

The County Fair

Tends to stimulate interest in the breeding of good horses, cattle and hogs. Particulars of a model exposition of the kind to be held at Quanah appear in this issue of The Journal.

FAIR AT QUANAH.

HORSE AND CATTLE EXHIBITS TO BE HELD—RACES FOR GOOD STAKES.

A program and premium list for the seventh annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Fair Association to be held at Quanah, August 19th to 21st, has been issued. The first day will be devoted to a horse show, at which fourteen prizes are to be awarded for the best and second best stallions, mares, colts, jacks, mule colts, buggy teams and single driving horses. In the afternoon a series of races are to be held under direction of S. M. Payne, for which \$550 has been appropriated for distribution in purses. The second day will be partly taken up with an unregistered cattle show directed by A. J. Newton, with trophies for the best and second best Shorthorn herds, cows of any age, bull and heifer calves under one year old, also Hereford herds, cows and calves in classes as above enumerated. There will be races in the afternoon for cash prizes aggregating \$485. On the morning of the 21st a saddle horse show and boys' riding contest, to be conducted by L. E. Watkins, will take place, to be followed in the afternoon with horse races at which \$575 in purses will act as an incentive to owners of good gags. On the closing day a ladies' and girls' riding contest will take place in the morning and races in the afternoon for \$1025 in purses, including the Quanah stakes of \$400 for three-months of a mile. A registered cattle show conducted by Mr. Norton, will also be a feature, with ribbons and cash for the best and second best Shorthorn and Hereford herds, cows, bulls and calves. In the ladies' department, to be presided over by Mrs. John Ledbetter, prizes will be awarded for floral exhibits, cookery, preserves, embroidery and fancy work, oil and crayon paintings and decorated china. A baby show will be one of the attractions.

Some excitement other than that furnished by the equine tests of speed is promised, as "Professor" Wintermizer, an aeronaut, is scheduled for daily balloon ascensions and parachute drops.

The fair will be under the general management of the officers of the association, as follows: John Ledbetter, president; John S. Callaway, vice president; Jamies B. Goodlett, secretary, and J. L. Ebert, treasurer, with L. B. Watkins, A. Moseley, A. J. Pines, Samuel Payne and D. D. Swearingin constitute the board of directors.

RAINS WERE GENERAL.

General rains all over the state during the past week have been of untold benefit to fall crops. In some places the downpour has been much heavier than was really needed, though not much damage resulted. Cotton has been improved by the moisture, except in localities where the boll weevil is at work. In the best-infested sections much apprehension is felt on account of the wet spell. In the stock-raising country forage plants are thriving and water is plentiful.

SCHULENBURG FAIR RACES.

The annual race meet of the Schulenburg (Tex.) Fair Association was held Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Some excellent horses participated prizes were distributed as follows:

FIRST DAY.
First race, trotting, five furlongs, heats—Velma C. Vallicito, Louisa W. Best time 1:57.
Second race, half mile—Billy Boy, Bessie, Winnie Davis. Best time 2:34.
Third race, eighth mile—Cap and Bells, Durango, Red Fox. Time 1:13.
Fourth race, half mile—Temple Maid, Fenton C. Ardiago. Time :59.
Fifth race, three-eighths mile—Billy Boy, Bessie, Gray, Dan. Time 35.
Sixth race, five furlongs—Pamure, May Do, Larry C. Time 1:02. Bell Ashlyn was left at the post.

SECOND DAY
First race, trotting, five-eighths mile, heats—Louise W. Vallicito, Velma C. Best time 1:35.
Second race, quarter mile, free for all—Billy Boy, Bessie, Winnie Davis. Time :23.
Third race, one-eighth mile for ponies Durango, Red Fox, Yellow Jacket. Time :13.
Fourth race, half mile, free for all—Bell Ashlyn, Fenton C., Temple Maid. Time 49.
Fifth race, quarter mile, ponies—Cap and Bells, Durango, Yellow Jacket. Time :15.
Sixth race, three-eighths mile—Billy Boy, Bessie, Fourth Ward. Time 35.
Seventh race, five-eighths mile—Pamure, May Do, Larry C. Time 1:01.

TEXAS WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The delegates who attended the Farmers' Congress and the meetings of various agricultural associations manifested a great deal of enthusiasm in the proposition to have a Texas exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. Definite steps were taken looking to the preparation of exhibits representative of the several branches of agriculture. The Farmers' Congress passed a resolution heartily endorsing the plans of the Texas World's Fair commission and urging the people of Texas to promptly subscribe the funds necessary to provide a first-class ex-

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

Resounding Echoes.

