

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

NAME
STATE
TOWN
MY CENSUS GUESS

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THE LAST GUESS

At the Census must reach the Journal not later than November 5th, next. Send in your guess and subscription to-day, on blank you will find on opposite corner of this page.

NOVEMBER 5TH.

COST-TEN MILLIONS.

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES FOR HORSES MADE BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Amount Spent in the United States for Animals for the British Government During the War in South Africa—Average Cost of Horses

A special from New Orleans tells of the close of the great by the British of horses and mules to South Africa. It took 56 voyages to handle the movement.

The aggregate value of the cargoes, as stated in the manifests, is \$6,190,255. That figure is, of course, far beneath the actual value, which is, no doubt, close in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. The manifest valuation is restricted to the live stock and the fodder. The latter was purchased in the city of New Orleans and is reported as itself a huge volume of trade. For the item of hay alone fully \$250,000 was spent among local dealers. Moreover, the manifest schedule does not include the ships' stores carried on the vessels. Each of the ships outfitted and coaled for the long ocean trip at the Crescent City.

To all this must be added the heavy expense of the large executive staff maintained in the city by the British government, and the care of a small army of laborers who were used in loading the ships and handling the stock. Over 3500 muleteers were engaged for the several trips.

As a whole, these were undoubtedly the heaviest consecutive shipments of live stock for any ever made from any port in the world. The total number of mules was 42,163, and of horses 18,482. The mules were packed in trains and artillery, and the horses for cavalry. The heaviest single shipment was to the Manchester City, which carried 2080 mules and fodder enough to bring the valuation up to the tidy sum of \$243,647. In addition to the feed for the animals in transit, many of the ships contained large quantities of supplies to the army in the field. The average price paid for mules has been stated officially as \$80. The average for horses was \$100.

The mules were purchased chiefly in Missouri and Texas and the horses came from the Southern and Western states.

As the British war office placed the cost of each English horse landed on the South African coast at from \$300 to \$650 it is evident that cavalry mounts from America must have proven much cheaper than those from England and it was generally admitted that the Western horses sent from this country were found to be the best adapted to the service in the Transvaal.

LIVESTOCK BOARDS.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Complete Proceedings of the Interstate Association of Livestock Sanitary Boards—Discussion on the Question of Live Stock Problems—Recommendations Made in Regard to Cattle Inspection.

The following special report of the recent meeting of the Interstate Association of Livestock Sanitary Boards was prepared for and furnished to the Journal by the secretary of the association, Dr. F. T. Eissenman, of Louisville, Ky., and is the first complete report of the proceedings to appear in any publication:

The fourth annual meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards was held in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2 and 3. Mr. C. P. Johnson, secretary of the Illinois cattle commission, presided. Representatives were present from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, Virginia, New York, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Georgia and Rhode Island.

The United States department of agriculture was represented by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry. Dr. Cooper Currier, of North Carolina, read a paper dealing with interstate traffic in live stock as it applies to North Carolina, and illustrated his remarks by means of maps showing the area of Texas free from infection in the state; the areas covered by stock law and the extent of free range. Dr. Currier also discussed the question of the necessary regulations for the prevention of infection by Northern cattle brought below the quarantine line at an exhibition at state and county fairs.

Touching upon this point, Dr. Salmon said that it was the practice of the United States department of agriculture to permit these cattle to be returned North during the closed season, provided it could be shown that there had been no opportunities of infection. This, however, involves danger unless the authorities are competent and careful.

In regard to the question of quarantine line Dr. Salmon said that it was impossible to place every uninfected, township, farm or ranch above the line, but they had endeavored to place every tick infested spot below it. He spoke of the assistance given by the United States department of agriculture by the citizens and live stock sanitary authorities of Texas in preventing the dissemination of the fever over their state.

Dr. F. W. Smith, of Syracuse, secretary of the New York tuberculosis commission, read a paper in resume of the work of that board in dealing with tuberculosis in the cattle of New York state, particularly in dairy animals. He stated that three years ago a test was made of all cattle supplying milk to the city of Syracuse and resulted in the condemnation of five per cent of over four thousand cows tested. Those dairymen and others who witnessed the post mortem examination of these animals were convinced that they ought to have been killed, and the test was satisfactory in every way. The test was repeated the following year and showed less than one per cent diseased, while last year only one per cent of one per cent of over four thousand of the dairy cows around Syracuse reacted.

Dr. H. P. Clute of Wisconsin, said that the Wisconsin cattle commissioners had requests for more than double the amount of money the commission was able to do. Animals found diseased were appraised at two-thirds their actual value, and in one Durham cow at Waukesha, said to be the best animal in the state, the appraisement was \$150, as the owner had been offered \$1500 for the animal a few months before.

Mr. J. H. Brown of Battle Creek, Mich., made a report along much the same line. He said that in some herds of the animals had been found to be tuberculous and were destroyed. These were all milk cows. He said that those who had seen the rotten lungs of some of these cattle experienced a decided change of mind, and were no longer opposed to the tuberculin test.

Dr. W. H. Dalrymple of Baton Rouge, La., presented an essay entitled, "The Success of Sanitary, Like Other Great Reforms, is Largely Dependent Upon the Education of Public Opinion," and said in part: There is no branch of state government that is of greater importance to the citizens of a commonwealth from an economic standpoint than that which has the power to regulate the sanitary conditions of live stock. He said the importation of infected animals into Southern states during the last year or two had been phenomenal, and that during the last year the Texas and Missouri stations immunized over 1000 calves against Southern cattle fever, and that himself had immunized quite a large number for stock owners in different parts of his state. He said it was somewhat difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the proportion of tuberculous animals among cattle and of the South, but that he had occasion some years ago to test the herd of 22 belonging to the Louisiana experiment stations and 8 gave a typical reaction. He said that in many sections of Louisiana anthrax (charbon) assumes enormous proportions at times; an idea of its importance may be gleaned from the fact that during the past spring somewhere between 90,000 and 50,000 doses of vaccine were used.

Dr. F. T. Eissenman of Kentucky, said that aside from the existence of blackleg in several counties and of tuberculosis among the cattle in the state the state of Kentucky was practically free of dangerous contagious diseases of horses and cattle. Glanders is of

rare occurrence, and when a case appears stringent measures are adopted. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the association: Whereas, diverse contagious diseases of animals now exist in varying degrees in many states of the Union, and Whereas, the enactment of special legislation in some states has caused the movement of infected animals to other states, and Whereas, the present organic law of the United States bureau of animal industry is insufficient to entirely prevent the shipment of infected animals, therefore be it

Resolved, that this association respectfully petitions the congress of the United States to enact such amendments or laws as will perfect existing statutes and protect the live stock interests of the states from contagion carried in the channels of interstate commerce. Be it further Resolved, that this association adopt every proper measure to further the enactment of such additional legislation.

Whereas, the constantly growing needs of the interstate quarantine service demonstrates an insufficiency of federal inspectors in every state; Whereas, the disinfection of the Southern States and the safety of interstate traffic depends on the efficiency of the federal force; be it Resolved, that the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards does hereby urge upon the secretary of the United States department of agriculture the necessity of increasing the force in this very important division of the bureau of animal industry. Be it further

Resolved, that if the present appropriation of the bureau of animal industry for this purpose that this association respectfully request congress to appropriate funds adequate for this purpose. Resolved, that this association recommends to the United States department of agriculture that an open season be established during the months of November and December, the details of which shall be arranged by the various states interested in a manner similar to that of last season.

Resolved, that this association recommends that the county of Cumberland and that portion of the county of Lincoln above Elk river in the state of Missouri be placed above the quarantine line. Resolved, that a committee be appointed which shall consist of one member from each state through which the quarantine line passes, and of which the chief of the bureau of animal industry shall be chairman, which shall consider and report to this association the advisability of recommending the establishment of a permanent zone north of the quarantine line, into which infected cattle shall be admitted at no period of the year.

The objects aimed to be accomplished during the coming year as outlined in the above resolutions are: the amendment of laws so as to insure prosecution of all violators of the quarantine regulations; to secure disinfection of all cars and stock yards against hog cholera, to prevent hogs being sent from stock yards to farms; to prevent the further dissemination of the cattle ticks northward by preventing cattle harboring them from going into a territory north of the line in which it has been shown that ticks may survive.

The association will meet in Nashville, Tenn., the Tuesday after the first Monday in October, 1901. TWO DAYS IN WHICH CATTLE MEN WILL GET LITTLE SLEEP. On Oct. 23 and 24 many hundreds of members of the three big stockmen's associations of Texas will be in full possession of Kansas City. Hundreds of responses have been received from the members accepting the invitation sent out by the city as the Texas interests and commercial club requesting their presence at that time. So that those who have the entertainment of the Texas people in charge are expecting a good number of enthusiastic and warm hearted cattlemen from the sunny South.

Last spring the cattlemen of Texas, at a meeting at Fort Worth, stood by Kansas City in her endeavor to capture the meeting of the National Live Stock association in January, 1901. The three Texas associations fought for Kansas City, but by a combination of Chicago and other points that meeting was carried to Salt Lake City. Really, it was a battle between the shepherds and the cattlemen, and was merely a continuation of the struggle of the business part of the convention. The courtesy of the Texas people in standing by Kansas City has made the stock interests, and, in fact, the whole commercial body of Kansas City, feel indebted to the Lone Star cattlemen, and the invitation extended by this city to each member of the three associations was but a recognition of the good will of the southerners and an attempt to express appreciation therefor.

The reason for choosing Oct. 23 and 24 for the entertainment of the Texans was the multiplicity of attractions which will be "on" in Kansas City at that time. There isn't any doubt at all that the Hereford-Shorthorn exhibition which will be held from Oct. 15 to 26 will be the greatest that has ever been known in any country. Then, too, the sale of some of the world's finest Hereford and Shorthorn will be in progress. At the same time, the Texans will be enabled to spend an evening at Salt Lake City's horse show, which is just as fine as that given in Madison Square Garden, New York. The entertainment committee has provided many attractions to supplement the above mentioned. Considering these facts, it would seem to be the part of policy on the part of the Texans to go to bed at midnight every night until they leave home, for if they get any sleep in Kansas City it will be in the form of cat naps between times.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

DIDN'T FORGET EMPLOYEES—

Frederick Layton, a pork and beef packer of Milwaukee, who has been in active business in that city for fifty years, has retired. A few days ago he called his employees together to bid them good-bye, and presented each of them with a dollar for each year they had been in his employ. Several of the men received \$40.

