradually the song died away and ended in a sob. There was silence on the part of admiring women. The audience sat spellbound. Jenny Lind lifted her sweet eyes to look into the scornful face that had so disconcerted her. There was no fierce expression now; instead, a tearful gleam shone in the long, black eyelashes and after a moment, with the impulsiveness of a child of the tropics, Grisi crossed to Jenny Lind's side, placed her arm about her and kissed her, utterly regardless of the audience.

WOOL IN NEW MEXICO.—Gov. Otero has sent to the National Wool Manufacturers' association the following information about the state of the sheep and wool industry in New Mexico:

"Owing to the remarkable winter of last year, the wool crop in New Mexico which prevailed during that season, and up to shearing time, the weight of fleeces in New Mexico are much less this year than for a number of seasons past. The heavy rains which fell in New Mexico during the winter which usually carried and the wool growers report considerably less wool per head than they obtained last year. For 1899 the average weight per fleece was 5 1/2 pounds, but this season will probably not exceed 4 1/2 pounds.

"The percentage of shrinkage for 1899 was about 55 per cent. The shrinkage this year is considerably less, as the wools are all lighter and the average wool clip is about 92 per cent. Last fall there were fully 4,000,000 sheep in the territory. Owing to the grain situation, there were few shipped out by feeders and as the losses during a winter of from 80 to 110, and the number given by the department of agriculture on April 1, 1900, 3,786,888, is practically correct. Of course, this does not include any of this year's lambs, as the lambing season does not begin until the latter part of April. From all parts of the territory come encouraging reports regarding the lambing in many sections exceeding 90 per cent.

"The percentage of production of wool decreased during 1900, the clips came for many years past. Growers still continue to improve their herds with choice strains of Delaine and Rambouillet Merino rams and the quality of wool grown in our territory increases in fineness each year."

PACKING FRUIT IN SAND

Writing to the Capetown (South Africa) Agricultural Journal a contributor says: "I notice in your issue of last week an article dealing with the preservation of oranges in sand. I have lately tried keeping tomatoes in the same way, using dry sand, and have kept them for several months perfectly fresh. The tomatoes are gathered in the usual way, and are packed in cheap sacks or boxes. The sand is of considerable advantage to your local Cape Flats farmers, enabling vegetables to be placed on the market out of season, and are, I think, worth a trial."

OUR GREATEST SPECIALIST.

For twenty years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway has so successfully treated chronic diseases that he is acknowledged today to stand at the head of his profession in this line. His scientific method of treatment for varicose and stricture, without the aid of knife or cauterizer, cures in 30 per cent of all cases; the treatment of loss of Vital Forces, Nervous Disorders, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Paralysis, Hoop, Prolapsus, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Diseases peculiar to women, he has a reputation of being a specialist that his practice is more than double that of any other specialist. Cases pronounced hopeless by other physicians readily yield to his treatment. Write him to-day fully about your case. He makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail.

206 NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., 206 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

AGAINST COURT INDIANS.—Gov. Green McCurtain of the Choctaw Nation has prepared and forwarded to W. A. Durant, local school trustee at Durant, I. T., a letter which may be taken as an official expression by the Choctaw Nation as to the status of those persons claiming citizenship through a judgment of the United States court, and which denies to such persons school privileges.

The children of certain "court Indians" residing in the Choctaw school at Durant. The local trustee refused them admission and reported the matter to the governor for general instructions, he being ex-officio chairman of the Choctaw board of education. The reply of the governor is in part as follows:

"No person claiming Choctaw citizenship by judgment of the United States court is entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of Choctaw citizenship at this time. Their status has always been contested and they cannot be recognized by the Choctaw people unless they are finally enrolled and the law approved and made final. Specific protest to their enrollment has been lodged with the Dawes commission and the secretary of the Interior, and the validity of the judgments by which the claim has been directly raised in a suit recently instituted in the South Meador court, and will be carried through

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Crown Bottle Beer.

As Pure and Wholesome a beverage as Can be Found Anywhere.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Complete Relief Guaranteed.

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PISTULA and all rectal diseases cured without detention from business. INDOLENT ULCERS, Cancer, Gout, Tumors and Skin Diseases successfully treated. FEMALE COMPLAINTS makes one of the special features of his practice. WITH ELECTRICITY the permanently removed superfluous hair, moles, birthmarks, and all other facial blemishes, without pain or inconvenience. The doctor is a graduate of two of the best medical colleges in America and has been in active practice 25 years, 11 in Dallas. His experience, knowledge and appliances for the successful treatment of all diseases are equalled in the South. Office No. 367 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

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604 and 505 North Texas Building. PRACTICE LIMITED TO Skin, Genito-Urinary and Rectal Diseases. DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Main Plaza and Dolores St. Stockmen's Headquarters. Rate, \$2.00 Per Day.

Elite Hotel,

European Plan. Main Plaza and Soledad Street. Sample Rooms For Traveling Men.

Loustanau & Bergeron,

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among your cattle by the use of Parke, Davis & Co.'s BLACKLEG VACCINE. Every lot is tested on cattle and found reliable before a single dose is put on the market. It will prevent BLACKLEG if fresh product is used, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Operation simple and easy to perform. Specific, D. & Co., and get the kind that is always reliable. For sale by all druggists. Write us for literature and full information, free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

BRANCHES: New York City, Kansas City, Mo., Baltimore, Md., New Orleans, La., Waukegan, Ill., and Montreal, Que.

"Pasteur Vaccine"

SAVES CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG.

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BRANCHES: St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

The Most Successful, The Most Progressive, The Most Skillful, The Most Experienced.

Physicians and Specialists in the United States, the success of a full treatment of Nervous and Delicate Diseases, Seminal Discharges, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Varicocele, Stricture, etc., permanently cured.

Married men, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

Address or call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

399 Main St., Dallas, Tex. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

A. H. McNaill, of Ardmore, I. T., will dig a full 100 bushels of yellow yams from one-quarter of an acre.

Quanah Parker, the famous Comanche chief who figured so largely in Texas history is reported to be seriously ill near Fort Hill.

The cattlemen's association which met and organized at Ardmore a short time ago decided to meet again in Ardmore in April, 1901.

It is expected that work will soon be commenced on the electric road to connect cotton seed of R. Hardy, of this city, with several neighboring towns.

Fire at Milo, I. T., last week totally destroyed the gin and 1000 bushels of cotton seed of R. Hardy, of this city. Estimated loss, \$6000; insurance, \$3000.

At Tonk Smith's ranch, in the Kaw reservation, recently Al Baker was shot and killed in a row over a kangaroo court sentence. He was buried at Ponca City.

In the Choctaw nation it is claimed that since the recent ruling of the secretary of the interior the collection of tribal taxes is being made without much trouble. There is some opposition still in the Chickasaw nation.

Cattlemen of the Choctaw nation are taking a great interest in the proceedings of the new council, as they are promised legislation relieving them of the uncertainty which now exists and which has greatly retarded business in this line. Timber legislation is also promised.

At Rush Springs, I. T., it is said one of the largest election bets of the South was made a few days ago by prominent stockmen, A. L. Evans and John Davis. The former bet \$50,000 that W. J. Bryan will be elected the next president of the United States against an equal amount. As soon as the wager was finished both men went to Chickasha, where the money was deposited subject to draft according to the provisions of the bet.

