

The Farmers' Congress

Is fully reported in this issue of The Journal. It was the most representative assemblage of the kind ever held in the State and the attendance was fully up to expectations.

The Texas Stock Journal

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1902.

More Inquiries

Were received by Welton Winn, a well-known breeder of Santa Anna, Tex., through the medium of a Journal ad than from any other source. He appreciates a good thing.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLAGE OF AGRICULTURISTS AND STOCK RAISERS AT COLLEGE-STATION.

ATTENDANCE WAS THE LARGEST ON RECORD.

ENTHUSIASM AND EARNEST DISCUSSION OF IMPORTANT TOPICS CHARACTERIZED THE VARIOUS SESSIONS.

Texas is proud of her farmers and truckmen and she has good reason to be. In addition to their ability as practical agriculturists and breeders, they possess to a marked degree the faculty of being able to impart their ideas to others, hence all concerned gain in knowledge by an intelligent interchange of ideas and are stimulated to greater effort along scientific lines. That these vocations deserve to be classed as sciences, it needed no more of an object lesson than the vast assemblage of earnest, practical men and women gathered at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College last week to demonstrate. All were imbued with similar impulses—the uplifting of husbandry and development of the unlimited resources of the greatest state in the Union, as measured by extent and possibility of growth.

Since the first annual session of the Congress five years ago, its influence has steadily increased and each successive meeting has kept pace, in attendance, with the growing importance of the work. The general and department sessions this summer attracted more interest than any of their predecessors and the numbers present were correspondingly larger. It is conservatively estimated that nearly 2000 people were on the grounds most of the time, of whom about 700 came from a distance and were quartered at night in the students' dormitories. Considering the fact that the steward was only able to estimate the attendance in advance, the facilities for feeding the big, hungry throng were excellent. The farmers had brought their appetites with them and half a dozen prime bullocks, when slaughtered and dressed, proved to be only a small proportion of what were actually needed. Tremendous raids were made on the chicken coops and thousands of "springs" perished that an aching void in the human anatomy might be appeased.

Early to bed, and early to rise, was a rule generally observed by the visitors to the Congress. Most of the night meetings adjourned at about 10 o'clock and without half an hour afterwards a great majority of the visitors were in the land of nod. They arose at daylight and walked all over the grounds, but were careful to be on hand at the first call for breakfast. With the inner man stimulated, they went forth equipped for discussion of the more serious questions which had brought them together. Thus the time passed until final adjournment on Friday, when the guests gathered up their luggage and departed, after extending a hearty vote of thanks to the college authorities and faculty for the uniform courtesy shown them. Though conflicting ideas were expressed in numerous instances all agreed unanimously on one thing—that the Farmers' Congress which passed into history on the 18th of July, 1902, was the largest and most successful ever held in the state.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The opening session of the Congress, held on Tuesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the college, was attended by about 300 delegates and spectators. There were seventeen five-minute talks, the first being R. E. Smith of Sherman, who in a talk on "That Alfalfa Crop," held that at least five and sometimes six crops of this high-priced hay can be raised each year in Texas. He stated that during the recent season of drouth he had made two crops which averaged one and one-half tons to the acre. Professor F. W. Mally, state entomologist, told about the damaging effects of insects on East Texas truck crops. Mr. J. H. Tom of Georgetown advocated the organization of farmers' institutes throughout the state and called upon Professor S. A. Knapp who, though totally unprepared, delivered a five-minute talk on the necessity for institutes which aroused much enthusiasm.

He said that the possibilities of Texas were unmentionable and innumerable. That there were millions of "lazy acres" of her virgin soil doing nothing but absorbing God's bounteous rains and generous sunshine and nothing would so quickly reclaim these acres and make them blossom as the rose as would a properly conducted system of institutes.

He paid a glowing tribute to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and said he was an example of what a progressive farmer could attain to with the help of the farmers' institute. He told how people were leaving Iowa at that time because they were dissatisfied and could not get prices for their cattle and other products sufficiently high to pay them for raising. He said that a fair six-year-old steer at that time sold for \$10 and that he and his five associates were laughed at when they said they would raise a four-year-old steer that would sell for \$200, but that when they had accomplished this and hitched the \$200 animal to the \$40 one and drove them to the different county fairs and afterward sold the graded steer in the Chicago market for \$200 cash, the people became convinced there was something to be learned from institutes. "To-day," said he, "Iowa is a land of happy, prosperous farmers and one of the greatest dairy states in the Union. Such were the results of farmers' institutes." He suggested that the farmers in using fertilizer on their farms reserve a portion of some good brand of fertilizer for the state legislature, for if it was anything like the Louisiana legislature it was sorely in need of it.

Other subjects dealt with were as follows: "Texas as a Honey Producer."—J. B. Salver, Jonah.

"Texas Rice Development."—W. C. Moore, Houston.

"Corn Fodder and Corn Shredders."—L. H. Porter, Rockdale.

"How Much Rain is Required for a Corn Crop?"—Silas G. Lackey, Estelle.

"A Dairy Supply House for Texas."—J. M. Vance, San Antonio.

"The Cut-Over Lands of Texas."—P. J. Willis, Galveston.

"East Texas for Truck and Fruit."—D. H. L. Bonner, Jacksonville.

"The Value of the Farm Acre in the Texas Coast Country."—W. B. Slossom, Houston.

"Twenty Thousand Pounds of Onions per Acre."—T. C. Nye, Laredo.

"Good Dirt Roads."—H. B. Hillyer, Bowie.

"The Power of the Hen."—Mrs. Alice

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Hildebrand, L. Stockelhausen, F. L. Attn, B. F. Johnson, J. H. Tom and L. H. Porter. Afterwards a vote of thanks was extended to the Texas Fair association for its generosity. A letter was read from Mr. H. M. Mills of the Sunset Central railway, offering to make good any deficit which might occur in the cost of publishing the proceedings, which was accepted on condition that the company would agree to take a portion of the pamphlets in exchange for the donation. President C. H. Markham of the H. and T. C. railway had sent a letter of greeting to the congress, which was read, expressing the belief that great benefits would be derived from an interchange of ideas by representative farmers. President Marion Houston of the A. and M. college was also heard from, in a letter of regret which set forth that he was busy in the North endeavoring to secure competent teachers to fill the vacancies on the college staff. He described the agricultural department of the University of Illinois at Urbana and suggested that the Congress ask for an appropriation from the Texas legislature to place the college on its feet. There should be an instructor in animal husbandry and an additional teacher of physical science, he thought, also more help in the other departments, besides money for the organization of farmers' institutes. More space was necessary as the college is now hampered by inadequate buildings and equipment. New and modern dormitories, improved roads on the grounds, and better barns for the housing of the horses and cattle were urged as necessities. A committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on Professor Houston's communication.

It was suggested at this point that the election of officers be taken up and disposed of and this plan was decided upon. President J. H. Connell was re-elected unanimously, on motion of Mr. Oswald Wilson, and Secretary B. C. Pittuck succeeded himself by acclamation. Professor Connell then made a brief speech, promising to do all in his power towards the upbuilding of the agricultural interests of the state. The committee on home comforts and conveniences submitted a written report through its chairman, Mrs. S. E. Buchanan of Waxahachie, in which she made an earnest plea for the upbuilding and beautifying of the farm home. The report of the committee on education, of which Professor Connell is chairman, outlined the history of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, recommending more efficient equipment, additions to the force of instructors and the creation of live stock, dairy, field crops and horticultural departments under different instructors. There should be kept on the grounds pure bred beef animals, swine and sheep. A girl's industrial school with a practical and liberal course ought to be organized and the report urged the need for an elementary course of agriculture in the rural schools. Farmers' institutes were advocated in this connection and should be established in each senatorial district, encouraged by the farmers of the entire state, the Wisconsin plan being cited as a commendable example. In conclusion, the report comments on the advantages of an excellent agricultural press.

Mr. C. Faulkner, of Waco, spoke a few words, strongly advocating industrial education and commending the efforts of President Houston to obtain the best men possible for that purpose. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of five members to draft a memorial to the legislature, copies of which will be sent to the press of the state, embodying President Houston's recommendations. The report of the committee on organization and Farmers' Institutes, of which Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick is chairman, advocated the affiliation of each county and state association with the Farmers' Congress and a more complete system of organization for the special purpose of encouraging public school education. Growth of truck and fruit culture in the state was commended upon and reference made to the unlimited resources of Texas.

Mr. V. E. Middlebrook, from Nacogdoches, gave some illustrations of the benefits being derived from institutes and diversification, and told about his experience in raising \$500 worth of tomatoes to the acre. Forrest P. Brown, on behalf of the San Antonio Fair Association, offered \$25 for the best county exhibit and \$10 for the best fruit exhibit. The report of the committee previously appointed to make recommendations as to the creation of an office of pure-food commissioner for the state, set forth through its chairman, A. L. Tillotson, of Sealy, that Texas was badly behind in the matter of assuring to the purchaser that which he paid for. The state ought to step in and prevent danger to health and life by impure substitutes. State supervision of food products was advocated and the efficacy of a memorial to the legislature urged. The recommendations were unanimously adopted. A system of state irrigation for the arid districts, and bonded warehouses for the storage of cotton under state control were also advocated in suitable resolutions, and the thanks of the Congress returned to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the Texas representatives in the Senate and Lower House for securing an appropriation for boll weevil experiments. The Board of Directors and faculty of the Col. M. College were thanked for the use of the buildings, defraying incidental expenses of the meeting and their

courtesy as entertainers. Mr. H. P. Dorsey, of Weatherford, secretary of the State Grain Dealers' Association, urged, in a brief speech, the necessity for an appropriation from the department of agriculture to secure comparative statistics for the benefit to the farmer. Mr. Oswald Wilson suggested that at future congresses more time be devoted to stated discussions and less to lengthy addresses, and the matter was referred to the executive committee. It was decided that more space should be reserved next year for an exhibit of farm products. Congress decided to appoint as a legislative committee one member from each of the affiliated organizations.

An instructive incident of the closing general meeting was an address by Dr. H. P. Atwater, superintendent of the Southern Pacific Industrial Exhibit at Houston on "Birds and Their Relation to Farming." He told of how the feathered inhabitants of the woods and forests were being killed annually, often for no better purpose than to be used as millinery, and said it was high time something was done to stay the slaughter, as several varieties were already extinct. "Insects are the natural enemies of vegetation," he continued, "and birds are the natural enemies of insects. Many of the supposed enemies have proven to be the friend of the farmer. Results in Virginia, Massachusetts, the Carolinas and other states, also in France, have demonstrated this to be true. Texas is moving in the same direction, and will soon be able to boast of the biggest crop of insects of any state in the Union." Dr. Atwater exhibited the remains of thousands of destructive insects which had been consumed by hawks, robins, woodpeckers and other varieties of birds and wood animals, which, he said, were working to destroy the pests. Education, he thought, was the only remedy by which this foolish slaughter could be headed off, and the place where its effect could be best shown was in the Agricultural College.

It was the sense of the meeting that Dr. Atwater's paper be printed and distributed. On motion of Mr. Wilson he was heartily thanked and his paper endorsed by the Congress, which authorized the appointment of a committee of five members to arouse sentiment in favor of its recommendations. A report of the committee on additional experiment stations, recommended that in addition to the proposed Beeville station three or more new ones be established at different parts of the state in the near future. The progressive stockmen and farmers of the state were commended for their hearty support which they had given the movement in the past. It was announced that through the efforts of Hon. George T. Jester, of Corsicana, a plank advocating the establishment of a state textile school had been inserted in the Democratic State platform, and Mr. Jester, who was present, received a cordial vote of thanks for his efforts in that direction.

Before adjournment, Mr. D. H. L. Bonner of Jacksonville, Tex., a nurse-ran widely known throughout the state, was called upon and made a speech, in which he characterized the Congress as "one of the greatest works of mankind." He emphasized the importance for the farmer of entering the field of thought as well as the field of labor, and said that the Agricultural College had a great duty to perform in teaching the boy and girl to love the farm and the beauties of nature. "Book education is a good thing," he continued, "but that imparted by the field and forest is better."

A committee, consisting of Mr. E. E. Kirkpatrick and Colonel E. S. Peters, was appointed to urge the swine and cattle breeders of the state to affiliate with the Congress more closely hereafter. The executive committee has suggested that the Congress meet at a later date hereafter, in order to admit of a more creditable exhibit of fruit, and this will probably be determined upon, but no action was taken on the matter at the time.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. The Texas Dairymen's association elected officers for the ensuing year Friday, as follows: President, J. M. Vance, San Antonio; vice-president, L. H. Porter, Rockport; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Tom, Georgetown; executive committee: Farmers' Congress, L. H. Porter. The question of feedstuffs was discussed and extended over a wide range, including cotton-seed hulls, sorghum, prairie hay, millet, alfalfa, rice, rice bran, rice polish and many other feedstuffs. Messrs. Vance, Tom and others engaged in the discussions. The "dual purpose cow" also came in for the attention of the dairymen and the "dual" sides of this modern animal were thoroughly ventilated.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS. Besides the department programs outlined above, there were other interesting features of the Congress, notably the meetings of the Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock section, conducted by its president, Mr. R. J. Ritchey, and the Rice Growers' section, the Red Polled Cattle club, of which Col. E. S. Peters is president, also held several sessions and conducted considerable business calculated to place the

OUR GREAT PREMIUM OFFER.

Attention is called to the Journal's \$5,000 profit sharing contest, outlined in this issue. The first prize is \$10,000, the second \$3,000 and the third \$1,000, with five special prizes of \$1,000 each for early estimates. Every person who sends \$1.00 for a year's subscription will have the privilege of participating. Details of the competition appear in a display "ad" on this page. Irrespective of the value of the Journal as a medium for the stockman and farmer, which is widely recognized, the liberality of this offer should appeal to everyone.

live stock industry on a higher plane. Mr. W. C. McKamy read an instructive paper. The principal features of all these departments were forecasted in previous issues of the Journal and need not be again published. A lively interest was manifested in each and the attendance at the meetings was all that could be desired.

EDITORS AT FORT WORTH.

The following is the programme for the entertainment of the editors of the state by the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company on the 8th of August: 10 a. m., visit Swift & Co's plant; 10:30, speech by Col. Holloway, "Past, Present and Future of Texas"; 11 a. m., visit Armour & Co's plant; 11:30, visit Stockyards; 12:30-2:30, dinner and speeches by Marion Sanson, R. N. Starford, Senator W. W. Turney; 2:45, car ride around the city and to Handley, as guests of the North Texas Traction Co; 4:30, visit the brewery, as guests of the Texas Brewing Co.

SWIFT ABSORBS FOWLER.