BREEDING CATTLE FOR CUBA—

In Cuba, there has been only a partial recovery from the effects of the war against the stagnation exists. Cattle for breeding purposes from Central America and Jamaica will be imported into the eastern districts of Puerto Principe province and the western part of the province of Santiago. The importation will be at the expense of the government.

NO INSPECTION IN MISSOURI—

Missouri has joined Illinois in backing out of the tuberculosis inspection. The Missouri livestock sanitary board has suspended its order requiring the tuberculin test of all breeding and dairy animals, until further notice. The bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture has refused to have anything to do with the enforcement of the tuberculin test, ruling of the various State boards, claiming that the ruling was unconstitutional. The outcome of the case is now pending in the supreme court.

COMBINATION SALE—

At F. F. Fallo's sale of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Polled Durhams, at Newton, Ia., a few days ago, the cattle were in good flesh, but were not making good leads. This fact probably led Mr. Fallo to average \$25 per head. Four Polled cows sold at an average of \$162.50 and five Polled bulls at an average of \$185. Many of the calves with the horns were eligible to the Polled cow sale. Fifty animals sold averaged \$134.40; 35 horned cows averaged \$131.71; 4 Polled cows averaged \$162.50; 6 horned bulls, \$88.33; 5 Polled bulls, \$185.

KILLED IN WYOMING—

A dispatch from Rock Springs, Wyo., says: Sam Bassett arrived here from the Brown's Parker country, having ridden through the night on horseback to bring the news of another mysterious murder committed a few days ago in that western section. Bassett states that Isham Dart, a wealthy oiler ranchman, was found dead in his cabin on the Cold Springs mountains. He was shot in the same manner as the man who was murdered in his cabin on the mountain about three months ago. Dart came to the Brown's Park country from Texas and with Matt Ranch. He owned large herds of cattle and horses, together with two fine ranches.

OUTLOOK IN SOUTH DAKOTA—

V. P. Shoun, a cattle owner of Rapid City, S. D., is quoted as saying that the outlook is exceedingly gloomy for the cattle raisers in the Black Hills country. The poor condition was brought about from dry weather early in the season, when the streams and water holes dried up and a good many cattle died in that winter. This dry season was followed by an excessive rainfall, but it came so late that it is a question whether it did more harm than good. The range is practically eaten and burned out and as the hay crop is also short, owners will be compelled to run off the most of their holdings, as the range will not support the stock during the winter. Cattle from that section are being sold at a low price, and rather poor condition the entire season. There were fully as many cattle in South Dakota at the opening of the season as last year, but it looks now as if there would be far less before the close of the winter than ever before. Sheep are also crowding into the Hills country.

COLORADO INSPECTION RULES—

Under the new sheep quarantine regulations of Colorado, sheep entering the State from all trans-Mississippi States and Mexico must be inspected by the State Veterinary board, except when they are merely passing through and unload only in the quarantine pens for feeding, and no sheep will be driven across the State line unless accompanied by a bill of health by the Veterinary board, stating that they are free from disease and have not come in contact with diseased sheep for sixty days. Cars used for the transportation of sheep and all pens used for unloading, must be disinfected by the removal of all litter, and the saturation of the walls, floor, etc., with a solution of chloride of lime or steam under fifty pounds pressure. Inspectors will be stationed at the following points: P. J. Towner, East Las Vegas, N. M.; H. G. Ballard, Thompson, Utah; J. A. Slay-Carr, Canon, B. W. Walker, Folsom, N. M.; J. S. Hoy, Ladore, Colo.; Sheriff J. A. Garcia, Conchos, Colo.; A. McKenzie, Kenton, O., and at other points of dipping within the State of Colorado.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS—

Four months have elapsed since our ports were closed against live animals from Argentina on account of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in that country, says the London Meat Trade Journal, and the effects are becoming increasingly apparent in the diminution of our imports of live cattle and sheep for food. There has been some slight expansion in the supply of live animals from the United States and Canada, but far from sufficient to make good the diminution in the supply from the River Plata. Accordingly, the eight-month import of 327,720 head of sheep, less than the corresponding total at this date last year. The absence of Argentine sheep from our slaughter-houses is accompanied by an actual decline in the numbers from the United States and Canada, so that South America's failure has not proved to be North America's opportunity. Our eight months' import of sheep, numbering 208,185 head, is 182,847 less than the corresponding total in 1899. This falling off in the arrival of animals on the hoof has been accompanied by a large in-

crease in our carcass imports. Of fresh beef and mutton, our eight months' imports total up to 5,238,572 cwt., or 347,773 more than at the same period last year. This increase, however, is less than the corresponding one in 1899 as compared with 1898, and the imports of the Colorado appear to be expanding less rapidly than those of fresh beef.

IOWA SHORTHORN SALE—

One of the best sales ever held by the National Live Stock association, held by breeder, took place at the fair grounds in Des Moines, Ia., a few days ago. There was a large crowd present, and bidding was spirited. The 56 animals sold averaged \$242.85, the 44 females averaged \$242.65 and 12 bulls \$239.40. Two cows, 24th Duchess of Walnut Hill and Aberdeen buttherly 10th, sold for \$600 each.

RECOVERED THE WOOL—

In a suit recently decided in the United States district court of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., of St. Louis, recovered from the Pecos, Tex., bank the value of wool clipped from a flock of sheep, which was mortgaged by a man named King to the St. Louis company. The bank afterwards secured possession of the sheep. The court held that as the sheep were mortgaged the wool was also mortgaged.

PONTING'S HEREFORD SALE—

The fifth annual sale of Tom Ponting & Sons was held at Mowqua, Ill., last week. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and an average of \$145 was made on the sixty head sold. The highest price was \$225 for a cow, which figure D. Forein, of Fairmount, Ill., secured the cow Fanny 52520. J. T. Drummond, of Old Orchard, Mo., and T. F. D. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., was a large buyer of young bulls.

COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION

The first step towards the formation of a State Livestock association in Colorado has been taken by the Lincoln County Cattle Growers' association. At a quarterly meeting, held a few days ago by resolution the members decided to set to work on the proposition. According to present plans there are to be annual or semi-annual meetings and the association to be the central body of the stockmen of the State, whose interests would be better protected than by several district organizations. Steps will immediately be taken to perfect the plan, in order to fully organize before the meeting of the next legislature.

WYOMING'S WOOL CLIP—

Gov. Richards, one of the large sheep owners of Wyoming, said, a few days ago: "The wool clip of Wyoming of this year is about 25,000,000 pounds. Of this amount there is not at the present time 2,000,000 pounds held in the State. At Casper we have about a million pounds; at Douglas there are about 250,000 pounds; at Cheyenne about 1,000,000 pounds; at Rawlins, Lander and other wool centers. Of course there is considerable in the hands of commission men; how much it is impossible to say, but certainly not a large percentage of the entire clip. The sales of this year have been ranging from 14 to 17 cents per pound. At present the demand for wool is dull."

LAMBS IN OREGON—

C. J. Mills, of Portland, livestock agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, asserts that Oregon is the ideal country for the sheep raiser and this year's crop of lambs is the best ever raised in the Pacific States. There is an abundance of feed and pasturage promises to be good practically all winter; but just at present there appears to be no sale for lambs, owing to the fact that the price paid, while owners are asking \$2.00 and better. A good many men and firms that have fed lambs for several years are not taking hold this year. Sheep feeders ordinarily figure that the price of wool will cover the cost of expense of care, etc., but this year the wool market has been erratic and there is no certainty that the prices will hold up in the north the failure of the State from all trans-Mississippi States and Mexico must be inspected by the State Veterinary board, except when they are merely passing through and unload only in the quarantine pens for feeding, and no sheep will be driven across the State line unless accompanied by a bill of health by the Veterinary board, stating that they are free from disease and have not come in contact with diseased sheep for sixty days. Cars used for the transportation of sheep and all pens used for unloading, must be disinfected by the removal of all litter, and the saturation of the walls, floor, etc., with a solution of chloride of lime or steam under fifty pounds pressure. Inspectors will be stationed at the following points: P. J. Towner, East Las Vegas, N. M.; H. G. Ballard, Thompson, Utah; J. A. Slay-Carr, Canon, B. W. Walker, Folsom, N. M.; J. S. Hoy, Ladore, Colo.; Sheriff J. A. Garcia, Conchos, Colo.; A. McKenzie, Kenton, O., and at other points of dipping within the State of Colorado.

SALE AT CORNELIA, IOWA—

The sale of Shorthorns from the herd of T. A. Davenport, Cornelia, Ia., was well attended, but the prices were not very high. Fifty animals sold in the average of \$137.70; forty-one females averaged \$132.05, and nine bulls averaged \$137.77.

SHORTHORNS AVERAGE \$258—

The combination sales of Shorthorns, which was held at Des Moines, Ia., by Brown Bros. and Randolph was very successful, 55 head being disposed of at an average of \$258.

BIG KANSAS CITY SHOW—

This week probably the largest show and sale ever held began at Kansas City, Mo., on Monday. The Hereford and Shorthorn on the continent are on exhibition, and before Oct. 25, when the show closes, 400 of the animals will be sold at auction. At the end of the show almost \$1,000,000 in prizes and awards will be given. The Kansas City Stockyards company will give \$1000 to the champions of each breed. Besides this, \$4880 in cash and values will be given to Shorthorn prizetakers and \$3985 to Hereford prizetakers by private persons who are interested in the development of the cattle breeding industry. Thus, the total amount to be given away to Hereford owners will be \$9985 and to Shorthorn owners \$19,880.