The grand lodge of the Anti-Horse Thief association of Oklahoma City met in Oklahoma City on the 17th of this month. The sessions will continue through three days. President Kirkwood states that he expects 1000 people to be present. The organization is made up of 25 subordinate lodges which cover almost the entire Territory. The purpose of the organization is to protect the live stock of the members from the depredations of thieves.

Z. W. Ains, a successful cattlemen of Sterrett, I. T., has completed a big deal in the Comanche country. He sold to Durant parties 500 steers, which will be shipped from Mountain View, I. T. to Durant and be fed this winter at the Durant oil mill. The consideration was \$30 per head. Mr. Ains said: "The rains have done the western part of the Territory an immense lot of good. Cattle will thrive and grow fat

AGAINST TRIBAL TAXES.—The

line of the defense to be made by non-citizens against the payment of tribal taxes in the Indian Territory was given by their attorney, Hon. W. O. Davis, in an address before the Territory Bar association a few days ago. He said in part:

"The burdens sought to be imposed upon the inhabitants of the Indian country, who are not members of any tribe, and the arbitrary methods by which compliance is sought to be exacted, should receive the serious consideration of every thoughtful man. The Chickasaw law of December 14, 1893, entitled, 'An act to provide for a more equitable permit tax, and for other purposes,' is a fair sample of the attempts at tribal legislation upon the subject. It assumes that the Chickasaw legislature possesses the power of taxation over the persons and property of those who are not members of the tribe. It attempts to impose a poll tax of \$1 upon every male inhabitant over the age of 18 years, other than an Indian. It seeks to impose a tax of 25 cents per head upon all horses and cows and 5 cents per head upon all sheep and goats, belonging to any one except an Indian. The statute does not stop with imposing taxes and burdens upon persons and things over which the tribe does not and never did have jurisdiction, but prescribes the duties of the Indian agent and inspector and other officers of the United States. If the poll tax is not paid after thirty days' notice the delinquent is deemed an intruder and reported to the United States Indian agent and inspector and removed forth with from the Chickasaw Nation. If the report tax is not paid the delinquent is reported straightway to the United States Indian agent or inspector, whose duty it is to advertise and sell the stock to the highest bidder, the proceeds above the tax and duty to be deposited with the United States Indian agent or inspector to be paid over to the owner. While the Indian agent and inspector are officers of the United States, with such powers and duties as are delegated by congress, they see nothing absurd in this effort upon the part of the Chickasaw to prescribe their duties, and have undertaken with alacrity the task imposed.

"The only authority for the 1 per cent property tax is found in the Chickasaw constitution of Sept. 16, 1893,

as rapidly as possible to the supreme court of the United States. Another proceeding will be instituted in a few days directly attacking all such judgments, and asking that all persons but all persons be enjoined from further proceeding to enforce them against the property of the tribes. Notwithstanding this, and assuming that the judgments are valid, they have at this time only a claim of citizenship and they cannot be regarded or recognized as citizens until the final closing and approval of the rolls of citizenship. * * * You are therefore directed to accord no weight or respect to any judgments as they are not recognized by the Choctaw nation as citizens, and I would suggest that you so inform other school officials of the Choctaw nation, should this question arise within your hearing."

AGAINST COURT INDIANS.—Gov. Green McCurtain of the Choctaw Nation has prepared and forwarded to W. A. Durant, local school trustee at Durant, I. T., a letter which may be taken as an official expression by the Choctaw Nation as to the status of those persons claiming citizenship through a judgment of the United States court, and which denies to such persons school privileges.

The children of certain "court Indians" residing in the Choctaw school at Durant. The local trustee refused them admission and reported the matter to the governor for general instructions, he being ex-officio chairman of the Choctaw board of education. The reply of the governor is in part as follows:

"No person claiming Choctaw citizenship by judgment of the United States court is entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of Choctaw citizenship at this time. Their status has always been contested and they cannot be recognized by the Choctaw people unless they are finally enrolled and the law approved and made final. Specific protest to their enrollment has been lodged with the Dawes commission and the secretary of the Interior, and the validity of the judgments by which the claim has been directly raised in a suit recently instituted in the South Meador court, and will be carried through

DR. A. B. KEATHLEY AND WIFE,

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Pumps, cylinders, etc. No trouble to answer questions or to make estimates. Write for particulars.

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Arrest disease by the timely use of

TUTT'S Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

GERMANY'S COTTON SUPPLY.

"If for some reason Germany should be cut off for one year from her cotton supply there would be a crisis of incalculable consequences," says United States Consul Winter at Annaberg in a report to the state department on the cotton consumption in that country. In answer to a demand for any possible exigency the German Colonial association recently sent a petition to the imperial chancellor requesting that every means be used to introduce cotton into the different German colonies where climate and soil favor. With the ex-

Fire Extinguisher.

Dry Compound.

Sells for \$3; two for \$5, five for \$10. Agents wanted: G. M. ALDEN, Gen. Agt., Lancaster, Texas.

Metropolitan Business College.

W. W. DARBY and A. RAGLAND, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.

The best equipped, largest, most progressive and successful business college in Texas. Patented and endorsed by more bankers, prominent business men and high public officials than all other business colleges in the state combined. The finest Shorthand and Typewriting Department in the South. Positions secured for our graduates. Department of Penmanship incomparably superior to all others in Texas. Railroad fare paid to Dallas. Board \$10 per month. Catalogue free.

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Dr. Terri Cures Chronic Diseases.

I do not scatter my forces over the entire field of medicine and surgery, as many doctors do. I concentrate my energies in the line which I believe to be the most important and which I have thoroughly mastered. And then I never take a case that I am not almost certain I can positively cure. Thus I have built up a reputation as a specialist that has made my name known to all who are afflicted with chronic troubles and I will give you a thorough examination free and tell you just what you may expect from my treatment.

VARICOCELE. Whatever may be the cause of varicocele, its injurious effects are too well known for extended comment. Suffice to say that it depresses the mind, weakens the body, racks the nervous system, and ultimately leads to a complete loss of sexual power. If you are a victim of varicocele come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have positively cured hundreds of cases of this dire disease during the past twenty months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Swelling and inflammation quickly subside. The blood is purified, strength and soundness. All swellings of disease and weakness vanish completely, and the patient is restored to his normal health and vigor.

STRicture. It matters not how long you have suffered from stricture, nor how many different doctors have disappointed you. I will cure you just as certainly as you come to me for treatment. I will not do it by cutting or dilating. My treatment dissolves the stricture and permanently removes every obstruction from the urinary passage. It stops every unnatural discharge, allays all inflammation, removes the prostatic glands when enlarged, invigorates the sexual organs, and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. I have spent many years in the study and treatment of this special form of disease. By my new improved method of treating these special diseases, I have cured many women who have been afflicted for years. I can effect a cure in a wonderful manner. The treatment being absolutely safe, pleasant and quieting, and gives quick relief from those terrible "impending" feelings of nervousness, weakness, and general debility.

DISEASES OF MEN. If you suffer the natural results of violation of the laws of health in early years or later, you can consult me with full confidence in the result. I have perfected a treatment for these diseases that is wonderfully effective. It invigorates, strengthens and restores. If your case is not a curable one, I will frankly tell you so. I treat varicocele with a guaranty of cure. There is no cutting or loss of blood. Stricture is given to cure by electricity. The stricture is dissolved and absorbed and the parts are strengthened. Special attention is given to genito-urinary diseases.