Of the Farmers' Congress are still heard in all parts of the state. No one issue of a paper is large enough to do it justice, hence The Journal will continue to publish extracts from the proceedings.

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OUTLOOK IS GOOD.

A HEAVY RUN OF CATTLE IS PREDICTED BY GENERAL MANAGER RUST.

That the receipts of cattle at the Kansas City market will be extremely large this season is the opinion of General Manager Eugene Rust of the stockyards here. Mr. Rust enjoys the distinction of being one of the best posted men in the country on the condition of the livestock industry and his recent defense of the packers against the trust accusations was a convincing argument. When seen by a reporter and asked regarding the outlook Mr. Rust said:

"The situation is certainly most encouraging. Receipts have been picking up of late, and our traveling representatives tell me that the movement has only begun. The corn crop is practically made, and the yield will be above the most sanguine expectations of the farmers of the corn belt. Money may be had at low rates of interest in all parts of the Southwest, and as a result feeding operations will be conducted on a large scale this fall and winter. The farmer who has a good crop of corn will find no difficulty in getting enough money from his local banker to enable him to lay in a good supply of feeders.

"Kansas City is recognized everywhere as the leading feeder market of the country, and purchasers will naturally come here for their supplies. The drought last year pretty well cleaned out the cattle in Missouri and Kansas, and the high prices of the past few weeks have made big inroads in the supply of cattle on feed. In consequence the bidding is likely to be applied and the prices good. Good feeders are in demand right along now at prices which are fancy when compared with the prices paid here a year ago. Of course the feeder season has not even opened yet. The movement will not be on in full swing until August.

"While the demand for feeders will be large, the supply will be larger than usual, I believe. We will get feeders this year from sections which in the past have shipped few of this class of cattle to Kansas City largely because of the long haul. I have assurances that we will get a much larger number of feeders from Northern Nebraska and South Dakota than ever in the past. In fact, I feel safe in saying that the section of country up there lying between the Burlington and Elkhorn tracks will send to Kansas City in August and September no fewer than 50,000 head, a large majority of which will be high class feeders, just such feeders as the market tappers of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Southern Nebraska will be waiting for. In addition we will get a large number of fat cattle from that section, attracted by the high prices which we are paying for beef here.

"Then we will, I am creditably informed, get a large supply of feeders from Colorado and the far Southwest. Conditions in Colorado are exceptionally favorable this season to the range cattle man. I am informed. The ranges are well stocked—in some places almost overstocked, but grass is plentiful and cattle are doing well. With two-year-old range steers selling here at \$4.75, as a bunch did this week, there will be no trouble about our getting the greater part of the Colorado supply. Iowa, Missouri and Illinois will be heavy buyers of feeders. Kansas will want a good many, but there is a considerable number of stock cattle in the hands of the railroads, harkened to the advice of the railroads, commission men, packers and others last fall, and held onto everything they could rough through the winter."

TICKS UNDER CONTROL.

Col. Albert Dean, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, returned Saturday from Henderson, Mo., where he went to investigate the outbreak of Southern fever near Stronghurst. Of twenty head of native Missouri cattle shipped from Fabius, Knox county, Mo., to Stronghurst on July 2, nineteen are remaining.

From the remaining one Col. Dean took a number of half-developed fever ticks. This steer was placed in a quarantined pasture and Col. Dean says there is little danger of the disease spreading. He says there is no doubt that the ticks were gotten in the car in which the cattle were shipped, as no ticks have ever been found in Knox county, Mo.

Col. Dean says the fever situation was never more thoroughly in hand than now.

DISPROVES THE KOCH THEORY.

A dispatch from Paris says that Dr. Garnault, who on June 17 inoculated himself with matter from a consumptive cow in order to disprove Prof. Koch's theory that it is impossible for human beings to catch tuberculosis from cattle, has written to the Temps announcing that the inoculation has produced tuberculosis tumors. He says this proves that man is quite as susceptible to bovine tuberculosis as any other animal. He again inoculated himself July 15 by inserting under the skin of his left arm a fragment of tubercular matter from the liver of a diseased cow. The second inoculation was performed because he feared that the tuberculosis of the skin resulting from the first would remain too long superficial. The second form of inoc-

FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

ADVANTAGES OF NORTHERN TEXAS AS A HORTICULTURAL FIELD.

H. N. Clarke of Denison, read before the Farmers' congress the following paper on "North Texas, an Inviting Field for the Fruit Grower."

