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FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS

Meeting Held at College Station, Last Week Was Remarkable for the Amount of Business Dispatched by the Organization—Recommendations to Legislature.

A VERY LARGE CROWD WAS IN ATTENDANCE

Committee Named to Urge Legislation Providing for Teaching of Agriculture in the Public Schools of the State—Appropriation for New Building at A. & M. College Favored. Cash Premiums Offered for Displays of Corn at Next Congress—Fine Exhibits of Fruits and Vegetables.

Every branch of farm work, horticulture, truck growing, cotton raising, beekeeping, dairying, poultry and livestock breeding and woman's industrial work was represented at the fourth annual session of the Texas Farmers' Congress, which met at College Station last week. The members of the congress were all active, earnest business farmers, men who keep in touch with the world as it moves and have the most up-to-date methods at their finger tips. They came from all sections of the state—from the rich black lands, from the coast country with its bees and vegetables, from the Panhandle and the plains and from East Texas, the land of peaches and tomatoes. The attendance was larger, more interest was displayed in all sections, the work was accomplished more expeditiously and the preparations for caring for the members at the Agricultural and Mechanical college were more complete than at any previous session.

During the three days' meeting politics was not once mentioned. So far as expressions went the members seemed not to care whether the country were in the hands of republicans or democrats, middle-of-the-roads green-backers or know-nothings. They were there for business, for discussing the best ways of making money on the farm, learning the most scientific methods of cultivating corn and cotton, and the most approved ways of packing and shipping peaches. Not even the question of whether it was Sampson or Schley who whipped the Spaniards interested them.

Of the 400 members and visitors present, not one expressed the slightest alarm over the state of the country. Nobody seemed to think it needed saving; or, in fact, appeared to bother about it in any way. The members were making money. They wanted to know how to make more, and how to make better crops and get better prices. There were some sharp criticisms of express rates in some of the sections, and incidentally the railroad commission got a few hard raps from some of the individual members, but otherwise, save for the few recommendations made to the legislature, no reference was made to the political situation.

The great political schemes for protecting the suffering farmer were absolutely ignored. Among the principal features of the general session, to which all the sections were subordinate, were the welcoming address by Hon. Jefferson Johnson, The annual address of President J. H. Connell and the address of Hon. Harvie Jordan of Georgia and President L. L. Foster and Prof. Mally of the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

A very important action taken by the congress was the adoption of a resolution offered by Hon. Oswald Wilson of Houston, providing for the appointment of a committee to work for legislation looking to the teaching of the principles of agriculture in the public schools of Texas.

In accordance with the recommendations of the president a number of other standing committees were likewise named, the members being:

1. Committee on Organization and Farmers' Institutes—E. W. Kirkpatrick, F. W. Mally, B. C. Pittuck.
2. Committee on a Textile School for Texas—L. L. Foster, G. T. Jester, E. S. Peters.
3. Committee on Rural Mail and Telephones—M. Sansom, O. F. Donblaser, C. Faulkner.
4. Committee on Home Comforts and Conveniences—Mrs. E. E. Buchanan, Mrs. Roberts, J. S. Kerr.
5. Committee on Education—C. C. Glenn, J. D. K. Fields, Oswald Wilson.

The Texas

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DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST. DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1901.

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THE JOURNAL

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Following is the annual address of Prof. J. H. Connell, president of the Texas Farmers' congress, delivered at the College Station last week:

Another agricultural year has passed and I greet the representatives of the Texas in your fourth annual session, with the earnest hope that your deliberations on the many subjects that will be presented to you will result in some measures that will redound to the lasting benefit of our farming interests and that no matter how far we return to his home, that our work will be so fruitful and so profitable that we will be able to give to our children a better inheritance than we received.

There are many excellent individual exhibitors, among them being those of W. W. Haupt, a South Texas fruit grower, George Gilly of Galveston county, Sam H. Dixon of Montgomery county, and McDuff Simpson of Bryan, Tex. A considerable number of agricultural machinery exhibits were shown, among them being a very well selected and valuable exhibit by B. F. Avery & Son of Dallas, which was donated by the exhibitors to the A. & M. College.

The committee on awards gave the prize of \$25 offered by the Houston, East and West Texas for the best east Texas county exhibit to Nacogdoches county. All of the other exhibits were given honorable mention.

Various speakers appeared before the general session and delivered addresses on different subjects. Among them were T. B. Wilson of Collin county, Col. Aaron Colver of McKinney, H. B. Hillier of Bowie, H. N. Clark of Denison, H. S. Elder of Nacogdoches, E. J. Atchley of Beville, Prof. R. H. Price and others.

The individual sections met in separate sessions and their work in detail follows:

HORTICULTURE SECTION.

After prayer by Rev. R. C. Buckner, of Orphans' Home, President Mally delivered a hearty address of welcome to the horticulture section, in which he reviewed the early history of horticulture in this state, and spoke glowingly of the promise of the future.

B. L. Adams, of Bonham, read an interesting paper on "Apples, Their Place as a Food Crop," which led to a spirited discussion of apple-growing in the black lands and sandy soil and the methods of raising.

Prof. Price delivered a highly entertaining address on the "Outlook for Horticulture in Texas."

Mr. J. F. Sneed of Tyler, said: "To any one it must be apparent that the fruit industry of Texas is fast assuming great proportions. Jacksonville, Tyler, Swan, Mount Selman and other points in that territory are planting thousands of trees and shipping hundreds of carloads of fruits, the peach being the main fruit. I know that great profits have been realized, and the demand is increasing beyond the power to supply."

H. N. Clark, of Denison, read a paper on "Training Peaches." Early in the morning of the 29th inst. Mr. Clark read a paper on "Peaches, Their Place as a Food Crop," which led to a spirited discussion of apple-growing in the black lands and sandy soil and the methods of raising.

On motion of J. S. Kerr, the regular order of business was suspended and papers on the programme of the Texas Floral society, which met jointly with the Horticultural society, were taken up. Mrs. M. B. Davis of Waco, president of the Floral society, read a paper on "Flower Culture." A paper on "Chrysanthemums," by Walter S. Reese, of Waco, was read by Mr. Kerr. Mr. Reisen of San Saba read a paper on "Peaches." Prof. Price spoke on "Peaches—Their Commercial Value."

At Thursday's session Col. Pickett, of Floresville, offered a resolution providing for a joint meeting of the Horticultural society, the Truck Growers' association and the Nurserymen's association next year. The resolution was adopted and a committee will be appointed to arrange a joint programme.

A committee on cold storage was appointed as follows: C. Falkner, chairman; J. W. Higginbotham, J. S. Kerr, Sam H. Dixon, of Houston, read a paper on "Canning Factories—Their Importance and Profit." Mr. Dixon's paper developed a very interesting discussion, participated in by Messrs. Price, Falkner, Kirkpatrick, Sneed, Orr, Adams Kerr and others.

Mr. Falkner took the position that canning factories could not be successfully conducted in Texas. Mr. Kerr answered that he knew of no industrial enterprise in the state that paid a heavier profit on the money and labor involved. Messrs. Hillier, Dixon, Sneed, Orr and Kirkpatrick also favored the establishment of canning factories. The temper of the society on this question was clearly shown when a motion to endorse Mr. Dixon's paper was unanimously adopted, for which compliment Mr. Dixon in a few remarks expressed his gratitude.

Prof. Price, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college staff, during the discussion, in which he favored the establishment of small canneries, to be gradually enlarged, said that the canning at the college cost only \$301. The profit the first year, after all expenses, including the cost of growing, were paid, was \$480. This year the profit was \$430.

Prof. Harrington, of the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, delivered an address on "The Soil of East Texas—Its Adaptability to Fruit Growing," which was especially well received.

"The Pear—Its Place in Commercial Fruit Culture," was discussed by H. R. Bushway of Alvin, and C. Falkner of Waco.

A paper on "The Civil Province in Horticulture" was read by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick.

John S. Sneed read an interesting paper on "Some New Peaches."

work done at this place a year ago. Our truck growers are organizing. There are many local organizations for truck growing purposes upon the International and Great Northern railroad and San Antonio and El Paso roads. The only two from which I have statistics for this year, these roads handled 1523 cars of vegetables. If these be valued at \$100 per car it means an income of \$152,300 to the growers and the railroad.

Our dairy interest is more active than ever before in the history of Texas, as shown by the number of creameries recently built and under construction in the state. The dairy business in and about the single town of Fort Worth, Texas, amounted to \$25,000 annually, or a gross income of \$7 per month for every one of the 140 men engaged in that business.

The cotton farmers have organized and now stand ready to bid defiance to the boll weevil or any pest that invades the field, when led by the gallant Mally. A short time since Mally said: "Spray, and the boll weevil will be sold out of our entire stock of forty spray and their pumps less than thirty days to South Texas farmers."

For many years Texas has been shipper of many local products to the northwest to be grown and fattened, but our stockmen are waking up to the fact that the northwest is not a better market for Texas cattle. To such an extent is this true that the northwestern market is being abandoned to secure grazing stock. With the increasing supply of feedstuffs for cattle, the quality of the live stock is rapidly improving, so that they will bear feeding better than did the unimproved native, and this response means literally hundreds of thousands saved to the people of Texas. Our beef cattle last year averaged 1,000 lbs. live weight, and if the same number of head be sold five years from this date, in a highly improved condition, their value will be doubled. We now produce one-sixth of the beef cattle raised in this country, and within many years we should produce at least one-half, and shorten the age at which steers are marketed, and our output in gross pounds, as well as quality, will be increased.

The Texas cotton crop for last year sold for \$2,300,000. Had it been manufactured into goods it would have sold for \$2,300,000, or four times the original amount. And yet the textile industry of this state is almost non-existent. The way for the successful operation of cotton factories in Texas, has not yet been discovered. The machinery and skilled hands turned out the first figured cloth and damask ever made south of the Ohio river.

With the world's cotton market held open for us by the natural advantages of our soil, it is a pity that we are not better supplied with a little manufacturing. The people of Texas reap some of the benefit of the world's cotton market, but the people of Texas reap some of the benefit of the world's cotton market, but the people of Texas reap some of the benefit of the world's cotton market.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In many cases we are prone to think that education is only for the young, the immature, the inexperienced, but a more careful observation will show that education is the work of a life time; that it has more to do with the adult than with the child, although all of the time of the child's life is supposed to be given to matters of instruction. It is the peculiar duty of this organization to insure a system of agricultural instruction for the young of this state—not only as pertains to the Agricultural and Mechanical college, but reaching back to the country schools and kindergartens. A system of instruction must be maintained that will insure the dissemination of the best facts relative to rural welfare and insure a larger number of thriving farmers.

The education of children in the rural districts is a matter of the highest importance, as has been too long the custom. It is not enough to teach the child to read, but to teach him to do his own work, to be self-reliant, and to be able to do his own work. It is the duty of the school to teach the child to do his own work, to be self-reliant, and to be able to do his own work.

The attitude of the schools toward agriculture has been a matter of primary importance. Anybody can farm. You do not have to learn how to farm. You just know it. You do not have to learn how to farm. You just know it. You do not have to learn how to farm. You just know it.

The change in this teaching must come through a system of teaching the teacher by the student. The change in this teaching must come through a system of teaching the teacher by the student. The change in this teaching must come through a system of teaching the teacher by the student.

For the fullest development of the organization of these counties that are in every county a local organization affiliated with one of the societies composed of farmers or with the congress direct. In order that these organizations may be brought into closer relations with the teachings and influences of the congress, it is desirable that visits be arranged for from committees or officers of the body to these counties that are willing to assist in the preparation and discussion of an instructive program. A few of your officers have accepted invitations of this nature during the past year, with much pleasure to them, and we hope with profit to the communities strengthened, partially as a result of the

to provide a standing committee on instruction for each county, and call with reasonable assurance of arranging programs and assisting in the discussion of the same. The standing committee will exercise a directing influence and materially stimulate the interest in the local organizations and the already established local institutions, as well as with the local granges or other bona fide organizations at farmers' organizations provide for the organization of an institute system, and although some personal sacrifice may be necessary in order to commence active and systematic work, I feel assured that the members of the organization will not be found wanting in their devotion to the agriculture of our state.

It is a peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race that it is never satisfied with any progress achieved. This spirit of our race accounts for our rapid advance in manufactures, commerce and agriculture. Within the past fifty years according to statistics, "The working time necessary to produce a bushel of wheat has been reduced from 48 hours to 34 minutes," and still we seek by invention and cultural processes to reduce it further. There is no doubt the general need for a more careful system of farming in our state and the value of meetings among farmers at which practical and progressive ideas are disseminated can scarcely be slighted. In such a meeting we should cooperate with county fair organizations, truck growers' clubs and the already established local institutions, as well as with the local granges or other bona fide organizations at farmers' organizations provide for the organization of an institute system, and although some personal sacrifice may be necessary in order to commence active and systematic work, I feel assured that the members of the organization will not be found wanting in their devotion to the agriculture of our state.

According to statistics furnished me by Mr. Overman, field agent for the United States department of agriculture, Texas owns one-sixth of the best cattle in the world, one-twelfth of the best of the mules, one-twelfth of the horses, one-eighth of the hogs, one-ninth of the sheep, and one-tenth of the poultry of the American crop. In addition to this, we annually produce cotton worth \$12,000,000, one-third of the American crop, and hay, potatoes, oats, corn, rice, sugar, etc., worth \$10,000,000. We can only appreciate the enormous weight and importance of these figures by comparison.