THE SHOW IS BEING HELD IN THE STOCKYARDS, IN A GREAT TENT PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE, JUST EAST OF THE HORSE AND MULE BARN. THE SALE WILL OCCUR IN THE NEW LIVESTOCK PAVILION, JUST SOUTH OF THE HORSE AND MULE BARN. THE SHOW IS BEING HELD IN THE STOCKYARDS, IN A GREAT TENT PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE, JUST EAST OF THE HORSE AND MULE BARN. THE SALE WILL OCCUR IN THE NEW LIVESTOCK PAVILION, JUST SOUTH OF THE HORSE AND MULE BARN.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE JUDGES OF THE SHORTHORN SHOW: Classes of breeding stock, E. K. Thomas, North Middle-

town, Ky.; Fred Thos. Shaw, Anthony Park, Minn.; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. Van Natta, Flowler, Ind.; W. S. Fall, Albia, Ia.; James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo. The following will be the Judges of the Hereford show: John Sparks, Reno, N. M.; Wm. Powell, Channing, Tex.; W. A. Morgan, Topeka, Kas.; Wm. A. Kinison, Roswell, N. M.; J. W.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT DALLAS, TEXAS, FOR TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

At Pittsburg last week the 40-hour law was discussed before the American Humane society by President Springer of the National Live Stock association. He presented a series of photographs showing the incidents of travel in a cattle train, and of being unloaded for feed and water at stations en route. His special mission was to convince the protectors of dumb animals that it is more humane to allow the cattle to travel in 40 hours, than it is to compel a stop every 28 hours, as at present, present, when the animals are driven from the cars, given food and water in strange surroundings and then hurried on board again.

THE SALT LAKE MEETING—

Secretary C. F. Martin, of the National League stock association, said, at the meeting, there is a great deal of interest being manifested among the livestock men in the coming Salt Lake City meeting. Even before the passenger associations have taken action on the proposed Colorado Southern, the line has been opened for several special trains to and from the City of Saints. One will be run from Denver, carrying the Colorado delegation. Col. Geo. W. Valley will be asked to give the South Platte and Colorado southern, Nebraska delegations a special train via the Burlington's Alliance short line. Information from Texas places the number of delegates and visitors from the state of 500, for the accommodation of the Colorado Southern and Santa Fe will offer to put on specials starting at San Antonio. The attendance at other stock sections and Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City will be sufficient to justify the line in putting on similar service for this occasion.

OIL WAR ENDED—

The Cuddey oil war, which has been five years ago by John and Michael Cuddey, the Chicago oilmen, and the Standard Oil company, has been brought to a close. The Rockefeller have bought the competing pipe line, which extends 150 miles, from Nottingham township, Wells county, Indiana, and the Standard Oil company has purchased the Standard Oil company, limited, of London, to which the Cuddeys sold the line July 18, 1899. Before that time the enterprising packers, who controlled the Standard Oil company with remarkable success. They are said to have spent \$2,000,000 in beginning the industry, and according to a dispatch from Wabash, Ind., they cleared a handsome penny by the sale of the line in London a year ago. Each member of the firm is reported to have made \$1,000,000 by the deal.

TRAVELING MEN'S COMPANY—

A number of traveling men of Aberdeen, S. D., have organized the U. C. T. Cattle company, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The company has been incorporated and most of the stock has been subscribed. It is expected that the company will begin operations next spring, purchasing stock and placing a practical cattle man in charge.

RED SHORTHORNS.

KANSAS BREEDER CLAIMS DARK RED IS A BAD COLOR.

To the Journal: I have long since contemplated writing you a letter, or a series of letters, upon the subject of colors in Shorthorns; or as sometimes called, "the red craze" in Shorthorns. According to my experience this fact is true in Texas than any other state, and therefore it seems appropriate that it should be discussed in the columns of the leading stock journal of that state. As far as I know the foundation of this craze is laid in the fact of one color over another, rather than in a desire for mere uniformity of color. The red color in the Shorthorn seems to be preferred by more stockmen than any other color, showing it is a mere fancy. It has puzzled me at times to know why the black color was preferred over the red in the case of the Polled Angus breed, but such was the case, as the red color could as well have prevailed in that breed had the breeder so wished, and bred the color of his own color over another, rather than in a desire for mere uniformity of color. The red color in the Shorthorn seems to be preferred by more stockmen than any other color, showing it is a mere fancy. It has puzzled me at times to know why the black color was preferred over the red in the case of the Polled Angus breed, but such was the case, as the red color could as well have prevailed in that breed had the breeder so wished, and bred the color of his own color over another, rather than in a desire for mere uniformity of color. The red color in the Shorthorn seems to be preferred by more stockmen than any other color, showing it is a mere fancy. It has puzzled me at times to know why the black color was preferred over the red in the case of the Polled Angus breed, but such was the case, as the red color could as well have prevailed in that breed had the breeder so wished, and bred the color of his own color over another, rather than in a desire for mere uniformity of color.

PHRES PUBLISHING ASS'N.

DETROIT, MICH.

A FORTUNE FOR A GUESS.

\$25,000 given away in 1,000 CASH PRIZES to those making the nearest correct guesses on the population of the United States and Territories for 1900, as shown by the Official Census of 1900. Prizes awarded as follows: For the nearest correct guess \$15,000. For the second 5,000.00. For the third 2,500.00. For the fourth 1,000.00. For the fifth 500.00. For the sixth 250.00. For the seventh 100.00. For the eighth 50.00. For the ninth 25.00. For the tenth 10.00. For the eleventh 5.00. For the twelfth 2.50. For the thirteenth 1.00.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

S. R. Williams, Pres't.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

As an aid in forming estimates, the following data is furnished: Year Total Pop. Inc. Per Ct. 1790 3,000,000 250,000 8.33 1800 3,250,000 250,000 7.69 1810 3,500,000 250,000 7.69 1820 3,750,000 250,000 7.69 1830 4,000,000 250,000 7.69 1840 4,250,000 250,000 7.69 1850 4,500,000 250,000 7.69 1860 4,750,000 250,000 7.69 1870 5,000,000 250,000 7.69 1880 5,250,000 250,000 7.69 1890 5,500,000 250,000 7.69

THE PRESIDENT CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

DETROIT, MICH. The names and addresses of the successful estimators will be published, if two or more guess an equally correct prize will be divided. The contest will close thirty days before the result is determined by the Official Count of the Census Department.

PHRES PUBLISHING ASS'N.

DETROIT, MICH.

A FORTUNE FOR A GUESS.

\$25,000 given away in 1,000 CASH PRIZES to those making the nearest correct guesses on the population of the United States and Territories for 1900, as shown by the Official Census of 1900. Prizes awarded as follows: For the nearest correct guess \$15,000. For the second 5,000.00. For the third 2,500.00. For the fourth 1,000.00. For the fifth 500.00. For the sixth 250.00. For the seventh 100.00. For the eighth 50.00. For the ninth 25.00. For the tenth 10.00. For the eleventh 5.00. For the twelfth 2.50. For the thirteenth 1.00.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

S. R. Williams, Pres't.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

As an aid in forming estimates, the following data is furnished: Year Total Pop. Inc. Per Ct. 1790 3,000,000 250,000 8.33 1800 3,250,000 250,000 7.69 1810 3,500,000 250,000 7.69 1820 3,750,000 250,000 7.69 1830 4,000,000 250,000 7.69 1840 4,250,000 250,000 7.69 1850 4,500,000 250,000 7.69 1860 4,750,000 250,000 7.69 1870 5,000,000 250,000 7.69 1880 5,250,000 250,000 7.69 1890 5,500,000 250,000 7.69

THE PRESIDENT CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

DETROIT, MICH.

A FORTUNE FOR A GUESS.

\$25,000 given away in 1,000 CASH PRIZES to those making the nearest correct guesses on the population of the United States and Territories for 1900, as shown by the Official Census of 1900. Prizes awarded as follows: For the nearest correct guess \$15,000. For the second 5,000.00. For the third 2,500.00. For the fourth 1,000.00. For the fifth 500.00. For the sixth 250.00. For the seventh 100.00. For the eighth 50.00. For the ninth 25.00. For the tenth 10.00. For the eleventh 5.00. For the twelfth 2.50. For the thirteenth 1.00.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

S. R. Williams, Pres't.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

NUBS OF NEWS

Cotton pickers from Tennessee were imported into Hills county last week.

Light frosts fell in Grayson, Fannin and other North Texas counties Oct. 8 and 9.

The survey of the Brazos river has been commenced by the government engineers.

Nearly all of the stock for the \$160,000 sugar refinery for Wharton, Tex., has been subscribed.

The Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair association has decided to sell the property to pay off the indebtedness of the association.

Col. A. H. Pierce a few days ago sold 250,000 lbs. of rice on the east side of the Colorado river, near Bay City, Texas, for \$5 per acre. This is a fine piece of rice land and was bought for rice farming.

Four cars of rice were shipped at Van Vleet a few days ago by the Matagorda rice and irrigation company consigned to the Henz Milling company at Beaumont, Tex. The cars contained 132,000 barrels.

The Jones syrup plant at Wharton, Tex., has commenced operations. The mill has the capacity of 200 tons of ribbon cane daily, or 200 gallons of first-class syrup. The situation of the plant places 15,000 tons within easy striking distance.

Attorney General Smith has not passed upon the locality of the proposed rice contracts of the big rice syndicate and says the question of there being a violation of the Texas anti-trust law has not been definitely presented to him.

Prominent planters in the Brazos bottom say that the cotton which was replanted will not make very much. Some are still poisoning their cotton, but do not think the time has come to poison the young cotton, so a great deal of it has been left to itself.

Greek currant crop is an entire failure. One dealer says that he has 250,000 tons in his hands and will not amount to 40,000. He adds that the Christmas market here alone usually requires 50,000 tons. There is no reserve from last season's crop and the present price is \$30 per hundred.

J. E. Spennoreer of Hunt county, claims that he has one acre of cotton that will produce about 3000 pounds of seed cotton. Green Defoe of the same county is said to have an acre that will produce 4000 pounds, or nearly three bales. Other crops in the county will

yield from a half to a bale per acre, but the average yield will hardly be as large as this would indicate, as crops in some sections were more or less injured by the boll worms, and later by wind and rain.

Mensing Bros. & Co., of Galveston, recently sold their secure holdings in Bay City on the east and north of the Matagorda Rice Company, who will at once extend their canal and put the pasture to rice next year. The pasture consists of about 4600 acres. It is estimated that 29,000 acres will be sown in rice in that section next year.

A report from Corsicana, Texas, says: James L. Woodson, of the Briar Creek neighborhood, was in the city this afternoon with a wagon load of ribbon cane raised on his place, which compares favorably with any raised in the recognized sugar sections. He has two and a half acres of it and says that it will yield 200 gallons of syrup to the acre.

