

# Look Out

For next week's issue of The Journal. It will be of unusual interest. Look carefully over this issue and compare it with any publication that you may happen to have in hand. There are many good papers. The Journal is the best.

## HEREFORDS WON

### END OF THE BIG KANSAS CITY SHOW AND SALE.

Herefords Made a Higher Average in the Sales King than the Shorthorns—New Kings of the Show Ring—Perfection and Viscount Lavender.

The great Hereford and Shorthorn show at Kansas City is over and the average sales showed a victory for the Hereford blood. It was a battle royal of the breeds. The Shorthorns had the first inning and set their peg at a high notch, but it soon became evident that the Hereford people were not on the grounds for the purpose of seeing their favorite breed defeated when the last sale was over. The Hereford average was \$330.40. Of the Shorthorns 144 were sold and their average was \$316.90. The general average of the sale was \$318.90 and the combined average on bulls was \$17.43 above the females at \$328.65.

The show ring brought a new champion to the front among the Herefords. Perfection, the great Son of Dale, won the grand sweepstakes in the Hereford class for bull of any age, and for the Shorthorns this honor went to Lavender Viscount, a new king in the Shorthorn world. To these two animals went the magnificent \$400 silver cups offered by Kirk B. Armour.

Perfection is owned by Thomas Clark of Beecher, Ill. He was bred by F. A. Nave and was purchased from him by Mr. Clark at Nave's dispersion sale in Chicago. The most gratifying fact perhaps, to Mr. Clark was that his bull won over the great Dale. Mr. Clark said that Perfection has never been defeated but once, and that was at the New York state fair last year. This new king of Shorthorns, Lavender Viscount, is owned by C. E. Leonard, of Bellair, Missouri, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. The two animals which this bull had ever been shown, and Mr. Leonard and his friends were more than pleased at his triumph. Lavender Viscount is four years old and weighs 2200 pounds. He was bred by S. F. Lockridge of Greencastle, Ind., and was purchased from that gentleman two years ago by Mr. Leonard.

The grand sweepstakes premium for best Hereford cow or heifer, any age, went to Mischief Maker owned by Guggel and Simpson, Independence, Mo. The Shorthorn premium for best cow or heifer, any age, went to Ruberta, owned by J. G. Hobbs, Horace, Ind.

In the senior sweepstakes, Dale, Clem Graves' \$7500 bull, captured the Hereford premium and J. T. Wornall's Viscount of Anoka secured the Shorthorn premium.

The highest price paid for bull during the great sale was \$5050 paid by Frank Rockefeller for the Hereford bull, Columbus 17th. This bull was awarded first place as best bull in the sale. Henry Stevens was the highest bidder for Mr. Rockefeller and the bidding was very spirited. Wm. Humphrey of Ashland, Kan., ran the price up to \$5000. The bid will go to the Rockefeller ranch at Waverly, Kan.

Many other animals sold at fancy prices, some of them going over the \$1000 mark.

Buyers from Texas were not lacking and of the 195 Herefords sold 25 or a little less than 13 per cent will come to the lone star state for this sale. They were purchased to use in grading up large herds, but some will be used for starting pure-bred herds.

The Shorthorn men from Texas were less in evidence than the Hereford backers and from the Shorthorn list but one animal is slated for this state. This purchase was Chief Renick 154352, calved September 26, 1896; sire Chief Justice 106234; owned and bred by J. O. Stout, Hollandburg, Ind.; David Harrell, Austin, Tex., \$2300.

The following were the purchases of Herefords made by Texans:

- Lot 90—bull, Hortonburg 103677, calved October 1, 1899, bred and owned by W. L. Hamilton, Hortonburg, Mo.; sire Hortonburg 246999, dam Blanche 7847; sold to G. O. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., at \$175.
- Lot 10—heifer, Anita 103678, calved October 1, 1899, bred and owned by W. L. Hamilton, Hortonburg, Mo.; sire Hortonburg 246999, dam Blanche 7847; sold to G. O. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., at \$175.
- Lot 11—heifer, Marnette 1867, calved Mar. 25, 1898, bred and owned by Guggel and Simpson, Independence, Mo.; sire Dainty Dimple 69675, dam Menselette 9th 6699; sold to Wm. Powell, Channing, Texas, at \$400.
- Lot 12—heifer, Miss Maria 9157, calved Feb. 21, 1899, bred and owned by P. E. Spelman, Markers, Tex.; sire Earl 106234, dam Sarah C. 54 7384; sold to E. J. Wall, Quannah, Texas, at \$250.
- Lot 13—bull, Marion 104357, calved November 23, 1899, bred and owned by W. Blackford, Hillsboro, Ia.; sire Colonel 7273, dam Dainty 21 6517; sold to Alex Hamilton, Custer, S. D., at \$1000.
- Lot 14—cow, Miss Wilton 6339, calved June 29, 1898, owned by John H. Cowman, Fort Worth, Tex.; sire Hortonburg 246999, dam Beattie 6282; sold to G. O. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., at \$200.
- Lot 15—heifer, Laura 109977, calved September 11, 1898, bred and owned by James Tuglie, Gallatin, Ind.; sire Earl 106234, dam Lucy 58109; sold to P. G. Oxshier, Fort Worth, Tex., at \$185.
- Lot 16—bull, Dupont 10454, calved October 21, 1899, bred and owned by Fred Cowman, East Spring, Texas; sire Marnette 1867, dam Little Dorrit 2868; sold to Alex Hamilton, Custer, Texas, at \$200.
- Lot 17—bull, Duke 10455, calved October 26, 1899, owned by C. R. Hudspeth, Lake City, Mo.; sire Earl or

# Cowboy 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 31, 1900.

## NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

### RUSTLERS IN MEXICO

Reports come from Mexico of numerous cattle thefts. In the state of Veracruz the depredators are said to be particularly active. Ranchmen and sellers are stirred up over the frequent losses and are expected to take energetic action against the cattle rustlers.

### DISEASE AMONG STOCK

In Washington and Fayette counties many catties and horses have been recently affected with a disease resembling blind staggers. Considerable numbers of the stock are dying. Dr. S. Bowers of Brenham states that 12 drops of tincture of aconite given three times a day has proved an effective cure in several cases.

### HORSE MEAT FOR CHICAGO

A Chicago special says: Health Commissioner Reynolds is considering the purchase of live horses for meat. Inspectors have discovered that a large amount of the product is being disposed of in the city markets. The facts have been laid before Dr. Reynolds, who has been asked to bring the prejudice against horse flesh by allowing its sale under proper regulations.

### RED POLLED CATTLE SALE

There was a fair attendance of bidders at the Stubbs closing out sale of Red Polled cattle recently held at Bradshaw, Neb. The cattle were in good breeding condition, as represented, and the prolific character of the herd was shown by the fact that the 12-year-old cow, Frolic had 26 descendants in the sale. This cow was reserved to Mr. Stubbs by general consent. The 37 head sold made an average of \$72.42. This included all suckling calves, which were sold separate from dams.

### CAPT. W. J. GOOD DEAD

Capt. W. J. Good, of Quannah, Tex., one of the best known cattlemen in Texas, died at Fort Worth at the age of 72.42. He was a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association and was a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. He was a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association and was a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association.

### BASED ON ELECTION RESULTS

Howard county wants to be taken out of the absolute lease district. At least such was the representation made last week in Austin by Judge J. B. Littler of that county. Judge Howard stated that the county generally indorse the recommendation of Land Commissioner Rogan with reference to the next legislature amending the absolute lease law so as to move the line further west and open up Howard county for settlement. This action is favored, with the undertaking that the legislature shall not impair the leases now in existence, but permit them to run their tenure.

### DISCUSSION OF RED SHORT HORNS.

Continuing the discussion of colors in Shorthorns, I am constrained first to take up the late show at Toronto, Ont., the greatest show in the Dominion of Canada. I will remark that in that country there is no color class. The breeders all breed the red white and roan, and there is no discrimination in colors except a "yankee" goes there to purchase, as he frequently does, and often selects the reds in preference to the other colors. Some breeders are also shy of breeding red cows to red bulls, making it a rule not to do so if it can be conveniently avoided. In the class for cows 4-years-old and over, the first prize was a red, second a roan, third, color not mentioned; in the class for 2-years, first red, second roan, third roan; in class for 1-year, first roan, second roan, third red, fourth white, fifth red and white; in class for heifer calves, first red, second roan, third red, fourth white, fifth red and white; in class for 1-year, first white, second red, third roan; class 1-year, first white, second red, third roan; class 2-years, first red, second red and white, third white, fourth roan, fifth roan; sweepstakes, best bull any age, white yearling.