In producing \$14,000,000 worth of farm and live stock products in Texas, there are 1,500,000 men, women and children in Texas. The average production for the United States is only \$100 per capita. Is it any wonder that people come to Texas to buy farms? And yet we are manufacturing the goods that we buy.

We want a more complete and perfect system of field crop and stock farming than has ever before been known in Texas. We want a more complete and perfect system of field crop and stock farming than has ever before been known in Texas. We want a more complete and perfect system of field crop and stock farming than has ever before been known in Texas.

The pure blood cattle owned by this college should include model herds of the pure breeds of the world. We should have a more complete and perfect system of field crop and stock farming than has ever before been known in Texas.

The destructive insect pests that have held our grain crops in check for several seasons past, and the recent invasion of our grain fields in North Texas, is a matter of the highest importance to the farmer. It is the duty of the school to teach the child to do his own work, to be self-reliant, and to be able to do his own work.

The pleasure of country life and the comfort possible in a farm home far exceed those in town or city. It is not true that the farmer is poor. It is the owner is financially able, the care of cattle and horses takes precedence, the farmer is not a poor man. The pleasure of country life and the comfort possible in a farm home far exceed those in town or city.

Convenient arrangements for an abundant supply of domestic produce, and a primary factor in securing these home comforts, is the necessity of having a good system of water supply and laundry purposes, and the proper location and fitting of bath rooms, etc. It is the duty of the school to teach the child to do his own work, to be self-reliant, and to be able to do his own work.

In order that the pressing needs of our farm community may be properly heard, and the objects of these two organizations be met, I urge the necessity of appointing a standing committee for the consideration of the important items to be brought back to the congress at this session. Such committees should also be continued to report at each regular session of this body. You should have a similar standing committee on additional subscriptions. In my judgment these new committees should consist of:

1. Committee on organization and farmers' institutes.
2. Committee on a textile school for Texas.
3. Committee on rural mail and telephones.
4. Committee on home comforts and conveniences.
5. Committee on education.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that it has been my greatest pleasure, during our three former sessions, while I have had the honor to preside over your deliberations, that no disagreement or ill-humor has arisen, and that you have labored in the erection of this great educational edifice. We meet here for the purpose of improving our farms, or methods, and for bettering the conditions of those who depend upon agriculture for their daily bread.

MORE RAIN FALLS. FINE RAINS IN NUMEROUS LOCALITIES IN TEXAS—PARTIAL RELIEF IN CORN BELT.

During the past week a large number of counties in Texas, particularly in the northern part of the state, received soaking rains, and while there are still some dry spots, rain sufficient to prevent any present suffering has fallen in nearly all sections of the state. A general rain covering the entire state would still be welcomed, however. While the corn crop of Texas has been very severely damaged, and may not average over half a crop for the entire state, more encouraging reports have been received recently, and estimates of 30 to 40 bushels per acre are being made by farmers in a few localities. In most parts of the state, however, the yield will be considerably less. The cotton crop has been injured, too, in some parts of the state, but taking into consideration the 8 per cent increase in acreage this year the total crop for Texas, if favorable weather continues until cotton is picked, may not fall far short of a record. In the range districts there is low little trouble on account of lack of water and grass is good, but as usual at this season more rain would be gladly received. Among the Texas counties which recently received good rains are: Hill, Red River, Palo Pinto, Hopkins, Tarrant, Limon, Stone, Tarrant, Ellis, Johnson, Lamar, Fannin, Collin, Montague, Wise, Denton, Dallas, Briscoe, Bowie, Clay, Callahan, Hopkins, Jones, Parker, Franklin, Grayson, Harrison, Cooke, Knox, Delta and Martin.

In the Indian Territory good rains have fallen over the greater part of the country, and good cotton crops are expected. Some rain has fallen also in Oklahoma.

In the corn belt the situation has been practically relieved by rains in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois. In Missouri is now the greatest suffering from the drought.

A dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., dated July 29, says: Within the past twenty-four hours very heavy rains have covered all of central and southern Arizona and extended down into Mexico. In some parts of the Salt river valley the storm assumed extraordinary proportions, and in the western part a large amount of water fell. At Glendale the windstorm was the worst ever known in this part of the country, causing some damage, taking roofs from buildings. In the extreme southern portions rain has caused the destruction of several miles of track on the New Mexico and Arizona and Southwestern roads, and some delay has been caused on the Southern Pacific. The damage will be offset by the great good which the rains will do to agricultural and stock regions and to forests in the mountains, where fires have been creating havoc.

There also has been showers and thunderstorms in the northern tier of states from New England to the Dakotas.

Slow to Believe.—Dr. Koch, the German specialist, announced at the recent tuberculosis congress in London, that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human system. Cattlemen and inspectors, however, are quick to accept his theory. Remembering the failure of the German scientists' consumption cure, they are disposed to doubt the correctness of his views in the present instance and agree with the English scientists that with the bacillus tuberculosis is a positive menace to human life. It is a well established fact that bovine tuberculosis has been transmitted to cats, dogs and other animals, and there seems to be good reason for holding that the human family is not exempt from its influence.

Australian Sheep Losses.—The Australian Banking Record gives some startling figures relating to sheep raising in Australia. It appears that during the past eight years the stock of sheep in the Australian federation has diminished from 124,500,000 to 93,000,000, and that it is now probably less, owing to the destruction by fire of the Queensland pastures last year. At the end of 1892 there were 228,473 sheep in Queensland, and the number is now estimated at only a little more than half. But for the advance in the price of wool, owing to the South African war and other causes, it is said that bankruptcy must have overtaken the squatters as they raised the damage to the industry must in any case take years to repair.

Argentine Regulations.—The secretary of agriculture has been informed by the state department that a construction has been placed by the authorities of the Argentine republic on the recent decree of that country excluding for six months live stock proceeding from foreign countries where the foot and mouth disease exists, but making an exception in favor of animals coming from countries whose official reports certify that this disease does not exist and that precautionary measures have been taken to avoid infection. It is now held by the agricultural officials that the United States should adopt the same prohibitive measures respecting Great Britain and other European countries as has been adopted by the Argentine republic. A shipment of pure bred cattle recently sent to Argentina for the purpose of increasing the number of open stock, are reported to be excluded, notwithstanding the certification of the United States minister that the foot and mouth disease does not exist in the United States. The authorities at the agricultural department say this disease has not existed in North America for the last sixteen years, and never has existed in this country to any great extent.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Telegraph College.

Best equipped telegraph college west of Chicago. Life scholarship, including telegraphy, penmanship, spelling, letter-writing, grammar, and arithmetic, \$40.00.

Landon Conservatory, Dallas, Texas. 263-265 Live Oak St. CHAS. W. LANDON, Director.

THIRD YEAR. Opens September 10th, 1901 in a large new building erected especially to meet the rapidly growing needs of the Conservatory.

Landon Conservatory, P. O. Box 591, Dallas, Texas.

THE JESSAMINE INSTITUTE, Nicholasville, Ky.

FALL TERM BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11. Mrs. J. B. Skinner, who so many years, with her husband, was at the head of Hamilton College.

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

1202-1204 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. THE RECOGNIZED LEADER. For Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Telegraphy. Finest penmanship in the west. Write for catalogue.

Peacock's School for Boys, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Educates your boy in this dry and elevated atmosphere. A military school, limited attendance. Men teachers. Prepare for College, a business and general education.

HENRY COLLEGES

(Incorporated) Campbell, Texas. Founded 1892. Capital \$100,000. Lancaster, Texas. Succeeded Randolph College. Capital \$100,000.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. Located in Kansas City, Mo. Secured Salaries for Graduates.

SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

5th Annual Fall Term begins Sept. 2nd. Practical instruction given in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and English Branches at low rates.

BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE, BELTON, TEXAS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION opens September 4, 1901. Last year the largest in its history. This is conceded to be the largest and best equipped Female College in the South.

Sacred Heart Academy, Gainesville, Texas.

Boarding and Day School, conducted by the Benedictine Sisters. Course of study thorough in every department. Music a specialty. A limited number of boys under 10 years of age will be received as boarders.

POTTER COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Has a national reputation for health and beauty of scenery. 100 beautiful rooms. Steam heated; gas lighted; nine bathrooms; pupils from twenty-seven States; twenty teachers; everything of the highest order. Send for catalogue.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS.

The Fifty-Sixth Annual Session of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, will open Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901. The enrollment during the past year was 887.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, ABILENE, TEXAS.

Offers unsurpassed advantages to both sexes in Literature, Music, Art and Education. Strong faculty; library, 4,700 volumes; healthful location 100 feet above sea level; home life with best moral and religious influences.

Carlton College

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. COURSES AND LEADING FEATURES: Literary, Art, Music, Education, Training, Kindergarten, Normal, Systematic study of Old and New Testaments.

Texas Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music, Weatherford, Texas.

Boarding School for girls. The Twelfth scholastic year begins September 10th. For late catalogue and other information, address MISS EMMA E. McCLURE, Pres.

Weatherford College

The School for Stockmen and Farmer's Boys and Girls of the Southwest. Practical Courses in Academic, Business, Music, Art and Oratory Departments.

A Cattleman's Daughter

BUILT AND DONATED CARR-BURDETTE COLLEGE, CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, ART, AND EDUCATION. Come and see our College and enjoy our hospitality, or send for our free Catalogue and Booklet.

FARM NEWS.

Farmers are cutting their second crop of hay. The pean crop in the Brownwood country is reported fine.

The Ahleno fair will be held this year Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

First bales of this season's cotton have been received in a number of counties.

Cotton from old stubble is being sold in the seed for \$3 per 100 pounds at Pearsall, Tex.

Karnes county's first bale of cotton for this year was marketed at Runge, July 22, by J. E. Rush. It sold at 7/4 cents a pound.

This season's rice is now being received at the mills at Beaumont, Tex. The rains have greatly improved the crop in East Texas.

The Atlanta Truck Growers' association, which is one of the most active organizations of the kind in Texas, last week elected the following officers: H. A. O'Neal, president; John Blalock, vice president; A. Miles, treasurer; J. M. Fletcher, secretary; J. A.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY INSTITUTE.

At the eleventh annual session of the Williamson County Institute, recently held at Jonah, Tex., there were some very fine exhibits of farm animals and poultry.

WANTS TEXAS FARMERS.

Enrique C. Lorente, Mexican consular agent at Galveston, is endeavoring to attract attention to a movement which his government is promoting for the development of unoccupied lands in several Mexican states.

Haynes, assistant secretary. Forty new members of the association were enrolled at the meeting.

Joe Schenk has in his garden in the northern part of this city a small tree that is fairly loaded with apricots. This shows that this fine fruit will produce here, when peaches and pears fail, as they have this year.

Gustav Raetzsch of Hockheim, Tex., under date of July 20 writes: We have plenty of rain the past few days, leaving a good season in the ground.

Of course we cannot till at this early date what the shipments for this season will be, but up to this writing, Saturday night, July 20, something over 15,000 crates have been shipped from here.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS.

Domestically the London List of July 17 says: Consequent on deficient rain, the fall, fully three inches below the mean and notwithstanding plenty of sunshine, none of the cereal crops in this country are expected to yield an average in quantity or quality.

France—The truth about the wheat crop can not much longer be a matter of doubt. Harvest is finished in the South where rather good results are reported, and in other districts reaping is going ahead in favorable conditions.

Germany—Weather warm and too dry, rain is required for late sown cereals, particularly barley and oats. Rye cutting has begun near Cologne.

Russia—Rain has fallen in southern governments and partially saved the spring wheat crops. Reports from various centers reveal considerable irregularity of crop prospects.

Holland and Belgium—Hot weather is maturing the crops rapidly, and business everywhere is quiet.

Italy—The harvest is well ahead and good results are expected. Maize is developing satisfactorily.

Hungary—Harvest is in progress in

realized \$900 and on the same land raised five bales of cotton, which brought him about \$200.

FROM EAST TEXAS.

Rusk, Texas. To the Journal: The attention of the whole country has been riveted on the great state of Texas for many months.

Another man purchased a tract of land, 20 acres, improved, paying \$20 per acre; this land was planted in tomatoes this season and the crop netted \$3,500.

The fruit industry is not all that Cherokee is proud of; she has within her borders 100,000 acres of iron ore land which will produce 5,000 tons to the acre.

THE TEXAS WONDER.

All Diseases Cured Without Drugs or Surgeon's Knife. Dr. W. E. Duncan, the eminent

understands and can successfully cure all diseases and deformities by the only and wonderful science known as Combined Science, the use of any and all useful sciences without drugs or the useless knife.

Our reporter adds another list of names of the most prominent people in Texas who have been successfully treated by Dr. W. E. Duncan and are above reproach, and are perfectly reliable in every way, being of the shrewdest and best business people

all directions, but the yield of cereals does not equal expectations. Switzerland—The fields are in good condition.

Roumania—Our correspondent says: It is feared that rain may to some extent lessen the promises of a good wheat crop.

Asia Minor—Harvest work is being carried on around Smyrna in favorable conditions.

India—Official advices speak of the monsoon as progressing more favorably in several provinces, but in North-west and Punjab practically no rain has fallen up to the 6th inst.

Australia—Rain has fallen in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, but more is wanted.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free.