The official preliminary estimates of the crop yields of Iowa for the current year show: Corn area, 8,618,660 acres; average, forty-one bushels per acre; total product, 353,365,000 bushels. The 1910 crop is estimated to be 13,000,000 bushels more than ever before harvested in that State. The total of all cereals will be 531,349,020, which is 10,000,000 in excess of any previous year and 21,000,000 above the average yearly output the past ten years.

K. Brandon, T. Brandon and H. W. Carothers have purchased 5000 acres of land in the Brazos valley and will engage in rice raising. The property consists of 3200 acres of land, a ranch house, pumping machinery and 500 cords of cut wood. The price paid was \$100,000. They will put 1000 acres in rice the first year. Their water supply is Skull creek. An excellent crop of less than 200 acres of rice was raised on this land this year by Thomas Boulden.

George R. Sanders and several associates from Pennsylvania reached Waco a few days ago and will go into truck farming in Texas on an extended scale. They are about to establish a truck farm which they will irrigate with Brazos river water, to be taken from the river with a steam pump and conveyed to the farm in pipes.

Mr. Sanders, as spokesman of the party, said: "We have purchased 500 acres of land which we will work as a joint stock company, sharing the profits or losses as the case may be. Mr. Dugan, who has much experience in that line, will manage the truck farm. The department of irrigation, and Mr. Williams and myself will do the work of the farm. Mrs. Sanders is the general manager, which includes cooking. We hope to be the forerunners in the Brazos valley. If we carry out our plans fully we will buy 500 acres in addition to the tract we now own, making 1000 acres.

Mr. Sanders, as spokesman of the party, said: "We have purchased 500 acres of land which we will work as a joint stock company, sharing the profits or losses as the case may be. Mr. Dugan, who has much experience in that line, will manage the truck farm. The department of irrigation, and Mr. Williams and myself will do the work of the farm. Mrs. Sanders is the general manager, which includes cooking. We hope to be the forerunners in the Brazos valley. If we carry out our plans fully we will buy 500 acres in addition to the tract we now own, making 1000 acres.

Our calculation is, when we turn on the highly fertilized Brazos river water on the generous soil, that each five acres will support a family. I came to Texas five years ago and studied the country and its people and when I returned I had no difficulty in persuading my friends to embark with me in the silver mines of the Brazos valley. We are kept a few head of cattle and a dozen or two sheep, all of high grade. Mrs. Sanders is a great poultry woman and we will raise in addition to vegetables, melons, alfalfa and berries. We are aided by workers and I have no doubt we will succeed. Our hope is to reach the large centers earlier than any competitors and thereby secure a sure market for our products."

A report from Waxahachie, Tex., says: T. J. Miles of Garret recently marketed here a big lot of onions, which he raised 900 bushels on ten acres near Red Oak, reports having raised 500 bushels of Irish potatoes on five acres of ground, for which he received 50 cents per bushel. After the potatoes were gathered he planted the last year's crop and has three-fourths of a bale per acre. Mr. Milam calculates this land has produced \$35 per acre this year.

IDAHO PRUNES IN EUROPE.—Felix De St. Martin, Denver representative of the Earl Fruit company, Boise, Ida., received a message recently announcing the sale of the first car of Idaho prunes shipped abroad this year. The car was billed for London, but the market was glutted there and the car was diverted to Glasgow, Scotland, where it sold for good prices. Mr. Martin's telegram announced that the silver prunes from the orchard of Dr. Collister, brought \$1.75 per crate, while the Italian prunes, from the orchard of John Miller and J. Yates, brought \$1.50 per crate.

COTTON CONDITIONS.—Following is the monthly report of the condition of the cotton crop, issued by the department of agriculture:

The monthly report of the statisticians of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on Oct. 1 to have been 67, as compared with 62.2 last month, 62.4 on Oct. 1, 1899, 75.4 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 71.6, the mean of October averages of the preceding ten years. With the exception of North Carolina and Tennessee, where there is no appreciable change in the condition of the crop, there has been a decline during September throughout the entire cotton states, the Mississippi river. This decline amounts to 2 points in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, 3 points in South Carolina, 4 in Mississippi and 8 in Florida. Louisiana also shows a decline of 4 points. On the other hand, there has been a sufficient improvement in Northern Texas to make the general average of that state

association, C. W. Wood of Swan, Texas, first.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Grains and manufactured products

point higher than last month, and there is also an improvement of 1 point in Oklahoma, 5 points in Indian Territory and 4 points in Missouri, the crop in Arkansas about holding its own. The averages for the different states are as follows: Virginia 71, North Carolina 64, South Carolina 67, Georgia 67, Florida 68, Alabama 62, Mississippi 66, Louisiana 66, Texas 78, Arkansas 65, Tennessee 64, Missouri 68, Oklahoma 79, Indian Territory 77.

A special report on the effects of the recent storm on agriculture in South Texas will be issued in a few days. All counties in Texas are, however, included in the present report.

HIGH PRICES FOR SEED.—The price of cotton seed in South Carolina is presenting a serious problem as to the supply and demand. The cotton crop in that state at the beginning of this season the market price of seed was \$12 per ton. Later quotations went to \$17. Since then the price has passed the \$20 quotation. According to some mill men, the price of seed in New York \$2 cheaper than it can be manufactured by mill men paying \$20 a ton for seed. A. C. Phelps, secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Cotton Oil company, says that the mill owned and controlled four mills in South Carolina, was not able to run them on account of the high price of seed. The company instructed its agents to hold off from buying until the price dropped to \$17.

HESTER'S COTTON REPORT.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued Oct. 12 shows an increase in the movement into eight compared with the seven days ending that date last year in round figures of 69,000 bales, decrease under the same date last year of 40,000 and an increase over the same time in 1897 of 59,000.

For the forty-two days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the forty-two days of last year 33,000 bales, behind the same days of the year before last 97,000 and behind 1897 by 32,000.

The world's visible supply shows an increase for the week of 339,098, against an increase of 196,874 last year and an increase of 280,632 year before last.

The total visible is 1,997,256, against 1,658,246 the year before last. Last year and 2,854,281 year before last. Of this total of American cotton is 1,565,254, against 1,216,246 last week, 794,496 least year and 2,380,281 year before last, and 1,000,000 the year before last. Brazil, India, etc., 432,900, against 412,000 the previous week, 523,000 last year and 474,000 year before last.

S. T. Howard, Quannah, first; Best bull, 1 year old and under 2, M. S. Edinger, children, second; Campbell Russell, Bennett, T. second; Best cow, 3 years old and over, S. T. Howard, Quannah, first; second, W. S. Weddington, Children, third; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, third; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, third; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best bull, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best cow, any age, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best calf, 2 years old and under 3, W. S. Weddington, Children, first; Best heifer, 2 years old and under 3, W. S

AT THE CATTLE CENTERS

FORT WORTH.

Among the visiting stockmen this week were:

H. W. McFarland, Weatherford.
W. F. Davis, Sr., St. Joseph.
W. K. Bell, Palo Pinto.
N. R. Morgan, Meridian.
Chas. Goodnight, Goodnight.
J. D. Barnes, Colorado.
T. B. Jones, Wichita Falls.
J. M. Daugherty, Abilene.
W. D. Reynolds, Albany.
J. W. Corn, Bear Creek.
S. H. Amott, Hutchinson.
Bob Brown, Bellevue.
Percy Webb, Bellevue.
Robt. McNairy, Colorado.
M. A. Dillard, Midlothian.
John Hinkle, Clinton, Mo.
W. Prentiss, Channing.
Dr. A. T. Edwards, Verona.
D. R. Gay, Ballinger.
Henry Deering, San Angelo.
H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie.
C. W. Merchant, Abilene.
M. R. Robinson, Wichita Falls.
H. D. Deering, San Angelo.

A. M. Keene has resigned his position as scale master at the Union stockyards, his position as inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association, both here and at Dallas, requiring all his time.

Selden R. Williams has gone to south Texas to close the sale of a ranch made yesterday. This is the fourth ranch sold by Messrs. Williams & Winters during the last thirty days, and they say that their commissions on these sales will amount to over \$6500.—Fort Worth Register.

A meeting of citizens was held this week to formulate a plan for getting out of the big packing companies to take hold of the plant here and run it. It is proposed, in such an event, to raise a bonus of \$100,000, provided the plant be enlarged to double its present capacity of 500 beefs and 1000 hogs per day.

Mr. J. P. Clark of Newberry, Tex., called at the Journal's office in Fort Worth last week, and reported the sale of 13 high-grade Hereford bulls at \$300, also 100 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$25 each, which he sold to Henry DeLoach of Waxahachie to be fed. Mr. Clark was enthusiastic in his praise of Comanche county, and the conditions that have prevailed there this year. He says that everybody is happy as a result of the great prosperity that has attended their interests. He claims that it is the banner county in the west for all kinds of fruit, and especially peaches, plums and pears. He asserts that no better section can be found for a smaller farmer who will diversify his crops. He spoke enthusiastically on this as the center of a section of country that he believed in a few years would be equal to any section of Texas for well-to-do, prosperous people. He believes that it promises everything to the small farmer. He says that land can be bought at low prices that will produce almost any kind of crop. Water can be had anywhere in the county within forty feet, and that to-day Comanche is a city of wind-mills. Every family can have an abundance of water on their own place. Mr. Clark is in the cattle business and gives all of his time to the industry and has been very prosperous, but said to us that it was hard to overstate the prosperous conditions that exist this year all over in this county.

Among the visiting stockmen during the week were:

John Wolf, Dilley.
Walter Billingsley, Mathis.
Phil Hobbs, Alice.
H. S. Tom, Floresville.
J. P. Bennett, Cotulla.
A. C. Coum, Kansas City.
J. M. Campbell, Pearsall.
A. C. Pankey, Taylor.
J. M. Kincaid, Sabin.
J. M. Campbell, Pearsall.
J. M. Campbell, Pearsall.
Eugene Irvin, Cotulla.
J. M. Campbell, Pearsall.
J. W. Nutt, Beville.
W. C. Irvin, Cotulla.
J. H. Parramore, Abilene.
J. H. Jennings, Martindale.
David Meyer, Beville.
G. C. Coum, Kansas City.
Jack McVenter, Waggoner, I. T.
G. E. King, Taylor.
R. H. Campbell, Hebronville.
W. H. Herbst, Del Rio.
Jot Gunter, Sherman.
W. H. Herbst, Del Rio.
W. L. Hargus, Cotulla.
M. E. Campbell, Cotulla.
H. M. Marschall, Cherry Springs.
Wm. Marschall, Cherry Springs.