Shareholders' meetings of Fowler Bros. (limited) and Fowler & Sons company held in Liverpool recently voted to sell those two concerns and all their allied interests to Swift & Company of Chicago on terms proposed by the latter several weeks ago. Under the terms of the sale the ordinary shareholders of Fowler Bros. (limited) receive a profit of between \$4 and \$5 per share, and the preference and debenture shareholders receive only their original capital back. The shareholders of Fowler & Sons company receive only \$4 for each \$7 paid up on \$10 shares. The preference holders receive their capital back, plus seven years of unpaid dividends, making \$2 for each \$10 share. The holders get their money back plus 2 per cent.

The amount of money involved in this transaction is approximately \$5,000,000, and the transfer will increase the capitalization of Swift & Co. from \$25,000,000, the present figure, to \$30,000,000.

THE QUARANTINE LINE.

The Democratic convention at Henrietta, Tex., which nominated Davis E. Decker for the state senate, adopted the following significant resolutions: "Believing that it is in the best interests of the Panhandle and this entire senatorial district that a law be passed and enforced that will prevent the spread of splenic fever in cattle, and further believing that a quarantine line, based upon such lines as actual experience has shown to be located above the infected district, we request the legislature to pass such laws and regulations as will prevent cattle passing from such infected district to any district not infected at all seasons of the year, except that cattle may be allowed to pass from such infected district to the district not infected for a period of sixty days beginning the first day of December and ending on the first day of February of each year, when such cattle may be found free from ticks and fever, as may be shown by inspection, and that the legislature make appropriations sufficient to carry into effect such laws and regulations."

ANGORA GOAT SALE.

The Angora goat sale at Kansas City Saturday was one of the most successful ever held. Bidding was fairly active though not brisk. Prices were fully up to the standard of previous sales. No high-priced does were sold, but the absence of record-breaking values was caused by the fact that no recorded stock was offered rather than any weakness in the doe market. Top does brought \$4.35 and wethers \$3.20. The sales were: M. M. Sutherland, Wytheville, Va., 140 does at \$4.35, 56 does and kids at \$2.50, 1 buck at \$5.00, 50 does at \$4.10; E. L. Comfer, Kansas City, 104 wethers at \$2.90, 96 wethers at \$2.50, 41 wethers at \$2.10; George E. Dewees, Prentiss, Ill., 105 wethers at \$2.85; N. E. Steiner, Kidder, Mo., 105 wethers at \$2.80; S. D. Moherman, Wellsville, Kas., 102 does at \$4.40; N. B. Corwin, Merwin, Mo., 125 wethers at \$3.15; T. Strahm, Berwick, Kas., 124 wethers at \$3.10, 125 wethers at \$3.00; R. E. Meek, Vincennes, Ia., 125 wethers at \$2.15, 209 does and kids at \$3.40; J. D. Robinson, Kansas City, 135 mixed at \$1.5; J. D. Hammett, Huntville, Mo., 181 wethers at \$1.95. The contributors to the sale were: W. H. Woodlief, Woodlief, Kas.; W. G. Hughes, Hastings, Texas; J. J. Gentry and L. S. Friday, Montell, Texas; W. C. Perkins, Greenview, Texas; J. M. Stewart, Lewistown, Ill.; E. L. Witt & Sons, Montell, Texas; Sam Hyman, Lawrence, Kas.; Dilley Bros., Kinderhook, Ill., and Ed. Armer, Kingston, N. M. The 2,500 head offered brings the total number of Angoras sold at auction in Kansas City this year up to 12,700 head. No other city in the world can begin to approach this record.



A GREAT PROFIT SHARING CONTEST.

\$25,000 In 1,000 Cash Prizes.

First Prize, \$10,000; Second Prize, \$3,000; Third Prize, \$1,000. Five Special Prizes of \$1,000 Each for Early Estimates.

Every subscriber to The Journal will have an opportunity to share in these magnificent prizes if he wishes to participate in the Great Educational Contest in which these prizes are given. The subject matter of this great contest is the total vote cast for Governor in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan on the 4th day of November, 1902.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST.

Every subscriber who remits \$1.00, the regular subscription price for a year's subscription to The Journal, will receive one certificate that will secure for him any prize which his estimates entitle him to claim. When you send in your subscription, also send your estimates of the total vote for Governor in the three States. Write your name, address and estimate in the Subscription Blank below and mail it to The Journal. The contest will close at midnight, Nov. 3, 1902, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official certificates of the Secretaries of the three States, showing the total vote for Governor, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

Here is the List Prizes.

Table listing prizes for correct estimates of the total vote for Governor in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Prizes range from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

The Following Special Prizes Will Also Be Paid:

Table listing special prizes for correct estimates received before August 1, 1902, and after August 15, 1902. Prizes range from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Valuable Information.

To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following data: Pennsylvania elect a governor only once in four years. Michigan elects a governor every two years, and since 1894 New York has elected a governor every two years. The total vote for governor in New York in 1894 was 1,165,065. The total vote for governor in New York in 1896 was 1,275,071. The total vote for governor in New York in 1898 was 1,385,077. The total vote for governor in New York in 1900 was 1,505,130. The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1894 was 913,313. The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1896 was 928,194. The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1898 was 943,017. The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1900 was 971,737. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1894 was 387,809. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1896 was 468,637. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1898 was 416,928.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1896 was 478,000. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1898 was 431,164. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1900 was 548,214.

The total aggregate vote for governor in these three states in 1894 and 1896, the years in which all three states elected governors at the same time, was as follows: In 1894 the aggregate vote for governor in these three states was 2,646,618. In 1896 the total aggregate vote for governor in these three states was 2,732,081.

What will the total aggregate vote for governor in these three states be on November 4, 1902? Figure it out or guess at it and send in your estimates—it may mean \$10,000 in cash to you. This official certificate of the secretaries of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, showing the estimated total vote for governor in these three states, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by the committee of prominent judges within 30 days after the official vote is known.

Certificate of Bank President.

I hereby certify that the Press Publishing Association has deposited \$25,000 in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, for the express purpose of paying the prizes to those making the nearest correct estimates of the Total Aggregate Vote cast for the Office of Governor in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan on the 4th day of November, 1902, and that this fund can be used for no other purpose.

W. A. Pringle, President Central Savings Bank.

Subscription Blank.

Form for subscription and estimate of total vote for Governor in New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Includes fields for Name, Postoffice, State, and My Estimate.

High Grade Herefords for Sale

We offer for sale 500 cows, 8 to 8 years old; 150 steers, 1 and 2 years old; 250 2-year old heifers; 250 1-year-old heifers; 300 bulls, 1 and 2 years old. These cattle are a choice lot of high grade white faces. They are from original J. J. cows and thoroughbred, imported and registered Hereford bulls. They are fine individuals and comprise one of the best Herds in the Panhandle. For Particulars Write RICE & THAYER, C. PURVINES, Manager, Kansas City, Mo. Panhandle, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED

2000 Head Texas Steers for Cash FOR FEEDING. Fall Delivery. Also Fed by the Month. E. A. McIlhenny, New Iberia, La.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Harkey county, Texas. W. Powell, proprietor. Here established in 1888. My herd consists of 60 head of the best strains, individuals from all the best known families of the breed. I have on both sexes. Future close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of yearling heifers, by carloads to any part of the state.

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. Here for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polled of both sexes. All raised and sent the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

A. B. JONES, Big Springs, Texas. Breeder of registered Herefords. Young bulls and heifers of correct blood for sale cheap.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove rd., Garfield and Anxley strains. Red Polled of both sexes. Turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. Not only high class bulls in service: Lord Wilton, Grove rd., Garfield and Anxley strains. Sale stock, both sexes, sent to Salsburg ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants to C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 383.

J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEXAS. Near Fort Worth, breeder of registered and very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex. Breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Fandahs raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individually kept in service. Inspection solicited.

V. WEISS, Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gold county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 37, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH, Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. A number of registered bulls and young cows for sale, all reds, large and fine. Texas raised. Cattle and residence at Iona Station, on T. & P. railroad, Postoffice Abilene, Texas.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 500 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY. Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and double standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. and J. I. BURGESS, managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD O registered Shorthorns, near Chillicothe, Tex. Choice lot of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview. Eight No. 100000 and five No. 100000 calves for sale. Address owner, ED ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

CATTLE SALES.

Will and Lee Mays of San Angelo sold to J. K. Barfield forty calves at \$6.00 per head.

G. R. Casey & Co. of San Angelo bought from J. M. Stone of Schleicher county 123 steers at a good figure.

Abe Miller of San Angelo sold 156 of his Indian Territory steers, 94 pounds average, at \$5.20, on the St. Louis market.

H. T. White of Lampasas bought from W. G. Kolb eighteen 2-year-old steers at \$15. He also bought thirty cows in the Colony neighborhood, from other parties, at \$15.

Casey & Son of the Concho country bought about 300 head of 2-year-old steers from W. C. Parks at \$25.50 per head. They will be shipped to Mexico, Mo., and put on feed.

J. L. Higgins sold, at Henrietta, Texas, to R. B. Smith, a trainload of cattle, consisting of eleven cars, 218 head, delivered on cars, at \$70 per head. They were wintered on grass in the territory and had been fed only two months on oil cake.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Sales of quarantine cattle at the Kansas City Stock Yards last week included the following representative transactions:

Geo. L. Houston, Spofford, Texas, 54 calves, 125 pounds, \$3.00; S. D. Williams, Purcell, I. T., 117 head, 71 pounds \$2.60; J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 228 head, 1142 pounds, 3.25; O. E. Swanson, Elgin, Kans., 99 head, 85 pounds, \$4.05; A. P. Rochelle, Oklahoma, I. T., 46 head, 864 pounds, \$2.40; A. P. Rochelle, Henrietta, I. T., 90 calves, 175 pounds, \$4.80; Thompson Bros., Ninnekah, I. T., 117 head, 70 pounds, \$2.80; G. W. Carson, Red Rock, O. T., 39 head, 897 pounds, \$4.00; G. McCall, Spaulding, I. T., 69 head, 719 pounds, \$2.75; S. E. McDermitt, Checotah, I. T., 82 head, 754 pounds, \$2.70; J. O. Hatcher, Purcell, I. T., 82 head, 894 pounds, \$2.70; J. D. Tomhill, McAllister, I. T., 61 calves, 169 pounds, \$4.50; E. J. Brood, Brownwood, Texas, 66 head, 874 pounds, \$2.35; Callan & Co., Balinger, Tex., 123 calves, 170 pounds, \$4.25; Jones & Witherpoon, Addington, I. T., 113 head, 163 pounds, \$3.50; Denney Evans & Thomson, Addington, I. T., 112 head, 901 pounds, \$3.15; Wm. Kern, Duncan, I. T., 68 head, 731 pounds, \$2.90; Ragsdale & McMillan, Duncan, I. T., 26 head, 890 pounds, \$3.25.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the representative sales of quarantine cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards last week were the following:

E. B. Carver, Holliday, Tex., 88 cows, 727 pounds, \$2.90; C. C. Leach, Wetumka, I. T., 128 steers, 775 pounds, \$3.40; T. Polk, Ada, I. T., 69 steers, 797 pounds, \$2.50; C. Davis, Checotah, I.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

PROFESSOR CONNELL ADDRESSES THE CONGRESS AT ITS ANNUAL SESSION.

Following is the annual address of Prof. J. H. Connell of College Station, president of the congress:

It is with sincere pleasure that I greet you all here at this annual session of the Texas Agricultural Congress. I am confident that the sessions of your separate organizations may prove harmonious and inspiring and especially do I hope that the convention of these organizations in general assembly here may prove an uplift to every agricultural feature of our country.

The board and the president of this college request me to say that you are not only cordially welcome here, but that your deliberations will be watered with much sympathetic interest and whatever facilities the institution can offer to insure your success, as individuals or as members of these organizations, will be cheerfully provided to the fullest extent.

It will be equal for those who have been with us before to look over the five years' existence of this congress and recall the fact that since the first adoption of the constitution by-laws of this organization no alteration or amendment has been found necessary; that each year the attendance at these sessions has grown larger and the confidence of the people of our state in the ability of the congress to do good has steadily increased, and further that your organization that has once joined the congress has ever withdrawn from our association. Not only are these facts but year by year new accessions of state and local organizations have been gained. The congress has been strengthened and its program has been broadened. It has built up the agricultural interests of Texas on every material respect. Note the stimulus of the work done here: New state and local agricultural organizations are formed and sooner or later combine themselves with this movement.

It is my pleasure to-night to extend a new and cordial invitation to Louisiana and Texas Rice Growers' association and the West Texas Farmers' Institute, both of which have affiliated with the Texas Agricultural Congress, and let these diversified agricultural interests reason together and may the attraction of mind and spirit expand and broaden during the sessions out individual blessings to those here in attendance and to the commonwealth at large.

In the last session of the congress some practical steps were taken to advance the interests and improve the welfare of the agricultural masses by encouraging rural free delivery of mail, the construction of farm telephones, and increasing the number of home conveniences for the farmer. These are the farm not only enduring, but pleasant and profitable. You declared at that meeting in favor of a system of state farmers' institutes, in favor of agricultural education of the children in our public schools, and the procurement of very much needed live stock and agricultural machinery for the college for experimental feeding and for instruction of classes in attendance. And there was a general expression of demand expressed in favor of establishing additional state experiment stations. You at that time appointed a committee to study the problem of rural electrification. It has been to press forward the development of these progressive ideas.

From my own knowledge of the results achieved, I am confident that the committees I am able to state that much progress has been made and the results secured, even in this short time, should fully justify the most sanguine expectations. Detailed reports from these committees will be heard at this session of the congress and they are interesting, important or instructive features of our work will be undertaken than the discussion and action taken upon these reports.

I especially commend to your attention those that bear upon education of the youth and the coming of the new generation. Our rural population is so far behind the inhabitants of cities in special rural technical training that reports should receive our most earnest attention.

The eminent, practical and successful men that have gathered here for the congress and address you upon these subjects of which they are recognized as masters assure the highest success of this session of the congress and the only the harping critic can find fault with the extended program that will be served as the mental bill of fare in the several sections, or departments, of the congress.

Texas certainly occupies an enviable position agriculturally among her sister states, and for years she has done more cattle and more cotton than any other state. She has fast forged to the front in her horse, swine, fruit, truck growing, rice and dairy interests. You who are in attendance upon this congress appreciate and know that the future of the state until she stands the peer of her sister states in each of these products. The Texas land owner, be he stockman, farmer or horticulturist, has his opportunities are measured with those of his brothers in other states. Here no handed investment shrinks in value here markets are stable and prices more remunerative than in any other part of the country. Here the transportation is uniform and compare favorably with other sections; here the seasons favor continued outdoor work and the money that has been expended here and there a few years ago, adding to our productive capacity. Here the soils are in their virgin state and are yielding their maximum capacity when raised by skilled cultivation, and finally, our form of government is beneficent, wholesome and civilizing, for white protesting are thrifty and the prosperous citizen it encourages education and suppresses crime.