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### TO SUM UP

In bull classes we have the following:

- Class over 4-years, first red and white, second roan, third red; class 4-years, first red and white, second roan, third red, second red, third roan, class 1-year, first white, second red, third roan; class 2-years, first red, second red and white, third white, fourth roan, fifth roan; sweepstakes, best bull any age, white yearling.

### SALE OF TEXAS CALVES

A sale of Hereford calves from the famous Adair herd of Richard Walsh of Paducah, Tex., was held Friday morning at the sale pavilion at Kansas City. The calves were of good average color, of uniform size, ranging from 5 to 6 months old, and were sired by bulls selected from the herds of the best breeders in the country. The calves, of which there were 200, were divided up into 20 lots of 10 each. J. W. Dorr of Des Moines, Ia., bought lot 1 at \$27.50, lot 2 at \$30.50, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 at \$30.00; lots 7, 8 and 9 at \$27.25, lots 10, 11 and 12 at \$29.00; lot 13 at \$29.00; lot 14 at \$29.00; lot 15 at \$29.00; lot 16 at \$29.00, and lots 17 and 18 at \$30.00.

### PACKING IN DALLAS

The dominant demand at present in the packing market is for fully finished calves and hogs. Packers are discriminating against half-finished stock and the producer has been taught this season as well as in previous years, that if he wants the best price he must offer fully finished hogs and cattle. The receipt of hogs in Dallas is reported to be 25 per cent higher than same month last year but the quality is not quite so good. The higher price of corn probably accounting for the falling off in quality. A large percentage of hogs received are in unfinished and poor condition and of course the summary of hogs affected the price. Strictly finished hogs, however, rule relatively higher than for some time. At present the indications point toward lower prices, the market having declined about fifty

cents per hundred during October. As to cattle the supply of first rate fully fattened stock has been below requirements, although half finished stuff has been in good supply. The demand for this class is very limited in the market, satisfactory prices have been obtained throughout the month for good fat stock. The prospect for cattle is bright and it looks good for the man who carefully prepares his animals for the market. Slaughtering in Dallas this season has been unusually heavy, showing an increase over last season of from 20 per cent to 35 per cent. Dallas as a sheep market is rapidly growing in importance. The handling of this class of stock during October being probably 50 per cent greater than last year's.

### TO MEET AT FORT WORTH

Although the Cattle Raisers' association meets in San Antonio next spring, Fort Worth will still have the honor of entertaining the big cattle convention of the directors of the Texas Livestock association, composed chiefly of stockmen of southwest Texas, was held at San Antonio a few days ago and decided to hold the annual meeting on Tuesday, Tuesday in February at the Panther city.

### HORSES FOR GERMANY

Germany is preparing to test American horses for service in the German army. A short time ago four commissioners of the German government came to New York for the purpose of purchasing horses. The experiment will be made with the purchase of 3000 horses that will be made immediately. The 3000 horses will be shipped to Germany and the German army will at once put the horses to the test, and, if satisfactory, then large purchases will be made.

### GRAZING ORDER MODIFIED

The Oklahoma cattle men petitioned through Senator Wolcott, but secured the abrogation of the forest reserve regulation regarding the holding of stock near streams. The secretary of the interior has issued an order to all supervisors of forest reservations throughout the United States, which provides that the requirements of the clause in the applications of grazing permits, by which the applicant agrees that cattle and horses shall not be kept within 500 yards of any stream or spring, shall no longer be enforced.

### BIG MEXICAN DEAL

A big Mexican land deal, involving about \$1,000,000, was concluded a few days ago. Negotiations have been pending between Chicago and Iowa capitalists and the representatives of the San Pablo estate, in the state of Campeche, for some time, and recently the contract was signed for the purchase of the property and two checks for \$50,000 each paid over by F. W. Simmons, who represented the purchasers in the transaction, the balance of the purchase money to be paid in installments. The tract of land contained some 300,000 acres and is already highly developed in some parts. The land has twenty-four miles of water front. On some parts are immense quantities of mahogany and other precious woods. The tract is well watered and cattle raising pursued on a large scale.

### EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING

The Oklahoma experiment station is continuing its feeding experiments with hogs and steers. Last winter a bunch of twenty steers were fed, using corn and kafir meal and alfalfa hay and kafir steers in such a manner that the relative value of each forage was determined. The same work will be duplicated this winter in order that many trials as possible may be made before definite conclusions are drawn. This action is generally indorse the recommendation of Land Commissioner Rogan with reference to the next legislature amending the absolute lease law so as to move the line further west and open up Howard county for settlement. This action is favored, with the undertaking that the legislature shall not impair the leases now in existence, but permit them to run their tenure.

### TO SHIP DIRECT

A London dispatch says: A movement has taken place which may lead toward the elimination of the great live stock shipping companies of the United States as the middlemen between the feeders of cattle, sheep and hogs and the buyers of the same. Those animals. Among the sales of fat cattle at Depford in one day recently there were several carloads belonging to individual Illinois, Iowa and Kansas farmers. Practically all the stock sold on this side of the Atlantic recently have been exported by such firms as Nelson Morris, Armour and Swift, of Chicago and Kansas City. There is now some talk of a great live stock company, having its headquarters in London, which will ship live stock to the United States to Great Britain in the name and at the risk of the original owners.

### BOUGHT SHADELAND HERD

At Kansas City a few days ago, William Humphrey, of the Riverside Cattle company of Ashland, Neb., bought the Earl of Shadeland herd from the Shadeland Stock company of Lafayette, Ind. The Shadeland company was represented in the negotiations by W. V. Stewart of Lafayette, Ind., its vice president. The deal gets much of its importance from the fact that the Earl of Shadeland herd is regarded as one of the finest on earth. It consists of 131 head of cattle, and is now headed by the imported bull Diplomat, whose calves have this year taken many leading cattle shows in England and Scotland. Among the other members of the herd are twenty calves of Earl of Shadeland XXII, and twenty-three calves of Acrobat. The Shadeland company has refused offers of \$5000 for Imported Diplomat, and Mr. Humphrey has declined twice since he bought him to take \$6000. The sale of the herd was made necessary by the death within a year or two of the principal stockholders in the Shadeland company, Adams Earl and Charles B. Stuart. The purchase increases the Riverside herd, of which Mr. Humphrey is the chief owner, to 1650. Mr. Humphrey has in his herd 25 bulls which cost \$1000 or over, among which he bought from T. F. B. Sotham for \$5000.

### LEGAL DECISION

Because a common carrier may, by special contract, reasonably limit its common law liability, the supreme court of North Carolina held in the case of Hinkle against the Southern railway company, 36 Southwestern Reporter, 348, it does not thereby cease, in this age of railroads, to be a common carrier. Consequently, a shipper's case is fully made out when he has shown that his cattle were received by the carrier and not reasonably and safely delivered; that is, for example, not in a damaged condition, and after an unreasonable delay. The burden is then upon the carrier, and it wishes to escape any part of its common law liability by making a special contract, for instance, it must affirmatively prove such contract, and bring the injury clearly within the terms of its exception. And in this case, where it appeared from the evidence that the cattle were four days in a damaged condition, and after an unreasonable delay, the burden is then upon the carrier, and it wishes to escape any part of its common law liability by making a special contract, for instance, it must affirmatively prove such contract, and bring the injury clearly within the terms of its exception. And in this case, where it appeared from the evidence that the cattle were four days in a damaged condition, and after an unreasonable delay, the burden is then upon the carrier, and it wishes to escape any part of its common law liability by making a special contract, for instance, it must affirmatively prove such contract, and bring the injury clearly within the terms of its exception. 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# AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

## NUBS OF NEWS

W. D. Estes recently sold a farm north of Bonham, Tex., for \$10,000.

Many farmers from other southern states are seeking homes in Lamar, Hopkins and adjoining counties in Texas.