CORRESPONDENCE. If you live at a distance, write to the Doctor, giving a full statement of your trouble, or for a question of any kind, write to Dallas, Texas.

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THE JOURNAL

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Coming Sales.

NOVEMBER 15, 1906—S. M. Winstow, Paul Byrd and J. S. Goodrich, Gallows, Kansas City, Mo.
DECEMBER 6, 1906—American Gallows Breeders' Association, Gallows, Chicago, Ill.
DECEMBER 11, 1906—K. E. Armour, Egreoria, Kansas City, Mo.
DECEMBER 12, 1906—C. B. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
DECEMBER 13, 1906—George Bothwell, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.
FEBRUARY 20-22-23 and MARCH 1, 1907—C. A. Starnard, W. S. Van Natta & Son, Scott & March, Hereford, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 19-11, 1906—Tom C. Posting & Sons, Hereford Wednesday, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 22-23, 1906—F. B. Smith, N. W. Leonard, W. B. Waddell, E. B. Chapell and T. C. Sawyer, Hereford, Kansas City, Mo.
JANUARY 22-23-24-25, 1907—F. B. Graham and others, Hereford, Kansas City, Mo.
JANUARY 15-16, 1907—Gudgell & Simpson and others, Hereford, Kansas City, Mo.
JANUARY 17, 1907—J. J. Dimrock, White Cloud, Kas. Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Chicago, which hopes for all things, having secured a waterway to the Mississippi river by making a canal out of the Chicago river, is now considering a plan for opening a passageway for heavy draft vessels between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. The scheme is favored by United States Engineer James A. Sedden, and is based upon the reservoir plan, by the construction of which, added to numerous dykes, it is said that the Mississippi flood can be stored in the reservoir to provide an unfilling flow of water in the summer time, when the river, as a rule, becomes low.

The estimated cost of the improvement is as follows: Flood protection, expended, \$50,000,000; completion of same, \$20,000,000; cost of annual maintenance, \$2,000,000; annual amount to be spent in dredging, \$250,000; reservoir system, \$22,000,000.

The drainage trustees realize that the deep waterway between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico will in all probability never be undertaken by the federal government until some practical method has been devised to establish a deep canal in the lower Mississippi and so control the flow during the floods.

This plan, it will be observed, is identical with the one recommended by government engineers for the improvement of the Trinity river. If the Mississippi can be harnessed in flood-time, and its waters stored up for use in periods of drouth, it goes without saying that the work of making a canal of the Trinity river is a comparatively easy problem.

The feasibility of river improvement was finally settled in this country by the success of Mr. Eads in opening up the Mississippi river to sea-going vessels. He gave a 26-foot channel where but eight feet had hitherto existed, and made possible the creation of a great port at New Orleans. It is noteworthy that the twenty-year trial period provided for in the contract of the government with Mr. Eads has just expired, and the government may now assume entire control of the works at the mouth of the Mississippi by paying over to the Eads estate the \$500,000 yet unpaid of the contract price. The total cost of the jetties to the government has been about \$50,000,000.

WANTED: MORE SHIPPING FACILITIES.

One of the lessons of the recent gulf storm is, that Texas needs more port facilities and more ports. At a critical moment in the movement of crops industrial conditions were thrown into confusion from Galveston to Omaha by an event which could not have been anticipated.

The grain of the northwest demands an exit to Europe by way of the gulf. Other exports of a territory comprising more than one-third of the area of the Republic are rapidly turning to the gulf route to market. This is a revolution in trade channels that must not be permitted to go backward. If continued, it means industrial, commercial and financial supremacy for Texas over all other states in the Union except possibly one, to be achieved with in the next decade.

A government engineer has reported that Buffalo bayou can be opened up to deep water navigation at a cost small in comparison with the benefits that would result to the producers of the southwest, west and northwest. Every foot of ground along the banks of this arm of the sea could be utilized for agriculture without paying tribute to any

wharf company. From Houston to the bay there is room to accommodate the shipping of all the great Atlantic seaports. Every railroad can, if it pleases, have its own wharves and run its cars into the very embraces of the steamers which are to receive their cargoes for transport to foreign markets.

This is a matter of infinitely more importance than the interests of any Texas city, large as they may be. Fully 30,000,000 people are more or less interested in the enlargement of the facilities of the gulf route to Europe. The deepening of the Galveston harbor was but a beginning. There will always be plenty of business for Galveston. But the island alone cannot accommodate the shipping that belongs to the gulf. Additional facilities must be had. It may be that other gulf ports will have to be opened up, or that the improvement of Buffalo bayou will fully meet the demands of commerce.

CHEAP MONEY FOR TEXAS.

Cheap money for the ordinary uses of the business is one of the things that the near future has in store for Texas. Large operators with ample security are now able to borrow in the east at rates prevailing there, but the man who has to borrow in Texas has to pay more than the current rates of interest in other states similarly situated. It is not intended to discuss here the causes for this difference in interest rates. The matter of vital importance is that the difference itself is doomed to disappear very soon.

The accumulation of surplus capital at home has been a marked feature in the economic situation in Texas since 1893. Prior to that time speculative enterprises absorbed, in a great measure, the annual cash increment of the state. Another factor that is contributing to the downfall of high interest charges is the maturity of business enterprises which in their infancy were looked upon as hazardous. Business has cut its own grooves and channels, and the uncertainty of boom days has vanished.

Cheap money means enlarged operations in every department of industry, better prices for property, increased demand for labor. It behooves every man interested in the betterment of conditions for the masses to help to speed its coming.

BEWARE OF A RUSH.

Cotton picking is progressing in Texas at a rate that has never before been witnessed. Good weather has offered unusual facilities for picking, and good wages have largely increased the number of laborers in the field. The last government crop bulletin says that in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt the bulk of the crop will be gathered by October 10. The bulk of the Texas crop will be in pens and gins quite as early.

This condition of the crop will tend to assist the desperate efforts of the bears to beat down the price unless the farmers proceed leisurely to market the staple. The English spinners and bear operators in every market are hammering away with might and main at the price. Heavy receipts on any day at any point are eagerly seized upon as evidence that crop estimates have been below the true mark. If the crop should be rushed to market a decline that may prove to be serious to the producer will be inevitable. It will not last long, but the producer will suffer and the speculator will take the benefit while it lasts.

Don't be in a hurry to market your cotton. The farmers have been sweating many a year. Let the bear speculate at all the perspiring this season. A New York syndicate has been incorporated in Louisiana which seeks to control the rice crop of the United States through five-year contracts with the producers at a stated price in advance of the present market price. Agents of the company are now working among rice producers in Southern Texas, and it is reported that most of the rice producers there are signing the company's contracts. It claims to be able to pay the producer more for his product because of the concentration of the rice business in its hands. This is the contention of every other trust, but as a rule it is a theory that is never evolved into a condition, and it may well be doubted whether the rice trust will prove to be more benevolent than its sister trusts.

The opportunity to see the Texas State fair this year will end with the present week. As a matter both of education and of entertainment every Texas family ought to devote at least one day to it.

Wisconsin is shipping cabbage to Texas to be sold at \$4.00 per ton. Yet cabbage that would make a plantation negro leave a catfish on his hook can be grown on almost every section of land in Texas.