An exchange is inclined to think that rural free delivery is not so good a thing after all for the country, as it will be the cause of country people staying away from town, their mail being one of the greatest inducements to

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS. One hundred instructors and officers, more than 1000 students, not including summer school students.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 24th; entrance examination September 25th; matriculation fee, \$10.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 24th; entrance examination September 25th; matriculation fee, payable only once, \$30.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Located at Galveston. Four years' course of instruction and discipline; school of pharmacy; school of nursing for women; matriculation fee, payable once, \$20.

Mrs. M. J. Overfelt, Fort Worth, Texas, had not worked for 21 years, as had been from the Atlantic to the Pacific without finding relief from any and all methods until she was treated by Dr. Duncan.

Mrs. H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Texas, rheumatism for years. Mrs. H. Greathouse, asthma and morphine for years.

Mrs. Anna Simmons, Decatur, Texas, had a liver and kidney trouble for years. Mrs. S. L. Hardiston had a skin disease for years and its results.

MISS ADA GRAY, a deformity of long standing and hundreds of others could be given, but space forbids and it would seem unnecessary to say more. Dr. W. E. Duncan has the only sanitarium of the kind where the real combined drugless treatment is administered at 300 E. 4th street.

HER WIFE FULLY GRATIFIED. Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, wife of the steel trust man, has a great fondness for traveling on railroad trains.

Dr. W. E. Duncan, the eminent

Chappell Hill Female College

Offers practical training with best of environments for development of cultured Christian character. The college home is pronounced ideal.

PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

And Conservatory of Music. A select school for girls, conducted by a M. A. of the University of Virginia. Limited to 70 boarders. Lesczetzky system of music. JAS. DINWIDDIE, Principal.

WEST TEXAS MILITARY ACADEMY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The only Military School in Southwest Texas. Terms reasonable. Accommodations unsurpassed. All modern improvements. Sixteen teachers. Send for illustrated Catalogue.

Grayson College

Takes both sexes. Seventeen teachers from the best Universities and Conservatories of America and Europe. Largest enrollment of any college in Texas.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

This well known school has just closed its most prosperous session. Constant progress and improvement is the history of this institution.

MRS. L. KIDD KEY, President, Sherman, Texas.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, San Antonio, Tex.

A complete, thorough and practical training in all departments of Business, Literature, Science and Art is imparted.

Liberty Ladies' College

FOURTEEN MILES FROM KANSAS CITY. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.

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Professors and graduates with the highest honors from the Royal Academy of Music, London; Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig. Fine upright CONCERT GRAND PIANO, quoted in Bradbury catalogue \$1,600.

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W. W. DARBY AND A. RAGLAND, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas. We have the best equipped and the most successful departments of BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and TELEGRAPHY in the South.

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WHO SAID HILL'S IS THE BEST? Everybody! Why? Because it has a record in doing work that tells the story. Twenty years of success have placed it at the top of the ladder.

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SEATING CAPACITY 400. Established 1885. Sixteen Years of Continued Success. Exceeds all Other Southern Colleges in its Absolute Thoroughness.

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is recognized as the leading law school in the West. The instructors are selected with special regard to their experience in the line of law that they teach.

I AM THE MAN TO GIVE YOU THE BEST BUSINESS EDUCATION MONEY WILL PRODUCE.

BOOK-KEEPING, BANKING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. BEST METHODS. BEST BUILDING. BEST FACILITIES. Send for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue.

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Kansas City's Great Business School.

Improved Methods of Instruction in Business, Shorthand, Penmanship and English Courses.

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CHICAGO—811 Boyce Building,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matters received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Journal will be sent to subscribers until an order is received to stop the paper and all arrears have been paid. Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.

RECEIPTS.—It is not our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription, the receipt of the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal of its receipt, should your date not be changed within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
Nov. 29-29, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.
April 29-30, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.
June 28, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, mgr.
May 7-9, 1902—Kansas City, Colm Cannon, Hereford.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

What the Texas Cattle Raisers' association is to the cowmen, what the Texas Bankers' association is to the bankers, what the Texas Bar association is to the legal fraternity, the Texas Farmers' Congress is to the farmers of Texas. It is the organization which represents the farmers' interests and affords a medium for the exchange of views and the imparting of up-to-date methods. It is the organ through which the farmers of the state may express their opinions on all public questions and demand action from the state legislature on matters pertaining to agricultural interests.

Each year the organization grows in strength and power and at the fourth annual session held last week the enthusiasm manifested in the various sections was almost unbounded. All the branches of farm industry, cotton and corn growing, fruit and vegetable raising, dairying, and livestock and poultry breeding, were well represented.

The members of the congress dealt with the questions before them in a straightforward business-like way. There was no straddling or beating about the bush. The actions taken were intelligent, open and above board. The congress was essentially a meeting of earnest, thoughtful business men and might serve as a model in many respects for other public gatherings held on the state.

A COMMENDABLE STEP.
The Journal has taken to feel highly gratified at the action taken by the Texas Farmers' Congress in taking up the movement to bring about the teaching of agriculture in the public schools of the state. For many months the Journal has been urging the adoption of a course of agricultural training in the public schools and now the Farmers' Congress, the strongest organized body of farmers in Texas, has appointed a committee to go before the legislature and endeavor to secure legislation providing for a course of instruction.

Some other states have already adopted the plan and the outlook is promising for obtaining good results. As was stated by Prof. Connell in his address, the most effective method so far found of reaching the desired end is to begin by teaching the teachers. Full accounts of the work done along this line in Missouri and other states have appeared from time to time in the Journal.

Texas is one of the greatest agricultural states in the union and her agricultural population, in strong contrast to that of other states, is rapidly growing. It is essential to the progress of the state that the principles of agriculture be properly instilled in the minds of the public school children of Texas. The A. and M. college is doing excellent service in diffusing agricultural knowledge and training students in advanced work, but the place to begin such instruction is in the public schools.

THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM.
Here in Texas there has been a gradual departure from the lease system in response to a strong public sentiment against it, aroused by the inhumanities incidental thereto, but the penitentiary authorities which have for years striven to abolish it completely have not been given the necessary support to accomplish its total elimination.

experiments as have been tried in that direction were attended with such success that an effort was made several years ago to have the constitution so amended as to permit the investment of the idle permanent school fund in lands to be cultivated by convicts, the certainty of a large and permanent return on the investment being especially attractive. Through the influence of convict lessees who were deriving large profits from lands cultivated on prison labor, misconstruction of the proposition became general throughout the state, however, and the proposed amendment was defeated under a misapprehension of its effect. Since that time the accumulation of idle school funds has been reached, while we are but little nearer the end of the lease system.—Houston Post.

The abolishment of the convict lease system would undoubtedly be a good thing for the state provided the proper utilization of convict labor could be assured. A large number of the convicts of Texas are now employed on state farms and on what are termed share farms on which a part of the crops raised go to the state. But under this system as well as under the lease system convict labor is brought into direct competition with that of the law-abiding farmers of the state. Does the Post remember that a few months ago meetings were held by farmers at which they agreed to cut down their own crops and do everything in their power to reduce the cotton acreage in order to assure a good price for the staple? Such efforts are made nearly every year. It has become a well recognized fact that increase in production of cotton means a corresponding decrease in the price per pound. The crop estimates are notable factors in fixing the price of the market product.

Is it right then to throw the labor of the state convicts into the cotton fields to increase the production of cotton which the farmers are striving to keep down? How long would the labor unions of the state stand if they were convict labor brought into direct competition with union labor? Are the farmers any less entitled to protection from convict competition?

There is but one legitimate field for the employment of convict labor by which it may be entirely removed from competition with free labor—that is on the public roads. And Texas needs better roads if any state in the Union does.

THE NAVAL SQUABBLE.

The Sampson-Schley controversy has been reopened by the publication of a history of the Spanish-American war written by Mr. Maclay, an employe of the Brooklyn navy yard. In this book a virulent attack is made on Admiral Schley on account of his withdrawal from Santiago, the manner of his reconnaissance at Santiago and the famous loop of the Brooklyn. To Admiral Schley are applied such words as "caitiff," "coward" and "craven." The announcement was first made that the history was in use at the naval academy and Secretary Long forbade its further use. Supt. Wainwright declares, however, that such was not the case. The book was never used in the academy and its employment was never contemplated, though some other volumes by the same author are used. Proofs of the book, the author claims, were submitted to the naval authorities, but each officer saw only those parts of the book referring to himself or his work.

Now, at Admiral Schley's request, a court of inquiry with Admiral Dewey as its head will go over the whole controversy and make recommendations to the navy department. The taking of testimony will begin in September and will not be completed before the end of the year. In all probability the court will take volumes of testimony, render a lengthy opinion which will say a great deal and mean very little, and then the whole matter will be officially smothered.

The controversy, from the beginning, has been a series of unfortunate and lamentable incidents, of which the unwarranted attack made by Maclay on Admiral Schley is the most disgraceful. None of the parties involved has gained honor or glory by carrying on a puerile war, to which wearers of the naval uniform should never stoop. According to popular opinion, Schley is the real hero of the battle, but both Sampson and Schley would have held higher places in public esteem had the unseemly controversy never been commenced.

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Commenting on a paragraph in the Journal, the Galveston-Dallas News says: "In less than five years one of the main issues of politics of this state promises to be the convict question. It is shown that where convicts are hired out, or made to work on the farms, they can be made self-supporting. But in each case they enter into competition with free labor. The farmer has paid no attention to the competition, but the workingman has, and in other states has forced the convicts to be kept in idleness. There is only one place that they can be worked where they do not compete with free labor, and that is on the roads. The road question is coming to the front in Texas, like it always comes to the front in every state during some time of its life. The laws should be changed so as to reduce many felonies to the grade of misdemeanors, or other necessary changes made that would enable

counties to utilize convict labor to a greater extent than they now are able to do. Then, again, the laws must be changed so that counties shall be made to care more for their own convicts. This is fair, because some counties have a larger criminal class than others. More than this, counties which have to pay directly to support their convicts will be rather more severe and active in suppressing crime. The expenses will commence to be counted in time. The convict must be put on public roads in the interest of society, in the interest of good roads, in the interest of economy, and, finally, in the interest of the convicts themselves."

The suggestion of the News in regard to the reduction of felonies to misdemeanors is a good one. At present there are entirely too many crimes that are made state prison offenses, often, perhaps, with a view of saving to the individual counties the expense of keeping prisoners. With an efficient system of road-working with prison labor, the counties would get the benefit of the work done by county convicts. The state laws should also be amended, however, so as to permit the employment of short-term state convicts on the public roads. Such a change from the present system would be beneficial both to the public and to the prisoners themselves.

Robert P. Toole, chief editorial writer of the Houston Post, died at Sour Lake last Wednesday, and in his death the state loses one of its ablest newspaper men. Modest and unassuming at all times, he possessed a wealth of knowledge and intellectual powers rarely equalled. Cautious, kind, gentlemanly in bearing and generous to a fault, he was beloved by his intimates as he was but few men.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Confederate reunion at Dallas is going about its work in the right way. It announces that hundreds of tents have been secured and the old soldiers will be given a real camp. This, it is believed, is as it should be. Most of the old Confederates want a reunion of veterans and not a beauty show.

It has been claimed all along that the railroad was just suffering to make lower rates on crude oil but now the railroad commission comes along and shows them that they can't do it and make running expenses. It's lucky for the railroads that the commission has so carefully gone into the matter.

Capt. Wainwright states that the volume of the history containing the attacks on Admiral Schley has never been used, or even recommended, at the naval academy. Now will somebody call the former commander of the Gloucester a craven?

Dr. Koch, the German specialist, now announces that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human system. Still most dairy patrons would prefer to take no tuberculosis in "their'n."

With his Buff Leghorns laying eggs a quarter of a pound in weight, Judge Beuregard Bryan may soon come to the conclusion that there is more money in poultry than in politics.

Crops in Texas were sharply damaged by the severe drouth but since the late rains people are beginning to look about to see how much they weren't hurt.

The farmers of Texas could give a whole lot of pointers to the politicians when it comes to dispatching business in a public meeting.

What magnificent army and navy men we would have if they were only busy all the time with their guns and ships!

And now a crowd of unallotted Indians propose to take the capital section of Uncle Sam's lottery.

It took but a few months to settle the Spaniards, but the Sampson-Schley war still goes on.

There were neither deadlocks nor deadheads at the Farmers' Congress.

CURRENT OPINION

A hog was marketed in Bonham last week weighing 705 pounds and brought \$40.54. The farmer who has a few "diversities" of this kind need not worry about the prospects ahead.—Gatesville Star-Farmer.

Hill county truck farmers are small producers now, but after a half dozen years they will be among the most prosperous farmers in the county. There is money in truck farming wisely managed, for the market will constantly improve.—Hillsboro Mirror.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

BETTER THAN GOLD.
Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousandfold,
Is a healthy body and a hearty cheer,
A heart that can feel for another's weal,
A sympathy large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Thought tolling for breath in a humble sphere;
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Interests by the lusts and cares of wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought,
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals please a true man,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is sweet repose,
Of the sons of toil when the labors close,
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the calm that drops on his slumbers deep.
Bring sleeping draughts on the ewingy
Where luxury pillows his aching head,
The toiler simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fierce hereditaries come,
Untraced by the lusts and cares of wealth,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold,
—Father Ryan.