Many negroes are leaving Grimes county for northern Texas and the Indian Territory where they will remain.

Cotton thieves have recently been at work in McLennan county. Several bales of stolen cotton were recovered from Waco yards where they had been sold.

Greenville ladies have provided a rest room in that city for farmers' wives and daughters. It will be fitted up with chairs and toilet articles and will be used for the visitors in which to eat their lunches and rest.

Of 20,000 bales of cotton in cars, on harvest and other cotton recovered from Galveston stores 19,000 have been recovered and all but 600 of them identified. This is considered very remarkable salvage.

A Grayson county farmer has discovered a method which he claims is sure to eradicate Johnson grass. His method is to sow the ground with cane seed. He claims to have demonstrated that the seed of the plants will be a hybrid, which will not produce a plant.

Mr. Hows, an Illinois capitalist, has purchased 1,510 acres of rice land in Jefferson county at \$30 an acre. Mr. Howe will immediately cut it into 350 acre farms, build the necessary levees and tenement houses, and equip it with an irrigation plant. He expects to have it all under cultivation next year.

The Palestine Business Men's league has turned over to Nat. Weizel of the Western Game Association 75 acres of land for the establishment thereon of an educational tomato farm and canning factory. The land is one mile north of Palestine and was purchased from Colonel George W. Burkit at \$15 per acre.

A committee representing the syndicate organized in Louisiana to control the rice crop is now at work in Savannah to negotiate with the planters of Georgia and South Carolina for their output. The delegation is headed by Paul Pritchard, formerly of Savannah, and now a leading rice broker in New Orleans.

A Corsicana special says: A negro renting near Chatfield, recently stated that he had seventy-five acres in cotton this year, from which he had already gathered and sold forty-one bales and

would get at least nineteen bales more. He pays one-third the cotton for rent and says that out of his part he will realize \$1250 clear profit. This negro is a fair sample of a large number of Navarro county negroes this year.

H. Hardie Robinson, a tobacco grower of Esperanza, Montgomery county, Tex., recently returned from New York and other Eastern points where he has been introducing Texas tobacco. He states that the Texas trade has been sharply injured by unscrupulous firms who sold tobacco inferior in grade to the Texas product under the name of "Texas Havana."

A special cotton report from Norfolk, Va., says: The yield of lint cotton per acre in the territory tributary to this port will range about 20 per cent less than last year. This applies to Virginia, North and South Carolina but, the North Carolina crop may be up within 10 per cent of last year's, because of increased acreage. Picking, as a rule, will be nearly over by Nov. 1, and it is estimated that at least two-fifths of the crop has been marketed.

A report from Paris, Tex., says: S. W. Kelly had a sample stalk of cotton on exhibition today from his Saunders creek farm. It had nearly 400 bolls on it. A person weighing over 200 pounds stood in the field of one of the lower stalks without breaking it. The rows are planted six feet apart, and even at that width the limbs look across the rows. Kelly says the cotton will yield two bales per acre.

The contract has been let for the construction of an irrigation dam on Holliday creek, about six miles southwest of Wichita Falls, which will irrigate 5,000 to 10,000 acres of land and furnish a water supply to the town of Wichita Falls of one million gallons per day. Work will also soon begin on a complete system of waterworks for the town. The irrigation lake will cover 2500 acres of land. A club has been formed of local citizens, who will secure the hunting, fishing and boating privileges of the lake.

APPEAL TO TRUCK GROWERS—The following appeal has been made to the truck growers of Texas and Louisiana: The truck growers of the unfortunate district of our state devastated by the great storm and flood on September 8 are in a desperate condition with reference to seeds, as almost all plants for such crops require transplanting. Knowing that truck growers who put in an acreage of cabbage, cauliflower, onions and strawberries usually have a surplus of plants above their actual needs. I make this appeal to all who can possibly spare plants of any of the above to aid at Houston, Texas, and I will insure them a proper distribution among suffering truck growers who are

greatly in need of them. It is earnestly requested that country and local papers in the prosperous truck growing districts copy this appeal in the interests of humanity.

FRED W. MALLEY, President Texas Truck Growers' Ass'n.

ITALY TO GROW TOBACCO.—At Albano, Italy, in one of the many estates of Prince Torlonia, tobacco from Kentucky and Brazilian seeds is being grown on a large scale, writes the Rome correspondent of the London Express. The minister of France, Signor Chigiari, who has the control of the tobacco monopoly, visited the estate and was greatly satisfied in the results obtained. The government is now adopting measures to extend the cultivation of tobacco to the Roman Campagna, Calabria and Sardinia. At present Italy imports annually from America about \$600,000 worth of tobacco.

MACHINE TO GATHER CORN.—The American inventor is rapidly bringing genius to the aid of the farmer in the gathering of his harvest, though impossible or impracticable. The Manchester, Ia., Press thus describes the latest invention: An Okaloosa man has invented a corn picker and husker which is above the rest of all entirely with hand work in the fields. Those who have seen the marvelous working of the machine say that it will do for corn harvesting what the self-binder has done in the harvesting of small grain. In operation, a pair of long rollers widely separated at the bottom and rising at an angle of 45 degrees, straddling a pair of long rollers, work inward, pluck the ear of corn, which is given to another pair of rollers, and is husked and run up an inclined plane and dumped into the wagon. The machine is comparatively cheap, and can be operated by two hands. The speed with which it works will make it a means of great economy for the farmer.

For the twenty-six days of October, the totals show an increase over last year of 353,000 bales, a decrease under the same period year before last of 108,000 and an increase over 1897 of 186,000.

For the fifty-six days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the fifty-six days of last year 114,000 bales, behind the same days of the year before last 189,000 and behind 1897 by 40,000.

The rice crop of Liberty county is being placed on the market. From present indications it appears that the rice crop will make a handsome showing in the market.

PROOMCOORN IN KANSAS.—J. Uplinger, who has a large ranch at St. Francis, in the extreme northwestern county of Kansas, in 1892 when the Omaha Journal-Stockman says that the corn crop in that section was light, but they had a fair wheat crop, something like 200 carloads having been shipped from there this fall.

JAPANESE COTTON MILLS.—While the problem of cotton as a raw material, upon the cash market, will be checked by so much of the property of large sections of this country depends, is an interesting one, there is another which affects our manufacturers infinitely more than the number of bales which are raised from the cotton season, or the occasional shortage of the world's supply, says a Boston dispatch. This is the adoption by countries that have depended heretofore upon others for their supplies of cotton cloth, of American and English machinery, which is a perfection of mechanical skill. The New England manufacturers are just now having this matter brought to their attention in a most positive manner. China, Japan and India are all equipping their mills with the most efficient machinery that is procurable. This represents the best inventive genius of the two great textile countries of the world, with all that it implies.

Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued October 25, shows an increase for the week of 27,871 bales against an increase of 126,325 last year and an increase of 129,232 over the week of the year before last. The total for 1897 is 2,659,569 against 2,385,898 last week, 3,548,468 last year and 3,574,216 year before last.

According to a recent report of the Yokohama chamber of commerce, the cotton spinning industry last year was more successful than the previous one. The extent of this is indicated by the difference in value of raw cotton imported at Yokohama, some \$17,000,000, and the increase in the value of yarn exports, which amounted to \$3,844,000. The average rate of profit was according to this authority, \$1.04 per spindle, notwithstanding the fact that there was some enforced idleness because of the lack of adequate supplies. The cotton goods produced in Japan, concerning which the Japanese consul at San Francisco has raised a warning note, Bombay mill owners, in which it says that, while it is clear that Japan is shooting fast ahead, it has not yet come up to the figures of India.

"But given two bad years of depression in the local industry," says a native paper. "It may be taken for granted that Japan will leave India behind in the competitive race. And it may then become a serious question how far the Chinese market will be able to take up the products of India. No doubt all will depend on the price at which the lower counts, say up to 20s, can be laid at Hong Kong or Shanghai. Should Japan shoot ahead

of India by underselling its products in China, the prosperity of our local industry will be doomed. Our mill owners will receive a check which will be it to be feared, impossible for India to counteract. Indian mills will either have to seek other markets for their output, or be compelled, by dire necessity, to split their counts, but the contingency is looming, the near distance. All will depend in the end upon enterprise, combined with economy, which Indian mill owners may put forth in the coming competitive race. The sooner these turn their serious attention to the matter, while there is a yet time on their side, the better. Otherwise, we repeat, the Indian yarn trade with China is doomed to destruction, precisely in the way that the Lancashire yarn trade in the lower counts of yarn was killed by our local mill owners."