Bank note circulation has increased \$38,945,345 during the year, and the effect upon prices is too noticeable to be questioned. Good times and currency famines have never yet been coincident.

Foreign concerns sought to run down the price of orchard grass seed, which is produced mainly in Kentucky. The seed raisers in that state engaged an agent to handle their product, cornered the market, forced the price up to \$1.10

a bushel and expect to send it to \$1.50. When the principle of co-operation is fully and generally understood, it is possible the private trusts may run up against some public trusts that will take the starch out of all of them. One thing is certain, the masses of the people are sternly determined to bust the trusts or convert them into public servants.

Boston September dividends and interest payments were \$6,402,787, an increase of \$752,891 over the amount distributed on the same accounts in September, 1899. A well organized industrial system makes this result possible, and sends Texas borrowers to Boston for money with which to develop Texas industries. With a thorough industrial organization in Texas, twenty years will place this state as far ahead of Massachusetts in money matters as New York is now ahead of Boston.

Cattle receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha for the month of September decreased 30,063, as compared with the receipts for September, 1899; the gain in the four markets in hogs was about 60,500; sheep decreased 20,000. Receipts of cattle were the largest of the year, while the hog receipts were the second smallest of the year.

The Live Stock Indicator says that there is a surprise in store for Texas cattlemen who have been invited by the Live Stock Exchange to attend the Hereford show at Kansas City this week. Evidently Col. J. N. Simpson is planning a coup d'etat for the Texas delegation and it had better put out scouts at night to avoid the proposed surprise.

The railroads running into Texas gave an emergency rate of 40 cents for potato shipments from Kaw Valley points to Texas this year. This was a good thing for the Kaw valley. It would also be a good thing for Texas truck farmers to have emergency rates, when needed, to eastern markets. More than this, it would be a good thing for the railroads.

Manager Skinner, of the Chicago Livestock Exposition suggests that the government quarantine on southern cattle should be raised November 15 instead of December 1, as heavy frosts always fall in the lake region before the middle of November. The change would be helpful all around, and is fully warranted by climatic reasons.

Scientists say there are 250 varieties of mosquitos and only thirty of them are found in the United States. A man who has been introduced to a Buffalo Bayou gannepier easily understands why the other 220 members of the family might be persuaded to vacate the continent in order to give it plenty of elbow room.

South Africa will soon be thrown open to trade and settlement under British rule, and its rapid development may be expected. The year 1901 will probably be as remarkable for its emphasis of the blessings of peace as 1900 has been for its illustrations of the curse of war.

Cattle and sheep interests in Nevada, Utah and Idaho are suffering from a severe and protracted drouth. The question naturally occurs whether there is any connection between the unusual rainfall in the Gulf States, particularly in Texas, and the drouth in the northwest.

Count Von Walderssee has bought two American horses for his personal use as Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China. The Count's experience with an American wife is such as to make him prefer American products of every kind whenever he can get them.

Officials of the Census office at Washington think the new census will show a population for the United States of about 76,000,000 but they are as likely to be mistaken to the extent of a million or two as any of the Journal's guessers.

Germany is shipping Queensland cattle to China for the use of its army. If the Chinese embargo lasts much longer the European powers will have to come to the United States for their beef as well as for their mules.

The opportunity to see the Texas State fair this year will end with the present week. As a matter both of education and of entertainment every Texas family ought to devote at least one day to it.

Secretary Wilson says the farmers of the west would have raised a large corn crop if they had known how to save the moisture in the ground.

Five times as much rain fell in Kansas for other western states this year," said he, "as was necessary to make a crop of corn. Much moisture was wasted by the farmers by injudicious cultivation or want of cultivation. When the farmers learn how to save the moisture, they will raise better crops. Our department is making experiments along this line and we are meeting with success.

millinery men will pale into insignificance.

A Michigan agent has organized a company to insure nations against war. If he can find the Empress of China in the brush, he ought to be able to command his own price for at least one policy.

Boston epicures have been importing frogs from Texas. When it comes to an exchange of frogs for baked beans, it is a puzzle to determine which is getting the best of the bargain.

The Journal, in its issue of Oct. 17, will give the complete awards in the agricultural, cattle, horse, sheep, swine and poultry departments at the Texas State Fair.

Lieut. Andrup's Greenland expedition has discovered a new strip of northland, but no power seems to be hungry enough to make haste to annex it.

Mark Lane (London) Express says that the rise in cotton seed has been \$5.00 per ton in the English market during the last twelve months.

The Empress of China continues to make proposals to the powers, as if she understood the year 1900 to be a sort of revolving leap year.

The baby census in Texas has not been satisfactory. It is to be hoped the government will be able to do better by the calf crop.

Forty-two divorces were granted in one day at Paris last week. Ten cent cotton seems to be making the Parisians giddy.

EXPRESSION FROM CANADA.

We have to thank the publishers of "Texas Stock and Farm Journal" for a very neat and interesting supplement to their usual publication, dealing with the city of Dallas, Tex. The work is a very useful one and goes minutely into the industrial, trading and social conditions of what may naturally be called the Queen City of the Lone Star state.—Montreal Exporter.

GOOD ROADS AND IRRIGATION.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN THE INTEREST OF BETTER ROADS AND IRRIGATION OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in an interview in a Kansas city paper, recently discussed the good roads movement and irrigation, saying: "Of course, the government does not undertake to build turnpike roads in the interest of better roads. The work is limited to discovering the best material for making roads and telling the people how to build roads scientifically; how to build roads that will last. We do not recommend a certain kind of material, found in the country to be used for road purposes generally, but we do go into each state, and after tests and an analysis, tell the farmers the best material they have in their own vicinity for the building of roads. The farmers are a conservative class of people. They object to spending money in experiments. I am satisfied that if the farmers of any Missouri or Kansas county knew the best material in the county for road purposes, and knew how to construct good roads, they would be more turnpike roads built. The government has come to their rescue and is now experimenting for them."

Last year the agricultural department built about thirty miles of experimental road. We are gradually getting at something tangible. We tell the farmers about our experiments and in the future will be able to help them greatly along this line. I am going to the Rocky mountains to pick out the best material to be used in each state for road purposes and show what can be done with it."

"Will irrigation be so perfected as to permit the plains of the west to be transformed into good farms?" "Never. There is not enough water in the ground east of the Rocky mountains to irrigate the whole country. We hope that in the future such economy will be exercised in the use of water that more land can be irrigated with it."

"Will the government take a hand in building reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation?" "I don't think it ever will. All the government can do will be to continue to gather facts and try to point out to the people the best way to do it."

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We are meeting with great success in our test of drip and alfalfa. That is alfalfa which will grow without irrigation."

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN. If you are weak, nervous, or have any private disease, get our "A WARNING VOICE." It tells you all you need to know for 25 cents. DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN BEEF

ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE CLAIMED FOR GROWERS IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The railroads in the British possessions in the northwest are far more liberal than are the roads which handle the traffic in the states. They are inclined to foster and build up the livestock industry rather than to impose excessive rates. The Dominion government also favors the livestock industry, and is willing to grant a subsidy of \$100,000,000, a special concession of the Denver Stockman says:

Without a doubt, in the province of Alberta there range the finest cattle in North America. The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company has a great deal to do with this condition. Ascending the extent and value of the grazing lands in the northwest, the fact that good cattle will eat no more than poor cattle, but yet produce more weight and meat and fat, President Sir William Van Horn, in order to induce men to go into the unknown and far-away civilization country, provided such as would take with them purebred male and female stock free of cost. Van Horn's long lease agreed out that it were better to start the enterprise in this manner, or else the country would never produce a revenue for his road.