SAN ANTONIO.

THE FAIR.—The International Fair and Exposition to be held in San Antonio from Oct. 20 to Nov. 2 will offer to visitors and sightseers not only a great exhibition of the products of this section of the country, but the international feature will be well carried out by the magnificent display which the republic of Mexico will make. Señor Nuncio, Mexico's commissioner, has been on the ground for some time arranging for the exhibit from his country. This will include many of the products of the fair, and will be well worth a trip of many miles to see.

The roping contest promises to be a very attractive feature of the fair, and all of the departments, according to present indications, will be well filled with displays of high Texas and the Southwest may well feel proud.

A considerable number of swine and poultry breeders from Dallas and vicinity will attend the International at San Antonio.

Mr. Davis, a hydraulic expert from Chicago, will be in the city in a few days to take up the water supply question and determine the best method of securing water for the city.

The registration office shows a very light list of registered voters so far, the people of Dallas being generally too much interested in other matters to give much interest in politics or anything pertaining to political matters.

DALLAS.

The principal sugar-producing State is Mexico. Then follow in order of the principal sugar-producing States, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and the West Indies. The greater part of the sugar produced in Mexico comes from the State of Morelos and the large plantations near Cuernavaca, Jolita, Yatepec and Cuernavaca.

A fact which appears singular, but which is nevertheless true, according to Mr. Stephens, is that common sugar is not for more than the refined, because sugar prepared by the old process contains the flavor of the sugar-cane and the aroma of the molasses.

Mr. Stephens says that the greater part of the machinery used comes from the United States firms is very strong. The latter have in Mexico well established depots where public experiments of the working of their machinery are made several times a week. They send, besides, finely illustrated catalogues and have commercial travelers on the road who are well acquainted with the articles they represent.

The large plantation of Cuahuixtla, near Oaxaca, employs more than \$700,000 worth of modern machinery. On the other hand, there are mills where the use of steam power is unknown, the juice from the sugar-cane being extracted by means of mills having only wooden cylinders.

Generally speaking it can be affirmed that all the coast and warm lands of Mexico are favorable to the cultivation of sugar-cane. Everywhere it is cultivated with success in spite of the lack of capital, which has hitherto almost prevented the establishment of modern tools. But where the factories with

modern machinery and sufficient capital have been established the progress made has been marvellous. In Morelos, Jalisco, Tepic, etc., the modern factories produce millions of kilograms of excellent refined sugar, which is sold at prices ranging from \$7 to \$8 silver per 100 kilograms.

It is estimated that with \$51,000 about 337,500 kilograms of sugar and molasses can be produced, which, at the current prices, give \$80,000, a profit of \$30,000 or more; that is to say, 30 per cent on the capital invested. These prices are maintained by a powerful syndicate of producers, especially in the State of Morelos. They can raise their price, more protected as they are by the customs tariff, which taxes foreign sugar a duty of 15 per cent per kilogram, and also by the depreciation of silver, which taxes foreign purchases 35 per cent or more.

It may be added to the above that the juice of the Mexican sugar-cane is very rich in saccharine matter, and, moreover, Mexico will always have in its favor the low salaries paid, as well as the small expense for the equipment as compared with those of Europe and the United States. It is due to this condition that Mexico can compete successfully with the sugar from Cuba, where labor is much dearer.

MEXICAN SUGAR.

PLANTS IN THE REPUBLIC EQUIPPED WITH MODERN MACHINERY.

According to an article appearing in the "Nouveau Monde" by Mr. Charles Stephens in the French board of trade, residing abroad, the Mexican sugar industry is in a most prosperous condition.

At the present time there are about 1800 sugar plantations, seventy of which own factories equipped with modern machinery. The coarse and refined sugar, molasses and alcohol produced by these plantations amount to \$26,000,000, or \$30,000,000 per year. The sugar production of Mexico is sufficient to supply the local demand, although the custom-house statistics show that sugar and rum are exported to the United States yearly, while on the other hand refined sugar is imported to supply the demand for this article.

The principal sugar-producing State is Mexico. Then follow in order of the principal sugar-producing States, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and the West Indies. The greater part of the sugar produced in Mexico comes from the State of Morelos and the large plantations near Cuernavaca, Jolita, Yatepec and Cuernavaca.

COTTONESE OIL AND OLIVE OIL.

CONSUL SKINNER, at Marseilles, France, has made an interesting report to the government at Washington, in which he states that the consumption of cottonseed oil as a food product has been rapidly increasing, and that it is crowding out the use of olive oil in the countries to which the olive oil tree is indigenous.

In the report to which reference is made, Consul Skinner states that French farmers seem disposed to cease the cultivation of the olive entirely because of the unprofitableness of the crop. He cites one instance in which 40,000 olive trees have been uprooted in the last six months, and the ground they occupied devoted to the cultivation of other crops. The cause of this was the low price for which olive oil has been selling, and the substitution of other vegetables oils for its use. Pure olive oil for edible purposes, he says, is at present practically unknown in any important market in France, and if it were offered for sale it is doubtful if it would be accepted as pure, as the average consumer, at the present time, prefers the neutralized taste of a mixture of the olive and vegetable oils, and would not purchase the olive oil in its pure state.

Apparently there is a fine opening for southern oil refiners to manufacture for home consumption the product now known as salad oil, the olive oil being extracted by means of mills having only wooden cylinders.

Generally speaking it can be affirmed that all the coast and warm lands of Mexico are favorable to the cultivation of sugar-cane. Everywhere it is cultivated with success in spite of the lack of capital, which has hitherto almost prevented the establishment of modern tools. But where the factories with

MAGIC SEALS AND LUCKY STONES.

THE BIRTH STONES, to wear on your person. Thousands testify to the good results obtained by wearing them. Full size and price on application. GEM NOVELTY CO., Dept. 21, Palmyra, Pa.

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

Replying to some criticisms by Judge Walter Gillis of Del Rio concerning the sale and lease of public lands, Commissioner Rogan said in a statement issued this week:

"I have been my uniform policy to always act in accordance with the law and without regard to its location. The law provides that where land is leased that it should not be leased again after its first lease expires, provided the land is in demand for actual settlement. This has been my uniform policy, and my instructions to the clerks in the lease department have been, from the very beginning, in accordance with such policy. In proof of this fact, my biennial report will show that within the past two years there have been sold to parties applying to buy such actual settlements of 6,000,000 acres of land, and south and west of what is known as the lease line, and which line is made by statute. That errors are made sometimes is not denied, but the Commissioner has made it his duty to see that the law is observed in the land office it seems to be utterly impossible to prevent them from sometimes creeping in. When it is remembered that within the past two years there have been sold over 6,000,000 acres of land, and there have been leased nearly 15,000,000 acres, and before the acceptance or rejection of any application to purchase or lease every application and every lease is carefully examined and passed through the hands of from three to seven clerks before the application is finally acted on, it is not to be wondered at that errors will creep in. It has been my uniform policy to see that the law must be followed in all instances as the same is understood, and in so far as it is practicable to do so.

"Judge Gillis makes the statement that the work of the land office, the office, the large lease-holders have devised means by which their leases do not expire and hence the opportunity in favor of the home-seekers does not arise. Judge Gillis may not have so fully understood the situation, but his reflection upon myself, and the statement is wholly at variance with the facts. It is true that in some few instances in the extreme western and far southwestern parts of the state, I have upon proper application, made some few consolidations for lessees; that is to say, the land office has made several small leases to lessees for a term of years, and where they would sell and transfer their leases to others or to a larger lease-holder, and such purchaser desires to have all his leases united, we have done so in instances where the leases were not about to expire, and where the land was not in demand for settlement. This has been done not only as an accommodation to the lessee, so that he could make but one annual payment to the treasurer, instead of several payments at different times, and because it saves

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right.

When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run.

Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right. When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run. Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right.

When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run.

Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right. When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run. Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right.

When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run.

Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right. When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run. Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

ROGAN'S STATEMENT.

STATE LAND COMMISSIONER SAYS THE LAW HAS BEEN OBSERVED.

At a great deal of labor both in the treasury department and the land office, both of which are constantly overcrowded with work. But even in cases of this kind, the consolidations have been the exception and not the rule, for in a great number of counties where I am of the opinion that the land is in demand for actual settlement, it has been my uniform rule and instructions to make no consolidations, or, if made, to make them for the shortest period of time that will lease of the lessee calls for, with perhaps one exception, and that was in the far west. Applications to consolidate on the part of the lessees in these portions of the state where I have information that land is in demand for settlement have been uniformly refused."

SWINE

SWINE RAISING.—Two litters a year can just as well be raised as one, says E. F. Brown, and the profit is considerably larger. It costs as much to keep a brood sow a year, with one litter, as it does with two. The labor, and not the feed, is what constitutes the expense. It does so, close to some parties, as the little pigs, when the mother becomes sick there is no use doctoring it, for it is small and not very valuable, and the time spent with it is worth more than the animal itself. When to sell is an important question, it should be considered unprincipled and degrading not to attempt to relieve the sick and suffering animals. Every farmer should have a few books treating on stock of all kinds, so he can acquire knowledge of the diseases that are most liable to attack his stock, thus avoiding heavy loss through death and veterinary expenses. One thing that seems to trouble the farmer the most as to sickness in swine is generally supposed to be rheumatism. We first notice one or more pigs beginning to limp, especially when their food is deficient in nitrogen. Perhaps 99 per cent of such pigs can be cured in one to five days. It is only worms, and a small spoonful of turpentine, given each morning before feeding, will strengthen the pigs out all right.

When to sell is an important question that can only be decided by the breeder. The amount of feed he has on hand, and the number of hogs he has to feed, should govern the time of selling. Of course the outlook for a raise in price should stimulate one to keep them longer than his feed may justify him in doing, but we must study closely and keep well posted on the markets, or we will be losers in the long run.

Does it pay to buy? That depends largely on one's circumstances. If he has more corn or feed of any kind than he has stock to consume it, and has no other means of disposing of it, he should buy right there. Under different circumstances the average farmer will be better satisfied to plan one or two years ahead, and raise his own stock, and not to be put to any more expense outside of the ordinary labor and feed. Arranging the individual nest to contain the hogs that are about to

DR. ALDRICH, SPECIALIST.