To New England manufacturers it begins to look as though the competition in cotton goods would be worldwide before long, in which event priority in the business will be given to such, as against cheap labor or proximity to the consumer, or to the raw material. England must, necessarily, suffer more than any other country through this widening of manufacturing enterprise. It behooves her owners to consider where they stand as regards the supplying of her dependencies, in view of such opinion as the following, from the foremost textile publication in India:

"It is impossible, therefore, to imagine a time better calculated to turn the minds of spinners in fresh directions, and for drawing forth the budding talents of the invention which is said to be the child of necessity. It may be admitted that our present conditions are not entirely unfruitful, for the cotton crisis is doubtless stimulating the liveliest and most energetic minds to a good deal more or less discursive reflection; though the trend of thought amongst spinners at the present moment seems mainly to be in the direction of producing more counts of yarn and entering more seriously into direct competition with importers of Manchester goods. There is no doubt that a good deal is to be said for the encouragement of more strenuous efforts in this direction, as warmly advocated at the meeting of the Manchester Mill Owners' association recently by Hon. Mr. Bomonji Petit; but it is desirable to remember that, let Manchester imports either in yarns or textiles be what they may, there exists a vast rural community of weavers in Bombay, which, utterly neglected now for years past, has yet, amid all the development of the modern industry and the accentuated evil of a grinding poverty, managed to retain its vitality as a distinct force among the producing factors of the country.

"It is quite an economic error to imagine that the encouragement of the indigenous hand-loom industry can, in any way, militate against the enterprise of mills equipped with power plants. Spinners have, and perhaps not unreasonably, long been envious of China and Japan, and have regarded with such contempt the sociological and industrial phenomena at their very

doors, that they have come to regard a foreign market for yarns as the only market. This is a huge mistake. It is probable that there are at the present moment something like 7,000,000 of weavers in India and it is safe to say that the quantity of yarn used by these weavers at the loom must be enormously increased if the mill capitalists on the spot would only take the trouble to seriously consider the whole situation. What is wanted is that a plan be evolved by which yarn may be satisfactorily brought to the looms among the village communities."

NEW COTTON PICKING MACHINE. A test of a machine designed to economize in the gathering of the cotton crop was made near Bremen a few days ago. The machine is the invention of W. V. Hoskins, banker at Velasco and Columbia. The machine is constructed on the gin principle. Two feed rollers, made of cast iron, rubber fingers, work against the picker rollers and the plant is fed through standing up straight. The canvas rollers are contrived of springs which give when unopposed, bolts, hms, etc., are encountered. The lint is carried to two sacks on the rear of the machine by means of a conveyor. It is claimed that experiments with the machine have demonstrated that the plant is not injured by the operation. Mr. Hoskins has been at work perfecting the machine for six years, and it is built along entirely original lines, having nothing in common with other cotton picking machines that have been developed in the past. The inventor is to perfect the machine to where it will pick the cotton without leaving too much lint in the bolls. The new machine has a capacity of eight acres a day, regardless of the amount of open cotton.

BOLL WEEVIL RAVAGES.—The devastation caused by the Mexican boll weevil in the territory tributary to Brenham has been almost beyond belief. Fields have been stripped bare and on many where 100 acres were planted in cotton not more than two or three bales will be made. According to a recently compiled report, 95 big farms in that section containing in the aggregate 29,925 acres in cotton, will produce but 1576 bales. This gives an average of a little less than 19 acres to one bale of cotton. Last year on the same farms 3215 bales of cotton were produced, or 7739 bales more than the crop for the present season. This

loss is mainly, though not entirely, attributable to the ravages of the weevil. Having accomplished their mission of ruin, they are said to be leaving the fields and taking refuge in the brush in the bark of tree trunks, where they will spend the winter. In some places they seem to be migrating and millions and multiplied millions have been seen to rise in clouds and depart northward. Whether these were leaving the country entirely or simply changing their base of operations from one field to another in the same neighborhood is not known. They are increasing in numbers in Washington county very rapidly, and now infest every corn field, every grass plot meadow and piece of woodland. As stated, they have not damaged the cotton in the western portion of that county to any great extent, but unless some plan is devised at the convention to be held in Brenham to destroy them, or at least stay their depredations, it will be almost a waste of work and seed to plant cotton in Washington county next year.

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## The Journal Institute

USING CORN FODDER.—I advise every farmer to cut up his corn rather than pull the fodder, and know from ten years' experience that it will pay to do so, but do not believe the many statements going the rounds that the stalk is worth more than the corn and others equally as absurd. A Georgia correspondent of the Southern Cultivator writes: "In my opinion there is no hay nor roughage of any kind equal to good bright corn fodder, pulled and cured the old way, but counting the expense of pulling and the loss of stalks, it makes the corn contrary too much. The shredded stalks stand about half way between good straw and well cured bright, sweet hay, all of which fall below the pulled fodder in feeding value. Ten years' experience has taught me some lessons about handling the crop from cutting to feeding, a few of which I will mention for the benefit of those who have had no experience.

1. Let the corn begin to harden before cutting. It is all the better for a few brown shucks occasionally. Do not cut it too early or you will lose weight in both stalk and ear.

2. When you are ready to cut, let one man go ahead of the cutter and tie up foundations for the shock by bringing the tops of three or four hills of corn together and twisting them about each other in such a way that they will brace each other and thus form a solid foundation. Of course it will be necessary to select two hills from one row and two opposite hills from the next row so that a square is formed when four hills are used. If your stalks are not conveniently situated three hills will do. Do not cut these foundation stalks, but fasten the tops together as suggested and around these stalks build the shock by placing the corn carefully around, slightly lean to the center.

When four or five arms have been placed evenly and the foundation stalks select a rather thick cord and break between each joint so as to allow the stalk to bend, and bind all together firmly about two-thirds the way to the top. Now finish the shock by placing corn evenly all around until the spread of the bottom is from four to six feet in diameter. The number of rows for each shock and the spacing of shocks will depend on the amount of corn to be ground. Do not under any consideration make very small shocks, as the exposure to weather causes too much loss. When the shock is done draw a twine string snugly around near the top by slipping one end through a noose and tying with a bow or loop knot. When the corn has cured a few days go around and tighten up all the strings, which will get loose from shrinking of the corn.

3. If your hardware merchant does not keep them in stock have him order from Louisville or some northern market regular corn knives. They are much easier to handle and more work can be turned off with them than with any homemade contrivance.

Bind twice to tie the shocks, but if nothing else is available, corn stalks or crab grass twisted together will do, but the twine is best

and counting time saved, much the cheapest, as the strings can be saved and used several years.

The method of shocking mentioned by the correspondents, where a bench is used to shock around, the best is to withdraw after the shock is completed, is not good. Most of the shocks will fall down, and the man that is caught with such corn shocked this way when continued bad weather comes will regret the day he ever undertook it.

If the weather is unfavorable for curing when cutting time comes, make the shocks about half size. When partly cured go back and finish to full size. Of course only half the corn should be made the other half being allowed to stand until the time to finish.

Great quantities of valuable cow food are allowed to go to waste all over the South, while it had better be saved and fed to beef or dairy cattle.

I believe that this is the best way to save this crop, and the adoption in place of the present method of pulling fodder, but at the same time caution against the extravagant claims made for it by enthusiasts and by manufacturers and agents of shredding machinery. When a venture is made in any new industry and results fall below what is claimed, there is sure to be disappointment, followed by a reaction that leaves the matter in worse condition than if no start had been made.

STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT.—The Extension station, has just issued a bulletin which says: While walking through a stubble field in the vicinity of Tucson about a month ago, the writer chanced to pluck a few heads of wheat which had escaped the stalks by attempting to tie out the grain every kernel was found to be destroyed by what is popularly known as "Stinking smut." Further examination of the straw lying upon the ground revealed but few unsmutted heads. The foreman on the ranch reported that about one-third of the grain had raised in this field had been smutted with this fungus for the past two years—the seed each season having been obtained from Indian sources. He reported still further that the seed sown had a very bad field odor, indicating, without much doubt, the presence of this disease.