While holding fast to the present good and the best we have now enjoy, permit me to call your attention to a feature of our agricultural development which will probably work out for

us a brighter industrial future.

The members of this congress are beginning to clearly recognize the great natural divisions of Texas, to find each of the conditions that surround each of these conditions, the plain lands, the post oak, the coast plains, the Southwestern plains, the Central and the Eastern, are distinct, and are a distinct and peculiar in their soils, rainfall and vegetation as though they were separate states and of mere parts of this great empire.

Will we not eventually, as a people, lay out the state into systematic farming enterprises and prove that each region (by specializing its farming and reducing its system of crops to virtually one or two sale crops, or market leaders) will become the chief producing area in the United States for that product. Thither we are now tending with the coast plains region growing rice in an astonishing manner; center plains producing cattle and shipping hogs of the finest quality in the world; the eastern plains producing wheat and corn; the western plains producing fruit and stock. Thither we are now tending with the coast plains region growing rice in an astonishing manner; center plains producing cattle and shipping hogs of the finest quality in the world; the eastern plains producing wheat and corn; the western plains producing fruit and stock.

Will not your continued meetings at this congress, by comparison of notes upon the products grown, their adaptation to the various soils and the market conditions, result in a reduction of your agricultural problems to geologic lines and rainfall belts? Nay, has not the purpose of this congress been to grow out of these meetings in the conviction annually forced upon those in attendance and on those who read our reports, that the agricultural future of our country is especially adapted to one or two money making crops, other than the cotton crop, but for the financial and social betterment of our people? It is the motto of this congress: "diversify throughout Texas, by specializing in her distinct soil regions." For this purpose, the congress needs an experiment station, and will soon have it. And in order that the young generation may be trained in the path which they are expected to walk, provide each congressional district with a high school in which scientific agriculture is efficiently taught, and the state should provide agricultural training in its city schools. Any one instituting such a program in a large Texas is virtually lost, unless merged and will finally drop unless merged with the Agricultural Congress, and truly pioneer conditions with which it must struggle.

The development of each section is more or less a local problem. It rests with the people of each community, county or section, to plan and execute a program. We see, now, as through a glass darkly, rich resources of our state developed and our agricultural products to the markets of other states. But in many cases the people of our state are groping their way without any material encouragement other than that offered by the railroads. How long will our people rest content with the present state of things and indifference of the state government toward their material prosperity?

The Denison potato weeps dry-eyed, and hides her blushing face; because the entire state divides her from her natural companion, the potato. The cotton grower demands that the pride of the Red River can not associate with the "Hempuda Beauty" of the Rio Grande. The fruit grower and the Beeville regale themselves in luscious melons and sober cabbages, but the coast country is prepared to throw rice all over her. What more would you have?

Here each region of a state, self-reliant, complete.

Our future assured, the Lone Star greets.

Not about each person here present attending this congress with a specific object in view. May you get your full share of the benefits of the new ideas and give renewed inspiration to others. May you help us in fertilizing our Texas soils with the brightest ideas of the present and the future. The scientist and economist can supply. May all our discussions be zealous, but let zeal be tempered with charity, and sympathy be the support of all well regulated institutions, and remembering that during the existence of the congress, the best of us have heard no sound of bickering or contention to interrupt or mar the strength and beauty of our work.

Let us combine our energies and enter for the prosperity of Texas, feeling assured that in due time a Divine Providence will give the increase that we have so justly earned. We thought are possible only to the free and untrammelled mind and money lavishly expended in the mental development of the rising generation? Have not our universities and colleges extended their courses of study to reach the very doors of thousands of young men and women? Have not the state and national governments expended large sums upon special lines of instruction in our various colleges, universities and polytechnic schools? Much in every way, where rural schools are concerned, because the money that has been expended with this purpose in mind, has been expended by the heads of the rural communities and the lump of ignorance has barely been reached by the leaven of education.

Take the average attendant of the average rural school and we find him as far behind the educational demands of the present as was his predecessor of fifty years ago, despite the progress he may make individually. In this case the educational progress is relative—not absolute. What are the rural communities doing? I mean the teachers and parents who are interested in our small, short term rural schools, and who are concerned in the progress of the neighboring graded town and city schools with their long terms and numerous facilities that give the progress of his or her brighter pupils.

What does it signify though the constitution offers all citizens equal privileges? It signifies that there are thousands among us who know not how to secure the rightful heritage of an individual? Are not free thought and free speech, and the right of free expression of opinion much abridged because of the comparative lack of education of thousands who think in dull measure and speak in broken sentences of unimproved thought? The highest type of citizenship demands not only free speech and unfettered thought, but thought trained by tradition, earnest of man, but respectful of God, forcing its way through the most complex mysteries of earth and sky, but never turning aside from the humble duties and the routine of daily life.

Skilled labor, the problems of transportation, co-operation, the division of profits and equality under the law, can

INSTITUTED PLANS.

FARMERS' CONGRESS ASKS FOR AN APPROPRIATION TO AID IN ORGANIZATION.

The Farmers' Congress, in session at College Station last week, went on record as advocating a system of Farmers' Institutes throughout the state, and requested an appropriation of \$10,000 from the next legislature to defray the expenses of organization. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the amount which ought to be asked for, some maintaining that \$5000 was sufficient to inaugurate the work, while others thought that \$20,000 ought to be "demanded." It was at length agreed in open meeting that \$20,000 should be requested, but the executive committee decided that this was too much and compromised on \$10,000.

At a meeting attended by about three hundred farmers and visitors, held Thursday morning in the assembly hall on the College grounds, the new movement was inaugurated. Mr. H. B. Hillier of Bowie brought the matter up in a speech, urging that institutes be started under the management of the A. and M. college. Mr. D. E. L. Bonner of Jacksonville spoke along the same line, and urged that it be the first duty of the agricultural and horticultural to educate the boy to love the farm.

Prof. T. V. Munson of Denison spoke of the necessity of urging the farmer to attend the Congress and the institutes, which it is intended to organize. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney advocated doing things in a rush and said that \$5000 was a mere pittance with which to inaugurate the work, which could be put on its feet only by favorable legislation. After the speech Mr. J. H. Tom of Georgetown made a motion that \$10,000 be asked for and Mr. Hillier offered an amendment "raising" it to \$20,000. Norman G. Kittrell thought that \$30,000 ought to be demanded—\$1000 from each senatorial district—but L. Tillotson of Sealey, Tex., thought this was entirely too much to be asked for. He believed that if the amount was placed at \$5000 that sum would be granted. Mr. J. H. Tom, emigration agent for the Southern Pacific railway, thought that \$20,000 ought to be asked for and the amendment proposing that amount was adopted by a vote of 126 to 10. It was then moved and seconded that organization of a state system of Farmers' Institutes be begun at once. Selection of a committee for that purpose was left to the executive committee of the Farmers' Congress. The latter brought in its report at the beginning of the general session in the evening, recommending that the membership of the institute committee should be composed of one member each from the Horticultural, Cotton Growers, Dairy, Woman's Industrial, and Poultry and Pet Stock departments. Professor J. H. Connell was elected president; E. W. Kirkpatrick, first vice president; Dr. H. P. Atwater, second vice president, and Oswald Wilson, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee recommended that the request upon the legislature be reduced from \$20,000 to \$10,000 and the Congress decided by a vote of 47 to 18 to re-open the discussion on this point, with the result that \$10,000 was finally agreed upon.

The following resolutions, presented by J. H. Tom, which had been adopted earlier in the day as the sense of the Texas Dairymen's association were adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"Whereas, The Farmers' Congress of Texas desires to profit more fully by the organization of clubs and institutes, organized for the education and co-operation of those engaged in the practical farm work of the state; and

"Whereas, We realize the great good that comes from such organizations now in existence and that may be organized by the support and encouragement rendered by the Agricultural and Mechanical college workers, and realizing that the success or failure of our agricultural interests determine the state's prosperity, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Texas Farmers' Congress urge upon the board and the president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College the advisability and need of guiding the institute work of our state through the officers of our experimental stations, since there is no other branch of our state government to which we may look for help and encouragement in this important matter. Be it further

"Resolved, that we urge upon the legislature the wisdom and economy of supporting that educational feature of the Agricultural and Mechanical College by appropriating the sum of \$20,000 per annum for the support of this work and to publish the proceedings of such institutes."

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John Curran of Bailey-Idaho, says the South Omaha Journal-Stockman, was at the yards recently and disposed of a nice lot of wethers and yearlings. He says that the sheep business in his section is all right and that the only trouble they are having is a result of the two-mile-limit law recently enacted. This law, which gives the settler on 160 acres of land the exclusive use of practically sixteen sections of land—that is, two miles on every side of him—works a great hardship on the sheepmen.

About half of the fine wheat crop raised in the Neosho river bottoms of Kansas remains uncut because of the late season. It keeps the fields too wet for the harvesting machinery to go in. Considerable of the grain will be lost. Corn, flax and other crops are in splendid shape.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

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All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.
Communications on topics of interest to readers will be gladly received and published in these columns. Suggestions regarding the care of cattle, sheep and hogs, or fruit and vegetable culture are always welcome.

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Communications on topics of interest to readers will be gladly received and published in these columns. Suggestions regarding the care of cattle, sheep and hogs, or fruit and vegetable culture are always welcome.

Fusion has been stimulated in Kansas by the discovery of W. E. Jeffs, a horticulturist, near Wichita, who claims to have invented a cross between the cherry and the plum.

All indications point to a \$1,000,000,000 corn crop this year and it may crowd the \$1,500,000,000 mark. These figures convey some idea of the importance of the United States as an agricultural country.

The Cuban senate has taken a step in the right direction by appointing a committee to co-operate with the farmers and stockraisers to the end that the agricultural resources of that devastated island may be systematically and rapidly developed.

The question, "Good morning; are you an actual settler or a horse thief?" propounded recently by an Oklahoma newspaper, recalls to the Dallas News the days when a stranger in the Lone Star State used to be asked, "What was your name before you came to Texas?"

Two gentlemen with jaw-breaking names, superintendents of the Papanese Imperial stud farms, are in the United States for the purpose of buying up new blood with which to restock the Mikado's stables. And yet there are those who still maintain that the horseless age has arrived!

Irrigation in the Southwest has been stimulated and encouraged by the action of farmers in the San Saba river valley of Texas, who recently contracted for the watering, by artificial means, of 20,000 acres of land. This is all that is needed to make the country thereabouts blossom like the rose.

Though "oleo" was never considered a very destructive product, it has been strenuously legislated against on the ground that it was a rank imitation of the genuine article. Now let congress take some steps, at its next session, to curtail the sale of "doctored" milk which is popularly believed to be responsible for much disease. The sale of renovated butter, palmed off as "pure creamery" ought also to be prevented. Let the good work go on!

TEA CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.
Rice culture has already attained considerable importance along the gulf coast, and now comes the announcement that another crop supposed to be adapted only to the oriental countries will soon be experimented with. Near Fort Lavaca, Tex., climatic conditions and the soil are believed to be particularly favorable to tea raising. It is argued that tea is so successfully grown there, it is argued that another far eastern staple could be raised advantageously. A limited amount of tea is now being cultivated in South Carolina, but not more than enough to supply the local demand and the quality is not up to the standard most in demand. In South Texas conditions are believed to be more favorable. It is a well known fact that the fig is being raised in the arid regions further west and yields enormous profits. Why shall undertake to say that America may not soon be able to point to another crop transplanted from across the Pacific?

THE BOY ON THE FARM.
How to keep the boy on the farm is a problem which confronts the parents of the ambitious youth, who imagines that there is a world to conquer outside of the rural community in which he resides. It is usually the wish of the mother and father that he should remain at home until established on an estate of his own, but the restless spirit of the age often imbues him with a desire for a change as soon as he has reached the age at which, if so inclined, he could be a real help to his parents. Too often the youngsters are discouraged by being told that their work is not up to the standard maintained "when I was a boy." A generation ago the average youth was content to plod along without any amusements, but he now requires a certain amount of recreation and, when remunerated with for possible neglect of duty, replies that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Their should be encouraged and, if Jack has performed his task well he ought to be told so. When the circus comes to town it would be a good idea to give him a day off and provide him with sufficient money to take his best girl to the show. A regular allowance or a share of the profits from the crops which he has helped to raise would tend to banish

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

H. B. HILLIER ADVOCATES THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

An address delivered before the Farmers' Congress at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, July, 1902, by H. B. Hillier, Bowie, Texas:

One of the most important questions confronting the people of Texas today is that of public roads. Another, second only to it, is that of criminal labor. Let's discuss them together, and may they be inseparable for all time to come, is to be earnestly desired. For it seems to me that the people in general are absolutely indifferent to the economic importance of these questions. Even statesmen and legislators have been unable to grasp them. Only a few years ago Texas was a vast, unsettled waste, where people traveled by direction without roads, and got along very well without them. And hence any simple method of digging down a few creek banks and filling in a few mud holes was about all the road work required, and those conditions naturally gave rise to our present inefficient road laws, which from time to time has been "amended" in the vain effort to conform them to our constantly advancing demands. As our country has rapidly settled and become fenced up—these have also moulded a public opinion that will not submit to taxation to build or improve the roads. Our people have at last become satisfied with any system of laws that will give us even passable roadways.

But a great change has come over our country. New conditions have arisen. Our state has filled up with an active, restless people. In large districts the whole country has been fenced. Our roads are along, often, narrow lanes and over the worst possible ground for road building. Moreover the travel along these roads has greatly increased, and hence they are soon cut to pieces and washed out, and require an amount of road work that ten or twenty years ago was never dreamed of.

Let us calmly view the situation, and see if we can at all grasp the importance of good roads, and the immense waste of labor, time and wear and tear of vehicles, as well as indirect tax levied upon our people by bad and crooked roads, the amount of which is almost beyond comprehension. When we remember that the great railroad traffic of our state, hauling its millions of tons of freight in and out, has all of it to be handled and hauled an average distance of ten miles or more over our public roads, we have some faint idea of the immense road traffic of today. But this is quite doubled by the local travel, hauling to and from our home markets, the total aggregate of freight and travel over our public roads assumes indeed gigantic proportions.

Now listen: Upon rough roads the wear and tear on teams and wagons are greatly increased; time consumed in making the trip nearly doubled. Then again, we only haul about half loads. We all know that over the average Texas roads 2000 pounds is a fair load for a pair of good horses, while on the macadam roads of the North and East more than double this amount is an ordinary load. Thus we see that the cost of transportation is more than trebled by the use of bad roads. Add, then, to all these the increased distance traveled over our crooked roads, and we can begin to see some of the burdens our people are meekly bearing, the enormous indirect tax levied upon a people already nearly crushed to the earth. All of these burdens fall on the laboring classes. The main wealth producers of our country is the farmer. And although they are hid from our eyes like the revenue taxes, they are just as real and amount to millions of dollars every year.