The first installment of stock consisted of 500 Shorthorn bulls, and to these were added several thousand high grade and imported cows. The high grades being selected from the best Canadian and Northwestern United States herds.

Such a proposition on the part of a railroad company is quite contrary to the practice of the states. The government, the president of the Canadian Pacific, however, was satisfied that when the cattle were matured for market his road would get the haul out, and reeve the freight charges. Through his six years ago the idea was first launched, the business is on a paying business already.

The British Northwest rangeland has other advantages not accorded him in the states. The rangeland belongs to the Dominion government, and for its use he is taxed 1 cent an acre per annum. That is all the revenue the Dominion or the province gets out of him. In the states, in all cases, every possible encouragement to build up an industry, which if given proper attention, is bound to prove a big money-maker for the people engaged in it.

Every rangeland in the United States, dreads the winter season. Out in the open it means death to a portion of his herd. To such as have taken up with the advanced idea of "winter feeding," the British Northwest offers a great additional expense which adds to the cost of production and naturally compels a higher price for the stock on the market than it did ten years ago. The British Northwest rangeland, however, has no such drawback. Good feed is provided by the government, and the railroad companies cut down the cost of production to such a figure that he can afford to winter his stock. He gets \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred weight less than his neighbor in the states and still make a handsome profit.

These northwest cattle cut a big figure in the world supply. They are bought in Canada, they cannot be brought into America because of a 27 1/2 per cent ad valorem duty imposed upon them by the United States. They go direct to England from Canadian ports and American boats must compete with it at a very close margin.

To be clearer on my point as to profits on this Canadian range bred and beef—none of it is fed an ounce of grain at any time, and give The Stockman readers some figures. It was during the last month that 1700 head of these cattle arrived at the head of the cattle yard at Gort & Ironsides, the cattle exporting firm, and contracted for. The cattle were weighed up on the hoof. They are sent to England and in this shipment were 400 cows, 3-year-olds and past, that averaged 1247 pounds; 600 3-year-old steers averaging 1000 pounds, and 700 4-year-old steers that averaged 1820 pounds, and these weights were made after a forty-hour ride. The light weights are contracted for at \$3.75 per cwt. weighed at Winnipeg, and freight paid by the buyer. The heavy weights are contracted for at \$4 per cwt. This stock is sold in Liverpool at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents per pound, dressed weight, which is 50 to 60 per cent of the live weight.

Let us see how the contractor comes out on his investment: Take a 1300-pound steer at \$3.75 per cwt.; that will amount to \$48.75. The railroad freight rate from Calgary to Winnipeg, a distance of about 700 miles, is 30 cents per cwt. The freight rate to Liverpool is 60 cents per 100, which makes the freight bill \$19.50. To this add \$1 for insurance, 25 cents for rail, 30 cents for ocean freight, 10 cents for commission and the steer costs the contractor \$70.95 before he makes a sale. This steer will dress 60 per cent, or 780 pounds. He brings 12 1/2 cents a pound. This amounts to \$97.50. The contractor makes a profit of \$26.55.

"On the heavier steers he does much better, for our English cousin is a judge of good beef and knows full well that a heavy, fat, high-grade animal produces the best beef."

The following were the potato productions of some of the Southern states for 1899: Alabama, 235,832 bushels, averaging 37 cents per bushel; Mississippi, 224,032 bushels, at \$1.01 per bushel; North Carolina, 220,100 bushels at \$1.04 per bushel; South Carolina, 231,894 bushels at \$1.04 per bushel; Tennessee, 1,135,464 bushels at 65 cents per bushel; Virginia, 2,409,990 bushels at 56 cents per bushel.

CENSUS GUESSING CONTEST.

We have just been notified by the Press Publishing Association that the census guessing contest is about to close.

No guess will be received by the Journal later than November 6th.

If you have not registered a guess in this contest, you should do so to-day.

A guess costs nothing to a subscriber to the Journal. He pays a year's subscription, gets his money's worth in the paper, and receive the guess absolutely free.

By making a guess at the result of the new census a Journal subscriber has a chance to participate in the distribution of \$25,000 in prizes to be awarded by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, Michigan, to the 1000 best guessers at the census.

The best guess will get \$15,000, the second best guess, \$5000; the third, \$1000, the fourth, \$500; the fifth, \$300; the sixth, \$200; the seventh, \$100, and the remaining \$7900 will be distributed among 993 guessers.

A blank upon which to record a census guess will be found on the upper left hand corner of the front page of this paper.

Each guess must be accompanied by a remittance to pay for one year's subscription to the Journal.

Upon receipt of guess and subscription, a certificate stating the number of the guess and the right of the holder to participate in the contest will be sent to the subscriber.

This novel contest cannot be duplicated within ten years. To some one of the guessers it will bring \$15,000, and to others valuable prizes.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the three Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in: Texas Stock and Farm Journal; The Fort Worth Journal; and the Dallas County Farm Journal.

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

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

Matter paragraphs will be charged according to space occupied.

Hamilton, Tex., Sep. 11
We were pleased with the results of our advertisement in the Journal. Had lots of inquiries and sold our steers for \$38 per head.
HOGG BROS.

FARMS AND RANGES.

NO 834—This is a combination farm and range, and is located in San Saba county, Texas, containing 1500 acres, divided into three main pastures and a farm of 90 acres. It is on public road, in good neighborhood, and has a fine view of all fine, mesquite grass. It is located 3 miles from San Saba, in best farming section of country. Improvements are good. Fully 800 acres of first class farming land on it. Write us for best price and detailed description. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission Dealers in Ranches and Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas office, second floor, Gaston building, corner Lamar and Commerce. 2

FOR SALE—A choice 100 acres of land, all fenced, a short distance from Hereford, Texas. \$5.00 an acre buys it on very easy terms. I also have a limited number of fine, purebred hogs, and a fine, purebred cow of the famous Cour d'Alene district of Idaho at \$5 a share; will be worth more money as development advances. V. E. CALLESON, Superior, Iowa.

BLACK WAXY LAND—Write for complete list of the famous Hill county black waxy farms for sale. SIMMONS & GILLIAM, Hillsboro, Texas.

A BARGAIN—I offer my ranch of 450 acres in Palo Pinto county, Texas, at a bargain. Terms and time to suit. Write for descriptive circular to M. S. GORDON, Weatherford, Texas.

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

2500 ACRES located in Swisher county, and going at your own price, that is, if you don't want it given to you. We can sell this tract at \$1.00 per acre on long time with small payment down. Land is going up, and now is your time to bite off this tract for yourself; if you don't, some other enterprising fellow will. Write us about this trade and we will give you all the information you desire. N. EVANS & CO., Real Estate, Fort Worth, Texas.