The process tabulated is as follows: 1. Soak seed for 12 hours in copper sulphate solution. 2. Soak seed for 5 to 10 minutes in lime-water. 3. Dry the seed. 4. Sow the seed. The only object in drying is to facilitate the scattering of the wheat. Where the acreage is small and the sowing done by hand, the drying can be dispensed with. Enough of both copper sulphate and lime solution should be used to thoroughly wet the grain. Piling the wheat on a barn floor and sprinkling it with the lime-seeder. The principle is a combination of rubber rollers which force the seeds against a set of steel flaves. The latter cut the skin and remove the seeds, and the seeds are then taken off the saw by a set of steel combs. The machine does it work with an intelligence almost human. There is no waste, and the seeded raisins come out of the machine with a hardly discernible puncture in the skin.

of them indicate that there are some cases in which their crops are in a very deplorable condition indeed.

Smut is caused by a parasitic fungus, the spores of which may be found in the chaff and the kernels of wheat, "smutty" wheat. These spores germinate at the same time as the wheat, and send small tubes into the young plants. These develop and grow about with the wheat the entire season; but weather and soil, except by means of a microscope, until the berries begin to form, when the fungus distorts the kernel and fills it with a smutty mass of spores covered with a thin shell. When this shell is broken by threshing, the smut spores are set free and cling to the "hairy ends" of the healthy berries, where they are again ready to produce another crop of smut the next season.

There are many plant diseases, some of them occurring in Arizona, which have baffled every attempt of the investigator to subdue. Some have received but little attention, and it is hoped further investigation may bring them under control. These facts, however, do not apply to the "stinking smut" of wheat, for it has been demonstrated repeatedly that certain treatments will destroy the fungus which causes this disease. There is, therefore, no good reason why the farmer should go on raising smutty wheat year after year when a little time and patience will increase his crop and furnish him more marketable returns for his labor.

The remedy is simple and easily applied. Any farmer can, by the expenditure of a very small amount of money, treat his seed wheat in a manner that will insure his crop against an attack of this fungus. He needs for this operation a quart of copper sulphate or copper sulphate, a good quality of lime, some large vessels which will hold water, such as tubs or barrels, and a place to spread his wheat out to dry when he is through treating it.

The operation is as follows: One pound of copper sulphate is dissolved in 24 gallons of water. The seed is soaked in this solution for 12 hours, after which the liquid is drained off, and the seed is again soaked for 10 minutes in lime-water made by slacking one pound of lime in 10 gallons of water. After drying, the wheat can be sown at any time without any danger from the effect of smut.

BOOMED BY MACHINERY. A simple mechanical device is revolutionizing the raisin trade of the world and opening foreign markets to the California product. This machine is the raisin-seeder. The principle is a combination of rubber rollers which force the seeds against a set of steel flaves. The latter cut the skin and remove the seeds, and the seeds are then taken off the saw by a set of steel combs. The machine does it work with an intelligence almost human. There is no waste, and the seeded raisins come out of the machine with a hardly discernible puncture in the skin.

time and used again in the treatment of another batch of wheat.

This method of treatment with copper sulphate is now advocated and is commonly practiced and usually recommended for the prevention of "stinking smut." If handled according to the directions given above, there need be no fear from this disease. In this work, as in all others, the farmer should be thoughtful and clean in his operations. After the wheat is treated, it should not be put back in smutty sacks, nor in bins which have had smutty wheat in them, without first destroying the smut. This can be done by treating both sacks and bins with a solution of the phosphate solution of twice the strength quoted above, or by thoroughly soaking with boiling water. The seeder should also be thoroughly cleaned and the box and cups treated with either boiling water or a strong solution of copper sulphate.

It must be constantly borne in mind that copper sulphate is a poison. Care should, therefore, be taken that chickens and stock be not allowed to eat the treated wheat, or a strong solution of copper sulphate.

There is practically no danger in planting in ground which produced a smutty crop the previous year. If clean seed is planted, no smut will be raised. There are many other species of smut, and doubtless some of them do considerable injury in Arizona; but the "hitt" is intended to cover the question of "stinking smut." Indeed, botanists recognize two species of "stinking smut"; but the treatment given above will destroy both.

## A GREAT SHOW.

Selden R. Williams, president of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio, Tex., is stopping at the Midland. He says that it is his opinion that the fat stock show now going on at the stock yards is the greatest blooded cattle show ever held in America and its worth a long trip to witness. He expressed the wish that every cattleman in Texas could be here. He said that the stockmen of that state were largely patrons of this market and would have been proud to be here. He stated that he never enjoyed a ride of a city more than the complimentary ones given the Texas yesterday and was enthusiastic in his praise of the wonderful growth and great development to be seen everywhere. He said that he considered this the greatest city in the west, certainly in its live stock and packing house interests.—Kansas City Journal.

## DAIRY

Kansas City dealers have resumed their efforts to secure the 1902 convention of the National Creamery Butter-makers' association. The national association meets at St. Paul in January.

Strong efforts will be made this winter to have the dairy commissioner appointed in Missouri. In a recent letter Secretary Ripley of the state board of agriculture spoke very favorably on the proposition, and the board of agriculture but still in that line. It is proposed to have this office devoted entirely to the building up of the dairy industry of the state.

## PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION SALE.

The Dairyman's association of British Columbia recently imported from Canada a carload of registered stock, including Jerseys, Ayrshires and Shorthorn cattle, and Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. This stock was sold at auction at the New Westminster exposition, and brought very fair prices. The auction was conducted by Mr. T. J. Trapp and the proceeds of the sale amounted to \$1995, while the cost of the stock was \$1475. The Canadian Pacific railway very liberally furnished free transportation for the shipment from the east—something like three thousand miles. Therefore the association will be slightly ahead on the venture.

## CAUSES OF MOTTLED BUTTER.

A number of experiments have been carried out at the Maryland Agricultural station to determine the cause of mottled butter, by C. F. Doane, dairy bacteriologist, who gives his conclusions as follows: "1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly-colored butter. "2. Washing the butter with water below 40 degrees does cause mottles. It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt. "3. The light-colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of casing; but mottles is evidently caused by some physical action of salt on the butter-fat, which causes it to admit more light. "4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt. "5. Butter washed with water at 40 degrees and under, and worked immediately, shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to suggest that mottles is colored than with any other treatment. "6. Washing butter with water at 40 degrees and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to higher temperatures."

## DAIRY PRODUCTS IN HONOLULU.

The dairy industry of the Hawaiian Islands includes 25 dairies, some of which sell their products through the Dairy Company of Honolulu, 532 Front street, Honolulu, but the output of butter is inadequate to supply the demand, and, owing to the climatic conditions and the scarcity of grazing land, the local manufacture does not include the importations to any extent, says

an article prepared by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum's press correspondence department.

Butter is imported principally in kegs, cases and tubs, only a small quantity in tin being received from the United States.

The official tables of receipts show a large increase in 1898 over 1897. China has so far controlled the egg trade, but the figures for 1898 show such marked improvement in the American shipments, that this condition is likely to be reversed within a few years, especially in view of the fact that American produce enters free, while butter and eggs from other countries are subject to a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amount of butter received in 1897 was \$36,292, of which the United States furnished \$34,622, and eggs, \$7948. In 1898 America shipped \$40,135 of butter to Honolulu, and total receipts were \$44,620, while egg receipts amounted to \$10,562. American shipments amounting to \$3633.

The figures for 1899 are not as yet available, but it is estimated that the importations from the United States and Australia will be in excess of \$10,562. The total trade (butter and eggs) have increased over 1898 by over \$18,000.

## A MODEL DAIRY.

Aside and distinct from the regular cattle exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition, it had been decided to install a model dairy throughout the six months of the exposition.

This dairy is to be composed of four or five representatives of each of the breeds of milk cows laying claim to merit along dairy lines. Plans are being made to have eight or ten breeds represented in the model dairy, and nearly all of the livestock associations have given assurance of their fullest co-operation in this matter, and have generously offered to place at the disposal of the exposition the animals which shall form this model dairy.