Did you ever think of the cost to our people of crooked roads? I live about eight miles from my county seat, but in the road there are ten right angle turns made around different small farms. This increases the distance two miles. I am a truck and freight farmer. Suppose I go to town four times a week, this forces me to make sixteen miles a week extra travel. Suppose I keep this up for forty years—and if I don't some one else will—how many miles extra travel would this make?

Listen to me! It would take me around the world one time and 8250 miles on the second trip. Compute, if you can, the loss in time, feed of man and teams, expenses and repairs, and you will see the loss to one poor trucker. What must be the loss to the people of this great state?

To remedy these evils and to give the people good roads and straight ones, is the burning question of the hour. Our present road laws are wholly inadequate, and no amount of amendments can ever make good road laws out of them. They must be wiped out and new ones made from start to finish. My plans, matured by many years of careful thought and observation and much study, are about these:

All first class roads, leading to our county town, or trading point, should be made broad—40 to 60 feet—and located over the most direct route and best land for road building, and keeping them in repair at the least cost of labor and money. Such roads, where once located, should be made permanent, and all improvements upon these roads, such as grading and draining, with its culverts and bridges, should be made substantial and durable, and the road-bed should be macadamized as fast as possible; thus in time we would get good and permanent roads.

The roads which Napoleon built in France one hundred years ago are still the admiration of all Europe. Rome's military roads leading to the different

LOSS BY NEBRASKA FLOODS.

Floods and rains during harvest time have caused a loss to the farmers of Nebraska of \$2,500,000 in the yield of wheat. This is the opinion of the grain elevator men of the state. One elevator man maintains that the loss caused will exceed 2,000,000 bushels, yet admits that owing to the injury to the quality of the grain the first figures, so far as final returns are concerned, will be found correct. The total yield of winter wheat in the state, deducting losses by flood, is estimated conservatively at from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels. Reports from every county where corn is grown show that the crop is in excellent condition except on river bottoms, where fields were swept by floods. The injury to the crop by unfavorable weather in harvest time is estimated at 20 per cent.

COW TURNED SWITCH.
The Colorado Springs Gazette presents the ubiquitous Colorado cow in a new role. In describing a wreck on the Rock Island, between Kansas City and Colorado Springs, it says: "When the train reached Falson, twenty miles east of this city, it ran into a bunch of cattle. A cow was taken upon the pilot of the engine and hurled from the track directly against a switch-bar with such force that it simply threw the switch open. The entire train started to take the switch, but instead left the rails and ran down the ground between the switch and the main line. The engine and five cars left the rails, and when it came to a standstill it was discovered that a most miraculous thing had happened. No one was injured or subjected to any great discomfort, the entire train was perfectly upright, the cars all coupled, the position of the train being such that traffic was not delayed a minute, the main line remaining perfectly clear."

ANGORA GOAT EXHIBITS.
The three days' session of the executive committee of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, which convened at Kansas City last Monday for the purpose of formulating rules and regulations for the fall show and sale, came to a close Wednesday night. Practically all the details for the big October event were arranged. Those present at the meeting were J. M. Stewart, of Livingston, Ill., president; Wm. M. Landrum, of Laguna, Tex., vice president; W. T. McIntyre, of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Johnson, Lawrence, Kas., N. A. Gwin, Lawrence, and L. A. Allen, Kansas City. This is the last meeting that the executive committee will hold before the sale and show, unless something unforeseen comes up.

The premium list this year will contain \$1500 in cash awards, and numerous special awards perhaps \$500 in the aggregate. The show will be held Oct. 21 to 24 inclusive, and will occur in conjunction with the American Royal, so that cattle, hogs and goats will be on exhibition at the same time. It is expected that 4000 head of Angoras will be entered for the combination event, against 2500 last year.

WILD BEASTS SLAIN.
The following story from the wilds of Arizona was published in the Chicago Chronicle a few days ago:
For several months past the mountain lions, bears and wolves that abound in some parts of Arizona have been playing bad havoc with the stock of the ranch of Colin Campbell in Cochise county. With 10,000 cattle on the range, the heavy losses in calves and yearlings have cut down the dividends of the stock company which owns the range.

Montgomery, famous all over Arizona as a hunter and who was chief scout under General Crook during the trouble with the Apaches, was engaged to exterminate the animals which have been raiding the ranch. Montgomery engaged 100 men of the Pina tribe and held a big roundup of the "varmints."

Early in the morning his Indians and a score of cowboys surrounded a district five miles square in the foothills of the Chiricahua range and gradually closed in toward the center, with 200 dogs in the rodeo. As they reached the center of the circle catamounts, black bears, coyotes and an occasional grizzly bear, tried to break through the line, but were met by a shower of bullets. Dozens of animals perished in the attempt to escape, but 200 others were finally cornered in a box canyon, while red-skins and cow-punchers picked them off from the rocks above.

There were scores of close conflicts with the enraged and frightened brutes and in one melee four Indians were fearfully mangled by a grizzly before their shots finally finished the bear. One of the reds, Antonio Herma, a former chief of the tribe, received fatal wounds from the claws of a big fellow. The dogs closed in on the victims and dozens of them were killed before the slaughter was complete. The final count showed nineteen dead mountain lions, five grizzlies, two lynxes and over 100 coyotes—doubtless the biggest roundup of wild animals that has ever occurred in Arizona.

GROCERS IN BIG COMBINE.
Papers have been filed for the incorporation of the National Grocer Company, a combination of wholesalers in Illinois outside of Chicago, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. Harlow N. Higginbotham is the president of the combine; Frank C. Letts, vice-president; Amos Musselman of Grand Rapids, Mich., second vice president; William Phipps of Saginaw, third vice president; H. N. Higginbotham of Chicago, treasurer, and H. S. Griggs of Jackson, Mich., is secretary. Mr. Letts is also the president of the Western Grocer company, a combination

similar to the National, controlling nine wholesale groceries in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota, having headquarters in Chicago. The two big combinations will not be merged, but will have a binding working arrangement and will, in effect, be one company, having their headquarters together.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one cent and interest. This property being owned by the National Grocer Company, the Texas Stock Journal, The Texas Farm Journal, The Kansas City Farm Journal, The combined circulation of the four Journals is by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.
The Antonio Aransas Falls Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices; mild and healthful climate. Address: E. J. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR FINE BARKING LANDS AND RANCHES in the best stock raising country in the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.
RANCHES—Small or large improved or unimproved without cattle. State your wants. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Tex.
NOTICE—The commissioners court of Milton county on the 11th day of August, 1902, will receive bids for the lease of four tracts of land, known as the Dalton county school land, situated in Bailey county, Texas, reserving the right to reject all bids. The lands are owned by S. H. STOKES, Sonora county clerk, Sutton county, Tex. Attest: S. H. STOKES, county clerk, Sutton county, Tex.

RANCH, 16,000 acres, improved and located with two miles of county seat, town on railroad in the Panhandle country; stocked with high grade cattle. Will sell ranch for \$250 per acre, or cash at market value. J. N. WINTERS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

RANCH and cattle for sale, consisting of 158 acres of land, three-fourths tillable, 60 acres in cultivation, living water, well windmill and creek, four-wire fence, fine grass, 200 head of graded cattle, Herefords and Durhams, ranch is situated in Taylor county, two miles east of Merkel, a town of 1000 inhabitants, on the T. & P. R. R., and is convenient to good schools and churches. For prices and terms write the owner, J. T. WARREN, Merkel, Tex.

A FINE ranch of 2120 acres in Gray county, Texas. Good protection, watered by fine spring and running creek, with 150 head high grade Hereford stock cattle, and 45 registered Hereford calves. The ranch is situated in Taylor county, two miles east of Merkel, a town of 1000 inhabitants, on the T. & P. R. R., and is convenient to good schools and churches. For prices and terms write the owner, J. T. WARREN, Merkel, Tex.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Ranch containing 7 sections, 24 sections of school land, 100 acres, 100 acres of farm, about 1000 acres tillable land and balance good grazing, with three storm tanks, and permanent water in creek. 44 sections leased royalty, all fenced, situated in good community, price \$450 in cash and secured paper, or will trade for leasehold in Southwest Texas. R. A. JONES, Asperment, Texas.

COMBINATION FARM AND RANCH of 500 acres, located in Shackelford county, good neighborhood, fine soil, fine pastures and a farm plenty of water, fair improvements. Will sell together with all farming implements and ranch outfit for \$5000 per acre. J. N. WINTERS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—A leased ranch of seventy sections in the San Angelo country, well watered, good soil, fine pastures, with two houses and other improvements. Four of the seventy sections are owned and headquarters of the ranch office located on one of these. There are 2000 calves and cows on the ranch also for sale. No better ranch in the country can be had and the cattle are all Western raised and good colors. A bargain can be had. Address: S. R. WEST & CO., 601 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—328 acre stock farm with all farming implements and ranch outfit, 8 miles from town, D. S. LOWREY, Cooperas Cove, Texas.

FOR SALE—1800 acres in Wichita county, 3 miles from southwest corner. Bounded east and west by big Wichita river, in cultivation, 600 acres tillable, balance pasture well watered, some timber, seven miles north of town, price \$6000, one-half cash, GEO. R. WEST & CO., 601 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

BALLINGER-SAN ANGELO country means one of the most desirable stock raising locations in the country. 44 sections of smooth level, black hog wallow land around Miles station in Runnels county, containing 1000 acres, 1000 acres of the "Lipan Plains" country in East Tom Green county, which is south to the Red River, 1000 acres of rich land, black land, lays level. We have for sale 24 sections in that country, with a fine running water across it. Write for map and particulars. J. N. WINTERS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—500 acre Trinity River Bottom Land, in Houston County; all Black, 40 prairie, balance good land, 24 under new 3-wire fence; fine grass; 24 miles river front; will give abstract of title. Apply to R. C. CAMP, Madisonville, Tex.

FOR SALE—Improved place in Childress county, near the live oak country farm, known as the Harry Williams' section, consisting of 140 acres, half a mile from Kikland and situated on the Ft. Worth & Denver railway, in which place there is a good school, church, store and postoffice. The land is rich, dark loam, pasture well set with mesquite and other native grasses. About one hundred acres in cultivation, balance pasture; all under good wire fence. No waste land, New and substantially built house, windmill and everlasting well of water, corral and fairly good outbuildings. This section is what is generally known as second valley land and is considered one of the best sections in that locality. Will sell for \$4000, three-fourths cash, balance payable in one and two years. L. L. PATTERSON, Childress, Texas.

FOR SALE—300 acres of timbered land in Van Zandt county, Texas, 100 acres in cultivation, three room house, two wells and everlasting well, 100 acres of black sheep; 50 head goats; 40 head of cattle; 5 head of horses. About one mile from this tract I have 100 acres of land which would make a good pasture, that will sell cheap. 25 colonies of bees for particulars, address: A. L. TUCKER, Denham, Van Zandt county, Texas.

TARRANT COUNTY farms and Fort Worth city property are selling fast. If you want to locate in or near the great live stock and packing house center, communicate with G. R. WEST & CO., 601 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

CHEAP farm, located between Dallas and Fort Worth, one mile from the electric railroad, two miles from Handley, 150 acre timber farm, 75 acres cultivated, 100 head sheep; 50 head goats; 40 head of cattle; 5 head of horses. About one mile from this tract I have 100 acres of land which would make a good pasture, that will sell cheap. 25 colonies of bees for particulars, address: A. L. TUCKER, Denham, Van Zandt county, Texas.

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FOR SALE

PER ACRE RICE LAND—60 acres for sale in Wharton, one of the greatest rice producing counties in Texas. Address: W. F. STEWART, Jacksonville, Tex.

FOR SALE—A tract of timbered land, containing 57 3/4 acres about three miles east of courthouse, Fort Worth, adjacent to the Birdville road. The land is sandy, similar to the other lands in that locality and admirably adapted for fruit raising and trucking purposes. Improvements, price of the tract about half cash, balance in one and two years at 7 per cent interest. This property being within easy reach of the Swift and Armour packing houses, now under construction, is sure to enhance rapidly in value. It would make a good place to feed cattle as water can be had at shallow depth. Address: S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Nine hundred acres of fine black land in Kaufman county, five hundred acres of which are under cultivation. A creek runs through the place and is fed by springs which furnish everlasting water. There are fine vine houses in the place, with a well at each house. It is five miles from the Texas Midland and the same from the Texas and New Orleans. The owner will trade this for a few acres of better land. Write for particulars. Address: S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

150 acre black wax farm at Saginaw, three railroads, five miles from packing houses and Poston Falls. Good cultivation, 10 acre pastures, 8 room house, large two story barn, never failing well, windmill and tax paying school. Many other houses, price \$35 per acre. \$3000 cash, balance \$500 yearly for 7 per cent. This is an exceptional bargain. Write for particulars. Address: W. F. STEWART, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quarantine, in lots to suit purchaser, H. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Texas.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, Roseland, Collin Co., Texas, breeder of full-blooded short-horned cattle; have for sale 30 cows, some bred, not registered, bred to Lowly, butterly 26838. Also, 6 yearling bulls, 3/4 miles north of Celina, on Frisco Railroad.

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle, and Cleveland Bay horses. Young stock for sale. Address: J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

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FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDITED BY DOLLY GRAY.

Contributions to this Department will be published, but should be received not later than Saturday.

There are hooks and eyes fastened on tape and sold by the yard which when used on dress linings save the tedious measuring of spaces and the more tedious sewing on of the separate hooks and eyes. There are tiny metal loops in black and in white which may be used in place of the handmade cotton and silk ones wherever the ordinary eye of the hook would be in unpleasant evidence. There are the safety hooks and eyes and there are the metal fasteners to keep the placket openings closed and little metal fasteners that serve to hold refractory shoe and legging buttons firmly in their places.

Mrs. Alice Moore McComas last year dropped the quill and ink horn of the journalist to tour her daughters on the musical stage. Both are very young, but so admirably trained and taught by their mother in new woman ways that they could take care of themselves anywhere. Miss Alice, the elder, is the pianiste of a traveling entertainment company. The younger is "Carroll the whistler," now only seventeen. Mrs. McComas herself is Carroll's business manager, making all her engagements and traveling with her always. The year for both sisters has been uncommonly successful. Mrs. McComas has proved herself an excellent manager.

Did it ever occur to you that absent-mindedness and forgetfulness in small matters are a sin? Either may easily be overcome, but if allowed to grow on one develops into real addledness and brain disease.

Many women waste enough time leaning upon their elbows and gazing out of windows to become adepts in any branch of knowledge, art or industry that they might take up. In the day of judgment when each is asked, "What did you do in your earth life to save your soul and earn continued existence for it?" will she say, "I was a sill presser. I leaned on my elbows and looked out the window?"