6000 ACRES in Lamb county at a great bargain, being good pasture land, and finely located. We can sell this fine body of land at \$1.50 per acre, and on good terms and long time. You want to write us at once and get the terms of this tract. It is a snap. A. N. EVANS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—30,000-acre ranch of 7,700 acres deeded land in a solid body and 500 acres leased land. Located in Tilden county, Texas, 15 miles from Tilden, Texas. All under good wire fence. Permanent river water, good mesquite grass. Large agricultural land. Price \$1.75 per acre for the deeded land, \$1.00 per acre for the leased land, and the balance at 6 per cent for a number of years. We can also sell you the cattle to stock this ranch. 3000-ACRE IMPROVED RANCH in Palo Pinto county, Texas, on the Red River. One-third is fine farming land. Two rock houses, 2000 head of stock can be subdivided into two fine stock farms. Price, \$2 per acre; half cash, balance at 6 per cent interest. Also 200 acre cotton and grain farm, highly improved, 15 miles from San Antonio. Over 500 acres in crops. All fenced. Rich red soil. Stable, etc. Abundance of water in wells and tanks. 1000 head of river. Price, \$7.50 per acre; half cash and balance at 6 per cent interest. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

WITHIN two and one-half hours ride of Fort Worth is one of the best and best improved stock farms in North Texas, which is now being offered for sale for the first time. It contains about 15,000 acres, and will easily carry 2500 mother cows and calves, and is one of the best of all parts of it. There are six miles of different pastures, and immediately on railroad; nearly 800 acres of rich, black valley land in cultivation; the water, the amount of fine black agricultural land on it and its excellent improvements, it might be called the most complete farm and ranch in Texas. We can sell it at a price that makes a bargain, and if desired, the owner will accept in part payment a large blackland farm or some desirable business property in Hereford county, and will give a note on balance at 5 per cent interest. On this ranch are 38,000 head of cattle that will average 1000 lbs. per head in 1899 and three years time at 6 per cent interest. This ranch paid \$17,000 net profit in 1898 and will equal or beat that this year. For map and full detailed description, write to WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Ranches in Chavez, Lincoln and Eddy counties, New Mexico. The cattle-sleep range of America. Plenty of beef and wool. High, healthy. A. V. PAGE, Roswell, New Mexico.

BARGAINS IN RANCH AND CITY PROPERTY. No trouble to answer to any questions. Write to W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Amarillo, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—Farms, ranches and city property. We have 100 farms and 25 ranches for sale, with us for particulars. W. C. McGLASSON, J. J. LORY, Wichita Falls, Tex.

NO. 895—This is an ideal stock farm, located conveniently to school, church, post office, and in splendid location in section of country in Erath county. It contains 225 acres, divided into two main pastures and a fine, purebred cow farm. All with good cedar posts 15 feet apart. There are two dwellings and sets of improvements, abundance of water running water. All were grassed, and half of it fine farming land. Write us for map. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission Dealers in Ranches and Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas office, second floor, Gaston building, corner Lamar and Commerce. 2

BARGAINS in fine black land farm, 6000 acres, near railroad, 30 miles from Dallas, worth \$30 per acre; about 600 acres; 350 cultivation, 150 meadows and 1000 acres of fine pasture. Four good houses, large barn, plenty of good water. An elegant stock and cotton farm. \$3000 cash. \$2000 on 6 months property, balance to suit. N. J. DARRIN, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good stock farm of 546 acres in Lavaca county; 75 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Good grass and water. Will sell 120 head of cattle with place, if desired. J. B. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in Palo Pinto county, Texas, address: The Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

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

RANCHES AND PASTURES—In the "San Antonio" country, Texas, 1000 acres, 13000 acres, in a solid body, fenced, all extra choice, rich land, well grassed, abundance of water, anywhere from 40 to 60 feet. Only 3 miles from a county seat town. Price, \$125 per acre, four-year cash, balance to 40 years at 6 per cent. It's a bargain. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

RANCHES AND PASTURES—In the "San Antonio" country, Texas, 1000 acres, 13000 acres, in a solid body, fenced, all extra choice, rich land, well grassed, abundance of water, anywhere from 40 to 60 feet. Only 3 miles from a county seat town. Price, \$125 per acre, four-year cash, balance to 40 years at 6 per cent. It's a bargain. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

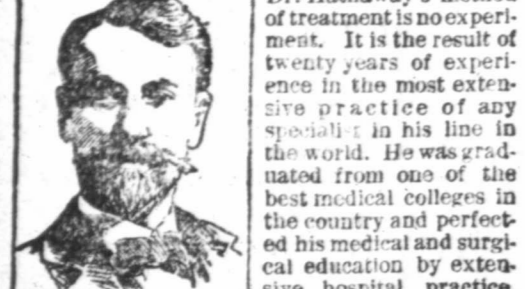
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WHY DR. HATHAWAY CURES.

Reasons for His Marvellous Success—His New, Free Book.



Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment is not merely a matter of medicine, but of a system of treatment. It is the result of twenty years of experience in the most extensive practice of any specialist in his line in the world. He was graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and perfected his medical and surgical education by extensive hospital practice. Early in his professional career he made discoveries which placed him at the head of his profession as a specialist in treating what are generally known as private diseases of men and women. This system of treatment has more and more perfected each year until today his cures are so valuable as to be the marvel of the medical profession.

Enjoying the largest practice of any specialist in the world he still maintains a system of normal fees which makes it possible for all to obtain his services.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures Loss of Vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nerve-cess, all manner of Urinary Complaints, Pleurisy, Sore and Obit Diseases, Bright's Disease, and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for undertaken promptly restores lost vitality and makes the patient strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation.

Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book, entitled, "Manliness, Vigor, Health," a copy of which will be sent free on application.

Write today for free book and symptom blank, mentioning your complaint.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway, F. Co.,
509 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

PRETTY and RESPECTABLE GIRLS want to MARRY

For the purpose of securing a permanent home for the orphaned and destitute children of the State, the following girls are available for marriage. They are all well educated, and of good families. For particulars apply to the State Board of Charities, Room 1112, Main Building, Kansas City, Mo.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, in Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line, and HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via this Route.

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

C. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

Great Rock Island Route

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY

For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free).

Only Line Running Through Coaches and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico and California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third Vice-Prest. and General Pass and Ticket Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MARKETS

PORT WORTH.

(Reported by National Livestock Commission Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.)
Port Worth, Oct. 8.—The receipts of beef on our market this week were 37 cars, an increase of 16 cars over the previous week. The northern markets declined during the week about 10c, but we were able to get \$5.65 the last of the week as our market was not affected by the Northern decline. The bulk of the sales here last week were at \$5.00. We sold 400 head at \$5.00 and 400 head of loads of mixed at \$4.75@4.90. We have been short on good butcher cattle and have had trouble in supplying our customers. We have had very little in sight for the week, and it is not probable that we would advise shipping. The demand for feeding bulls continues strong at quotations. We quote the market today as follows: choice fat steers \$3.35@3.75, medium fat steers \$3.00@3.25, choice fat cows \$2.75@3.00, medium fat cows \$2.50@2.75, 150 to 250 pounds \$4.25@4.50, mixed cows weighing 100 to 250 pounds \$4.25@4.70, light fat hogs weighing 125 to 150 pounds \$3.75@4.10.