TREATS IMPOTENCE, Sterility, and all Nervous, Private and Chronic Diseases. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Cures without cutting or pain. ALL PARTS OF THE BODY WEAKENED or too small. SYRUP positively and permanently cures PILES. FISTULA and all rectal diseases cured without detention from business. INDOLENT ULCERS, Cancer, Gout, Tumors and Skin Diseases successfully treated. FEMALE COMPLAINTS he makes one of the specialties of his practice. WITH ELECTRICITY the permanently removed superfluous hair, moles, warts, and all other facial blemishes, without disfigurement. The Doctor is a graduate of two of the best medical colleges in America and has been in active practice 25 years. He is well equipped in the South. Office No. 367 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

WOMAN'S PRIVATE HOME before with all the comforts of a home. All female complaints successfully treated by an old specialist who has made them a special study for many years and has had much experience. Address P. O. Box 24, Dallas, Texas.

DR. J. B. SHELMIRE, PRACTICE LIMITED TO Skin, Genito-Urinary and Rectal Diseases. DALLAS, TEXAS.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER, Gaston Building - - - Dallas

YOU CAN PREVENT BLACKLEG

among your cattle by the use of Parke, Davis & Co.'s BLACKLEG VACCINE. Every lot is tested on cattle and found reliable before being 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. Specify P. D. & Co.'s, 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., Walkerville, Ont., and Montreal, Que.

"Pasteur Vaccine" SAVES CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago

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 all diseases of the Nervous System, including Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dementia, and all other forms of Mental and Nervous Disorders. A Hospital for Women only, where the strictest privacy can be maintained. Write at once for further information, etc. DR. A. B. KEATHLEY, 390 Main St., Dallas, Tex. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

DR. A. B. KEATHLEY AND WIFE, SPECIALISTS.

Cure women of all diseases peculiar to their sex, including Leucorrhoea, Irregularities, Weakness and Nervousness. A Hospital for Women only, where the strictest privacy can be maintained. Write at once for further information, etc. DR. A. B. KEATHLEY, 390 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Hemorrhoids and all other ailments of the Rectum cured by the use of the DICKER & DICKER, Lutz Bldg., Dallas, Tex. DR. DICKEY & DICKER, Lutz Bldg., Dallas, Tex. W. H. GASTON, R. K. GASTON, JNO. H. GASTON, R. C. AYRES. GASTON & AYRES, BANKERS. Kneeply Building, Corner Main and Poydras Streets, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DRS. MASSIE & SPANN, THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Cure all forms of Chronic Diseases that are curable. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Piles, Ulceration, Malaria, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chorea, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dropsy, Fall-stone, Scapula, Scrofula, Syphilis and all diseases of the Nervous System. Do not think of a cure until you have tried our skill in their treatment. Many other classes of diseases are treated with the greatest success by methods original with Physio-Medicalists, and ninety per cent of the usual operations avoided. Special Diseases of Men, young, middle-aged and old, cured after the most eminent specialists in their schools. Dr. Massie & Spann make electricity one of the special features of their practice, and in their superbly furnished offices they have as fine Cabinet Batteries, Static Machines and X-Ray Apparatus as any of the best in the South. Their Laboratories contain the best supply of true medicines to be found in the South, and each patient under their treatment is furnished the medicine without extra cost, which is a great saving to the patient. Write for home treatment. Hundreds treated successfully by mail. Consultation free. Prices reasonable. Offices: Trust Co. Building, DALLAS, TEXAS, and 304-5 Board of Trade Building, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. CUT THIS OUT—It will not appear next week.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Within the next two weeks the appraising parties of the Dawes commission will be in the field and the work of appraising every 40-acre tract of the land belonging to the five civilized tribes will have begun.

Near Woodward, O. T., the Fort Supply military reservation was recently opened. Cattlemen are trying to buy up tracts for ranch purposes. Prices range from \$10 to \$20 per acre in 40-acre lots. Some farming land on Wolf and Beaver river bottoms. In all there are 30,076 acres.

A New Book For Men

Special Arrangements Whereby a Free Copy Can Be Obtained by Every Reader of This Paper.



For weeks the press has been busy turning out the spurious editions of Dr. J. Newton Hathaway's new book, "Manliness, Vigor, Health"—a necessary to satisfy the public demand. Dr. Hathaway has reserved a limited number of these books, and these have been arranged to send free by mail to all readers of this paper who send names and full address to him.

For 20 years Dr. Hathaway has confined his practice almost exclusively to diseases of men, and during that time he has restored more men to health, vigor, manliness and happiness than any other doctor in the country combined.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures by a method entirely his own, discovered and perfected by himself and used exclusively by him. Loss of vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, all manner of urinary complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Bright Disease and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for under-acted men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cauterization. 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.

Every case taken by Dr. Hathaway is specially treated according to its nature, all under his general personal supervision and all remedied by him as prescribed from the questions and answers in his own laboratories under his personal oversight. Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation or advice, either in his office or by mail, and when a case is sent to him, the only one who covers all cost of medicine.

Professional services. Dr. Hathaway's name is prominent when it is possible to have his patients call on him for at least one interview, but this is not essential, as he has cured scores of thousands of patients in all sections of the world, whom he has never seen. His System of Home Treatment is so perfected that he can bring about a cure as surely and speedily as though the patient called daily at his office.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 300 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

MARKETS

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

Fort Worth, Oct. 15.—Considering the heavy declines in the hog markets North, the past week, our run here was fairly liberal, the receipts being 31 cars. The northern markets declined about 15c, and this, taken in connection with the decline of the previous week had its effect on our market, and while we sold hogs at 5c, the bulk of our sales were at 4.50. We look for a continued decline in the market, as everything points that way. We have Mexico orders for a limited number of heavy hogs from 250 pounds and over, and for this class we can get 6c above the market until the order is filled each week. While the northern cattle market is lower today and declined several days last week, our market has not been affected, and good butcher stuff is in demand and ready sale at quotations. The northern markets are 5c to 10c lower on both hogs and cattle. We quote our market today as follows: Choice fat steers \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium steers \$2.25 to \$2.50; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Dallas, Oct. 15.—Hogs declined slightly during the week. Receipts were fair. A. C. Thomas' Stockyards quote: Hogs, choice packers 2 to 300 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; common steers \$1.75 to \$2.00; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

San Antonio, Oct. 15.—Quotations today are as follows: Hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice packers \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; common steers \$1.75 to \$2.00; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY. (Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Fort Worth, Texas, October 15th.—As we predicted in our last market letter, the Northern hog market suffered a serious decline, coming in lower nearly every day. Our market closed from 25c to 50c lower than Monday's opening, and as the Northern hog markets are coming in 10c lower again this morning, it looks very much as though we would have another heavy decline this week. As usual the rough heavies and light weights are affected more than the top hogs. Early in the week we sold two fancy hogs, one weighing 260 lbs. and the other 270 lbs., for \$4.50 each. We could not get over \$4.00 for the same hogs. It will take selected hogs to bring over \$4.00 today. Receipts were quite heavy, there being 21 cars on the market. We sold the bulk of our carloads straight and some were badly mixed. The rough heavies and light weights which were cut back were from 4c to 1-2c lower. The market is very quiet due to a slump in the provision market. The parking season has opened and packers will naturally try to get their goods cheaper. We think your hogs will net you more money here than elsewhere, and would not advise you to hold them.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 300 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

MARKETS

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

Fort Worth, Oct. 15.—Considering the heavy declines in the hog markets North, the past week, our run here was fairly liberal, the receipts being 31 cars. The northern markets declined about 15c, and this, taken in connection with the decline of the previous week had its effect on our market, and while we sold hogs at 5c, the bulk of our sales were at 4.50. We look for a continued decline in the market, as everything points that way. We have Mexico orders for a limited number of heavy hogs from 250 pounds and over, and for this class we can get 6c above the market until the order is filled each week. While the northern cattle market is lower today and declined several days last week, our market has not been affected, and good butcher stuff is in demand and ready sale at quotations. The northern markets are 5c to 10c lower on both hogs and cattle. We quote our market today as follows: Choice fat steers \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium steers \$2.25 to \$2.50; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Dallas, Oct. 15.—Hogs declined slightly during the week. Receipts were fair. A. C. Thomas' Stockyards quote: Hogs, choice packers 2 to 300 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; common steers \$1.75 to \$2.00; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

San Antonio, Oct. 15.—Quotations today are as follows: Hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice packers \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; common steers \$1.75 to \$2.00; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY. (Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Fort Worth, Texas, October 15th.—As we predicted in our last market letter, the Northern hog market suffered a serious decline, coming in lower nearly every day. Our market closed from 25c to 50c lower than Monday's opening, and as the Northern hog markets are coming in 10c lower again this morning, it looks very much as though we would have another heavy decline this week. As usual the rough heavies and light weights are affected more than the top hogs. Early in the week we sold two fancy hogs, one weighing 260 lbs. and the other 270 lbs., for \$4.50 each. We could not get over \$4.00 for the same hogs. It will take selected hogs to bring over \$4.00 today. Receipts were quite heavy, there being 21 cars on the market. We sold the bulk of our carloads straight and some were badly mixed. The rough heavies and light weights which were cut back were from 4c to 1-2c lower. The market is very quiet due to a slump in the provision market. The parking season has opened and packers will naturally try to get their goods cheaper. We think your hogs will net you more money here than elsewhere, and would not advise you to hold them.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 300 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

200 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

MARKETS

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

Fort Worth, Oct. 15.—Considering the heavy declines in the hog markets North, the past week, our run here was fairly liberal, the receipts being 31 cars. The northern markets declined about 15c, and this, taken in connection with the decline of the previous week had its effect on our market, and while we sold hogs at 5c, the bulk of our sales were at 4.50. We look for a continued decline in the market, as everything points that way. We have Mexico orders for a limited number of heavy hogs from 250 pounds and over, and for this class we can get 6c above the market until the order is filled each week. While the northern cattle market is lower today and declined several days last week, our market has not been affected, and good butcher stuff is in demand and ready sale at quotations. The northern markets are 5c to 10c lower on both hogs and cattle. We quote our market today as follows: Choice fat steers \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium steers \$2.25 to \$2.50; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Dallas, Oct. 15.—Hogs declined slightly during the week. Receipts were fair. A. C. Thomas' Stockyards quote: Hogs, choice packers 2 to 300 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; common steers \$1.75 to \$2.00; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00; butchers' calves \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed calves \$1.25 to \$1.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

San Antonio, Oct. 15.—Quotations today are as follows: Hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice packers \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium fat steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice steers \$2.00 to \$2.25; common steers \$1.75 to \$2.00; fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.0

SHEEP--GOATS

At Sonora, Tex., W. A. Miles bought of Glad Hill eight rams at \$9 a head.