Miss Emma Wiltmore for twenty-five years has been station agent, telegraph operator and baggage master at Wantagh, N. Y. In each of these capacities she is an admirable servant of the road. She is one of the best telegraph operators on the line.

Don't believe what you are taught just because one who is supposed to be an authority teaches it to you. Use your own judgment. Don't be a sheep.

In Chicago the members of the Cook County Bar association select the various candidates for judges in a set of primary meetings. The association includes a considerable number of women lawyers, and at the last primaries these ladies exercised with a good will their right to vote.

One of the most learned and scholarly individuals of either sex in this country is Doctor of Laws M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college. Miss Thomas believes women should have the ballot.

Never slump over little breakdowns, physical or otherwise. Pick up and go on again.

That brave lady, Mrs. Lillie Dever-ux Blake, and her aids of the New York City Legislative league have undertaken to procure the appointment of women physicians for the female wards of the state insane asylum. It will be necessary to have the legislature enact a law to that effect before it can be done. Dr. Phoebe Wait, a New York physician, was the first to recommend that the proposition be approached by way of the state legislature, since the politicians who appoint the medical staff of such hospitals would not voluntarily put a woman, however useful and necessary she might be, into a place which a voter could see.

It is not generally known how much easier linen irons before it is quite dry. Once fully dry, there will be difficulty in ironing the little fine wrinkles out, but if it is hung on the line and left until a little more than half dried, then brought in and subjected to the swift, even pressure of a hot iron, it will become beautifully glossy and smooth with comparatively little labor.

As an effective finish to a smart toilet the sunshade now receives careful consideration. It is quite the thing to match the parasol to the dress. Grass lawns, mousseline de sole and

chine silks represent some of the new or materials. A very showy paragon of the second named fabric is shown in the cut. One of the newest notions is the filling in of the underside of the shade with billowy ruffles or puffs of gauzy material. An old time fancy revived is the folding handle. A knot of ribbon on the handle is a dressy accessory.

A DEPARTURE IN SLEEVES.
Among the trifes that enable a fair wearer to achieve individuality in her costume are the fancies in sleeves. The floral sleeve here pictured is one of the happy-thoughts when cleverly carried out—a lattice created of tendrils or stalks from the foundation on



to which little pompon roses are stitched, the flowers gradually trailing off to hanging buds to the elbow. Accompanying this sleeve is a fine netted silk mitten bearing a raised embroidery, a fascinating enough finish to any pretty hand.

The other example is a slimy tambour lace mitten reaching up to a graceful arrangement of shoulder and arm drapery.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.
It is a common saying that three French families can live on what one American family throws away, and certainly the French know the secret of combining delicious fare and a well kept house with the strictest economy. How many cooks are there who throw away odd bits of bread? Not one scrap of bread should be wasted. All pieces of crust and toast trimmings should be baked, pounded and put into a tin ready for game or gratins. White pieces should be made into crumbs, stale slices cut into crotons and snipped and odd pieces used for puddings.

Potatoes, come next on the list, and there are any number of ways in which these may be utilized. Meat bones, scraps and tough pieces of meat as well as carcasses of chicken or turkey make excellent soup stock. Small portions of vegetable add much to the flavor. Left over spoonfuls of gravy or sauce may be used in seasoning cold dishes of meat or fish.

Fish bones are invaluable, especially for soup. Beef drippings well clarified make excellent short pastry and plain cakes, while fat of all kinds is the best possible medium for frying. Remove the grease from the water in which meat has been boiled, and save the grease after roasting or frying meats. The remains of cold fish may be converted into fish souffles steamed or baked and appropriately seasoned with grated cheese or chopped herbs.

Indeed if a cook's inventive faculty is aroused there is no end to the plans she will devise for using up the once despised scraps.



THROWING AWAY BREAD CRUMBS.
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HELEN CLIFTON.

THE PRETTY PALETOT.

A POPULAR GARMENT WHICH IS MORE ORNAMENTAL THAN USEFUL.

A pretty and summery garment is called the paletot, and, though it is not constructed with a view to affording much warmth, it is very dressy and therefore by a certain reflex action may tend to keep the heart in a certain glow of satisfaction. There are many of these paletots, and all are of extremely thin material, designed almost entirely with an eye to decorative effect. They generally have for solidity something in the shape of a yoke, to which the rest is attached, and this hangs as long as the wearer wishes her paletot to be. Some reach but little below the waist, while others fall quite to the knees or even beyond. Lace, chiffon, silk mull and other thin and fine stuffs are seen, but the Russian net with an application of some other black lace set on in motifs looks best. There is a fish net which lends itself well to this kind of trimming, and the open weave leaves the waist in plain view, which is a great consideration. All paletots hang open, and therefore the pretty waists are not hidden from view. I have seen a few without sleeves, but others have long, loose and large sleeves.

The yoke may be of velvet, silk, applique or indeed almost anything that suits the wearer. This is to be trimmed with lace and chiffon accordion ruffles. Pretty ribbon bows with long ends can be set in front at each side of the shoulders. The paletot illustrated has the yoke of black taffeta, while the body is of silk mull, with overlays of black lace around the bottom. There are no sleeves, the platted ruffle of the silk mull filling their places.

This paletot is worn over a faint pink mistral dress, which indicates that we have not by any means abandoned the plan of the tucked skirt. The employment of narrow tucks at the upper part of the skirt and letting them fall free to form the necessary fullness around the bottom is as well liked and as often seen as ever. The skirt in question is laid in narrow tucks down to about eighteen inches from the bottom. There is a row of lace insertion which ends the plait. Two other rows of the lace are sewed around, the pointed belt is covered with lace, and a pointed yoke is simulated with it. The whole



LACE PALETOT.
dress, while very dainty and pretty, is easy to accomplish. It looks well in any kind of thin material.

Just at the present moment the summer styles are all "out" and the fall things are still in embryo, but every week some clever invention will be shown to keep up interest. The prettiest things just now are the paletots and the silk shirt waist dresses. Foulard is used to make many of these, blue and white or black and white and some few other colors always mingled with black. The taffeta dresses show a greater variety of color, and they are really dainty and crisply fresh and summery. Lace, chiffon and narrow velvet and ribbons are employed to trim them. Many of these are tucked and have lace insertion. White and black India silks are also among the newest of the summer dresses to be made up with shirt waists. The black ones are trimmed lavishly with white lace, and vice versa. India silk is good value in that it can be laundered like muslin. White dresses seem to sell so quickly that it is a real boon to find a silk that will wash and look all right when it is done. You cannot tell that these India silks have been washed, for they always look new.

For runabout skirts quite a fad has developed for moulin and sciellene in place of wash goods. These are nice, as they shed dust so well, and they, though inexpensive, always look dressy. They are offered in many colors just now, navy blue being the first choice, with black and gray next. The skirts are made up with a shaped volume, and some have several rows of velvet or satin ribbon sewed around the bottom. The skirts are not lined. There are sciellenes quite as pretty as silk and in some respects more desirable for everyday skirts. I saw some in which the wool is silk and the rest moulin. They were in cream, brown, garnet, red, several shades of gray, royal and navy blue and black. The red and garnet are quite new in this fabric, but the cream is the hardiest of all. The sciellenes run fifty inches wide and sell for from 50 to 75 cents per yard. They make up well and when worn with a trim and pretty shirt waist are all that one can desire.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

NOT for me," said the bachelor. He was referring not to the cooling drink just placed at his elbow, but to the subject under discussion at the moment.

"Why not?" retorted the new woman indignantly. "You wouldn't have woman go back or stand still in the matter of development, would you?" "I don't call that going forward; do you?" drawled the bachelor mischievously as he pointed through the open doorway to where a young woman was making her way up the piazza steps. She was a typical athletic girl, with a short, fuzzy skirt of wool goods, a loose coat that looked like her brother's and a little album hat of soft felt.



MANNER WAYS.

Her hair was wind blown, and her cheeks were shining with perspiration powdered over with a light coating of dust. Her hands were clayey and pretty well marked up with scratches and nicks, and her nails were none too well manicured. Her feet in their stout, mannish shoes went "clump, clump," on the wooden floor of the piazza. Finally she reached a chair, kicked it around by a well directed lunge of her heavy soled toe and sank heavily into it. She crossed her legs, thrust her hands into her jacket pockets and gave a long whistle.

"Gee whizz, but I'm spent," she remarked in a loud voice to a friend who rounded the corner of the piazza much in the same condition.

"When you compare that with the women of ancient Greece or with Tennyson's dream of fair woman or with any particular ideal you may happen to have," the bachelor mused half to himself.

The new woman frowned. She might be a new woman, but she did not like to see any man look askance at one of her sex. "By and by she'll change those things and appear in something you'll like—lace and organdie and things," she said.

The bachelor laughed. "Yes, and tramp along in them just the same as she does in those togs. I've been wondering lately what made women so awkward. Now I know."

"But think how healthy she is," persisted the new woman.

The family physician, who came up at that moment, caught the drift of the conversation. "Healthy, did you say?" he repeated. "Do you call that healthy? Look at the tired rings under her eyes and the painful way in which her breath comes. No, that girl is more tired than any one has any right to be. This 'woman's athletic business' is getting overdone, let me tell you. People have an idea that because a girl can play golf or tennis all day she has improved in health in proportion as she has improved in muscle power.

This fallacy has ruined more than one constitution. The truth is that you can't both eat your cake and have it. A healthy adult person is one whose digestive and assimilative functions produce so much nerve force daily. Part of this keeps the heart pumping blood through the vessels, conveying nutritive and reparative strength to brain, limb and organ. The remainder, and that much only, one is entitled to use as he wills. The man in training is a man out of health. His muscles are absorbing too much of his nerve and blood force. The reason why the girls of today are able to spend so much force on walking, cycling, tennis and golf is that they have withdrawn force from other and more valuable faculties and put it into their muscles. The fact that women are getting taller and muscularly stronger is no test at all of physical improvement. Half the time without knowing it they are laying the seeds of some future trouble."

And the doctor was right. Athletics in moderation are good, but athletics as practiced by some girls nowadays are ruinous alike to personal appearance and to health.

MAUD ROBINSON.
The unsightly yellow spots so frequently left on white goods by contact with sewing machine oil may be effaced by rubbing each stain well with household ammonia before washing the article in soap and water. Sometimes the use of a good washing powder is equally effective, but almost always soap has the effect of "setting" the stain one wishes to eradicate instead of removing it.

The truck growers of Elkhart, Tex., held an enthusiastic meeting recently and over two hundred acres of tomatoes and over two hundred acres of potatoes were subscribed for next year.

In warm weather Prickly Ash Bitters helps your staying qualities. Workers who use it occasionally stand the heat better and are less fatigued at night.

HOTELS FOR WOMEN.

THEY HAVE BEEN CREATED TO FILL AN INCREASING DEMAND.

When women and girls first entered the regular wage earning field away from home, their most difficult as well as most dolorous undertaking was the finding of a place in which to live. The small pay they received put the better class of hotels and boarding houses beyond them. Worst of all, handed down from their times when men hanged a woman if she stole a loaf of bread for her starving child and belonging with them in cruelty and wickedness was that medieval prejudice among hotel lodging house people against receiving women boarders.

The industrial new woman had a hard time of it for many years. But the new woman in any walk of life is not to be put down. If established houses declined to receive them, then these fine, strong workers would establish hotels of their own, which they have done.

A dozen years ago Mrs. Elias Greatorex, the artist, began a movement to erect and equip a noble hotel for women in New York city. On the one hand she strove to interest women; on the other, capitalists. At length her patient, unselfish work brought results. They will shortly be ready for occupancy in New York a large hotel for women that will be a beautiful home provided with all the best equipments of modern civilization—heat, electric lights and tiled bathrooms, plenty of them. The prices for food and lodging will be moderate.

Connected with Columbia university, New York, is a dormitory for women students which is so palatial as to cause the men students to declare indignantly that the girls have larger and better lodging house space than the boys, also better dining room and restaurant accommodations, which latter fact the masculine sex would naturally feel and resent.

There, too, is Boston. With an eye to business as well as to philanthropy, which is always the correct eye, certain prominent people have purchased the old New England Conservatory of Music building and are remodeling it into the Boston Hotel For Self Supporting Women. The Everyday church congregation, Rev. Dr. Perin at their head, were the leaders in the scheme. This hotel will be equipped according to the best modern ideas, including the peculiarly Boston one of an educational department where in evening class-



A ROOM IN A WOMAN'S HOTEL.

es the boarders obtain the higher culture. It will also have a resident physician and nurse. The advisability of which is not so clear. Whatever tends to make girls look on themselves as sickly creatures should be discouraged. A sickly woman has no proper place in the industrial world. It is the battle of the strong, and almost any woman can make herself strong if she has the will to do so.

In most of the large cities hotels for women which are a credit to twentieth century republican civilization are already ready either in operation or under construction. In these handsome hostels the ancient taboo that "rules and regulations" of the old time Jane Smith Home For Females are done away. A lone working woman is a free, independent, responsible being, ruling her own time and actions. A general standing order in all the hotels for women is that occupants must not receive men friends in their private rooms, which no girl would do in her own home. Also there is in every case a refined, motherly, intelligent woman who acts as matron and knows how to sympathize with girls as well as to advise and comfort them.

Philadelphia takes the lead in that class of woman's hotel known as the co-operative club home. This combines home and club life, and the system is admirable. There are already in operation in Philadelphia several of the co-operative club homes with long waiting lists of candidates for membership. The perfect business management of these clubs is the secret of their success. One person does the buying and does it economically, yet generously. Another is the housekeeper and superintends the internal arrangements. A third, the secretary, attends to correspondence, while the treasurer collects the money and pays the bills. The young women are of the class of clerks, stenographers, etc. They are very happy in their club homes, where they can enjoy even luxury for from \$3 to \$4.50 a week.

MARY EDITH DAY.

HINTS FOR THE COOK.

Onions and tomatoes are easily canned together, ready for vegetable soup or gumbo.

Plata boiled tapioca is nice. Boil it in water with a stick of cinnamon bark, a pinch of salt. Serve it hot with sugar and cream.

In onion salad chop mild, fresh red peppers fine, rejecting the seeds, and strewn over with cress, parsley or chervil, cut fine.

Do not forget to wet jelly bags in water, else much of the precious fruit juice goes to waste, and it does not strain through as well.

If in the country, get young hickory nuts, walnuts or butternuts for pickles. For this they must be very young and tender.

Cucumbers split, stuffed and baked and served with white sauce are delicious—an Arab dish.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

The hammock chair is often to repose on piazza or lawn in summer days. It is, in fact, one of the latest and best of compromises between seat and couch. A rather elaborate example of its kind is the one sketched, carrying as it does a desirable canopy and a considerable amount of decorative handwork in the way of embroidery. Plain, strong canvas or coarse linen, however, would not detract from its comfort or usefulness for the average idle mortal.