Dallas, Oct. 8.—Prices for all kinds of livestock remain steady. Receipts are fair. A. C. Thomas' Stockyards quote: Hogs, choice packers, 200 to 300 pounds \$4.00; choice corn hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds \$4.25@4.50; choice fat steers \$3.35@3.75; fair to good cows \$2.75@3.00; common cows \$2.50@2.75; choice fat hogs weighing 125 to 150 pounds \$3.75@4.10.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, October 8, 1909. The liberal run this week consisted very largely of common Southwestern steers, and prices on this class are somewhat lower. Tuesday's record breaker of 30,000 cattle received, caused a general decline on all grass varieties of about 10c. The lighter grades of Western steers today quickly rectified and killed cattle today practically at the same level with last week's prices. Choice dressed beef steers are scarce and values strong.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Wheat, No. 3, 75 1/2-77 1/2-20, No. 2 red 76 1/2-78 1/2-20, No. 2 corn 40 1/2-41 1/2-20, No. 2 yellow 41 1/2-42 1/2-20, No. 1 white 42 1/2-43 1/2-20, No. 2 white 41 1/2-42 1/2-20, No. 2 yellow 41 1/2-42 1/2-20.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Following are today's quotations: Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 10c per bushel more on oats and corn, and 10c per 100 pounds on hay. Corn—No. 2, 40 1/2-41 1/2-20; No. 2 yellow 41 1/2-42 1/2-20; No. 1 white 42 1/2-43 1/2-20; No. 2 white 41 1/2-42 1/2-20.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Following are today's quotations: Cattle—Choice packers, 200 to 300 pounds \$4.00; choice corn hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds \$4.25@4.50; choice fat steers \$3.35@3.75; fair to good cows \$2.75@3.00; common cows \$2.50@2.75; choice fat hogs weighing 125 to 150 pounds \$3.75@4.10.

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MARKETS

SAINT LOUIS.

(Reported by National Livestock Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo.)
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.—Cattle receipts 3,000 head, including 2,000 Texans. Market steady to strong. Native shipping export steers \$4.00@4.25; choice and butcher steers \$4.00@4.25; steers under 1,000 pounds \$3.50@3.75; stockers and feeders \$3.50@3.75; cows and heifers \$3.00@3.25; 150 and 175 pound calves \$3.50@3.75; hogs receipts 5,000. Market strong. Pigs and light \$4.25@4.50; packers \$3.75@4.00. Sheep receipts 1,000. Market strong. Native muttons \$4.00@4.25; lambs \$4.00@4.25; culls and backs \$2.00@2.50; stockers \$2.00@2.50.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the Box-Standard Commission Co., Houston, Tex.)
Choice hogs \$3.50@3.75; medium hogs \$3.25@3.50; choice cows and heifers \$3.00@3.25; bulls and work oxen \$2.75@3.00; mixed cows \$2.50@2.75; mixed hogs \$2.50@2.75; choice muttons \$4.00@4.25; corn fed hogs, 150 pounds \$4.00@4.25; corn fed, lights and rough, \$4.00@4.25; mated fed hogs \$2.75@3.00.

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Oct. 8.—Following are today's quotations: Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 10c per bushel more on oats and corn, and 10c per 100 pounds on hay. Corn—No. 2, 40 1/2-41 1/2-20; No. 2 yellow 41 1/2-42 1/2-20; No. 1 white 42 1/2-43 1/2-20; No. 2 white 41 1/2-42 1/2-20.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Wheat, No. 3, 75 1/2-77 1/2-20, No. 2 red 76 1/2-78 1/2-20, No. 2 corn 40 1/2-41 1/2-20, No. 2 yellow 41 1/2-42 1/2-20, No. 1 white 42 1/2-43 1/2-20, No. 2 white 41 1/2-42 1/2-20.

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HORSE.

THE KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

In the Kentucky futurity, run at Lexington a few days ago, a Dallas horse, the three-year-old colt, Porto Rico, by Sirio, from E. Mills, 20 head at \$15.00; from D. B. Mills, six head at \$15.00.

At Sonora, Tex., W. B. Silliman, of Eldorado, bought from McKelvey Bros. & Nelson 47 head of stock horses at \$10; from E. Mills, 20 head at \$15.00; from D. B. Mills, six head at \$15.00.

There is a movement on foot among leading citizens of Bonham now to revive the racing courses and to put the track in its former excellent condition at once. The idea is meeting with general favor.

Joe Patchen, 2-014, proved his superiority over Coney, 0-274, the king of "hobble" pacers, in a match at St. Louis last Thursday. Patchen, driven by John Dickerson, won handily, making the last heat in 2:04 1/2.

The Kentucky Futurity for foals of 1898 was won by the Walnut Hall farm entry, Walnut Hall, by Conductor, out of Mary Yeiser, by Red Wilkes. Mary Yeiser won the first heat in 2:21, 2c per bushel more on oats and corn, and 10c per 100 pounds on hay.

At Kansas City, in September, the horse and mule arrivals were 9389 head, making a total so far this year of 229,129. The total receipts of horses and mules at St. Louis during the nine months of the current year, ending September 30, at the Chicago market, 82,910 horses, against 91,022 head last year, 97,588 in 1898 and 100,007 in 1897. The total receipts of horses and mules at St. Louis during the first nine months of this year amounted to 99,470 head, as against 77,064 head received during the first nine months of 1899, an increase of 22,406 head.

The race records made this season are the following: Trotters—Stallion—Crescus, by Robert McGregor, 2:17 1/2, dam Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, 2:19, 2.06; Mares—Georgina, by Epaulat, 2:19, dam by Whipper's Hambletonian, 2:07 1/2; Gelding—Derby, by Mambrino King, dam Claribel, by Almont, Jr., 2:26, 2.07; Four-year-old filly—Contra, by The Conqueror, 2:12 1/2, dam Red Rose, by Jester D., 2:10; Three-year-old colt—2:15, by American Boy, 2:26, dam Jim Monroe, 2:13 1/2; Four-year-old gelding—Boralma, by Boreal, 2:15 1/2, dam Earina, by Earl, 2:23 1/2; Three-year-old colt—2:09 1/2, by Directum, 2:05 1/2, dam Sisterette, by Red Wilkes, 2:14 1/2; Three-year-old colt—Major Delmar, by Del Mar, 2:16 1/2, dam Expectation, by Autograph, 2:18 1/2; Two-year-old filly—Alathena, by Allerton, 2:09 1/2, dam Millionaire, by Norwood, 2:24 1/2; Two-year-old colt—Jay McGregor, by Jay McGregor, 2:14 1/2; Three-year-old gelding—Zambro, by McKinney, 2:11 1/2, dam by Fairmont, 2:11 1/2; Three-year-old gelding—Zambro, by McKinney, 2:11 1/2, dam by Fairmont, 2:11 1/2; Three-year-old gelding—Zambro, by McKinney, 2:11 1/2, dam by Fairmont, 2:11 1/2.

SELECT GOOD MARES—Horse breeders in some sections are using a cheap, inferior class of mares for breeding purposes. They make a great mistake by doing so. There is but one greater that they can make, which is to raise more critical buyers. One need hesitate to breed even now from such mares as they were. To breed from an ordinary animal that is crippled, blind or suffering from any form of hereditary unsoundness, however, is to raise for immediate use, and it will be a serious mistake for any breeder to raise mares that are not well cared for properly and kept till matured.