DOT, Nacoogoches, Tex.—It is too early yet to make predictions in regard to fall and winter styles.

MISS B. Gollad, Tex.—The superintendent of schools in Cuba is Alex. Escobedo. The lowest salary paid teachers is \$600 per year. However, American teachers will be selected only when the supply of native material is exhausted.

ALLIE, Gonzales, Tex.—Yes, it is said that lawn tennis and croquet are again becoming fashionable and may succeed golf in the popular fancy. This means that golf attire has lost its charm, and picturesque tennis costumes once more allure.

KATE, Greenwell, Tex.—Dame Fashion is very lenient this season and allows individuality in dress. Arrange your hair in the style you find most becoming and make your own choice in regard to high collars and collarless waists. 2. Colored underwaists are sometimes worn with white shirt waists of sheer material, but the effect is not always pleasing.

CURLYLOCKS, Lancaster, Tex.—White gloves are still fashionable. The latest style is of heavy dogskin, loose fitting and fastened with one large pearl button. While one often sees white gloves, accompanying a dark dress, they should be worn only with white dresses. A dark costume and white gloves are unpleasant reminders of the duties of a pall-bearer.

B. RUSH, Sherman, Tex.—Fritz Van Unde, the religious painter, was the son of one of the men of Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and of Worth and Denver counties. He was a member of the value of one year's produce from said land, the value of the same one-fourth the value of the mercantile timber upon same. Oil and mineral lands at bargain prices in large or small tracts. A sample bargain: 650 acres eight miles north of Jacksonville, on the I. & G. N. R. R., 12 miles from Rockwell station. First class farm and general farming land, well watered and an abundant supply of timber for all purposes. Price \$25.00 per acre cash for all or \$4.00 per acre on easy payments. Will sell small tracts to suit the purchaser. Had ten acres of the above land planted in tomatoes, the past season the product being 100 bushels. For further information address L. T. MOORE, Real Estate Agent, Rusk, Texas.

BETSY, Marble Falls, Tex.—A cronion is a cube of toast served with soup. "Maimate" means to sprinkle with a French dressing. The English language, it seems, is so incomplete that we are compelled to borrow from our neighbors to write out a simple bill of fare. However, the manufacturers of American slang work overtime to supply the deficiency. Our language has a long list of desirable terms. Unlimited slang, all our own—"our rights there are none to gainsay."

ESTHER, San Angelo, Tex.—The house in which Hawthorne lived was not the "House of Seven Gables." When he wrote the famous novel of that name he was living at Lenox, having recently moved to that place from Salem, Mass. Several old houses in Salem have been pointed out as the original "House of Seven Gables," among them being the Philip English and Curwen mansions, but it is authentically stated that the author told several persons that the "House of Seven Gables" was drawn wholly from fancy, but the type of architecture was very common in colonial times. At the time the book was written Hawthorne lived at Lenox in a little red wooden house which is, or at least was a few years ago, still standing.

JUNO, Flatonia, Tex.—The ideal woman physically, according to the authority of the most eminent artists will exhibit the following measurements: Height 5 feet 5 inches; bust circumference, 27 inches; bust under the arms 34 inches; bust outside the arms, 43 inches; upper arm circumference, 13 inches; wrist circumference, 6 inches; leg circumference, 25 inches; calf of leg circumference, 14 1/2 inches; ankle circumference, 8 inches; weight (at the outside), 142 pounds. However, this model of physical perfection has not yet been discovered and her existence is doubted.

URSULA, Lindale, Tex.—I know nothing about the firm which you advertise in a certain magazine offering to pay a week to persons to do crayon work after taking a course of lessons by mail from the advertisers. The firm you name may be reliable but in most cases of the kind you will find that such advertisements are for the purpose of getting fees for the lessons rather than for securing workers on a regular salary. It will pay you, I think, to notice only the advertisements which appear in first class papers and magazines. Occasionally of course,

A responsible firm advertises in a catch-penny publication but few of them do.

TIMELY AND PRACTICAL.
Lemon Juice and salt form an excellent mixture for removing ink, mildew or iron rust from white goods.

To remove fruit stains, pour boiling water through the stained part immediately.

To clean gilt picture frames, use one-fourth of a cup of vinegar to three-fourths of water.

If you are uncertain as to the staining quality of the color in blue or gray garments, use vinegar to "test" the question at rest.

To remove tan or freckles, sponge the face at night with buttermilk or the milky juice from the stalks of flowering lettuce. In the morning wash the face thoroughly and rub dry with a coarse towel.

If tinware is badly tarnished, boil it in water to which soda has been added before scouring.

An excellent silver polish is made of 1 oz. of alcohol, 1 oz. liquid ammonia and 3/4 oz. of finest prepared chalk. Apply with a piece of flannel, and rub off when dry with flannel or chamolis skin.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:

The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.
The combined circulation of the four Journals secures by far the largest circulation in Texas, and also the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "for sale," and "bargain" advertisements.

One black line can be used in notices in this department, and it counts as twenty words.

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.
WRITE US FOR LOTS improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls country. Rain and grain belt. References: City of Panhandle National Bank, ANDERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance Agency, Wichita Falls, Tex. Greatest established agency in Northwest Texas.

FOR SALE.—Fruit lands in the famous county of Cherokee, Oklahoma Territory, G. Y. Texas, at less than one-half the value of one year's produce from said lands. Total area 40 one-fourth of an acre. Oil and mineral lands at bargain prices in large or small tracts. A sample bargain: 650 acres eight miles north of Jacksonville, on the I. & G. N. R. R., 12 miles from Rockwell station. First class farm and general farming land, well watered and an abundant supply of timber for all purposes. Price \$25.00 per acre cash for all or \$4.00 per acre on easy payments. Will sell small tracts to suit the purchaser. Had ten acres of the above land planted in tomatoes, the past season the product being 100 bushels. For further information address L. T. MOORE, Real Estate Agent, Rusk, Texas.

30,000 ACRES in Hardeman county new, fertile farms at bargain prices near town of Eliz at crossing of Kansas City, Mexico and Orient and Ft. Worth and Denver counties. 6500 acres in Dear Smith county and a section ranch in Hardeman county, and other lands in the Panhandle, Oklahoma Territory, have complete abstracts of Hardeman county. T. F. LYNCH, Guanah, Texas.

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

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.
The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address: **W. MARTIN**, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved property in Wilbarger and adjoining counties. For particulars apply to or address **MELTON & COUCH**, Brownwood, Texas.

8000 ACRES, Vernon County, twenty miles to San Antonio. Price \$20 per acre. Splendid live, good grass, spring. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NEAR SEYMOUR, in Baylor county, highly improved leased ranch of 2650 acres, excellent turf of muskeg grass, abundance of living water, 200 acres in cultivation, large two story dwelling, etc. Lease costs \$40 per annum; can be continued indefinitely. On this ranch are 500 native cattle. Will sell cattle, lease, crops, farming implements, etc., for \$10-20. Write us for particulars, **WILLIAMS & WINTERS**, Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK RANCHES FOR SALE. 15,000 acre ranch, 75 miles southwest of Brownwood, fine grass and water, three-fourths of the land tillable, 150 head of high-grade Durham and must go with the ranch.

10,000 ACRE RANCH, 35 miles southwest from Brownwood, running stream, fine grass and protection. Rock dwelling house, six rooms. Small irrigated farm. **CHAS. R. RANCH**, Leaning Running stream, good grass and plenty of water.

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

A HIGHLY IMPROVED RANCH of 10,000 acres, Dezar County, fifteen miles from San Antonio, these miles to El Paso. Apply for map and descriptions. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NO FINER LAND lies out doors than the ranch properties which we represent. These desirable tracts are of any size to suit purchasers, are located on a long list of improved and unimproved farming lands, are located in Wilbarger county and throughout the famous Panhandle country. We are also agents for the Houston & Texas Central Railway lands in and throughout the famous Panhandle.

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

GREAT BARGAIN.—A 1000-acre ranch within two miles of a good railroad town. The entire ranch is enclosed with a two-6 wire fence. 40 acres in cultivation, fine well of pure water, good orchard and other conveniences. Property for sale. Price \$3000. This property will easily pay itself in four years. Don't apply unless you mean business. **DAVIS A. GREGG, Boggy, Leon Co., Tex.**

CAN SELL you fine ranch lands, any size, \$100 to \$200 per acre. **WILL A. MILLER LAND TITLE CO.**, Amarillo, Texas.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best agricultural wells, one of the Panhandle, write to **WITHERSPOON & GOUGH**, Hereford, Texas.

FARMS.
A BIG SNAP.—A 30-acre farm six miles west of Dallas, located in cultivation. Houses, barn, windmill, water connections, orchard, tanks, telephone connections, and other conveniences. 30 Berkshire hogs, six horses, farm wagons and implements; all for \$40 an acre. S. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

FOR SALE.—30 acres of wheat land, 25 miles west of Dallas, located in cultivation; 320 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, new 10 room house, supplied with electricity, fine fruit trees, etc. Call on or address **DR. J. S. BAILEY**, Denton, Texas.

176 ACRES, all under fence and cross fenced; two-story dwelling, good barn, well, windmill, and other conveniences. The land; all first-class rice land, only 12 miles from Houston and two miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Will give some idea of the value of this stock and what it will be when this company has its own smelter in operation and running by water power—the cheapest motive power in the world. The company furnish by permission the best banks in the country, and largest commercial institution in Mexico, and furnish upon application the best catalogue and prospectus of their properties and purpose for which this stock is being sold. If you have money to invest, do not lose it. Call on us and we will send you certificate by mail to you. Address: **Mark A. Beck** to C. B. James & Co., Brokers. References by permission: State National Bank, El Paso; City Bank, El Paso; J. Charles Hilgenberg, Agent Banco Minero, Ciudad Juarez, and Cashier Imperial Bank, El Paso; J. B. J. G. Degetan, El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, Depository—ate National Bank, El Paso, Texas. Send for prospectus to C. B. JAMES & CO., Fiscal Agents, 41 Branson Block, El Paso, Tex.

I HAVE SOME improved farms for sale, besides California property with vineyards. For particulars address S. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

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

STOCK FARMS.

A BARGAIN.—346 acres of land in Lavaca county, Texas, in cultivation, good pasture. Good grass, water and fence. Little perfect. Will sell farming implements and stock if wanted. Address **J. S. WILLIAMS, Terryville, Texas.**

FOR SALE at \$500 per acre, fine stock and cotton farm of 243 acres near Dallas. 200 acres cultivated, five houses, all fenced and watered, excellent summer and winter pastures. Also about 1100 acres adjoining, 60 acres cultivated, houses, etc., at same price, making in two tracts 353 acres. Sell separately or together, \$350 cash, easy terms, six per cent interest. **N. J. GARDEN**, Dallas, Tex.

100 MILES WEST of Fort Worth, on railroad, and within five miles of a good county seat town, we have a choice stock farm of 152 acres, all good grass land, with good farming land, fine live stock, good improvements. Will sell on easy terms. For particulars apply to **MELTON & COUCH**, Brownwood, Texas.

FOR SALE at \$500 per acre, fine stock and cotton farm of 243 acres near Dallas. 200 acres cultivated, five houses, all fenced and watered, excellent summer and winter pastures. Also about 1100 acres adjoining, 60 acres cultivated, houses, etc., at same price, making in two tracts 353 acres. Sell separately or together, \$350 cash, easy terms, six per cent interest. **N. J. GARDEN**, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED.—To buy seven head of Red Bull cattle from the State of Texas, address **O. S. HOUSTON**, Stephenville, Texas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.—2300 steers, 2s and 4s, good feeders, October delivery. On good grass and plenty of water. For further particulars apply to or address **MELTON & COUCH**, Brownwood, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE.—Several hundred good Indian steers, three and four on M. K. & T. R. R. Good shippers or feeders. Price \$15 per cent out. **W. M. DUNN**, Atoka, I. T.

FOR SALE at Greyhound Jersey Farm—One registered Jersey bull calf, sire Sir Harry Signal, son of Neill Signal of B. M. lot, test 11.52 lbs., 112 oz., and 27 lbs. Putana of G. H. 15276, a young cow of World's Fair blood. Will be tested. Individually perfect, solid gray. A few other steers, registered and high grade, for sale. For other information, address **MRS. JOEL M. TAYLOR**, Hungerford, Texas.

POLLED DURHAMS—I have for sale polled Durham cows and calves. Bulls and Heifers—**DICK SELLMAN**, Richland Springs, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE—I have on hand and offer for sale 350 head of good steers 2 to 5 years old, 23 four years and older; also 20 two-year-old steers. Cattle can be seen at my ranch about 8 miles from Waller, Texas. If you are interested, please write me. **L. BETKA**, Stock Raiser and Cattle Dealer, Waller, Texas.

MULES.
FOR SALE—200 mules of the best of both high and low grade. For further particulars write or wire **M. M. MOSLEY**, Waxahatchie, Texas.

HORSES.
BIG BARGAIN.—Thirty-four head of registered French Coach horses and thirty-five head of high-grade and registered Shorthorn cattle. Six Coach stallions from one to six years old. Excellent balance mares and fillies, bred to an imported Coach. No old horses nor cattle. All shippers and good bull calves and one double standard registered Polled Durham bull. All for \$100.00. Will also lease four to five bars 10000 acres, 75 in cultivation, 160000 bushels of wheat and barn, with lasting water, good grass land, three miles from Santa Anna, Texas, for \$250 per annum. **O. C. LANE**, Santa Anna, Texas.