We are looking kindly on short basques to tailor made gowns, but always with waistbands, and lace is certainly the favorite adornment about the throat and front. In this mingle all kinds of ornaments which accord with the color of the gown.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

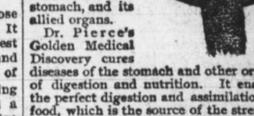
BRAIN FOOD.

Not long since there was a great rum on the fish markets because it was announced that fish was food for the brain. Of course the fallacy of the fad was soon exploded. Normally the food we eat nourishes brain, nerves, muscle, bones, etc., each part of the body as a unit, a tiny phosphorus salts, lime, according to its need. When the brain begins to show weakness or the nerves become sensitive it is a sign that there is a loss of the nutrition contained in the food eaten, and this loss is in general due to the disease of the stomach, and its allied organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, which is the source of the strength of both brain and body.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches," writes Miss Belle Sumner, of San Diego, Cal., "and was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and did so with such satisfactory results that before finishing the third bottle I felt perfectly able to undertake duties attending public school life."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers is sent free, on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Fourth Year Of the Conservatory opens September 9, 1902, in a large new building. All instruction by thorough Musicians of proved excellence for their superior gifts and qualifications as teachers. This Conservatory has the remarkable record of over 800 students from nineteen states and from over eighty Texas towns. Capacity of buildings had to be enlarged three times. Superior advantages offered in all branches of music. You will be interested to know that the Director has more than five times as many calls from Seminary and College Presidents to furnish them teachers from his graduates as he can fill.

Four Courses with Diplomas. Open All the Year.

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A CROSS WOMAN

is a disagreeable creature to live with; the trouble is in the stomach and bowels. She needs

Prickly Ash Bitters

THE SYSTEM REGULATOR.

This great remedy removes at once the bilious impurities in the system, cures constipation and strengthens digestion. A few doses make a wonderful change; the tired, pale, nervous, despondent woman becomes strong and happy, with rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AT DRUG STORES.

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DURO JERSEY. TOM FRAZIER MORGAN, BOSQUE COUNTY, TEXAS...
THE UTILITY OF BANTAMS. A person goes into a poultry show...
As much as the American hog has been improved...

POULTRY
Game chickens have more meat in proportion to their height than any other breed of fowls.
A growing chicken, like a growing animal, requires plenty of food, whole some food supplied liberally and often in order to enable it to grow and mature rapidly and to develop properly.
When a flock is fed with the refuse from the table, the hens are capable of appropriating and saving that which would otherwise be wasted, and though in fact an expense has been incurred as the refuse possesses a certain value, yet the hens provide a market for it and permit it being exchanged for eggs.
The Mandarin duck is one of the most beautiful birds among the water fowls. It is sometimes called the "Fan-winged" duck, from the peculiar shape of a portion of its wings, which rises over the back in the shape of a lady's fan.
Buff Cochins are superior brooders, declared an Eastern fancier. He says: "I have known a Buff Cochins to set three times in a season, each time on 18 to 20 eggs, and hatch from 12 to 17 chicks and raise almost every one—but that depends a great deal on the person who takes charge of the chicks. Of course the eggs were well fertilized, as no hen or incubator either could hatch an egg that is not fertile. As to fertile eggs some breeders advocate letting the hens have free range, and I have found out by experience that it is the best way, where you have but one variety, and do not care for high scoring specimens."

stock, and may cost serious loss before they are eradicated. Farmers should buy from reliable dealers only, and should quarantine all newcomers before putting them with the rest of the flock.
THE NEGLECTED SEASON.—As the sun is just at present the hot days of summer-time are engaging our attention, says The Feather, and the vast majority of the fraternity is trying to keep cool, and at the same time grow chickens. It is the proper thing to keep cool if you can consistently do so without neglecting the growing stock. So numerous are the "neglects" at this season that when the time comes to make a reckoning the losses are considerable. It is hardly necessary to say that right now the chicks need the best of care and attention. They need it badly to grow the size and plumage necessary to make you feel proud of them when the show season rolls around.

DAIRY
Only the rich can afford to keep poor cows, and they do not, and the poorer a man is, the better his few cows should be if he is to make anything from them, says the Homestead. To see a poor man keeping poor cows is to make one sigh at the shortsightedness of man. Keeping poor cows is a waste of money, time and energy, and the man who owns poor cows must double his energies to get any profit, and wait many years before he can be bred up to a higher standard. It is far better to own a half dozen good cows than a dozen poor ones. It does not help matters to say, "One's stock, 'Oh, well, I have these, and may as well keep them." This is an insult to one's intelligence.
MUCH DEPENDS UPON THE MAN.—The agricultural and dairy papers have been filled lately with the records of good dairy herds. It is a noticeable fact that the records are not confined to any state or locality. Excellent records are received from widely varying sections which are made under widely differing conditions as to feed and climate. A close study of these records reveals the fact that dairy success is not dependent on climate alone, but these various conditions are all dependent upon the man, writes a correspondent. The successful dairyman is a man who does not attempt to apply New England practices to Kansas conditions without any consideration as to the adaptability, but who changes his practices to conform to the conditions under which he works. If red clover does well in the Eastern and Central states the successful dairyman will not reason that therefore it ought to do well in Western Kansas. The conditions are different, and the practices should be changed accordingly. Man can do wonders in co-operation with nature, but he can do very little in opposing her. Wherever dairying is a success the dairyman has had the intelligence and the grit to get on the right side of nature and co-operate with her. It is the same old story, "success depends upon the man."

OVERFEEDING OF FOWLS IS WASTE.—The wastefulness of overfeeding ought to be constantly kept in mind, is the gentle admonition of the Reliable Poultry Journal. Not only is it food wasted (and food represents dollars), but the strength and vigor of the chicken is also wasted, their physical vigor is lowered. Overeating causes indigestion (impaired digestion), and the clogged digestive organs are overworked in their effort to dispose of (get rid of—get out of the way) the surplus which has been forced upon them. It is evident that this effort to dispose of the surplus of food is one form of waste—it is a waste of physical energy, of strength, which could have been better employed in making growth; and this side of it is not monotonously thought of by poultrymen; they think only of the loss of food when "waste" is considered. There is nothing for it but shut off the food from that pen for a feed or two and let them rest. Feed a little at a time and feed often is the wise poultryman's rule, and the only difficulty is to feed the little. In our desire to have the youngsters make good growth we are too apt to give just a little more, and then we have done mischief by overfeeding. If we could only come to see that overfeeding is really a cruelty we would be more considerate. It is impossible to weigh or measure out the food; feed only so much as will be eaten up clean and quickly is the safe rule. Mr. Rankin urges that chicks be "kept just a little hungry," which is another form of the rule for eating which Franklin gave: "Rise from the table with still a little appetite remaining." That is common sense for both humans and chickens, and if we would apply it to feeding the youngsters not only would they make a better growth, but would come to maturity in sounder physical condition, with stronger constitutions.

CLEANING MILK CANS.—Experiments have shown that milk stored in sterilized cans will keep nearly twice as long as when kept in cans washed in the ordinary way. To clean a can thoroughly, or free it from germs, it must, first, be scrubbed, then scalded out with boiling water, care being taken that it is boiling, or, better still, use live steam under pressure. No living organism can withstand steam, not even bacterial spores, although some of them will resist a temperature of 200 degrees F. In dairy houses supplied with a boiler it can easily be managed to turn cans over

The EGGS
which some coffee roasters use to glaze their coffee with—would you eat that kind of eggs? Then why drink them?
Lion Coffee
has no coating of storage eggs, glue, etc. It's coffee—pure, unadulterated, fresh, strong and of delightful flavor and aroma.
Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

LAKE'S NEST POWDER
Sure death to lice and mites. Large package, prepaid, 25c. LAKE MFG. CO. DALLAS, TEX.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS
Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue.
T. B. HUDSPETH, Missouri.
Sibley, Jackson Co.

FATTENING OF POULTRY.—Little attention has been paid in this country to feeding special food to poultry to produce a white, firm, tender flesh. The finest poultry in the world is found on the markets of Paris. In France there are large poultry farms that are used exclusively to raise poultry for the Paris market. They get high prices, as much as one franc per pound. This poultry is fed by system and the last three weeks they are closely confined in coops divided into compartments just large enough to hold a single fowl. While we do not know the exact makeup of their rations, skim milk and rice make up a large portion of it. At the end of the fattening period their flesh is white and tender, having a delicious flavor.

WISDOM OF THE HEN.—The profit in egg production depends upon the cost of the food given the fowls. Every poultry raiser should use an egg tester; there would then be no danger of marketing bad eggs. The eggs from the abnormally fat hen seldom hatch. The chicken usually dies in the shell about the twelfth day of incubation. It is the egg from the active hen that hatches first. The egg from the lazy hen always hatches late. If fowls are afflicted with scaly leg, use kerosene. Charcoal should be found in every henhouse, as it is a preventive of disease. Charred corn fed once a week will take the place of charcoal, and can be made by putting dry ears of corn into the oven, and burning them black. Do you realize the risk you incur when adding new stock to the henery? Lice and disease are often thus brought to the

DEPARTMENT PROPOSES TO MAKE A TEST ON SOME GOOD HERD OF MILKERS.—Possibly the herd at St. Elizabeth's insane asylum near Washington, selecting twelve uniform milk cows and on six of them using the milking machine for a period of weeks, while the other six are milked in the usual way. This will give some idea of the practical value of the machine. It is a well known fact that where cows are milked rapidly and with the least men-

MR. J. W. FLOYD OF RICHARDSON, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, was an agreeable caller at the Journal office last week. He is one of the leading breeders of Poland-China hogs in Texas and has for sale at present about fifty head of pedigreed stock. On account of the scarcity of corn in his section, he will give buyers big bargains. Write Mr. Floyd, at above address.

W. G. HUGHES & CO.
Angora Goats, pairs, trios or lots, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county, Texas.
R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.
ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FLORES (The German Fox) Marble Falls, Tex. crawl through, will never jump a perpendicular fence.
20. Is it troublesome to make the does own their own kids?
Does that are soon to bring kids should be kept in a separate pasture until the kids are a few days old. If handled in this way there is little trouble over their not owning their kids, as they generally show great affection for them.
21. Will a doe give more milk than one kid will suck?
The first few days after kidding, it is necessary to milk the doe and keep milking until the kid is large enough to take all the milk.
22. Can they be easily broken for milking?
Goats can easily be trained to jump upon a box or bench to be milked, and their milk is said to be the most wholesome of any milk in domestic use.
23. Are the bucks bad about fighting?
I never owned an Angora buck that ever offered to fight anybody. They will fight each other, and sometimes fight dogs, wolves, hogs, etc.
24. Will the goats come home at night?
They will come home before sundown with more regularity than any other farm animal.
25. Do they need warm stabling in the winter?
While they need no warm stabling, a good shelter in cold, rainy weather is quite necessary, and they like to keep their feet dry and clean. They like petting and a little salt twice a week, and love to get a few kernels of corn when they come home at night, not objecting to a larger feed, which they appreciate, and can be fattened with a little grain in addition to the roughage they find in the woods.—Sheep Breeder.

MENTAL IN MARKETING THEM AT AN EARLY AGE. There are good and successful feeders who believe in this heavy weight methods, though the majority favor an earlier marketing of from 250 to 275 pounds.
A HOG-LOUSE TRAP.—A large oak post one and one-half to two feet high is set in the hog lot. A two-inch hole is bored from the top down to within eight inches of the ground. Holes are bored from the sides tapping the vertical hole at the bottom. The holes are stopped up with pine plugs. The post is next wrapped with burlap, the vertical hole is filled with kerosene, and plugged tightly to exclude all dirt. The kerosene will seep out through the pine plugs and saturate the burlap bandage and the pigs will thus saturate themselves with the kerosene and the hog-lice infesting them will be killed.

NAMING THE HOG.—It has often been said that there is nothing in a name, but it is not true, especially in breeding hogs. In the breeding business advertising is one of the necessities to success. It may not all be newspaper advertising, but some method of advertising is absolutely necessary to bring the record or the qualities of a great boar before the public. A great many breeders have not given this matter thought. They buy a boar pig that is a good one, sired by Chief Tecumseh 2nd, or the Chief Perfection 2nd, or some other great boar, and give it a name that is not associated with its sire, and, therefore, they do not get the benefit of the immense amount of advertising that the noted sire has had. People want something related to it, and if you name him Searchlight or Davy Crockett nothing comes from the name, you have lost the valuable advertising of the sire. If the sire has no reputation, then, of course, you can get nothing from the name. But we have so often seen good pigs with a sire of great renown and a name given having nothing whatever to remind people of the sire.
If a person has a boar that is an outstanding winner and will make a great show hog, he can afford to give him a name of his own, because he will make a reputation, but the medium good hogs need the reputation of their sire or dams.
Sometimes even more foolish things than this is done. A hog that has a good name is changed to a name that makes a ridiculous name, unless the name is a whole lot for himself.
A name does mean something, and means a reputation for himself. I mean a whole lot for himself. You are setting the benefit of the Chief Tecumseh 2nd, Perfection or Ideal Sunshines by tailing on it, and you are legitimately entitled to it.—American Swineherd.

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THE CARE OF RAMS.—Those who have selected rams with strong constitutions descended from hardy ancestors have the greatest chance to be rewarded for their good care by a large and thrifty crop of lambs. While fault is to be found with the practice of overfeeding stock rams, there are other mistakes that may be made. Rams are often allowed to run with the flock of ewes until August, then separated and put into the smallest lot with the best fence that the farm affords. This lot has been used as a kind of prison for calves, hogs or breach horses; the sod is old, and the grasses dry and tainted. The ram is weakened in every way; he is unsteady, the flesh leaves him, and the wool becomes dry. This is the condition that many rams are in when turned with the ewes. They are then allowed to run night and day with no feed but what a dry season and worn out pastures afford. The man who has used a ram prepared in such a way cannot care for his ewes so as to equal his more careful neighbor in his success in lamb raising.—Agricultural Epitome.

ALL ABOUT ANGORAS.—1. Are Angora goats more profitable than sheep?
Angora goats are more profitable than sheep where your range is too rough, poor and brushy for sheep, and especially if you want to run cattle and horses on the same range and leave the grass for the larger animals. It is very profitable to run some goats with sheep, particularly where there are more or less brush and weeds in the sheep range.
2. Are they more troublesome to raise than sheep?
They are less troublesome to raise than sheep when you have learned how to manage them.
3. Should they always be herded?
Angoras can easily be trained to come home at or before sundown and are more regular about their homecoming than any other kind of stock. As there are no wolves or other kind of wild animals they need no herding.
4. Can they stand a cold climate?