Accidental injuries do not disqualify a mare for the harem or a horse for the stud. The dams of some of the most valuable sires that ever lived have been injured in some way. It is a mistake to demand, first of all, that an animal be a good individual. Many will not be satisfied with anything short of a good pedigree, but it is merit first, and pedigree second. They are looking for the record of an animal in selecting stock for breeding purposes. Accidental injuries do not disqualify a mare for the harem or a horse for the stud. The dams of some of the most valuable sires that ever lived have been injured in some way. It is a mistake to demand, first of all, that an animal be a good individual. Many will not be satisfied with anything short of a good pedigree, but it is merit first, and pedigree second. They are looking for the record of an animal in selecting stock for breeding purposes.

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MARKETS

NEW ORLEANS.

(Reported by National Livestock Commission Co., New Orleans, La.)
New Orleans, La., Oct. 8.—Cattle receipts 2,500 head, including 1,500 Texans. Market steady to strong. Native shipping export steers \$4.00@4.25; choice and butcher steers \$4.00@4.25; steers under 1,000 pounds \$3.50@3.75; stockers and feeders \$3.50@3.75; cows and heifers \$3.00@3.25; 150 and 175 pound calves \$3.50@3.75; hogs receipts 4,000. Market strong. Pigs and light \$4.25@4.50; packers \$3

SHEEP---GOATS

Frank Lantz, of Crockett county, has finished shearing.

R. L. Smith, of San Angelo, has purchased 9000 wethers in Haskell county.

J. R. Hamilton, of San Angelo, has sold 9000 sheep during the past two months.

Jas. Dow, of Borden county, has sold 700 head of stock sheep to C. L. Wasson for \$1200.

Geo. Baylor, of Montell, a few days ago shipped to Idaho the line Angora goats.

Indications are that there will be more sheep feeding in Prowers county, Colorado, during the coming winter than ever before.

A report from Roswell, N. M., says: Frank L. Ide of Meridian, Tex., brought in 150 head of Delaware and heavy shearing Merino rams.

WHY PRICES ARE LOW.—Wool growers on the Pacific coast, it is said, offer a peculiar explanation of the depressed wool situation in that section.

AUSTRIALIAN SHORTAGE.—The great shortage of stock in Australia cannot be without a very material effect on the wool market.

LAMBS LOW ENOUGH.—E. H. Knott, the sheepman of Berthoud, Colo., was in the city on his way to Mexico.

Sheep in this country are about normal in supply. In Europe there will not be an excess and South America will show about 5,000,000 sheep short.

Through having better care than this country has given the flocks in this country, the loss of lambs is comparatively small.

THE GREAT RACE MARE NIGHTINGALE, 2:10 1/4, winner of the famous Charter Oak stake in 1922, died last week at Riverside, Pa.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

OFFICES: DALLAS—Gaston Building. FORT WORTH—Scott-Harrod Bldg.

SALE OFFICE: SAN ANTONIO—216 Main Plaza. CHICAGO—1211 N. Dearborn.

Each subscriber to The Journal is urged to take advantage of our offer to give him a guess in the census guessing contest of the Press Publishing Association.

The details of the census guessing contest have been fully explained in the Press Publishing Association, of Detroit, Michigan, will distribute \$25,000, which is already deposited in bank.

By securing a new subscriber for us and remitting \$1 for a year's subscription for him, and your own subscription for one year, you will be entitled to two guesses, and the new subscriber secured by you will also be entitled to a guess.

Now, a word about The Journal. You have read it from week to week and have no doubt observed that it prints more matter and better matter, more farm and stock news, and more educational matter, than any other publication in the country devoted to these interests.

Send in today your subscription and census guess. See blank on upper left hand corner of this page.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO., S. R. Williams, Pres't. Upon receipt of subscription remittance and guess, a certificate issued by the Press Publishing Association and reading as follows, will be sent to the subscriber:

THIS CERTIFICATE that the holder of this certificate has deposited with the PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION of Detroit, Michigan, as a part of the population of the United States and Territories (not including Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico, and the Philippines) to be determined by the official census of the United States and Territories for 1920, and is hereby entitled to participate in the distribution of \$25,000, to be awarded by said Association in 1920 prizes to successful estimators.

THE PRESS PUBLISHING ASS'N., Detroit, Mich. A FORTUNE FOR A GUESS. \$25,000 given away in 1,000 CASH PRIZES to those making the nearest estimate of the population of the United States and Territories on the main land of North America, as shown by the Official Census of 1920.

Prizes awarded as follows: For the first \$15,000.00 For the second \$5,000.00 For the third \$1,000.00 For the fourth \$500.00 For the fifth \$300.00 For the sixth \$200.00 For the seventh \$100.00 For the eighth \$50.00 For the ninth \$30.00 For the tenth \$20.00 For the eleventh \$10.00 For the twelfth \$5.00 For the thirteenth \$2.50

PEANUTS AND PEAS. At the meeting of the Truck Growers' Association at Dallas, Oct. 9, the following paper by H. B. Hillyer of Bowie, Texas, before the TRUCK GROWERS MEETING IN DALLAS.

The culture of peanuts is not intended for large crops like corn and cotton, but rather as for a truck patch, as potatoes or peas, a few acres on each farm.

THE PEAS CROP. All peas as well as peanuts are nitrogen gatherers, and their immense system of tiny rootlets fill the soil, making it loose and pliant, and fill the soil with nitrogen. They are rich in potash. They grow largely from the air, and hence enrich the soil rapidly.

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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

W. F. Box, Manager. A. C. Bell, Salesman. T. B. Saunders, Jr., Sec'y. P. O. Box 422. Telephone 22. YARDS—Houston Packing Co.'s Stock Yards, Vineyard & Walker Stock Yards.

BOX-SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY. We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Stock, Hogs and Sheep. Main office: HOUSTON, TEXAS.

A. C. THOMAS, Live Stock Commission Merchant, CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, KENTUCKY ST., WEST OF FAIR GROUNDS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FOR DISTRIBUTION. DALLAS TO HAVE A BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL. Project is on foot to establish in Dallas, Texas, a Bible school similar in character to the Moody school of Chicago, and like institutions which are so successfully operated in Philadelphia and Boston.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS AT COLLEGE STATION NOW READY TO BE SENT OUT. Editor Journal: Will you kindly announce that the publication of our last July session of the Congress are now ready for distribution on the rate of one cent for each advance copy received, shows that this matter makes a book of some 250 pages devoted to Texas agricultural interests.

VALUABLE INFORMATION. As an aid in forming estimates, the following data is furnished: Year. Pop. Inc. Per. Cent. 1790 3,000,000 800,214 27 1800 3,929,214 929,214 24 1810 5,296,431 1,367,217 35 1820 7,239,811 2,043,380 28 1830 9,528,453 2,288,642 30 1840 12,834,343 3,305,890 26 1850 17,674,453 4,840,110 27 1860 21,917,576 4,243,123 24 1870 28,439,243 6,521,667 25 1880 35,568,371 7,128,128 20 1890 43,155,753 7,587,382 17 1900 52,622,250 9,466,497 22

THE WHOLESALE PREMIUM WINERY. Mr. W. B. Warren of Lancaster, Texas, may rightfully be termed the wholesale wine merchant of the world. He has ten first premiums and ten second premiums on the pure bred Essex hogs, with the best of the world.

THE NEW ROUTE OPEN. Cotton Belt-C. & E. I. Connection Made at Thebes. Line Will Be Open May 15th With a New Through Train Between Chicago, Arkansas and Texas.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION. The FAIR ASSOCIATION began early this year with a determination to make the fair a success. It has been a success in every respect.

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COMPANIES AND MARKETS

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