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

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

WE ARE OFFERING, at \$50 per acre, a combination farm and ranch in Coryell county. It contains 2071 acres, has a good ranch house, barn, orchard, etc. Write us for map and particulars. **WILLIAMS & WINTERS**, Fort Worth, Texas.

SHEEP.
SHEEP FOR SALE.—My entire herd of 1500 head fine graded sheep, consisting of 500 lambs, 500 wethers and 500 ewes. For particulars address **H. WELLES**, Sr., Cherry Spgs., Texas.

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.
LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. For full particulars, write to **W. D. EDWARDS**, 34 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

POULTRY.
FURS.—In White Brahma eggs, for setting, 75 cents through summer season. **H. BRADFORD**, 36 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

GOATS.
ANGORA GOATS.—500 and 400 sets of goats, two fine billies. Price \$25 per head. **GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON**, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE.—15 graded Angora nannies and two fine bucks. **W. C. PERKINS**, Greenville, Tex.

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

FINANCIAL.
NO COMMISSIONS.—Money to loan on cattle in amounts to suit. The investor pays the commission. Address, **FALDOCK-GRAY CO.**, Fort Worth, Texas.

DONKEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by the Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, Limited. **W. T. HUMBLE**, board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

A SURE, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT</

THE HOUSEHOLD

FISHING.

Ev'nybody's fishin'-ev'nybody 'ceptin' me. I've done flop down here on de grass head de shady tree. Some folks dey's got tackle fine an' some dey's got a pin. Some is mighty lucky an' some nebber sees a fish. Some'll hab a string dat's big enough foh three or fo. An' some has gotter go an' buy deir dinner at de sto'. An' dey all keppes on a-watchin' jes' as anxious as can be. Ev'nybody's fishin'-ev'nybody 'ceptin' me. It never did seem to me dat' were de proper way. To pass de precious moments of a sho' nuff holiday. De white folks keppes on fishin' till dey ruins deir repose. De gemment fish foh dollars an' de gals dey fish foh beaux. De bunko man is fishin' foh yeh silver an' yeh notes. De politician an' aron' a-fishin' foh yeh votes. An' de yere's de shinin' est' of wor' dat I did ever see. Ev'nybody's fishin'-ev'nybody 'ceptin' me. —Washington Star.

LITTLE BROTHER'S "HUNCH."

So, you're goin' to marry my sister? She told us about it last night. And said if you wasn't so handsome, you was otherwise jest about right. Ma looked sort of wild for a minute. I guess she was thinkin' of you. But pa only said that he reckoned 'twas maybe de best she could do. She gave us a sort of a sample. Of what you've been used to her. Of love flowin' deep as de ocean. An' heavens to me, you know. Of how you believed her an' angel. Just loaned to de earth from de sky. But pa said she ought to be worryin' you'd git over all dat by an' by.

An' say now, she ain't a bad fellow. As long as we let her be bossa. 'Cept when she gets up in de mornin' she's apt to be snappy an' cross. I reckon she's told you 'bout Harry. That gave her the diamond ring. An' how when she found it was bogus. He got de elaborate fling? Ma says she has heard you are flighty. An' somewhat inclined to be fast. But maybe she's jest sayin' it. You'll cut yourself loose from de past. Ma says it's wild oats you are sowin'. But she will jest gamble her bets. That when you are cinched as her husband. You'll quit agricultural pursuits. There's one thing I'll say for my sister. She never paints up fur a beau. Jest rolls up her foreleg in de paper. Fur feizzes become her, you know. An' ma says regardin' her figger. She's lucky that she kin escape A-havin' a dressmaker on her back. Build up to presentable shape. I think when you git in de harness. You're goin' to work double all right. She'll never kick over de tracks. If de marriage an' matrimonial runs light. Jest do de square thing an' you'll find her. The sweetest old rose in de bunch. But if you say—cheese it! She's comin'! Don't tell her I've got it. —Denver Post.

MRS. TODD'S DISTINCTION.

The only woman as far as is known who ever went on an astronomical expedition as a scientist pure and simple is now on her way home from Borneo. This is Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, who, with her daughter, Millicent, accompanied her husband, Prof. Todd, of Amherst, to the Asiatic Islands last

APRIL TO OBSERVE THE ECLIPSE IN THE FOLLOWING MONTH.

Mrs. Todd is a Cambridge woman and a deep student of astronomy.

THE BISHOP'S PICTURE.

Some years ago when Bishop Potter, of New York, was traveling in Minnesota, a man approached him on the railway platform and scanned his features closely. "Excuse me," he said, "but haven't I seen your picture in the papers?" The bishop had to confess that he had. "I thought so," continued the inquisitive one, "may I ask what you were cured of?"

KING EDWARD'S DAUGHTER.

The second daughter of King Edward, Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, is a very independent person of 33 years and one of the happiest women in England. When she travels it is almost invariably as "Miss Johnson." She goes in for outdoor athletics of all sorts and is besides deeply skilled in cooking, repousse work and carving. On the Continent, when she and her former governess are by themselves, nothing pleases her better than to ride outside on street cars, which in Europe are generally fitted with seats on the roof.

SOUVENIR QUILT FOR MRS. MCKINLEY.

A novel quilt is being made for Mrs. McKinley by Mrs. Caroline M. Moore, a New York woman. The quilt will be composed of ribbons that came to Mrs. McKinley with flowers during her recent trip to the Pacific coast, where she accompanied the president. In the center will be a white satin banner, presented by the negroes of Louisiana. Two large bands will be inscribed, "Our President" and "To Mrs. McKinley." Still other bands will be inscribed for Porto Rico, Philippines and Hawaii, while each state in the union will be represented. The quilt will contain several thousand yards of ribbon, all of which were received on the western trip.

THEY LIVE ON FISH.

The city of Cebu has something like 200,000 inhabitants, but this population is largely made up of people who are huddled together in native huts," said Capt. Goring, of the Forty-fourth, just back from service in the Philippines, the other day. "They live year in and year out on rice and corn. There is no hunting, but thousands of small fish, less than six inches long, are caught and dried for local consumption. We had a contract with an old man who controls the fishing at Dumanjig, to furnish us with all the big fish he might catch. Once in two or three weeks he would bring us a fish as long, but such as very large. The natives, even of the lowest classes, are extremely fond of cock fighting. They arm the birds with saber gaffs, and nothing is regarded as a fight un-

less both the birds are killed, the money, of course, being awarded to the backer of the bird that survives the longer. A native who is able to get as much as 50 cents, knows no more delightful way to spend it than to wager it on the outcome of a cock fight."

WHEN THE STORK COMES TO HOLLAND.

In some of the towns of Holland, especially those which in past time suffered much from Spanish invaders under King Philip II., there is prevailing the strange custom of announcing the birth of a child by hanging to the front door a wrapper or knocker called "klopper," enveloped in linen, lace or cloth. This usage, which is still observed, particularly by the patrician families, is said to derive its origin from a Spanish ordinance according to which soldiers seeking quarters were forbidden to be billeted at house where new-born children had arrived. A half-trapped up "klopper" announces the birth of a girl, one wholly enveloped in lace. Modern fashion demands costly lace, which in some cases is inherited from generation to generation, and again the lace employed to be wound round the mother's wedding bouquet is often used for this purpose. A rapper's head, shield, denotes the birth of a son, one of a red and half white, that of a daughter.

DAVE CULBERSON'S JOKE.

Colonel Culberson's keen sense of the ludicrous and love of fun led him to play many jokes on the young men in congress, says C. A. Edwards, but the most notable was the joke played on the honorable Jesse Stallings of Alabama. When Stallings entered congress, Colonel Culberson was a sort of father of the democratic side and the young men eagerly sought his advice and counsel. Stallings went to him for advice as to when he should fire off his maiden effort as an orator on the floor of the house. One day the pension appropriation bill was under discussion, and General Harry Bingham of Pennsylvania was making an impassioned plea for the old soldier. Colonel Culberson went over to Stallings and whispered to him that now was his time. He told him to go after Bingham red hot, that he had never been in the army, but was keepin' a grocery store in Philadelphia during the war.

Every man in congress who was posted knew General Bingham's war record, and that it was as brilliant as the sunlight that flashed on his sword. Colonel Culberson, however, took the chance of Stallings's not knowing it, and he won. No sooner had General Bingham taken his seat than Stallings, who had obtained time to speak, arose and proceeded to lambast Bingham in a way that was terrific and held the house speechless with astonishment. He started in by shaking his finger at General Bingham, and saying: "How dare the gentleman from Pennsylvania defend the old soldier or ask for assistance for him that now has he to speak for the old soldier? He never smelled burnt powder in his life. Why, sir, in all those troublous days of sixty-one to sixty-

five, this man was selling butter and hen's eggs in a little corner grocery in Philadelphia and playing hide and seek with recruiting officers and drafting sergeants." He never got any further. The house recovering from its astonishment, looked over and saw Colonel Culberson making for the cloakroom shaking with laughter. They took in the situation. They knew it was another "wrong steer" on his part, and the entire house collapsed with laughter. It nearly killed Stallings, and he was a long time getting over it, but he and Colonel Culberson afterwards became warm friends, as did he and General Bingham, who is a generous fellow and who sympathized with the young man in his embarrassment.

TOOK TO PREACHING.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate ranger, whose command was for years a menace to the northern armies, was in the east recently and he could see the president in a characteristic story concerning the famous fighter. Shortly after General Grant's election the former ranger chief was sent as consul to Hong Kong. Here he remained a great many years. On his return to America he settled in San Francisco, where he is now practicing law. After a lengthy absence he visited his old home in the Shenandoah valley and was heartily greeted by all his former friends and neighbors. Naturally, his greatest interest centered in the members of his old command and he inquired as to their present status as to them as he could trace.

The first one whom he found lived in the little parsonage just out of Charlestown. The former trooper had experienced religion and embraced the ministry. Pursuing his inquiries, Colonel Culberson learned that he had a characteristic story concerning the famous fighter. He was in the Lord's vineyard. The colonel was surprised, but he didn't say anything. The next one whom he found was running a grocery store, but the fourth man was a preacher also, and so were the fifth and sixth also.

ARE YOU AN IMMUNE?

The human system, while a very complicated organism, is abundantly able to take care of itself. It is natural to be well; it is unnatural to be sick; indeed the human condition in normal health is immune from disease, even where there is direct exposure. It is only where the laws of nature have been violated, lowering the vitality, developing a weak spot, forcing some of the organs to lag behind, or causing impure blood, that disease ventures forth to attack; it is only then that you would be an "immune" never allow yourself to "run down." It is then that disease strikes you, the least sign of weakness and for any unnatural pain.

seventh. It appeared, in fact, that a perfect epidemic of religion had swept over the old command, and that nearly 50 per cent of those who remained alive had taken to preaching the gospel.

The colonel, who is himself a religious man, was very much gratified at this exhibition, and, coming upon a group of the ex-troopers, all in military garb, he complimented them most heartily, adding:

"Well, boys, if you fight the devil like you fought the Yankees, there will be something to record on judgment day."

VANDERBILT'S INDEPENDENCE.

It has been said that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was the best of the Vanderbilts. The following story is told of his boyhood:

One day he told his mother he was coming to New York to look for a place. He came, and went first to the Shoe and Leather bank, where he was the porter if a messenger. The porter pointed him out. The young lad watched the head of the big bank as he went to his private office, and following respectfully, told him he was looking for something.

His only recommendation was a note from his grandfather. The bank president read the letter, and asked the boy if he was related to Commodore Vanderbilt.

"He is my grandfather," said the boy.

"Why didn't you get him to introduce you?"

"Because I didn't want to ask him for anything," was the reply.

Perhaps it was his independence, perhaps his neat, comely and, without earnest appearance, that weighed in his favor, but he was employed, and happened to be in the office of old Commodore Vanderbilt and mentioned to the Commodore that he had a Vanderbilt in the bank. The old man was astonished, and soon sent for the young man.

He asked him why he had not applied to his grandfather if he wanted a job. The young man looked straight into the eyes of the old man and replied:

"I made up my mind that I would never ask you for anything."

There was something about that answer that pleased the Commodore, and it is said that this influenced him to add the codicil to his will providing that an extra \$1,000,000 go to the grandson of whose independent, self-reliant spirit he had had so complete a proof.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES.

Apply to the following agents for rates:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 27-31, 1901.—Round trip rate, one fare plus 25¢; lowest fare 21¢. Short term rates for 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100 days. Extension to 150 days.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrofula Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. Geo. B. Thompson, Treas., N. Y. City.

Laclede Hotel, American and European Plan. 800 Rooms. \$1.50 and \$2.00 Per Day. 718 to 730 W. Commerce Street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00 With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Willard Steel Range."

Has 6 1/2 in. hds. oven 17x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos; burns wood or coal. One of the finest pieces of machinery ever offered for a limited time only. Wm. G. Willard, Mfg., Dep't 10, 619 & 621 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

1/2 DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST VIA SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND THE KATY FLYER TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS. FREE CHAIR CARS. KATY DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

AN UNRULY BRAKE.