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE
Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas, is now sending out his treatment of these habits and guarantees to cure any case that walks the earth for \$25.00. Any references you want.

As much as the American hog has been improved, the improvement is only in its infancy. The hog must be developed in the hams and the lean in the bacon must be increased, waste parts must be decreased so that they will dress out better. Our growing trade with Europe will in a few years demand a hog of a more pronounced bacon type. If the American hog grower would successfully compete with the bacon producers of Scandinavia he must get away from the idea that grease is worth more than lean meat.

A PROFITABLE WEIGHT.—The question of most profitable weight in producing pork is not unanimously in favor of one particular weight. Though we believe the majority of feeders are of the opinion that a hog of six or seven months that will weigh from 250 to 300 pounds is the most profitable. The risk on his life has been short. He is able to convert a larger amount of pork out of the grain fed than the older animals, and the interest on him as an investment is smaller.
There are others who favor holding them longer and increasing the weight from 300 to 450, believing in heavy weights and that they will get better results from the entire invest-

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That the best, nearest, smoothest and most durable saddle is manufactured in Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who succeeded C. J. E. Kellner's retail business. Their saddles are made by the best mechanics in the United States. Their work never fails to give satisfaction. No customer is allowed to be dissatisfied. Write for photos and prices. When you ride in our saddles you will be happy.

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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Fort Worth, Tex., July 21.—Our letter from St. Louis this week says in part: "Quarantine division cattle were here Monday and Tuesday in record breaking numbers, the bulk being grass steers of good flesh for the time of the year weighing from 850 to 950 pounds. Although the demand seemed equal to the supply, prices were lower 25 to 40 cents on steers and 15 to 20 cents on cows. The average run of grassers sold from \$2.25 to \$4.00 and weighed from 850 to 950. The fair to good grass cows sold from \$2.65 to \$3.10; common ones sold from \$1.75 to \$2.25. Fair to good bulls sold from \$2.60 to \$3.10. Good veal calves 200 pounds, \$8.50 to \$9.00 per head. The bulk of hogs 190 to 230 pounds, at \$7.75 to \$8.00; 150 to 185 pound hogs, \$7.60 to \$7.95."

The letter from Kansas City says, in part: "Kansas wintered Texas cows, 800 pounds, are bringing \$2.75 to \$2.90 in the native division; fat quarantine cows of the same weight \$2.70 to \$3.00. The best steers in quarantine, 445 to \$3.25; a few of the fancy ones as high as \$6.00 a hundred. There is a liberal supply of the medium weight steers from 800 pounds to 900 pounds. This kind is in poor demand and is selling from \$3.50 to \$3.65. Two-weeks ago they brought \$4.00 to \$4.25."

The Chicago advice is that the market the past week has been in bad shape, prices declining 25 to 50 cents on the medium to good steers and being from 75 cents to \$1.25 lower than the high time several weeks since.

The general opinion from all markets is that receipts will increase from this time on and prices decline on all but the fancy kind. Wheat is being used liberally as hog feed and it may be that high prices on hogs will not hold as long as has been anticipated. The Northern market came in this morning generally ten lower on cattle and five to ten lower on hogs.

Bear in mind that it takes from 60 to 65 cents a hundred to ship cattle, and from 70 to 80 cents a hundred to ship hogs from this point to the Northern markets. Compare our quotation with above and it will be apparent to you that it will pay to stop here with the kind which this market uses. We need more strictly good fat cows and heifers and smooth small steers.

Our hogs are netting more here than they will at any market in the country. A Kansas City hog salesman was here Saturday and was amazed at the prices received.

If you have a car or two of feeder steers below the line we can use them here at prices which look long when compared to the Northern quotations. The demand for stock hogs still continues.

We are in a position to finance your feeding operations. We have a very large line of feeder steers and are in touch with the feed supply the country over. If you do business with us you will have choice of markets. There is no better service at one of them, and all markets considered, we believe "our service the best."

Quotations: Choice fat steers, heavy \$4.00@4.75; medium weights, fat, \$3.00@4.00; light and thin steers, \$2.00@3.00; choice cows, heavy, \$2.50@2.85; medium cows, \$2.00@2.50; light thin cows, \$1.50@2.00; bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.50@2.25; yearlings and stockers, \$1.50@2.25; veal calves, little demand.

Choice sorted hogs, 210 pounds and up, \$7.40@7.65; fat, smooth medium weights, \$6.75@7.40; mixed, \$6.50@7.00; stockers from 60 pounds up, 5 to 5 1/2 c.

DALLAS.
(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)

There was not sufficient good cattle to supply the demands of the trade, and what was offered found ready sale at good prices. The quality is general was only fair, but the supply being small caused good competition and a complete clearance was made. The Northern markets declined considerably during the week, and a further decline anticipated on the grass fat stuff. Our market ruled pretty steady, and anything good will find ready sale at satisfactory prices, while the thin half fat stuff is slow sale and results prove very unsatisfactory to shippers. No choice cows were in last week's offerings, and the best sold at \$2.85. There is quite a liberal supply of well-bred three and four-year-old feed steers offered at this time, which can be bought at 2.75 to 3.25, and would advise our friends who want something of this kind to communicate with us at once.

Total receipts of hogs were exceedingly light and quality only fair, receipts being badly mixed with lights. There was little change in the general situation. The best hogs here were only pretty good mixed packers selling at \$7.00 to \$7.25, with two leads selling at \$7.50 straight, while had they been sorted, the better end would have

brought \$7.45. For anything desirable prices ruled pretty steady to strong, and the few hogs here were soon sold with no material change throughout the week. There is a greater demand here for good hogs, and packers are willing to pay higher prices for your stuff than on any other market. Northern markets closed 5 to 10c lower, cattle 10c higher, sheep 10 to 15c higher with no receipts. Quotations as follows:

Prime steers, 900 lbs. up, \$3.25@4.25; choice steers, 750 lbs. up, \$3.00@4.00; choice 800-lb. cows, up, \$2.75@3.00; choice heifers, \$2.75@3.00; medium fat cows, \$2.00@2.50; choice mutton, \$2.75@3.25; bulls, \$1.50@2.00; sorted hogs, 200 lbs. up, \$7.35@7.55; choice, 170 lbs. up, \$7.10@7.35; mixed packers, 180 lbs., \$6.85@7.05; rough heavies, \$6.60@6.85; light fat hogs, \$6.00@6.25.

KANSAS CITY.
The Journal's Kansas City market letter for the week ending July 19th says: "The cattle market this week was distinguished by the heavy run of the first two days. Later supplies fell off with an improvement in price, leaving the general market about the same as a week ago, there having been a decline during the first two days. Corn cattle are getting fewer each week, and there were no fancy cattle here this week. Some choice steers sold as high as \$8.10, and cattle worth from \$7.50 up have had no decline. Grass cattle were on the down grade Monday and Tuesday, but sold better later in the week. Texans had a very uneven week, varying from 30 to 50 cents, according to the luck of the salesman, but outside of the nervous feature, closed the week with a gain of ten to twenty cents. Packers were hardly prepared for the big run Monday and Tuesday, the supply being almost double that usually on sale, but there is a steady undertone to the market, which indicates that when dealers become accustomed to larger supplies, prices will not break because of an abnormal run. Southern cows have been able to resist declines better than steers for the past ten days, selling strong and active, at \$2.50 to \$2.50, the bulk going at around \$2.80. Veal calves hold up remarkably well, bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.40. The movement of stockers and feeders this week amounted to 327 cars, the largest since last March. The demand for these cattle will be unproductive this season, local commission men having orders booked for thousands of these cattle already, with the bulk of the trade to hear from. Good feeders have sold this week up to \$5.60 and stockers up to \$5.00. Prices have declined about twenty cents for the week, as the demand which must have come later, is not quite ready, but the very flattering crop prospects, which rains this week have brightened some more, will speedily put farmers in a buying mood. Dealers look for the market to be firm and strong."

Hog supplies for the week were the highest of the season, which says a great deal. The market has declined in the face of these light supplies, as buyers think it useless to try to tempt more hogs to come by paying higher prices. The best hogs have been over \$8.00 for nearly three weeks now with a result that fewer hogs are coming each week, and it is plain that farmers will not let go of their young stock. However, sales look worse on paper than they really are, as the quality has been the poorest this week of any week this summer, another evidence that fat hogs are not in the country. Top for the week \$8.05, closing probably 10 cents lower.

The sheep salesmen have had a good time of it this week, prices generally being 75 to 40 cents higher than a week ago. There has been an advance in market for over two weeks, and the condition of the sheep market is very satisfactory. Lambs sold up to \$6.50 this week, and resulted in attracting shippers from eastern Missouri, who had been going to Chicago. Not more than one-tenth of the demand for feeding sheep is being supplied, which accounts for the extremely strong market. In part, as buyers of these are making a hot competitive market with the packers. Dealers do not look for any material decline before the feeders which are going out now begin to come back, along in November. On the whole, the outlook for the man who has sheep to sell is very promising.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., July 21.—Cattle—Receipts 2200 native, 500 Texans, 125 calves, all Texans. Market for best corn-fed cattle active, higher; quarantine steady to strong; stockers and feeders steady; choice export and dressed beef steers \$7.50@8.25, fair to good \$4.00@7.75, stockers and feeders \$2.65@3.25. Western fed steers \$2.95@3.15, Texans and Indian steers \$2.65@4.25. Texas cows \$2.40@3.10, native cows \$1.00@2.50, native heifers \$2.75@3.00, canners \$1.00@2.25, bulls \$2.75@3.25, calves \$3.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—Cattle—Receipts 8000, including 7500 Texans; market dull, steady for natives, 10 to 15c lower for Texans. Native shipping and export steers \$6.00@8.00, fancy worth \$8.25@8.75, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.25@7.50, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.00@6.25, stockers and feeders \$2.65@5.55, cows and heifers \$2.25@6.00, canners \$1.75@2.55, bulls \$2.75@5.50, calves \$4.50@7.00, Texas and Indian steers \$3.00@5.00, cows and heifers \$2.45@3.50.

ST. JOSEPH.
The Journal's weekly letter reflecting the tone of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Stockyards reads: "The demand for good to choice corn beefs was strong all the week and the supply fell short of the buyers' wants, and prices held fully steady, with several lots going from \$8 to \$8.25 1/2. The good, heavy grassers and medium corn cattle declined 15 to 25c, while light to medium grassers, Western and

under-fed natives, which made up the majority of the offerings, lost 25c to 40c. Good dry-lot cows and heifers showed no change for the week, but other kinds broke 15c to 25c in value. Stockers and feeders were in increased supply and the demand was not so pronounced from country sources, which caused prices to slump 15c to 25c. Common and medium grades were of sole sale at the decline.

Receipts of quarantine cattle were liberal, with the bulk of the offerings running to steers. The demand was good at 25c to 40c lower range of prices. Cows made up a moderate quota of the supplies, but the wants of the buyers was good and values held steady. The market on calves held steady during the week, with the demand active.

The hog market underwent a change for the worse early in the week, prices slumping severely under increased marketing, although the demand was good from all the packers. The quality was generally good, with the average weight showing no material change with the last several weeks. The range in prices to-day was from \$7.75 to \$8.95, with the bulk of sales at \$7.75 1/2 to \$7.97 1/2.

The trend of both sheep and lamb prices has been upward this week, under light supplies and an extra good demand from all the killers. Sheep sold to the best advantage, with an advance of 25c to 40c, while lambs advanced 15c to 25c in price. Best native lambs are quotable at \$4.60. Native wethers sold at \$4, with ewes at \$3.75. The big end of the arrivals ran to Idaho ewes and Wyoming lambs, the quality of which averaged fairish only. Western ewes sold from \$3.20 to \$3.35, with half fat range lambs at \$5.60.

ST. LOUIS.
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CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., July 21.—Cattle—Receipts 18,500, including 1000 Texans, 1200 Westerns. Market strong; good to prime steers \$6.75@7.75; poor to medium \$4.00@6.70, stockers and feeders \$2.50@5.50, cows \$3.45, heifers \$2.25@2.85, canners \$1.40@2.50, bulls \$2.25@2.85, calves \$2.50@7.75, Texas fed steers \$4.45@6.55, Western steers \$3.00@5.75.

NEW ORLEANS.
The weekly market report to the Journal from New Orleans says: "There has been a fair supply of steers and cows, with prices steady at quotations for good selections. Trading very slow on the lower grades. Calves and yearlings in steady demand, and prices have ruled strong for ten days past. Sheep in full supply, trading slow. Corn fed hogs wanted. Milkewers, slow sale."

PRODUCE MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., July 21.—The prices offered are those charged by buyers on orders, and are 25 to 50 per cent higher than are paid by dealers or growers.

Quotations:

Cabbages, per lb. 2 1/2 c.

New potatoes, Kansas stock, 75c; California stock, \$1.10.

Rhubarb, per lb. 50 c.

Tomatoes, Texas 4-basket crates, 65c. Bests, per dozen bunches, 30c.

Radiates, per dozen bunches, 30c.

Onions, per lb. 2 1/2 c.

Beans, 67 1/2 c for one-third bushel.

Lettuce, home-grown, 20 1/2 c per dozen.

Green corn, per dozen, 10c.

Live poultry—Chickens per dozen, old hens, \$2.25@2.75; broilers, \$1.50@2.00; large fryers, \$2.00@3.00; springs, \$3.00@3.50.

Ducks, per dozen, \$2.50.

Eggs, country, 80 1/2 c per dozen.

Butter, per pound, 15@18c.

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., July 21.

Wheat, 70c.

Carload lots—Dealers charge from stores, \$6.10c per pound on bran, 2850 per bushel on oats and corn and 10 1/2 c per 100 pounds on hay.

Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.60.

Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 85c.

Oats—Per bushel, 66c.

Ray—Fraise, \$12 1/2 c; Johnson grass, \$12 1/2 c.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, July 21.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged at following quotations:

Ordinary 7 1/2
Good ordinary 7 3/4
Low middling 8 1/4
Middling 8 15-16
Good middling 9 15-16
Middling fair 9 2-16

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., July 21.—Dry flint beef hides, 16 pounds and up, 13c.

Dry salt hides, 40 pounds and up, 6 1/2 c.

Green salt hides, under 40 pounds, 6c.

Deal green hides, 40 pounds and up, 6c.

Bright medium wool, 12 months' clip, 14c.

Heavy and fine wool, 7@8c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Dallas, July 21.