At Sonora, Tex., Mat Karnes sold to John Trent two native bucks at \$11.

At Sonora, Tex., John W. Kelley and Hop Wood bought the G. Huber bunch of sheep, about 1200, at \$22.50.

At San Angelo, J. W. Collins sold to W. A. Brower, of the Panhandle, 100 head of stock sheep at \$1.50 per head.

Lieut. Debose, of the ranger force, a few days ago arrested Russell McMullen on a charge of having stolen 144 sheep from R. W. Prosser.

Chas. W. Wainwright and C. C. Kountz have carried their wool to the market. The former has 7000 pounds of wool and the latter 4000 pounds.

Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKavett, W. C. Hughes of Hastings and John Hamlett of Exile sent good shipments of Texas rams and ewes to the big Kansas City show and sale this week.

Utah sheepmen are talking of a range sheep exhibition at Salt Lake during the meeting of the National Livestock association in January. The plan is to offer prizes for range-bred sheep in carload lots.

The Standard Cattle company of Ames, Neb., will feed 30,000 sheep and lambs the coming winter, giving them best "pully, corn and hay. Allen, the manager, thinks cattle too high to feed, and as his company has no cattle ready to feed this fall, sheep and lambs will be substituted. He fed several thousand sheep last winter at the big Ames plant.

F. Beck, of Coleman, the famous grower of fine wool and raiser of superior mutton and rams, was in the city. He brought some rams and placed them on sale here, having sold four head the first day. Among his other sales are five to Texas county, two to Walker county and one to New Mexico. He thinks his sales of rams this season will run up to \$2000.—San Angelo Standard.

OPPOSE COLORADO INSPECTION.

The Fort Collins Sheep Feeders' association met last Saturday in response to a call issued by the executive committee, says the Fort Collins, Colo. Express. There were about fifty present, and they were unanimous in the belief that state inspection is a farce. Ways and means for ridding themselves of the onerous tariff were considered, and a general discussion was entered into, the substance of which was, how to get immediate temporary relief. President Bennett read several letters from the state authorities which were of considerable interest to the sheepmen. One of the letters moved that a committee be appointed to confer with Gov. Thomas and see if temporary relief could not be had. The motion was amended, making it that the committee be composed of the Fort Collins and Weld county associations, with power to act as they deemed best to secure the desired result. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

SHEEP IN WYOMING.—A. G. Mc-

Gregor, livestock enumerator of the department of agriculture for the southern part of Wyoming, says that range conditions are not very flattering in the western part of Wyoming, especially in portions of Uintah and Sweetwater counties where there is very little feed. He says if a severe winter prevails in that section there will be enormous losses among sheep and cattle, but with ordinary weather and the average percentage of loss. The Red desert, the winter feeding ground for sheep, being a tract of desert land 80 miles wide by 140 miles, on which nothing but salt sage grows, will contain upwards of half a million sheep this winter. On this range very little snow ever falls and the sheep will be able to find enough sage to carry them through until spring. In Carbon, Albany and Laramie counties the range conditions are more favorable, although feed is scarce everywhere. Stock generally is in fair condition. Many owners, fearing a hard winter, are shipping the weaker animals in their herds, retaining only the strongest and best for winter.

SCARCE IN CALIFORNIA.—"There

is a million less sheep in California than there was three years ago on account of the long dry season," said N. B. Whitaker, of Stockton, recently. "Owners sold their sheep for muttons or shipped them to eastern ranges, so owing to the decrease and the good times we are getting \$2.75 for lambs,

ANGORA GOATS.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY H. T. FUCHS CONCERNING THE BREED.

The following questions are answered in the Journal by H. T. Fuchs, Tiger Mills, Texas, for Mr. W. M. Conroy, of 332 High street, Newark, N. J., and others, at the request of the Texas Experiment station:

Have you any information concerning Angora goats that you could furnish me? I am particularly desirous of knowing if they can be handled in flocks, under the care of a single herder, in as large numbers as sheep?

Ans.—Yes, fully as well as sheep; but a "leg-weary" herder should herd on horseback, or his legs might play out before night.

Would they thrive on the higher slopes of mountains above the usual range of cattle and sheep?

Ans.—Yes, there is just where Angora goats feel like they were at home. Are they as capable of standing cold and snow as cattle and sheep?

Ans.—Yes, they stand as much cold as any animal but they should have a dry shelter for the night.

At what age do the best breeders have the Angoras bring their first kids?

Ans.—Early spring kids generally take the buck that same fall and bring their first kid the next spring.

How prolific are the Angoras?

Ans.—Angoras hardly ever bring twins. They may bring enough to raise one kid per year.

Do Angora breeders of good judgment expect an Angora doe to breed more than once a year?

Ans.—No, once a year is enough.

How many does will an Angora buck serve during breeding time?

Ans.—During the latter part of October I turn about six or eight full grown full-blood Angora bucks (so called) of about eighty heads into a flock of about 350 to 450 does, and night only, and keep them in a small pasture in daytime. They should get about a pint of corn each in the morning, and if they have been turned into the dock for about ten or fifteen nights the does have probably all been served.

At what age is an Angora buck old enough for breeding purposes?

Ans.—It is best to use only full grown bucks, unless you have only a very few does—say not over eight or ten.

At what age do Angora bucks cease to be profitable to keep to breed from?

Ans.—This question depends very much on circumstances. If you have only a very few—say fifteen or twenty head—running loose about the place, they will bring a kid every year till they are ten or twelve years old. At that age they will weigh about 100 pounds each, and if fed corn or some other feed, they will be worth what they find in the range (to fatten them), they will weigh much more.

Are the Angora kids hardy, or do a large per cent of them die young?

Ans.—They are very hardy, and really about the toughest young creatures I ever saw.

In considering merely the profits from the sale of meat and mohair, how much more could be paid for Angora kids to be bred to produce kids, than should be paid for common native goats, to be also bred to Angora bucks, and have the percentage of proffis on the investments approximately equal?

Ans.—This question depends greatly on the amount of range available and on the amount to be paid for the use of range. If you could get the range for nothing, or almost nothing, you could buy a very large number of cheap kids, and the kids would be worth a handsome pile of money, being a fast doubling of your investment. Your common nannies would bring large numbers of twins, and you could soon sell an enormous number of muttons, and clear an enormous acreage of brush land. If you had bought for the same amount of money a few Angora kids, the number of high-grade and full-blood Angora does, and less Angora bucks, you would have raised less kids and would have needed less pasture, the Mohair would have brought you a sales percentage of your investment, back, and continues to bring you the clean cash twice a year, while you need not kill any of your Angoras. If you want plenty of material for feeding people, you should manage their goats in a proper way, to raise fine stock, and sell lots of mohair, you want the more costly Angora goats. If you have a pasture, well fenced, and with no other animals, you can drive your goats home a few times in the evening, till they get in the habit of coming home themselves. In driving them home a few times, you should get home before dark, as they do not like to be driven in the dark night. When you get home, give them a few grains of corn and a little salt, and they will surely come home themselves thereafter. They want a large, clean, dry pen. If you found many statements against the profitability of Angora-goat-raising, these reports must have been caused by those who did not manage their goats in a proper way.

H. T. FUCHS.

GOVERNMENT WHITE WASH.

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process, steep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and mixed in with the wash, and a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

ANGORA GOATS.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY H. T. FUCHS CONCERNING THE BREED.

The following questions are answered in the Journal by H. T. Fuchs, Tiger Mills, Texas, for Mr. W. M. Conroy, of 332 High street, Newark, N. J., and others, at the request of the Texas Experiment station:

Have you any information concerning Angora goats that you could furnish me? I am particularly desirous of knowing if they can be handled in flocks, under the care of a single herder, in as large numbers as sheep?

Ans.—Yes, fully as well as sheep; but a "leg-weary" herder should herd on horseback, or his legs might play out before night.

Would they thrive on the higher slopes of mountains above the usual range of cattle and sheep?

Ans.—Yes, there is just where Angora goats feel like they were at home. Are they as capable of standing cold and snow as cattle and sheep?

Ans.—Yes, they stand as much cold as any animal but they should have a dry shelter for the night.

At what age do the best breeders have the Angoras bring their first kids?

Ans.—Early spring kids generally take the buck that same fall and bring their first kid the next spring.

How prolific are the Angoras?

Ans.—Angoras hardly ever bring twins. They may bring enough to raise one kid per year.

Do Angora breeders of good judgment expect an Angora doe to breed more than once a year?

Ans.—No, once a year is enough.

How many does will an Angora buck serve during breeding time?

Ans.—During the latter part of October I turn about six or eight full grown full-blood Angora bucks (so called) of about eighty heads into a flock of about 350 to 450 does, and night only, and keep them in a small pasture in daytime. They should get about a pint of corn each in the morning, and if they have been turned into the dock for about ten or fifteen nights the does have probably all been served.

At what age is an Angora buck old enough for breeding purposes?

Ans.—It is best to use only full grown bucks, unless you have only a very few does—say not over eight or ten.

At what age do Angora bucks cease to be profitable to keep to breed from?

Ans.—This question depends very much on circumstances. If you have only a very few—say fifteen or twenty head—running loose about the place, they will bring a kid every year till they are ten or twelve years old. At that age they will weigh about 100 pounds each, and if fed corn or some other feed, they will be worth what they find in the range (to fatten them), they will weigh much more.

Are the Angora kids hardy, or do a large per cent of them die young?

Ans.—They are very hardy, and really about the toughest young creatures I ever saw.

In considering merely the profits from the sale of meat and mohair, how much more could be paid for Angora kids to be bred to produce kids, than should be paid for common native goats, to be also bred to Angora bucks, and have the percentage of proffis on the investments approximately equal?