The stable in which the cattle will be kept will be one that is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances, particularly with regard to hygienic and sanitary conditions. It is not the plan to force these cows unduly to see how much can be produced during this time, but to see what they will do under absolute uniform conditions, as nearly normal as it may be possible to make them in the exposition grounds. The work will be conducted by men of much experience in feeding and handling dairy animals, under rules which will be formulated for the government of this dairy. Only such changes shall be made during the six months as shall be especially calculated to prove the superiority of some particular breed, and when these changes are made with a view of establishing some characteristic of some breed, all other animals in the dairy will be placed under the same conditions, and careful record kept as to their performance under these conditions. Accurate data will be kept as to the amount of food consumed, its cost, its nutritive value, and also the milk product as to the amount and quality.

## COTTON IN AFRICA.

GRADUATES OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S AGRICULTURAL TEACHING SCHOOL.

The Atlanta News prints the following signed statement from Booker T. Washington: "Officials of the German government have arranged with the president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., to send three graduates of that institution to the German colony in the west coast of Africa for the purpose of introducing the raising of cotton into that colony among the natives.

"Two of the graduates are from the agricultural department and one from the mechanical department. The latter will be the assistant instructor. "J. N. Galloway, one of the instructors at Tuskegee, accompanies the party to assist in the inauguration of the work.

"The German government pays the salaries of the graduates as well as all traveling expenses. The party sails from New York Nov. 3 and takes with them from Tuskegee a full outfit for cotton raising, including cottonseed, plows, cotton gins and wagons and carpenter tools, etc.

"The news adds these comments: This action may be important to the southern states as the introduction of cotton into that country. It is claimed by some that a large section of Africa can raise cotton to as good advantage as the southern states. So far this country has almost a monopoly of the cotton supply of the world. We produce two-thirds of the crop, and our staple is so far superior to that of other countries that it dominates the supply from all other countries. It practically regulates that of the world, and consequently the market price of cotton.

If it shall be demonstrated that Africa can grow cotton of as good quality as the American staple, the beginning of a competition of a most formidable kind will have been made.

This may add a new impetus to the movement of Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, who has been continually favoring the migration of the negro race to its former home in the dark continent, maintaining that not only in climate but in resources, it offers to the African advantages incomparably better than he can possibly secure in the United States, where the white man has the first chance at all the best opportunities which the country offers to enterprising industry.

## STEEL ROOFING

THE ONLY TOOLS YOU NEED.

5000 Squares BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING \$1.75

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Drilling Machinery. We sell the best and most reliable drilling machinery. Our machines are faster, stronger and easier to handle than any other. They are an investment. Thousands are in use. We have sold thousands of these machines. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue. The Kelly, Trenchell & Woodruff Co., Westfield, Mass.

## Little Giant Corn Sheller

It shells PERFECTLY CLEAN. Whether the ears of corn are large or small, the Little Giant sheller takes the value of perfect seed corn. The Little Giant is the only sheller that will not injure the seed. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child can use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS of these shellers, and every year the demand is increasing. WE GUARANTEE every sheller to give satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE \$2.50. Write for Free Catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., Dept. 211A, P. O. Box 15, Chicago.

## HYNES BUGGY CO.

Established 1880. Incorporated 1922. Builders of FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & HARNESS QUINCY, ILL. No. 71. This buggy is largely used by stockmen, livermen, and others. It is made in these sizes: light, medium and heavy. This is reliable, long life work can refer to the principal stockmen, who have used the Hynes work for many years. Send for illustrations of all the latest and best styles. HYNES BUGGY CO., Quincy, Ills.





# THE HOUSEHOLD

## A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

What's the use of 'lyin', cryin', sighin'?  
 What's the use of 'fustin', mussin',  
 fussin'?

Does the savages complain?  
 Stop the rattle of the rain?  
 Does the toad and the frog  
 Make the winter quit a freazin'?

Quit a blowin'?

Does the grumbler and the growler  
 Do a bit toward stonin'?

For the miser and the miserly  
 Through the trees?

Does the scowin' and the growlin'  
 Stop the growlin' and the howlin'?

O the breeze?  
 Won't the sunlight be brighter  
 If we keep our faces lighter?  
 Don't the dreary days seem longer,  
 And the walking seem stronger,  
 When the sun is out?

Make the best of all the weather,  
 Sing an' smile all together,  
 Won't you? Let's!

—Medical Times.

## THE RULE OF CONTRARIES.

I've always noticed, fellows,  
 Hit a risky thing to do  
 To kalkulate accountin' to you  
 To how dumber it is.

The man 't talks the most  
 Don't help you much uphill;  
 The one 't prays the loudest  
 Don't allus pay his bill.

Some times the biggest fishes  
 Bites the smallest kinds o' bait;  
 An' mighty ugly wimmin  
 Can make the best o' mates.

The smartest lookin' feller  
 May be a real fool;  
 You're almos' never the highest  
 By the meekest lookin' mule. —Anon.

## BOERS SLEEP IN BOXES.

The Boer prisoners at St. Helena have retained their conservatism and their love of home to such an extent that they have built a number of little huts out of biscuit tins, each man who can secure a sufficient number of boxes making a residence for himself, into which he crawls to sleep, preferring this humble domicile to occupying a tent with ten or twelve others.

## DIED IN POVERTY.

The inventor of the automobile, M. Lenoir, has just died in France in poverty.

Lenoir was a chemist. In 1860 he took out a patent for a motor driven by an explosive mixture of air and gas. He even used electric ignition, actuating a sparking plug similar to that in vogue today.

In 1882 he produced a car driven by one of his motors and accomplished some short trips in the streets of Paris, after which he made no further progress. He seemed to have no luck, his invention was premature, and beyond the gratification of his hobby, he had no appreciation.

## GOOD EATING.

Baked Liver.—Line a baking dish with thin strips of bacon, and fill with liver cut fine and seasoned with salt and pepper. The liver is at all "strong," it should be previously soaked, tell the best story, swear harder and drink more than any fellow in the whole crew. That was seven years ago back east, in New York state on the Erie railroad.

Had just been married. I had one of the sweetest girls that ever lived. She thought the world of me, and loved me enough to marry me in spite of my bad habits—probably thinking she could break me of them.

"I got rid of the habit," but my God! the cost of the experience! and the man leaned his head against the cab and faintly broke down.

"I didn't appreciate my blessings then," he continued, looking up. "I kept right on with my high living. My wife used to plead with me to stop my carousals, telling me the company would discharge me if they knew what I was doing. I was getting to be a little better, but the warnings, but my time came finally.

"When our little boy was born I was just about the happiest fellow you ever saw. My wife thought sure this event would cure me of my bad habits, but it didn't. I was so excited over it that I had to get 'em up for the boys several times, and had to be carried home in consequence.

"When the little chap got to be a couple of years old he was just the cutest little fellow you ever saw. He had his mother's fair complexion and his eyes and his dark hair, and was fairly worshipped him. I used to bring him down to the engine and play with him in the cab until train time, when his mother would come and get him, and he would wave his plump little hands, and we would return at night, and I told one of the wipers at the roundhouse to explain it to my wife.

"I had taken a couple of drinks with some of the boys just before we went to the roundhouse, and my head was feeling pretty large. Jack was busy at work oiling up, and told me to go in and see if there were any orders other than the usual ones. The train dispatcher was dying around in a big sweat, and when I asked if there were any special orders, he said:

"Yes, tell Gurney he's to sidetrack at Warsaw for 88. It's a big special order. The train dispatcher is a big fellow, and they're loaded heavy. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," I replied, but I was joking with the telegraph operator at the

plaintiff, to hear the details of the misdeed for himself, but suddenly he asked, "Is she good looking?" And being assured that she was both very young and unusually lovely, he sent word to the clerk to wear a veil, otherwise he could not listen to her.

## HOW A BUTTERFLY SLEEPS.

The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downwards. It folds and contracts its wings to the utmost. The effect is to reduce its size and shape to a narrow ridge. Its body is supported in shape and color from the seed heads on thousands of other stems around.

The butterfly also sleeps on the top of the stem. In the mornings, when the sunbeams warm them, all these grappled sleepers in the grass tops open their wings, and the colorless insects are started with a thousand living flowers of purest azure.

## MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

And now, just for the novelty perhaps, they're surveying Mason and Dixon's line.

Mason and Dixon were the surveyors who, in 1783, ran the straight line through the woods, which is now the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. To facilitate the work their axemen cut a broad swath through the forest. They set up stone posts along a portion of the line. Out in the absolute wilderness further west, where now are thriving cities, they contacted themselves with heaping up mounds of earth and stones, most of which are still visible.

Mason and Dixon also surveyed the western line of Delaware and determined the queer little curve in which that boundary topples over to the Delaware river, fifteen miles below Philadelphia.

The Maryland-Pennsylvania part of Mason and Dixon's line is now being surveyed by scientists representing both states.

## FEARED WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Charles XII. of Sweden feared only one power in the world, the power of beauty; only a handsome woman could make him quail—he put him to flight.

"So many heroes have succumbed to the attractions of a beautiful face! Did not Alexander, my pet, burn a town to please a ridiculous courtesan? I want my life to be free from such weakness, history must not find such a stain upon it." He was told one day that a young girl had come to sue for justice on behalf of a blind octogenarian father maltreated by soldiers. The first indignation of the king is liable to a certain man, was to rush straight to the

## THE WHIRR OF A RATTLER.

"No matter where a man may go or what may befall him, he will never feel the same trol as when he first hears the whirr of a rattle." Prof. Gordon von Ranken, who has just returned from the blood-curdling hills that denotes the terrible creature is about to strike. The danger from the rattlesnake is as great today as it ever was, and the man who starts alone upon a road in a remote country is liable to meet one or more. Generally speaking, the

rattlesnake gives warning when it is ready for business, and happens that this warning is seldom given until the man is quite close—often too close to escape. Of almost the same color as the rocks, the snake lies practically concealed from view, and the first traveler knows of its presence is the deadly singing of the rattles. Unless the man has heard it before, he will not be able to locate it. The terrible sound seems to mingle with the sunshine, and the bewildered man is as likely to walk into the jaws of death as to run in the direction of safety. Unless medical aid is at hand very shortly after the bite, death is sure to follow. An awful death it is; the Indians say the most awful death a man can die.

## MME. NORDICA'S FIRST EXPERIENCE IN OPERA.

"When I was a young girl studying in Boston, I first saw Brignoli," says Mrs. Nordica, speaking of that early success of hers. "He was singing in Boston, and in an emergency they sent for me. I was prophesied that I would be a pupil could sing for them—I was sent, and sang an aria from the 'Star of the North.'"

"He had never seen or heard of me before, my teacher did not believe in my singing in concert. As she is now a strong gust of wind caught the parachute and threw it with terrific force against Professor Stafford. He called to his wife to watch out, at the same time losing his hold and falling head-first into the sea. Almost anything can be bought in the great market—sugar, cotton cloth, leather, needles, crockery, tinware, eggs, lime, charcoal, meat, slaves, camels, horses, food of every variety, including tomatoes, wheat, tamed gazelles, hyenas, wildcats, birds—anything and everything."

The money is still the cowry shell, but the Maria Theresa dollar is taken, while gold and silver coins are bought to be worked up into ornaments. The King's palace was a "splendid specimen of mud architecture," the audience-chamber a room thirty feet square. The King was seated on a rich red dais surrounded by his courtiers in compact rows, attired in costumes of green, red and other hues.

## ARMLESS WONDER.

M. Rapin is a Swiss artist who has no arms. He paints portraits and month's has-reliefs with both hands. Many American tourists have seen an armless man copying old masters in the Antwerp picture gallery. He was a Belgian painter of repute. He died not long ago.

Miss Bitten painted miniatures with her feet in the reign of George IV. The Earl of Morton saw her performing at a fair and took her under his patronage. The lack of arms did not interfere with her artistic education, and she won fame. William IV. granted her a pension.

John Valerius, an armless German, could shave himself, play the drum, fence and perform other marvelous feats with his feet.

William Kingston, an armless Englishman who cultivated a small farm

## SINGING INSECTS OF JAPAN AND THEIR BREEDING.

The buzz of a bee and the angry rasp of a mosquito are not considered musical in these United States, nor is any of the more common insects of this country. The more aesthetic Japs have developed an entirely new phase of pleasure unknown to us in their singing insects.

In Tokio, toward the end of May and the beginning of June, there is a great undulating sound which resembles the chirping of a cricket. It is the sound of the singing insects, which are bred in cages of bamboo, from which break strange little whistlings, of metallic modulations, of light trills, which fill the air with a delicate music. In the evening after the bath, the people seat themselves and listen to the shrill concert.

The most prized of these singing insects is the sushumshi, or "insect-bell," whose sound which is said to resemble that of a tiny silver bell. It is a tiny black beetle, of a flat body and very vulgar appearance.

The kutsuwamushi's cry resembles the sound made by a horse in champagne, and the other species, one a light yellow and the other a pale green. This insect is a kind of winged grasshopper, of fat body and common in many countries.

In Tokio there are over forty methods of breeding the singing insects. The trade is recent, though the fondness for insect music has existed for centuries. Formerly its lovers would go in parties to places where the little music-makers were bred, and there they would drink tea and listen to the sushumshi and kutsuwamushi.

About one hundred years ago an amateur named Choso had the idea of capturing one of these insects for his own use. The insect was kept in a cage over, he forgot a certain number in a closed vase.

Great was his surprise, on opening it the following year, to find it filled with newly hatched larvae. After that he set himself up to the raising of singing insects, and so founded a flourishing trade. Actually the greater number of singing insects are artificially raised so that their hatching corresponds to the seasons when their admirers love to listen to them.

## A WAITRESS MARRIED A GERMAN NOBLEMAN.

From waitress at the Mills hotel to mistress one of the most ancient manors in Germany was the change of fortune that betel pretty Nancy Honig, who has just been married at the age of twenty one. Her story was an amazing one.

Two years ago the girl came to New York. At the Mills hotel, where she first applied for a position, they were glad to employ her as waitress.

Nancy was young, red-checked and with the merriest smile in the world. Somebody was bound to fall victim to it, and the somebody proved to be John von Ranken, the German cashier at the hotel. It wasn't a long wooing, nor probably a difficult one, for they were married on the last day of the year.

Shortly Mr. and Mrs. von Ranken started for Chicago, where the husband had a wealthy aunt, Mrs. Chas. Steinicke, who took the young couple to her summer home among the Wisconsin lakes to spend their honeymoon.

## AERONAUT WAS SAVED BY HIS FLUCKY WIFE.

A New England fair is always held after the old-fashioned way, which means that the programme would not be complete without a balloon ascension with all its accompanying thrills.

On the second day of the recent N. H. fair, professor E. L. and Mrs. Stafford appeared, dressed in brilliant tights and with a big air machine ready to supply a genuine thrill of 5000 or more spectators that thronged the grounds. The professor and his wife had announced that they would ascend to a dizzy height, "never before attempted," and end the show by making a parachute jump calculated to amaze by its daring the most stolid of that throng. With this in view, the people felt more than repaid for the price of their tickets.

The balloon was made ready and everything proved to be in splendid working order. The professor took his place in the carriage and gallantly assisted his wife to alight. The pupils could sing for them—I was sent, and sang an aria from the 'Star of the North.'"

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**J.P. CHASE MERCHANDISE CO.**  
 1111 1/2 Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**AN AMERICAN WATCH**

20 YEAR GUARANTEE.

AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

20 YEAR GUARANTEE.

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**FAMILY RECORD**

Lord's Prayer, Beatitudes, Life of Christ, 4 Beautiful Pictures each. In colors upon a background of PURPLE GOLD. Price 50c. But in quantity we return this price. 10 for \$4.50, 25 for \$12.00, 50 for \$25.00. All charges prepaid and no postage. Write for our catalogue. We will send you a copy of our catalogue.

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**FREE TO LADIES**

My monthly regulator is the only one that is safe and reliable. Write to us for our catalogue. We will send you a copy of our catalogue.

**MRS. B. ROWAN, 675 Milwaukee, Wis.**

**Are You Deaf?**

All cases of DEAFNESS OR HARD-HEARING are cured by the use of our "Ear Restorer." Write to us for our catalogue. We will send you a copy of our catalogue.