F. F. THOMPSON.

"Me ever see the Rio Grande? A few. I've seen it pretty much from Brownsville to the Colorado line. But I'm not hankering to see it any more—at least not where it marks the end of Uncle Sam's land. "Yet there was a time when the Rio Grande was the prettiest stream I ever saw. And the place where I saw it last and welcomed it as I never before did a river, was the place where it's at its worst, where it's dusty dry ten months in the year, and flooding the country the other two.

"It was while I was running an engine on the Mexican Central. That's not a bad job now, and it was better then. You got your pay in gold, and you pay your living in silver, and if ever a man can save money that is his chance. That's what took me there, and the same thing tempted the rest of the boys, for, with the exception of the brakemen, all the train crews were

American born. The Mexican is good in many ways, but he isn't up to running an engine or punching tickets. "It was a good job, all right, but it had its drawbacks. One of these was the trick the Mexican government has of locking up the American part of the train crew whenever there is an accident. If they locked them up when they are to blame, it wouldn't be so bad; but down there they lock you up and then forget about you. In the course of a year or two they may remember you, and when they have satisfied themselves that the accident was an accident and not a piece of cold-blooded devilry on your part, they let you go. But they don't apologize, and you don't get pay for lost time. So an engineer's job isn't pure joy down in Diaz land. "I didn't know about these drawbacks when I took the job. But once I had it, I wasn't going to back out, and accidents were not to have any effect on my pay. For a year it was all right. Then it had to come. I was running on the north division of the route, from Montezuma to Paso del Norte—it's Juarez, now. Charley Robinson was my conductor and Bill Elkins was firing. We had made the run to Ojo Caliente and were just pulling out, when Robinson jerked the air brake line mad. I knew something was up, and I couldn't see from my side of the cab. I wasn't waiting to look, though, and the way I handled the old machine to bring her to a stop was abominable. Just as I succeeded, Elkins called out from the footboard, where he had swung himself:

"Too late, Dick. We've done it. "I knew what that meant. My first idea was to jump and run. But where could I run to? We were a hundred miles from the border and I knew there was no chance. There wasn't time to think twice. In half a jiffy a swarm of police and soldiers, who are always about the stations, were in the cab and all over the tender. They had Elkins and me on the platform in a minute, and looked as though they were going to shoot us at once. Then another company or two of soldiers came up with Robinson. Here they made me out, and the Mexican full of tequila had made a run for the train as we pulled out. He tried to jump on the step, but his legs tangled up, and he went under the wheels before Robinson could get to him. "We expected to be lugged off to jail, but one thing saved us for the time. There wasn't a man in Ojo Caliente

who could take the train on. So the captain commanding the soldiers didn't know what to do. Finally, at Robinson's suggestion, he telegraphed for authority to let us flash our run under a guard of his men. That seemed the only way out of it, and after the wires were kept busy for half an hour, the order came for us to go ahead. Six soldiers climbed into the cab, and sat, some on the tender and some on Elkins' seat, with their guns pointed un pleasantly at us as we pulled out. A big batch were scattered through the train to keep watch of Robinson. "I don't think the fellows in the cab enjoyed their ride much, but I know Elkins and I enjoyed it still less. Instead of going home and getting a long run, we were going to jail, and from what I knew of Mexican jails there would be no joke about it, especially when it might be years before we got a trial. "It was a forty-minute run to San Jose, the next station, and, in that same forty minutes Elkins and I did some tall talking. "It's pretty tough to take the machine so close to the river and not be able to get across," yelled Bill, as he took a rest from shoveling coal. I'd believe that if I thought he was serious, but there is no show, with these cusses watching like they are. "I knew there was no show, once we had stopped in Paso del Norte. But, somehow, Bill's words put an idea into my head. When we got to San Jose I climbed down and made a bid at looking over the engine. The station agent was an American, as they were, then, all along the line. While I was pretending to look at the wheels and to test things generally, I signalled to him and Robinson to come up. When they came, you would have thought they were leading a review of the whole Mexican army, there were so many baggy-breasted soldiers tagging along. There was a good thing for us about those soldiers, though, and that was that they didn't save English. Still I wasn't taking any chances, and I kept on with my bluff of looking over the engine until Robinson and the agent wondered what I wanted. "Something wrong with the old girl to-night," I said finally, pointing in at the trucks. "The agent bent down to look, but Robinson understood that something was up. "What are you driving at?" he asked. "Why, there's something wrong," I said again. "She don't work the way she usually does. I had a hard time making her slow down for the station. Seems to me as if she wants to run away."

"Robinson and the agent looked at me, and I could see that they were beginning to understand. "What is it; throttle or brakes," asked the agent. "Well, it's kind of a combination of both," I said. "It's hard to put on brakes, and when they are on, the shoes don't seem to bite right. And the shut-off is working harder than sin. I'm almost afraid she'll run away. I never had an engine do it with me, but I'm feeling, somehow, as if this one would. It wouldn't matter much, if the switches were right."

"I looked at the agent, and I saw

that he knew what I was driving at. "Might be a good thing for some people if she did run away," said Robinson.

"No," answered the agent, and the switches will be right. They're all United States up the line, ain't they? "Every blessed one," I said.

"Then I'd bet on the switches," he answered.

"He didn't waste any more time talking, and he went into his den and commenced working the telegraph key. I saw him at it as we pulled out. "Between San Jose and Paso del Norte there was only one stop, and that was at Samaluca, thirty miles from the river. We were late because of the motion of the engine, and though they didn't like it they weren't looking so scared when we struck a curve. I felt better to, because there was less fear of their guns going off by accident.

"I kept up my bluff that there was something wrong with the engine, and got one of the soldiers to help me with some bogus repairs. Bill had heard what I said at San Jose, and he was on. When we got near Samaluca I made believe that I had a cold and pulled at my throat, but didn't release the spring catch and so, of course, it wouldn't budge. Then I called to a couple of the soldiers, and they came and pulled, too, but it didn't do any good. Finally I shut off steam and brought her up, but I was still run by the engine and had to back in.

"Did she run away with you?" asked the station agent, as I climbed out of the cab. "He was a bright young fellow, and there was a look in his eyes that showed me he knew what was up. "I'm afraid she will, next time," he answered. "She won't hit anything if she does," he replied. "I caught a message to San Jose that said that the track was clear."

"Then I'm pretty sure the old girl will get fatuous when she gets near the river," I said. "She's United States make, and she seems to want to go to her old stable." "Robinson came up and we talked, and he and Elkins grinned at each other. "I've fixed the air-brake," he said. "The soldiers can pull at it all day without making it work."

"Good boy," I answered. "If she don't run clear home it will be because she hits something that stops her." "It is thirty miles from Samaluca to Paso del Norte, and from the station there's another thirty to the station in El Paso, and half way between the two stations is that make-believe river, the Rio Grande.

"The running card allows an hour and twenty minutes to Paso del Norte, but we were behind time and I wasn't sure we could make it. I was going as the time came for putting the scheme through. I began wondering what the soldiers would do when they found out what was up; whether they would let us run away with them, or whether they would get excited and shoot. But I decided to take the chance anyhow, and to keep them occupied. I went at the old bluff of getting them

to help me with the engine. Bill joined in this game and hooked the fire rake into a ring at the back of the tender, and got three of the soldiers to pull on the ends of the rope nearly

laughed when I saw what they were doing. It seemed as though a 5-year-old kid would have known better. But the Mexicans took it all seriously, and Bill and I kept them busy.

"They were so occupied with their monkey work that they didn't notice how close we were to Paso del Norte. I did, though, and I looked ahead mighty sharp to see that the track was clear. I was sure it would be, as far as the station. What worried me was the fact that we were from the station to the United States.

"Just before you get to the depot there is a curve in the track. As we struck that I let the old girl out a bit. The two soldiers who were helping me had their head below the cab window, and the three who were pulling at the rope made their backs turned and couldn't see where we were. But the other fellow, who was sitting in Elkins' seat, caught sight of the station as it seemed to jump out of the ground. He gave a yell like a frightened coyote, and leaped at me. I had hold of the throttle and pulled her open another notch. Then I pretended to be trying to slip her off, but with the same trouble I had at Samaluca. I called to the soldiers to help me, and they tugged as they had done before. This time they couldn't do anything, for I had the cold chisel at the bottom of the lever so that an elephant couldn't have moved it.

"But the soldiers thought I was in earnest in trying to stop, and did their best to help. Elkins' men pulled at the fire rake until the sweat run down their faces, and mine worked as they never had before.

"It was all over in less time than I can tell it. We were going a good forty-five miles an hour, and in a second we were past the station. The nervous perspiration was running down my face as I peered ahead. It was dark, and all the lights I could see shined white. But how would it be in the yards on the other side of the river?

"Then another fear came to me. Suppose we should hit a street car or a carriage, as we raced through the town! The law required us almost to creep from Paso del Norte to El Paso. If there should be an accident, now, I should be a murderer. What was a short period of unjust confinement to taking such a chance of killing innocent people?"

"In a second I kicked out the chisel which blocked the lever, and grabbed the throttle. As I did so the engine gave a lurch and then came the rumble which told me we were on the trestle which led to the bridge and to the United States. We were saved in spite of ourselves.

"The rest is simple. When we pulled into El Paso there was a crowd of 200 railroad men there to meet us. The officer commanding the troops stormed and swore, but he could do nothing else. He would have liked to take us back by force, but he was powerless, for the railroad men were armed. He appealed to the police, but again could do nothing, for the extradition laws contain nothing to cover the kidnaping

of the Mexican army.

"While the officer raged, Robinson, Elkins and I were taken in charge by the railroad men. They took us to the city and kept us safe until the train for the north pulled out. We went with it and have never been back. But we are still on the blacklist of the Mexican government, and that's why I don't care to see the Rio Grande again!" —Los Angeles Times.

BRAVE CHINESE GIRL.

Seventeen years old, and two years free from slavery in Chinatown, little Gracie Wong is one of the most active and vigilant workers in behalf of the girls that are held in captivity by the Highlanders in San Francisco.

Since her escape she has led the way to six other girls that wanted to escape from the barred and guarded brothels, and the rescues were successfully effected.

Two other rescue attempts that she directed were failures, but the wonder is that with all the precautions taken by the slave owners she should have been able to succeed in any of the daring ventures.

The girl is a native of San Francisco. Though she escaped the very day that she was to have been forced into the slavery life by a new owner, who had obtained her for \$1,980 at auction, she grew up among the slaves and Highlanders, and she knows thoroughly the

Chinese life.

When she was sold at auction two years ago, she contrived to escape from the den before her purchaser was aware that she had any knowledge of the life to which he intended to subject her. She fled to the Methodist Rescue home, and ever since that time has been an invaluable assistant to Miss Lake in the rescue work.

"She is a remarkable girl," said Miss Lake. "She is very devoted to the work of rescuing the other slave girls, of whose life she saw much before she was 15 years old, and she is one of the bravest girls that ever lived. Fear of the Highlanders is absolutely unknown to her."

"The location of every den is known to her, for the old woman with whom she lived when a child used to take her around to all the places. Say that there is a girl who asked to be freed from any house in Chinatown, and she will plan a campaign for the rescue. Six of her plans have been successful, and two have failed."

Gracie Wong is the girl who in some of the raids has protected Miss Lake from the infuriated Highlanders by receiving the blows herself. She is a bright girl, and during her two years of freedom she has learned to read and write both in Chinese and in English. Eight months ago she took her first lesson in music, and now she is organist at the mission church.

Miller Medical Institute
DR. SAM'L A. MILLER, Specialist, Greenville, Texas.

SPECIALTIES:
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh in all its forms, Consumption and Bronchial Troubles, Diseases of Women and all Chronic Troubles. Write, and enclose stamp, for question list for mail treatment. This is the largest and best equipped institution in the South for the treatment of the various diseases. Address

Dr. Sam'l A. Miller, Greenville, Tex.

REFERENCES: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

INDICESTION
Constipation, Bloating after eating, Heartburn, Nervous Weakness, Impurities in the Blood and every disorder in the Kidneys or Liver is set right by

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
THE SYSTEM REGULATOR

It brightens the eye, steadies the nerves, sweetens the breath, brings color to the cheek, creates appetite, makes the body strong and the brain active.

SOLD AT DRUG STORES.
PRICE, \$1.00.

POULTRY

J. F. FARRELL, HANDLEY, TEXAS. My Buff Cochins have no superior in Texas. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS
Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1926. Breeder of high class poultry. Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 120. White P. Rock eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30.

E. EDWARDS IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Golden, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks; Black and White Langshans; Brown and Buff Leghorns; Silver Hamburgs; Black Minorca and Peekin Duss eggs, 75 cents per 12. White Guinea eggs, \$1.00 per 12. Buff Langshan eggs, \$2.00 per 12. Eggs for sale. W. Holland Turkey eggs, \$3 for \$100. Stock for sale. Roup and sore head cure, 15 cents and 25 cents a box by mail.

M. V. PITTMAN BENBROOK, TEXAS. Benbrook Poultry Farm. Breeder of M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese (show birds), Barred Plymouth Rocks, Eggs, \$2 per setting 13 eggs; Turkey Eggs, \$3 for 12; Goose Eggs, \$3.00 per pair, 1926. Breeders of prize winning birds. Write for information. Mention the Journal.

CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS
Austlin, Texas. Wally M. Smith, proprietor. Breeder of Buff and White Langshans, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and Bronze Turkeys. Full blood and exhibition birds. A few young stock for sale. Eggs per 15, \$3.00. Won first prizes on all pens at Dallas and San Antonio. Winners everywhere.

L. P. DOUGLAS BEAVER, TEXAS. Breeder of Buff and White Langshans, Buff Cochins, Leffel, Hawkins & Davis strains direct. Eggs \$1.00 setting, \$2.50 two settings. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. W. JACKSON IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks at \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
By buying your seeds, plants and poultry supplies of me. Send for catalogue of beans and receive free a catalogue of garden and flower seeds, a 50-cent coupon and our 50-cent potato. Address: Q. E. BEVES, Keatsburg, Ill.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD
At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 2-5. Mackey strain of turkeys were principal winners. 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th, 9th and 10th, 11th and 12th, 13th and 14th, 15th and 16th, 17th and 18th, 19th and 20th, 21st and 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 25th and 26th, 27th and 28th, 29th and 30th, 31st and 32nd, 33rd and 34th, 35th and 36th, 37th and 38th, 39th and 40th, 41st and 42nd, 43rd and 44th, 45th and 46th, 47th and 48th, 49th and 50th, 51st and 52nd, 53rd and 54th, 55th and 56th, 57th and 58th, 59th and 60th, 61st and 62nd, 63rd and 64th, 65th and 66th, 67th and 68th, 69th and 70th, 71st and 72nd, 73rd and 74th, 75th and 76th, 77th and 78th, 79th and 80th, 81st and 82nd, 83rd and 84th, 85th and 86th, 87th and 88th, 89th and 90th, 91st and 92nd, 93rd and 94th, 95th and 96th, 97th and 98th, 99th and 100th.

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

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

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS. Breeder of prize winning, Barred and White Rocks, Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, I. L. Wyandottes and Leg. Rocks. I have won many premiums on my birds in the last few years. Write for prices. No South. Send for circular prices, windings, mailings, etc. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

POULTRY

Judge Beauregard Bryan of Brenham recently secured two Buff Leghorn eggs, which, it is claimed, weighed a quarter of a pound each, the heaviest hen eggs on record.

THE EGG TRADE.—The more we look into the egg trade the greater it appears its possibilities, says the Indicator. The hen is being educated to lay the whole year around, but at the same time this education and advancement is not keeping pace with the egg consumers of the country. When two hens are made to grow where only one grew before, and where two eggs have laid where but one was found in the nest heretofore, there are two eaters and these eaters want three eggs at each meal instead of one or two one meal a day. The people of this time are trying to eat all the eggs in sight and want some that are out of sight if they can be had in a fresh state. Cheap boarding houses and restaurants will continue to take all the packed eggs in the market, but the person who eats at home, or at the first class hotels, will demand the egg in its blushing youth. No one will pay for eggs but the hustler. Nothing will eat them but the tramp and the crow. They may fill an egg case but cannot be made to fill the same case more than twice. An egg is an egg, but a fresh egg is better than any other egg.

We can see nothing to hinder any many or woman who lives near a town or city from working up a fresh egg trade. There are scores of people living in towns who have use for fresh eggs that fall in getting what they like. Most of the eggs offered in cities and large towns are from the storage and commission houses and tickle the palate of the person who is accustomed to fresh eggs as much as a ball of putty would. A canvass of the locality will soon find all the customers that can be supplied at several cents advance over the regular market.

Where persons are handy to town it may be that some of the women folk can make a trip to town two or three times a week. A light road wagon can be had for this purpose and a steady, gentle old horse will help make the business interesting and profitable. See that every egg is clean and fresh. Procure hens wherever they can be had and in any way possible within the bounds of cheapness and supply the demand for eggs.

Where persons are so far from town as to make it inconvenient to go often it may be necessary to sell to the grocer. Prices will get low enough at certain seasons of the year if the grocer is permitted to put a price on the eggs. Deal with him in such a manner that he will give the best prices for eggs.

He can sell them to a customer and vouch for them. When a person has sold him a lot of packed eggs at fresh prices, he learns to discount their word and will also reduce the prices paid. No better way for carrying eggs can be found than the egg case. These

will be furnished by the grocer if desired, but it is better to own several of them and the name of the producer of the eggs should be on each case. There is such a thing as advertising one's business with a very little outlay of money. The fresh egg business is not overdone and will not soon be. Of this we feel quite sure and we know that a great many are not coming up to their opportunities in this line.

METHODS OF TESTING EGGS.

There are many practical poultry keepers who think it is never wise to interfere with a hen whilst she is setting, or with the eggs in the nest. They tell us it is far better to allow the hen to select her own nest, and it is always wiser to never look at or interfere with the eggs during the period of incubation. When fowls have near full freedom it is perhaps the better way, as in this case infertile eggs are uncommon and it is rare that an egg gets broken in the nest, says Farm, Field and Stockman. On the other hand, when the eggs are laid by other birds, and there are several broody hens sitting at the same time, it is very much wiser to test the eggs. This is usually done on the seventh day, and the same thing applies when incubators are employed by this time the germ is so developed as to be easily seen. Before this time it is not wise to test them, as only an experienced person can be sure before this time. We have frequently tested eggs upon the third and fourth day, and have been able to distinguish between the fertile and infertile ones, but it is not a safe plan, because, and this is especially the case with incubator eggs, one is very liable to make a mistake. By the seventh day, however, every fertile egg has developed sufficiently to declare itself in an unmistakable manner. The great advantage in testing eggs is in order to save space. Considering setting hens in the first place, say, for example, one has four broody hens, and upon the seventh day the eggs are tested in a manner to be indicated directly, and it is found that there are two or three infertile eggs in each nest. These are removed, the remaining eggs which are fertile can be concentrated under three hens, and the fourth nest, thus saving the labor of a hen for a fortnight, which during the early part of the season is not an unimportant point. It must be observed, however, that the four hens must be set upon the same day, otherwise the chickens would be hatching out on different days, which would do.

It is always a wise plan when setting hens to set two or three or more together, so that the plan just advocated can be carried out. When the eggs are in an incubator it is not quite so essential from this point of view, but still testing the eggs has its advantages. Should one be so unfortunate as to have a large number of infertile eggs in an incubator, then it can be refilled with fresh eggs. Before doing this it is a good plan to put a strip of wood across the egg drawer, so that when the eggs are hatching they will not get mixed up together. The disadvantage of doing this—refilling the machine—is that

some of the eggs will be hatching a week before the others, and consequently the drawer having to be open so many times will not be beneficial. We should only advise doing this when at least half the eggs are infertile, when less than this it is either better to finish the eggs under hens, or if any are at liberty, or else to work the incubator only half full.

Not only is testing useful for the reason just stated, but also because there are several uses to which the infertiles can be placed. When they are tested upon the seventh day they are then quite fit to be used for cooking purposes and there is always a ready sale for them amongst bakers and others. Many people have a very great objection to using eggs that have been in an incubator or have been set upon by a hen, but even eggs of this description are probably fresher than most of those sold in shops as cooking eggs. If there is any objection to using them for this, then they should be best used as a fertilizer for chickens. One of the very best foods for chickens for the first few days after they have been hatched is composed of hard boiled eggs chopped up fine and given to the chickens, after they have been mixed with bread crumbs or biscuit meal, the latter being rather preferred as it is not quite so binding as the former. Should there be no chicks ready to eat the infertile eggs, they will keep quite well for the fortnight until the other chickens come out. Hard-boiled eggs would be far too expensive a food if new-laid eggs had to be used, but when the infertiles can be utilized in this way then it is a cheap and at the same time an excellent food for the young chickens.

The methods adopted for testing the eggs are various, but one of the simplest is to hold the egg in the palm of a lighted candle. The egg should be taken in the left hand, holding it between the first finger and thumb, using the other fingers as a shade to keep the light from the eyes. The right hand is then placed against the part of the egg exposed, and care must be taken to see that all light between the fingers and the egg is excluded. The object is to allow the light to pass through the egg, and if there is any gas in the egg, it will become expert. Many of the manufacturers send out with machines pieces of cardboard with an oval hole cut in the center of it, not quite so large as the egg. There are also some very good forms of lamps upon the market for this purpose, which give a strong light, so that the germ may be easily distinguished. There are also other forms of egg testers upon the market, but we have always found the best method the simplest and quickest, and the eggs are fertile upon the seventh day there will be seen a spider-

like form towards the broad end of the egg near the air space. If the egg is quite clear then it is infertile and will never produce a chicken no matter how long it is incubated. As the period of development draws to a close the egg becomes more and more opaque, until on the fourteenth day it is quite black save for the air space, which increases in size the older the egg becomes.

IMPROVING COMMON HENS.

One has a profitable flock of mixed fowls, it will often pay them about as well in eggs and meat to infuse new blood from a flock of thoroughbred fowls to attempt to start to breeding some pure bred. This can be done by the purchase of male birds for crossing with the best of the common hens or by buying some eggs for hatching and raising some pure bred cockerels for breeding with the common hens the next year. A writer in the Poultry Herald gives the following advice:

In buying new blood one needs to use judgment, for instance if one intends buying cockerels they should be purchased early in the fall when poultry breeders have a surplus of male birds and can sell cockerels for grading purposes very reasonable. Then, if one does not intend to separate them in the breeding season, enough cockerels can be purchased to mate with the entire flock, for if there are any mixed roosters kept in the flock there is more liability of the hens mating with them than with the strange males. As an example, a case just recently brought to our attention where a party bought two pure bred males to run with his farm flock and kept two of his own males in the flock also. His two males fought the pure bred ones so they could not stay among the hens much, if any. Now, in a case like that there would be very few of the chicks sired by the pure bred cockerels whereas, if he had bought four cockerels of a pure breed and killed off all his males, every chick he raised would be half pure blood and in that way he would have been improving his flock and getting out more money in investment in the pure bred male. While as if he gets nothing whatsoever from them, unless it is the satisfaction of buying them and having them on the farm.

Every farmer or poultry raiser should have a place where he can separate a few of his best hens for breeding purposes, (in most cases seven or eight hens will lay all the eggs wanted for hatching purposes) and then only one hen should be kept in the pen, and afford to buy one of the better quality and make more rapid progress in the improvement of the stock.

Some people, however, do not take interest enough to separate the flock for breeding purposes. In such cases it will pay better to buy a setting or two of eggs and raise the pure bred cockerels, as one is pretty sure to get a nice lot of cockerels, and in most cases more than the money when they can often sell the surplus cockerels and pullets to some one who desires to raise pure bred fowls, for more than the cost of the eggs.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR
OPENS OCTOBER 30,
Closes October 30, 1901.

BERSHIRE

E. P. L. OLIVER COOPER TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs, bred by Black & White, price \$25.00. Winner of first and sweepstakes prizes at Dallas. Ship pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE
Swine, full blood and deposited with Secretary. Durham cattle, B. P. Rock chickens, M. B. Turkeys, registered Scotch Collie dogs. Pigs not related. Write to E. P. L. OLIVER, Holland, Bell County, Texas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE

WINCY FARM—
Headquarters for English Berkshires. I showed the prize list of the South last year and offered one offer one \$100 to back them against any litter in the South, but no one would buy. I offer one from above litter at \$10. Also offer Barred P. Rocks cheap; buy and sell freely. Write for circular. E. P. L. OLIVER, LINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

POLAND CHINA.

MORRIS & CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Office 302 E. Crockett street. Two line of Poland China pigs, of best quality. They are of the Stumpy and long-eared strains and away up in quality. Just what you are looking for to improve your herd. Also, Scotch Collie pups of best strains.

CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS.
The ribbon colored. One of the first thirteen prizes won at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Cedar Vale productions won 8. At San Antonio Fair, 1900, of the 22 firsts offered for the best Poland China swine carried off 10 of them. We show our own breeding and breed the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Fair and free to inquire. H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collins County, Texas.

W. J. DUFFEL-ROSS, McLENNAN CO
Texas. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

DUROC JERSEY.

TOM FRAZER-KOPPEL-BOSQUE
Choice registered; now ready to ship. Artesia Farm.

DOGS.

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON
of the best English strains in this country. 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport, and for them for sale. Send stamp for circular.

SPECIAL RATES VIA H. & T. C. R. R.
To Coupon Agents: Triennial Conclave Knights Templars, Louisville, Ky., August 27-31. For the above occasion sell round trip tickets to Louisville as follows: Rate, one regular first-class standard fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Date of sale, from Waco and Groesbeck, sell August 23 and 24. Limit tickets for return not later than Sept. 2. Be deposited tickets with joint agent not earlier than August 28, nor later than Sept. 2, and making payment of fee of one cent. Tickets may be secured to leave Louisville not later than Sept. 16. For bands in uniform accompanying regular organized bodies of Knights Templars going and returning, one ticket, you may make one-half of the above rate.

To Coupon Agents: Account of Home-seekers' Excursion to California July, August and September, round trip home-seekers' tickets may be sold to all points in California as follows: Rate, one first-class limited standard fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Date of sale, Tuesday July 2 and 3, and 9, 10, 17, 1901. Limit tickets for leaving destination 21 days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going train in transit limit of 15 days. No stop over will be allowed on return trip.

SWINE

In San Saba county a considerable number of hogs have died recently from eating young cockleburrs which have grown since the late rains.