Ans.—This question depends greatly on the amount of range available and on the amount to be paid for the use of range. If you could get the range for nothing, or almost nothing, you could buy a very large number of cheap kids, and the kids would be worth a handsome pile of money, being a fast doubling of your investment. Your common nannies would bring large numbers of twins, and you could soon sell an enormous number of muttons, and clear an enormous acreage of brush land. If you had bought for the same amount of money a few Angora kids, the number of high-grade and full-blood Angora does, and less Angora bucks, you would have raised less kids and would have needed less pasture, the Mohair would have brought you a sales percentage of your investment, back, and continues to bring you the clean cash twice a year, while you need not kill any of your Angoras. If you want plenty of material for feeding people, you should manage their goats in a proper way, to raise fine stock, and sell lots of mohair, you want the more costly Angora goats. If you have a pasture, well fenced, and with no other animals, you can drive your goats home a few times in the evening, till they get in the habit of coming home themselves. In driving them home a few times, you should get home before dark, as they do not like to be driven in the dark night. When you get home, give them a few grains of corn and a little salt, and they will surely come home themselves thereafter. They want a large, clean, dry pen. If you found many statements against the profitability of Angora-goat-raising, these reports must have been caused by those who did not manage their goats in a proper way.

H. T. FUCHS.

GOVERNMENT WHITE WASH.

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process, steep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and mixed in with the wash, and a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

THE WALK OF HORSES.

A slow walk does not come naturally to a horse, for a creeping gait, whether it be in a hunter, harness or cart horse, is the most provocative of fatigue, just as it is in man. Show me a slow walker in a healthy horse and I will promise to show you an idle groom or driver.

If the horse is in good health, then it is the fault of the human attendant, and both would be all the better for an awakening. Many slow horses and slow drivers would get through twice the work in a day that they accomplish at the present time. The creeping gait is simply suicidal to both man and beast. If the owner, groom or driver of the slow walking horse wishes to test the truth of the above, then let him try to make a mile with an invalid, and they will find that the snail's pace has taken more out of them than would a five mile brisk walk.

—English Livestock Journal.

DAIRY

The McMillan Co., New York, has published the third edition of its valuable treatise on "Milk and Its Products," by Henry H. Wing, assistant professor of dairy husbandry in the Cornell university. The price of the book, bound in cloth, is \$1.

DAIRY EXHIBITS.—American dairy products are receiving by far more attention abroad than ever before. The dairy exhibition at the Paris exposition has been a great success, and now arrangements are being made for an extensive exhibit at London.

The occasion of the London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The London exhibit, last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

The London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

LEADING COMMISSION COMPANIES AND MARKETS

W. F. Box, Manager, A. C. Bell Salesman, T. B. Saunders, Jr., Sec., P. O. Box 42, Telephone 62. YARDS—Houston Packing Co.'s Stock Yards, Vineyard & Walker Stock Yards.

BE-SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY.
We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Stock, Hogs and Sheep. Main office, Houston, Texas. Branches: Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Texas. Advice furnished by mail or telephone free. Correspondents: St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, New Orleans, Galveston. References: A. H. Pierce, Pierce Station, Commercial National Bank, Houston, D. & A. Oppenheimer, Bankers, San Antonio, T. W. House, Banker, Houston.

A. C. THOMAS, Live Stock Commission Merchant,
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
KENTUCKY ST., WEST OF FAIR GROUNDS, DALLAS, TEXAS.
I make a specialty of using range cattle and feeding steers. If you want to buy or sell any class of stock write me or telephone me.

of thirty days four cows produced on the good ration 2,707.7 pounds of milk and 131.04 pounds of butter, and in a similar period on the poor ration 2,000.2 pounds of milk and 131.04 pounds of butter. The good ration therefore gave 687.5 pounds more milk and 35.7 pounds more butter, equivalent to 34 per cent more milk and 39 per cent more butter on the ration containing the large amount of grain. At local prices for feeding stuffs the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk and one pound of butter was practically the same for the two rations, but it is pointed out that twenty cows fed the good ration would produce 687.5 pounds of milk and thirty cows fed the poor ration. "It has been claimed that other things being equal, a small herd well fed will prove more profitable than a large herd poorly fed, and the facts brought out by this study seem to emphasize the correctness of this claim and point to the importance of good feeding, in the economical production of butter."

When cattle are held in order to prepare them for slaughter they should be kept entirely separate from all other animals—horses, sheep and swine as well as cattle—and the milk produced by them should be thoroughly sterilized before being used as food. In the case of valuable pure bred cattle the station will advise the holding of slightly affected females until after dropping their calves, which should be at once taken from their dams and fed upon the milk of healthy cows.

We call attention to the change in the advertisement of J. C. Murray at Macquoketa, Iowa, breeder of pure bred cattle at Fort Worth. As each of these sales has proven a phenomenal success we invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Murray, found on another page of this paper, and suggest that they write to him for particulars.

LAST CHANCE TO GUESS.
Don't delay sending in your census guess. The contest is about to close. If your subscription is paid in advance you can have it extended from the date of expiration and file your guess now. If you are not a subscriber to the Journal, it will pay you to subscribe now, and share in the opportunity to win one of the valuable prizes now on offer. The census returns will soon be complete. Send in your guess and subscription today.

GOING TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION?
What's the use? The San Angelo Fair, October 17th, 18th, and 19th, will be the most attractive event of the season. A few of the many attractions will be roping contests for big prizes, fine horse races for handsome purses, blooded stock show, liberal premiums, broncho riding, mule races, boys' races, and many other club shows, etc. Preparations have been made to entertain the thousands that will attend the fair. Write for a list of inducements in the way of rates.

Don't miss this opportunity to visit the Great Concho country and San Angelo, the queen city of the West.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
New through trains to Portland and Puget Sound, The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express, a new daily through train from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Lincoln, North-western, Portland, Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Tacoma, Seattle, Puget Sound and Portland, Ore. via Cheyenne, Mont., and the Northwest—Montana, Washington, Oregon, via Lincoln and Billings. Weekly service, leaving Kansas City at 10:30 a. m. and returning at 10:30 p. m. Through service to Puget Sound in seven hours from the Missouri river. Through sleepers and chair cars, through dining cars, through dining car service with standard sleepers. The route is served by the Missouri river to the North-western, and the Cheyenne and the Lake Region.

L. W. WAKELEY,
Gen'l. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo. W. M. Street, Dallas, Texas. HOWARD ELLIOTT, General Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

Train Will Carry Through Sleepers and Chair Cars Chicago to Fort Worth and Waco.

Cotton Belt Will Have Two Trains a Day North of Fair Oaks.

The extension of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road from Marion, Ill., to Thebes, to connect with the Cotton Belt, was completed some months ago and will be in shape for fast passenger service May 15th.

On that day a new fast train between Chicago and Thebes will be inaugurated. Preparations for this train have been under way for some months, and everything will be in readiness by May 15th. The new train will leave Chicago at 10:30 a. m. and will reach Thebes at 10:30 p. m. and will reach the Arkansas state capitol at 10:30 p. m. The train will be served by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road from Dallas and Fort Worth early the morning.

The northbound train will leave Waco at 8:30 p. m. Fort Worth at 10 p. m., Dallas at 10:30 p. m., and reach Chicago at 10:30 p. m. The new train will carry a sleeper from Waco to Chicago, and a through chair car from Fort Worth to Chicago, and the regular equipment of coaches and baggage car.

Cotton Belt parlor cars will serve meals on the Cotton Belt, and C. & E. I. dining cars will serve meals on that line. In each case the meals will be served on the European plan at reasonable prices.

The schedule is so arranged that a passenger arriving in Chicago from the train can, within an hour or two after his arrival, reach any one of a dozen different roads and continue his journey in any direction he may desire. It will be especially convenient for persons who want to reach the summer resorts of the Lake region, or to Chicago, in case of any loss of time. In all of these resorts can be reached the same afternoon or evening. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois road has been taken to the business man and investment seeker.

THE CATTLE EXHIBIT will be the crowning feature of the Fair. The cotton raising has already been engaged, and the exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION began early their work of preparation. The grounds have been improved and beautified and new buildings erected. Expansion, everywhere, has been made to meet the requirements of the unprecedented demand for space and the increased number of exhibits in every department.

The federal government of Mexico and the state of Texas have agreed to hold a joint exhibition of the products of the two countries. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE CATTLE EXHIBIT will be the crowning feature of the Fair. The cotton raising has already been engaged, and the exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION began early their work of preparation. The grounds have been improved and beautified and new buildings erected. Expansion, everywhere, has been made to meet the requirements of the unprecedented demand for space and the increased number of exhibits in every department.

The federal government of Mexico and the state of Texas have agreed to hold a joint exhibition of the products of the two countries. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE CATTLE EXHIBIT will be the crowning feature of the Fair. The cotton raising has already been engaged, and the exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION began early their work of preparation. The grounds have been improved and beautified and new buildings erected. Expansion, everywhere, has been made to meet the requirements of the unprecedented demand for space and the increased number of exhibits in every department.

The federal government of Mexico and the state of Texas have agreed to hold a joint exhibition of the products of the two countries. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE CATTLE EXHIBIT will be the crowning feature of the Fair. The cotton raising has already been engaged, and the exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country. The exhibit will be the most complete ever shown in this country.

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION began early their work of preparation. The grounds have been improved and beautified and new buildings erected. Expansion, everywhere, has been made to meet the requirements of the unprecedented demand for space and the increased number of exhibits in every department.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Finest Equipped, Most Modern and Best Facilities.

The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other. Twenty-two railroads center at these yards. Largest stock and feeder market in the world. Buyers from the Schwarzschild & Selinger Co., Armour Packing Co., Swift & Co., Jacob Doid Packing Co., Graham Pkg. Co., Geo. Fowler, Sen & Co., Ltd. Principal buyers for Export and Domestic Markets in constant attendance.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Official Receipts for 1899	2,017,484	2,959,073	953,241
Sold in Kansas City 1899	1,883,773	2,891,032	761,401

C. F. Morse, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. E. E. Richardson, Sec'y & Treas.
H. P. Child, Asst. Gen. Mgr. Eugene Ross, Traffic Mgr. W.
H. Weeks, General Southwestern Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

##