**INTERNATIONAL EARL CLINIC, 1121 N. CHICAGO.**

**40 STORES IN THE U.S.**

STOVES TO USE.

Write to us for our catalogue. We will send you a copy of our catalogue.

**THE AMERICAN RECORD CO.**  
 Dept. 212 E. H. E. Bldg.  
 Chicago, Ill.

**CHINESE AND AMERICAN CHILDREN COMPARED BY MR. WU.**

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is a close observer of American customs, and in the September number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly he thus contrasts the relations of children and parents:

"I have visited American schools with great pleasure, and I must praise the admirable way in which children are taught in this country. The kindergarten ideas seem to me especially fine. It cannot help but be of great benefit to the child, for it is in the early years of life that the character is formed. The child is not only taught to read and write, but to be obedient and respectful. The child is not only taught to read and write, but to be obedient and respectful. The child is not only taught to read and write, but to be obedient and respectful."

**GIVEN AWAY.**

To quickly introduce our Clear... Write to us for our catalogue. We will send you a copy of our catalogue.

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**STEEL WIND \$350 FOR ALL WORTH \$135**

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**GOST YOU NOTHING TO SEE THE GOODS.**

Send your name, post office and nearest express office and we will send you the whole outfit for your examination. If you like the greatest offer ever made by express agent \$3.50 and press charges (which is 50¢) others who want to see this outfit is sent size. If you wish to order it cost \$20.00. We will send you a copy of our catalogue.

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SHEEP---GOATS

E. R. Jackson, president of the First National bank of Sonora, sold to Bill Scheneman of Crockett county, 2500 sheep, at \$2.25.

John Trent of Sutton county, sold to Will Whitehead 11 head of native bucks at \$11 a head. He also sold 6 bucks to McCallum & Boston at the same price.

The American Angora Breeder's association in session at Kansas City, a few days ago elected the following officers: Thomas H. Martin, president; Robert C. Johnson, vice president; T. J. Evans, treasurer, and W. T. McIntire, secretary.

Tim Kinney, recognized as the sheep king of Wyoming, recently sold 90,000 head of sheep and 36,000 head of lambs. Mr. Kinney is the largest individual holder of sheep in the country and he increases his herds year to year.

The range war has broken out in a new place, says a Cheyenne report, and Senator Warren of Wyoming is having trouble.

A fierce war is on between the settlers living in the vicinity of Grover, Colo., and Warren's sheep herding outfit. Outbreaks are of frequent occurrence, herders are driven off and hundreds of sheep killed in the progress of the feud.

Shortly before this raid on the flocks over 400 head were killed in a sand draw in the hills. The parties doing this strung a wire fence across the gulch, drove the herd into it and killed them with clubs. No clue to the parties can be had as the settlers of the country are in sympathy with the men who have thus taken the law into their own hands.

FEEDING AT FORT COLLINS.—A visit to Fort Collins, Colo., this week, described by Prof. E. A. Burnett, director of Farmers' institutes in Nebraska: "I visited several sheepmen who seemed pleased at the sheep prospect, and I was informed would pay up to the full average price of last year for lambs to feed this year. They fed about 25,000 in the vicinity last year and made a handsome profit on them.

It seems they feed as long as four and five months, and even longer there, feeding more alfalfa and less grain than we feed in Nebraska. They seldom get up to one and one-half pounds of corn per lamb there, feeding often about one and one-quarter pounds, and probably an equal amount of alfalfa after lambs are on their feet.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. This is a safe remedy and positive cure for all ailments of the horse...

\$500 REWARD. Will pay for any case of STYPTILIN, GLEET, GONORRHOEA, OR ELCOO POISONING which my remedies fail to cure...

Wolsey Sheep Shearing Machine Co., (LIMITED). 170 Gresham House, F. C. London, England.

Notice to Sheep Owners & Contractors for Shearing, U. S. A. Messrs Cooper & Nephews are no longer the Agents for the Wolsey Sheep Shearing Machines...

HUGH E. McLEOD, Secretary. Applications for exclusive representation in the States are invited.

extra good care could be furnished, but last winter proved to be a rainy one and those who depended on straw sheds had great difficulty in keeping sheep dry during March and April...

THE BREEDING SEASON.—The period of gestation of the ewe is twenty-one weeks. It is an easy matter to compute the time of coupling if the date for lambing is determined upon.

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United States Has 76,295,220 People Within Her Borders.

The following Associated Press dispatch has been sent out from Washington, Oct. 30.—The official announcement of the population of the United States for 1900 is 76,295,220, which 74,627,907 is contained in 45 states, representing approximately the population to be used for apportionment purposes.

SAN ANTONIO FAIR SOME OF THE FINE EXHIBITS—AWARDS IN NEXT WEEK'S JOURNAL.

San Antonio Bureau of the Journal. The great international fair which closes this week, has continued to draw great crowds each day and the slight delay in the opening of the fair has not detracted from the interest in the livestock and agricultural departments.

The machinery exhibit this year is probably the best and most extensive ever shown in Southwest Texas, the building devoted to machinery and farming implements being completely filled and many exhibitors showing their goods in large tents.

TO SELL GRAZING LANDS.

A special to the Dallas Times Herald from Austin says: It has been learned from what is considered a reliable source that at the forthcoming session of the legislature, a bill will be introduced seeking to knock out all cattle-men in Texas who are now leasing state lands.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED. By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear, there is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

The Belgian hare exhibit is also attracting much attention especially as the industry in this section of the country is still a new one. There are several hundred of these hares in the fair.

The Mexican hand rendered many choice selections of classical and Mexican music which have called forth much applause wherever heard.

The agricultural exhibit located in the main hall of exhibition buildings has attracted much and favorable attention and gave many a Texan a hint as to the resources of this great state.

U. S. Weddington of Childress, Texas, is in the city with a fine bunch of Herefords which he is exhibiting at the fair.

Louis Metzger of Hondo is in the city with his brother, Wm. Metzger, who is suffering from blood poisoning caught from skinning a cow that died from black leg.

LEADING COMMISSION COMPANIES AND MARKETS

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY. Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest. The only Market in Texas where you can secure TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. (INCORPORATED.) Consign your cattle and hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. (Incorporated.) Ship your cattle and hogs to the National Live Stock Commission Co., Ft. Worth Stock Yards, Ft. Worth, Tex.

MALLORY COMMISSION CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1892. Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

Davis, McDonald & Davis, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

THE COTTON SEED INDUSTRY. PRODUCTION OF COTTON SEED OIL FOR THE SEASON 1899-1900.

THE BURLINGTON'S GREAT PUBLICATION ON NEBRASKA, ENTITLED "THE CORN BELT". The possibilities of Nebraska as a grain and stock raising state are appreciated.

A TWENTY DAYS' TOUR TO HAVANA AND RETURN BY SEA. Captain J. E. Labatt of Fort Worth will conduct a select party of fifty on the "Corn Belt" to Havana.

BAILEY'S ELECTION BET.—The New York Herald is authority for the following: Horsemen and politicians throughout the Blue Grass state are much interested in the novel wager on the outcome of the present election.

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At Hermoso, Cal., the Hermoso Orange company was organized with \$100,000 capital. E. A. Chase, manager.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other. Twenty-two railroads center at these yards. Largest stocker and feeder market in the world.

ELMORE-COOPER LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000.00 FULLY PAID UP. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas, City, Mo.

Tamblyn & Tamblyn, Live Stock Commission Agents, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., LD. Commission Merchants. CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. Stock Landing, NEW ORLEANS, LA., P. O. Box 659.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS, The St. Louis NATIONAL STOCK YARDS., Located at E. St. Louis, Ill., Directly Opposite the City of St. Louis.

southbound train will leave Chicago about 3 p. m., and will reach the Arkansas state line about daylight the next morning.

The northbound train will leave Waco about 8:30 p. m., Fort Worth 10 p. m., Dallas 11:30 p. m., and will reach Chicago about the next day.

The schedule is so arranged that a passenger arriving in Chicago on this train can, within an hour or two after his arrival, catch a train on any one of a dozen different roads for the North.

New 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.

DRS. MASSIE & SPANN, THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL SPECIALISTS. Cure all forms of Chronic Diseases that are curable.

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