Col. E. S. Peters has purchased from an Iowa breeder a son of Chief Perfection 2d to head his herd. The animal is young, a May pig, but he cost the Colonel \$100 in hard cash.

AGE TO BREED YOUNG SOW.

To produce the best results a sow should be at least 12 to 14 months old before she is bred, says C. E. Hedges, then by the time she will farrow her first litter she will have attained good size and therefore be better prepared to stand the strain on her which will be required of her to raise her litter in good shape, and besides she will likely make a larger sow than she would have done if she had been bred earlier in life, and she will also give her litter a better start in life than a young sow would do; in fact she would do as well with it as an aged sow.

Most breeders think that they cannot wait this long on sows before they breed them, yet, if a breeder has a choice young sow and wishes to make something strictly first class out of her, he can well afford to wait the extra six months on her before he breeds her. A sow should never be bred before she is eight months old, and she should then have the very best of care until her litter is weaned, and she should not be bred to farrow her second litter before she is twenty-three or twenty-four months old, for she needs at least seven or eight months time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter, for if she is a good suckler she will make little, if any growth while she is suckling her first litter, therefore she must have time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter or she will always be undersized, and it takes plenty of size combined with style and finish to make a choice hog for a large pen.

We have a little more patience and let our sows more fully mature before they have their first litters it would be easier to have large, well-finished brood sows in our herds.

CASTRATING THE PIGS.

While there is seldom any loss when this work is done by a skillful person, still there are proper times for the best results, says Jersey Hustler. The younger the pigs for easy handling the better. When the pigs weigh from 30 to 50 pounds we can do the work rapidly, and without hard work for the holder. When they get up to 75 pounds or upward, then it becomes a matter of hard work, and with the age and size therisk from loss increases to some extent. If it amounts to nothing more than the loss of off feet a few times the loss is greater when a pig is fed on a small ration than when it is fed on a large one. It only fails to gain but loses in flesh. It is much the best plan to attend to this necessary work while the pigs are still suckling, for a pig must be very sick to not to suck.

The weather has much to do with securing the greatest success. Dry and dusty weather is to be avoided. If pos-

sible, a rainy spell of weather in the spring or early summer is much to be desired to a dry and dusty time. They do much better if they lie in the mud than they do when they must lie in the dust.

The work should always be done in the morning, as they will move about during the day and thus escape much of the soreness that would follow evening work. When done in the evening and they go to once to their beds, and remain till morning, they come out very stiff. Pigs which are getting well before they are taken from the sow and there is skim milk to give them, they should go right on without any apparent stop in their growth. But if weaned too young, and there is no milk to give them, they will not do so well. Last year at the station they had a few pigs that gained a pound a day when they were about nine weeks old, but when they were taken from their dam they lost their gain. Usually they have found that they do not gain a pound a day until they are about ninety days old. After that age they often make a daily gain of more than one pound. After the young pigs are taken from their dam it is a good plan to feed them four or five times daily for a few weeks and later three times. When the pigs are weaned the dam should be kept away from them and put on a small amount of food for some time, and then if she is to be used for breeding, she should be allowed to eat until she is full, or if it is the desire to breed her soon, she will require to be liberally fed. At the station mentioned they feed sulphur and salt and give the hogs access to charcoal in the pens or yards, and find that while the best of care is absolutely necessary for the best results even after all is done that the results are not all that could be desired. From what has been said it will be seen that they do not feed much corn, but believe, as we do, that an early ration of nitrogenous foods is best calculated to produce sound healthy, profitable swine.—Swine Breeder's Journal.

Keep your system in perfect order and you will have health, even in the most prickly and itchy skin. It will be vigor and regularity in all the vital organs.

On July 24 and 16th, August 6th and 20th, and September 3rd and 17th, the H. & T. C. R. R. will sell from its special round trip Home-seekers' tickets to all points in California, at rate of one first-class limited standard fare plus \$2 transit limit on these tickets will be twenty-one days from date of sale.

This line is equipped with first-class sleeping cars and direct connections with the Southern Pacific Sunset Route for California. The train operates through excursion sleepers.

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

Ask your fiscal agent for rate rowrite S. F. B. MORSE, G. P. & T. A. Houston, Texas.
A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.
You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meal as you please; you want them, order anything you want from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to an eat it, and you will have to pay for what you order.

DAIRY

Minnesota has 582 creameries and 48 cheese factories. The total output of the creameries last year was about 45,000,000 pounds of butter, and of this amount 38,000,000 was sent out of the state. For the milk that went to these creameries the farmers received \$6,959,915. The cost of operating the creameries was about two cents per pound on the butter turned out.

The Belgian law against oleomargarine went into effect on the first of this year. It establishes a method of making oleomargarine by which the compound can always be told. It provides that not less than 50 parts of sesame oil and one part of dehydrated potato starch shall be mixed in with the products of every 1000 parts of fats and oils used. So, if any of the oleomargarine is then sold for butter it can be easily detected, while the sesame oil and starch do not injure the oleomargarine as a food. The law also provides that oleomargarine when sold wholesale shall be in receptacles surrounded by a bright red band of two to four inches wide, on which shall be printed in black letters, "Margarine." This must appear four times on the band of every round package, and if the package be angular, it must appear on each face.

WHAT THE TESTS SHOWED.—The creamery connected with the Wisconsin Agricultural college has been testing the milk of some of its patrons, who have kept a record of the weight of milk each cow produced in a year and published it in a circular. Herd No. 1, eleven cows, the best production, \$22.23 per milk in a year, and the poorest \$24.07, best cow \$66.08, poorest \$47.25, average \$55.81. No other had the best and poorest as nearly equal as this. Herd 3, with five cows, best producing \$68.16, poorest \$43.79; herd 4, with seven cows, best \$58.14, and poorest \$31.90; herd 5, with five cows, best \$51.28, and poorest \$28.40; herd 6, with eleven cows, best \$71.21, and poorest \$39.32; herd 7, with eight cows, best \$48.26, and poorest \$22.35. What a difference between the poorest in herd 7 and the best in herd 1, almost \$60 difference in the yearly product! Ought not every one to know to which class his cows belong, and if there are any that do not produce at least \$30 worth in a year, to condemn them as unprofitable servants, says Massachusetts Ploughman. We cannot feed a cow in Massachusetts even for that, and to feed as we think a good cow should be fed it would cost nearer \$50 a year than \$30, but if she were like the best in some of those herds we could afford it very well.

One fan whose herd was tested and who had twelve cows, found that three of them produced more money value in a year than did the other nine. He knows now which ones to dispose of, and to which to keep and breed from, as he might not without this record.

Good roads are the propelling power to prosperity. That's an evident fact.—Merkel Mail.



In Two Minutes

There will be another car. But the man can't wait. He chases the car and swings on, panting and hot, but satisfied. He keeps his gut up all day. He works that way, he lurches that way. He continues this until his stomach "breaks down" and nature compels him to "go slow." Business men who have impaired their digestion by hasty eating will find in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a cure for dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It does not give mere temporary relief, but it effects a radical cure. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood.

"For six long years I suffered with liver, kidneys, and indigestion, which baffled the best doctors in our country." writes Dr. L. Ransell, Esq., of Woolsey, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time and after taking a bottle of medicine from three doctors, I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. I had a headache, pains in the side, and blind spells, and thought life was hardly worth living. I had tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Pleasant Pellets," as advised. Before I had taken half of the second bottle I felt like new, and in a few days I was able to use them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

RUPTURE OF PILES
CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY, WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids cured in our country, writes Dr. L. Ransell, Esq., of Woolsey, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time and after taking a bottle of medicine from three doctors, I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. I had a headache, pains in the side, and blind spells, and thought life was hardly worth living. I had tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Pleasant Pellets," as advised. Before I had taken half of the second bottle I felt like new, and in a few days I was able to use them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

RUPTURE
Quick and permanently cured. No cutting, no pain, no restriction. Write for our case and send for book and terms. DR. ERNEST HENRICHSON, 105 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

IT'S NO TROUBLE
For us to tell why PAGE Fence outlasts others, nor why they stay up and don't sag. Ask us. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

A. ANGUS BUCHANAN
RODS
For locating Gold and Silver positively guaranteed. A. B. Bryant, Box 103, Dallas, Texas.

SHARPLES
Cream Separators
Do not dilute, may be run, reliable, clean, easy to clean, and perfect in action. "Flotation Dairy" is the best. Write for circulars. Sharple's Co., P. M. Sharple's, Chicago, Ill.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW
Easily and thoroughly cured. New, non-injurious method. Write for circular. Fleming's Lump Jaw, Chicago, Ill.

THE MOHAIR INDUSTRY.—The Pastoralist's Review, published in Melbourne and Sydney, says: "The breeding of the Angora for the production of Mohair is, perhaps, just as great a study as is the Merino sheep and its fleece. The same peculiar qualifications are the requisite accompaniments to success, but the usual drudgery of management is claimed by the Cape goat to be less with the Angora than with the Merino, and is often used as a leader for the convenience of working flocks of the latter. One of the most important proofs of purity and quality in the Angora is the character of curliness of the hair, and all young stock that do not possess this to a marked degree should be rejected from the stud flock. Evenness and fineness of quality, length of staple, and evenness and extent of growth, together with density and a bright and lustrous silky fleece, are the characteristics constituting a standard of excellence, equally as high as many of our ablest men have spent lifetimes in striving to attain in the breeding of the Merino. The horns of the Angora, as with the Merino ram, may be said to be indicative of the quality and character of the fleece, while the horns do a fine and delicately-curved horn is preferred. Of the Cape Angora, it is said by Schreiner that it is a distinct cross with the Kurd, or common goat; that the breed is not quite fixed, but is gradually tending to become so; is a larger, somewhat coarser, harder breed, with an oilier and heavier fleece, though not attaining to the high standard of the pure Angora; yet, nevertheless, in the best specimens of great beauty and excellence, and equal to the most exacting demands of the present mohair manufacturing trade.

As an instance of the progress made in the establishment of the industry in South Africa it may be mentioned that the first regular export commenced in 1857, and was valued at £10. In the following figures of 1897 we find the total value exported for that year \$2,675,644. This, of course, represents all grades, and comparatively little of the product of the pure blood. The thick Boer goat-like form and head is a peculiar characteristic of the great majority of even the finest specimens of the South African Angora, and it is now only reasonable to suppose that this diminishing mark of the cross will always remain. No matter how much superior an animal of this description may be in all other respects, it must always be wiser to revert to the original pure-bred animal as a sire, particularly for the purpose of cross-breeding. It is to be noticed that while the general average of the Cape Angora is considerably lower than, say, for example, that of Mr. Scammell's flock in South Africa, the individual fleeces of choice speci-

mens are much higher than any yet attained in Australia. In judging the respective merits of the two, however, we must bear in mind that the fleece of our Australian animals is particularly void of grease, while still being silky, soft and lustrous, and full of character. The Cape goat is often almost black with grease, straighter and coarser in fibre, less lustrous, and would probably scour to a smaller value. Certain it seems that the carefully-bred original and pure Angora, such as those constituting Mr. Scammell's flock, must always command a higher ideal in the minds of all connected with the mohair industry than would the choicest animals of our origin.

In the United States in 1897 there were estimated to be 247,775 Angoras, which were not, of course, all first-class animals, a large number being of low grade. The American supply of mohair is far less than the local demand and hence a large manufacturer of the States imports from England not less than 1,250,000 pounds annually, and the industry is still rapidly increasing. It is said that there were only about 400 Angoras originally imported, and those at about the same date as they were introduced into South Africa. Considering the large extent of the States that must have been found unsuitable, also the many other profitable and varying industries with which the Angora has had to compete, the progress has certainly not been disparaging.

C.O.A.T.S.
R. H. LOWREY, CAMP SAN SABA, Texas. Breeder of registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

SHEEP--GOATS

ANGORAS IN ARIZONA.—A report from Phoenix, Ariz., says: At the rapid rate the Angora goat is securing a foothold in the West and Southwest the time is not far distant when the great industry will take precedence over the time honored business of cattle and sheep culture. Since 1849, when the first Angora goat was brought to this country by Dr. James B. Davis of South Carolina as a present from the Sultan of Turkey, the goat has slowly but surely gained a standing among the industries of the West, until there are now many times over a million goats in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, California, Idaho, Utah and Oregon.

Stockmen are awakening to the great possibilities in the Angora, and at a most opportune time, when the raising of sheep and cattle is at a point when profits are on the decline. Almost everywhere of the West is possessed of the peculiar requisites to the attainment of the best results in the raising of Angora goats, and experts declare that the mountainous regions of Arizona are almost identical with the province of Angora, Turkey. The summers are warm and dry and the winters are cold and wet, conditions which are conducive to the highest development of the goat, in flesh and fleece.

So great is the confidence in the future of the goat industry that a large amount of capital is being put into goats by Northern sheep growers. Several companies have been formed for the establishment of immense herds on the mountain ranges, and in several instances by the department of the interior of the forest reserves goats will be put in to graze.

One company headed by James F. Perin, formerly one of the largest sheep owners in the West, has secured the Cook range, of 150,000 acres, in the Mogollon mountains, and will put in 50,000 goats the coming winter. As rapidly as they can secure the pure Angora stock they will add to their herds, and intend to incidentally increase their land holdings until they have 200,000 or more acres and a herd of over 100,000—by far the largest goat ranch in the world.