Pineapple, dozen \$1.50
Oranges 4.00
Green peppers, 1-bu box \$5.00
Peaches, 5-bu box \$20.00
Plums, crate \$7.50@8.00
New apples, 1-bu box \$3.00
California oranges, box \$3.75@4.25
Cherries, home grown \$1.75@2.00
Lemons, Messina \$5.00@6.00
Lemons, California \$4.00
Blackberries, crate \$1.25@1.50

Among the 162 graduates from the University of Texas this year was a young man who made his way through the institution as a barber. In the afternoon, during the early morning and at night, he worked at his trade to earn money for his expenses, and between these periods he snatched enough time for preparing his lessons and for recitations. Despite this drawback, his record for scholarship and efficient work was so pronounced that during his senior year a Fellowship was awarded to him, carrying salary enough to defray his college expenses. He graduated with distinction, and with the profound esteem of his class mates and instructors.

We wish to call our readers' attention to the fact that Mr. Charles P. Shipley, one of our advertisers at Kansas City, is the maker of cowboy boots and stock saddles and harness, and has one of the largest plants of the kind in the west, and invites the trade when at the Kansas City stock yards to make headquarters at his place at the stock yards. We know that Mr. Shipley makes the finest line of stockmen's boots in America, and will be pleased to see you.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL CLOSURE.
To the Journal:

The Summer School of Methods for Teachers at the Landon conservatory closed last week. The class of refined and intelligent teachers attending the Summer School of Methods shows how the conservatory ranks among the musical teaching profession. In the three years it has been established it has commanded patronage from nineteen different states, and every quarter of Texas. Teachers who have had instruction with private teachers in the leading conservatories of the north and east have come to this institution for further work for the past three summers.

Mr. Landon's fame as an educator has spread through his articles in the musical journals and the praise of his many educational works. People who have used his books in their teaching to get the inspiration of his personal instruction have come to him from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Colorado, Washington and many other states. Year by year it has increased, and the total enrollment is now about 900.

The keynote of the institution is using the study of music for the uplifting of the mental and emotional power and the development of character. The home life at the conservatory is really a home, not in the least like that of a boarding school. The young ladies who write back send love to the "family," which shows how they feel regarding their stay at the conservatory.

THE FAST TRAINS TO CHICAGO.
New York Central's Express Service Added To.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central road, in speaking of the company's train, there are now four twenty-four-hour trains to Chicago, and two Empire State expresses daily.

The Twentieth Century Limited, twenty-hour train, leaves New York every day at 2:45 p. m. and arrives at Chicago the next morning at 8:45. The Lake Shore Limited leaves New York at 5:30 every afternoon, arriving in Chicago the next afternoon at 4:30. The Fast Mail, a fine twenty-four-hour train, leaves New York at 8:45 a. m. every day, reaching Chicago the next morning at 7:30, by both the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central. The noonday Chicago Limited leaves New York at 1 p. m., reaching Chicago by the Lake Shore the next morning at 11:50, a twenty-four-hour train, twenty-three hours and fifty minutes. The Detroit and Chicago Limited leaves New York at 4 p. m., reaching Chicago the next afternoon, a fourth twenty-four-hour train.—From the New York Times.

Note.—The New York Central also has 16 trains a day between New York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls; 5 trains a day between New York and St. Louis and Cincinnati; 4 trains a day between New York and Montreal and by its Boston and Albany division 4 trains a day between New York and Boston via Springfield.

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 meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich, take home as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

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Gatesville to Malakoff..... \$3.00	Greenville to Sulphur Sprgs. \$2.25
Fort Worth and Dallas to Wylie..... 3.00	Pittsburg and Mount Vernon. 1.45
Athens and Nevada..... 2.50	Mt. Pleasant and Naples..... 1.00
Tyler to Gilmer..... 2.00	Bassett..... 7c
	Redwater..... 7c

Tickets on sale for trains Nos. 2 and 32 the night of July 30, good for return leaving Texarkana night of August 1, allowing passengers two whole days in Texarkana. H. GOODLOW, Excursion Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS NOW ON SALE

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One will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 A. M., the other 11:20 P. M., after the arrival of all evening connections.

For guests who wish to retire early, a sleeping car will be ready each evening at 9 o'clock.

Both trains will be run thru to Denver. Each will carry thru coaches and sleeping cars, and meals will be served, en route, in case dining cars. This also doubles the thru train service to Colorado from this territory, there is still "Only One Road" which has any at all. We have also the only direct Colorado line; make the best time, and haul very nearly everybody who goes. And, using our line, "You Don't Have to Apologize," you know.

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N. B.—The rate, from all Texas points, is one fare plus two dollars for the round trip, good, returning, till October 31, on sale all summer, every day. Tickets reated over our line have more stop-over privileges than any other road can offer, too.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Continued from Page 1.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

Though the exhibits of vegetables and fruits were not as large or complete as could have been desired, they were sufficient to convince all who inspected them of the advantages of diversity and to convince the most skeptical that Texas can raise almost anything. The most notable display was

from Williamson county—one of the driest in the state. Mr. W. P. McNeill, manager of the Williamson County farm, had gone to considerable trouble and expense to collect the "specimens," which were all of generous proportions. They included barley, broom corn, vegetables of several varieties, thirteen different varieties of baled feed, eleven different kinds of corn, wheat ranging from 58 to 61 pounds in three varieties, watermelons weighing 42 pounds and thirteen large

gourds of different sizes and kinds. Mr. McNeill is an enthusiastic exponent of Farmers' institutes and a leading member of the organization in his county. He won diplomas from the Southern Agricultural Fair Association last fall for the most artistically arranged and carefully kept exhibits.

Oak Ridge Fruit Farm at Swan, Smith county, Texas, where C. W. Wood has 100 acres devoted to fruit culture, was represented by twenty-five varieties of peaches, among them Elbertas weighing two-thirds of a pound each.

From Troup, Smith county, where the State Agricultural Experiment Station is located, came a splendid display of apples, pears, peaches, quinces and grapes, also enormous potatoes, onions and egg plants, grown by T. J. Evans. The new peach—Kea's seedling—was well represented. There were also cucumbers, papadolls, figs, plums, pears, Japanese persimmons, nectarines and nectarines. Dr. E. P. Stiles, superintendent of the Troupe Station, was present and took a justifiable pride in the exhibit.

Washington county had several varieties of corn in enormous ears—the Gold Mine, Silver King and Iowa King being included—besides numerous potatoes, pumpkins and squashes.

There were fine samples of White Dent corn and onions raised on an acre and a half of black sandy land in Austin county by Max Borush of Bellville, without manure or irrigation. Demonstrations were given of an inexpensive process for preserving and keeping fresh beans, squashes, tomatoes and dewberries, invented by Mrs. M. A. Minter of Bryan.

The Brazos county exhibit included some excellent corn raised on loan money land by R. F. Weakley, and a cashew, one-third grown, which had attained very generous proportions, though only two weeks old. This was raised by Mr. C. C. Barron, four miles east of the college. There were also some big onions raised from seed by Mr. P. W. Yeager of Millican.

Professor L. H. Schoel, assistant entomologist of the college, had an array of 150 different varieties of Texas plants which yield honey.



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REPORT OF AWARDS.

The report of the committee on awards for the Farmers' Congress, submitted Thursday night, was as follows:

"To the President of the Farmers' Congress: We, your committee appointed to decide upon the award for exhibit in accordance with offer of premiums by Col. Sydney Smith, secretary of Texas State Fair, and Col. Vories P. Brown, president of San Antonio International Fair, make the following recommendations, to-wit:

"By Col. Sydney Smith of the Dallas Fair—

1. For best display of marketable honey, San Jacinto county.
2. Best display of vegetables from any county, Williamson county.
3. Best display of fruit shown from any county, Smith county.
4. No exhibit.
5. For best display of field crops shown from any county, Williamson county.

"By Vories P. Brown of San Antonio International Fair—

1. For best general exhibit, Williamson county, \$25 in cash.
2. For best general fruit exhibit, C. W. Wood, \$10 in cash.

Respectfully submitted,

"E. W. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman;
"S. Z. ALEXANDER, Secretary;
"JAMES S. DOWNS,
"A. M. HILDEBRAND,
"L. STOCHELHAUSEN,
"F. L. ATIN,
"E. F. JOHNSON,
"J. H. TOM,
"L. H. PORTER."

TEXAS FRUIT GROWERS.

The South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' Association held several interesting and profitable meetings.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

T. C. Nye of Laredo, who raised 20,000 pounds of onions on an acre of irrigated Texas soil, was present and told how others might do the same in a five-minute talk.

"Irish Potato Culture and Marketing," by B. F. Johnson of Arcadia.

"Orchard-Cultivation," by Judge W. R. Hayes of Skidmore.

"How to Keep Irish Potatoes," by D. C. Nance of Duncanville.

"Cabbage from Seed to Market," by F. Ernert, Corpus Christi.

"Texas a Great Fruit Growing State," by Col. Bonner of Smith county.

"Truck and Dairying in Texas," by Farmer Clark of Corpus Christi.

A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with like committees from the Texas Horticultural Society, the Nursery Association and the East Texas Fruit Association in getting up a creditable exhibit to the St. Louis fair.

Hon. George T. Jester, of Corsicana, was a prominent visitor upon the floor of the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' Association in the afternoon. Coming from a section of country noted for its production of corn, cotton, grain and stamens, the members of the association appreciated the visit of their distinguished friend. In response to a call, the governor made a brief and graceful reply, in which he manifested deep interest in the success of the truck and fruit industry. Among other things, he said: "The time has been when it used to be thought that cotton and steers were the only products that would bring cash."

Among other business transacted, the association adopted packages of uniform size, as follows: For cabbage crates, 20x20x28; for cauliflower, 12x18x24; cantaloupes, 12x12x24, and the half bushel climax basket; for beans, peas, potatoes, okra, squash and cucumbers, third bushel boxes and third bushel split baskets; for tomatoes and peaches, four basket crates; for berries, 24-quart wine crates.

In a paper on "Pear Culture in the Coast Country," Mr. W. G. Field, of Algoa, described his methods of making a fight on the pear blight. He told how orchards in the southern part of the state, notably the Newson orchard near Galveston, had become practically worthless in three years, during which time the yield had decreased from 250 bushels on forty acres when the trees first bloomed to thirty bushels. This year's yield consists of 4000 bushels of the Le Conte pear and 1500 bushels of Kieffer, 1800

AN OPPORTUNITY

Is offered in the great profit-sharing contest for you to secure not only \$10,000 first prize, but the five \$1,000 prizes. So that it is possible for you, if you get your guess in before August 1 to get the grand sum of \$15,000. Send your guess in without delay. Remember, for every dollar remitted you get one guess at the combined vote and a chance to secure \$15,000.

ed Texas soil, was present and told how others might do the same in a five-minute talk.

Prof. Orton of Galveston was called home by the sudden illness of his wife.

Tom Flinty attended in the interest of the Texas World's Fair Commission and was given a seat of honor on the platform at all sessions.

One of the most enthusiastic delegates present was Mr. John T. Garner of Gray Rock, who has perfected, after four years' hard work, a canning apparatus of original advantages, which he claims will revolutionize the canning industry in Texas and save the farmers and consumers of the State thousands of dollars annually by its economy.

The arrival of the Ellis county delegation to the Farmers' Congress in a special car, fifty-three strong, swelled the crowds very perceptibly and added zest to the proceedings of all the various societies and associations. The new life thus infused was not, however, destined to endure very long, for the reason that many of the delegates having been absent for nearly a week, had their hearts and heads turned homeward. Besides this, the novelty of the situation had worn away.

J. A. Youree, secretary and shipping clerk of the Bowie Fruit and Truck-growers' association, says that Bowie will ship some half dozen or more cars of Elberta peaches this season. The drought was quite severe in many portions of the Cross-Timbers regions, but Mr. Youree reports recent good rains south of his town, which will greatly improve the size and flavor of the Elberta crop and increase the shipments of cantaloupes. A canning factory at Bowie utilizes the bulk of the tomato crop of that section.

Ox teams are not universally employed at present, but Mr. J. H. Suber, a farmer living near College, is strongly of the opinion that their true value is not generally appreciated. He employs oxen exclusively to haul heavy loads and says that they give entire satisfaction. Among the sights which most attracted the attention of visitors to the Congress were the frequent trips of eight of these useful animals hauling heavy loads into the College grounds.

They were a target for innumerable "snap shots" by photographic enthusiasts, but didn't seem to mind it. Mr. Suber has the contract for supplying the college with 2500 cords of wood annually and the beavers pull the wagons back and forth.

BIG IRRIGATION PLANT.

Charles and Hugo Troell of Seguin, Tex., who recently purchased of W. A. Lennom his farm of 300 acres South of the Gaudalupe river and about one mile from Seguin for \$12,000, intend to invest \$15,000 in an irrigation plant. Within a year they will have their farm, land adapted particularly to truck growing, subject to irrigation. The power to run the pump will be from the waters of the Gaudalupe, the same that operates their plant, which furnishes the city of Seguin with electricity. This is just the first step of what they propose doing in the near future. The river forms a bend around the property purchased, which, according to the course of the river, is over two miles, but by cutting a canal across, is only about 300 yards a twelve-foot fall of water can be had. They propose in the near future cutting this canal, and will thereby be prepared to carry water to a storage tank at a point of land near by. By this means thousands of acres of the sandy lands south of the Gaudalupe river will be susceptible of irrigation. Several other irrigation plants on a smaller scale have been undertaken for the coming year, so it will be observed that a number of seasons a large portion of Gaudalupe county will be independent of nature's rains.

FORT WORTH PACKING-HOUSES.

The greatest activity is now going on at the Fort Worth stock yards. Every one moves with an energy born of a new inspiration. No one seems to doubt that a great city is being built at the same time that the two large packing plants are being erected. The Stock-yards Company is pushing their work most vigorously.

It is expected that business will be under headway by Oct. 15. Secretary O. W. Mathews is most actively engaged with the work of his department, and is not neglecting to inform all sections of the country as to the great demand for cattle and hogs that will be created by the packing houses—being located at Fort Worth.

Mr. Mathews, accompanied by Mr. French, traveling agent for the yards, attended the Farmers' Congress.

FAIR BUILDINGS BURNED.

A destructive conflagration swept over the State fair grounds at Dallas early Monday morning, destroying the vast exposition building and the music hall adjoining, together with the poultry show building and three pagodas used by exhibitors. About \$75,000 loss resulted, and the insurance amounts to \$30,000. Officials of the State Fair association assert that there will be no interruption in the fall exposition, and the work of preparation will continue as though the fire had not occurred. No effort will be made to rebuild the exposition hall in time for the fair, as it is intended to eventually replace it with a modern brick and stone structure.

STATE IRRIGATION.

At the Texas Democratic convention a resolution was adopted requesting the Twenty-eighth legislature to appoint an irrigation commission to investigate the feasibility and probable cost of a general irrigation system for the state.

It is expected that the next session of the general assembly will make an appropriation for that purpose, or at least devise a system of irrigation to aid in the work.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by \$25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for symptom blank. Address: DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Texas.

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"Sunny Slope Herefords."

150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old, 100 yearling heifers, 60 cows from 2 to 8 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.

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