This is one of the prettiest subjects on the horticultural programme. While fruit is a luxury it is a fascinating crop to grow, for the more we grow the more we try to perfect nature. Texas has her cattle belt, her timber belt, her rice belt and her grain belt. If I were asked where was her fruit belt I should undoubtedly say in the counties bordering on Red River. Here all varieties of fruit and berries have been grown and profitably marketed for the past 20 years. Peas and strawberries have been a partial success in the coast country. East Texas is developing peach growing and other stone fruits very successfully. In some sections of the western part of the state fruit culture has been only a limited success. But the country north of the Texas and Pacific railway and east of the Fort Worth and Denver railway, with Red river on the north, unquestionably affords an inviting field for the fruit grower. In 1878 the North Texas Horticultural society was organized at Denison, the first of the kind in the state. At that place also was the first successful strawberry growing on a large scale; in 1879, I think it was, Denison made the first shipment of strawberries to Galveston and Kansas City at the same time. The Alexander peach was also shipped in carload lots as far north as St. Paul, Minn., arriving there before the snow was fairly off the ground. These early pioneers of North Texas had their lessons to learn in fruit growing, and costly lessons they were, too. They soon found that there were other varieties of fruit much more profitable than Alexander peaches that took kindly to Texas soil. The culture of the later varieties of peaches, dewberries, blackberries, strawberries and early apples and grapes also were largely in evidence.

Extensive commercial orchards are being put out there, something like 40,000 peach trees have been planted in Grayson in the last two years, 15,000 in Fannin, 25,000 in Lamar, 25,000 in Toppins, 10,000 in Denton, and today these counties will challenge Northwest Arkansas, the land of the "big red apple," to produce any finer orchards of fruit than is produced in these named counties.

The growing of apples, dewberries, blackberries, peaches and grapes is no longer an experiment here. Staple varieties have been found that are especially adapted to the soil and climate and are now marketed at a good profit to the grower. While it is a fact that some varieties of fruit will succeed in almost any portion of this great state, it is also a fact that every variety adapted to this climate can be successfully grown in North Texas in the Red river belt, dewberries having produced 5000 quarts and netting the owner \$1.50 per crate this year. One man in my neighborhood made \$350 net off of one acre of Parker early strawberries, another sold \$110 net from one acre of raspberries, they being a hard plant to grow and after passing through last year's drought. There are two men in our county that I know have 10,000 bearing apple trees each and several others from 2000 to 5000.—At Sulphur Springs there is a man with 50 acres in blackberries.

Soil, climate and sufficient moisture are the three most essential requisites to successful fruit growing. The absence of either will prove disastrous. To the lack of moisture I attribute more failures in Texas than to any other cause. Eastern Texas and the Red river belt, in this respect have an advantage over the balance of the state, for there is seldom a season in which sufficient rain does not fall at the proper time to mature the crop. Being from Grayson county it is natural that I would be partial, for we lead in population, having over 70,000, and we lead in schools, we lead in railroad facilities for handling fruit, we have 14 incorporated towns, all on railroads and several that are not.

Our respected secretary has named East Texas "God's county." We of North Texas believe that "God's county" commences at Red river and proceeds in the shape of a funnel as it winds its way toward the gulf, the big end of the funnel resting on Red river. A noted horticulturist of East Texas has even gone so far as to pretend to prove that the "Garden of Eden" was located in East Texas. Had he been a close student of the Good Book he would have clearly discovered that the great river of Eden was the Red river, and that East Texas was the land of Nod, for "Cain went out from the presence of the Lord and dwelt in the land of Nod" on the east of Eden.

MEXICAN CATTLE COMBINE.
Cattlemen in Mexico are entering into a combination to protect their interests. The same tendency to combine is shown in sugar growing regions among planters. There always has been a local combination in the sugar regions, but now an effort is being made to effect a national combination. The National Bank of Mexico agrees to take the entire issue of bonds of the state of Vera Cruz issued in furtherance of the new system of water works and sanitation of the city and port of Vera Cruz.

TEMPORARY FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Texas State Fair association has begun the erection of temporary structures to take the place of the buildings destroyed by fire recently, to be used for the coming fair. An addition to machinery hall, to be two hundred by three hundred feet, will be erected. This will make machinery hall seven hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide. General exhibits will be placed therein. The new auditorium which has a seating capacity of twelve thousand and will be used as a substitute for music hall. Architects have already begun work on plans for permanent brick, stone and steel buildings to take the place of those destroyed by fire.

PLANS FOR TAYLOR FAIR.

The Taylor Fair association held its annual meeting last Thursday afternoon and elected the following officers: John B. Pumphrey, president; S. G. Nichols, secretary; Howard Bland, secretary; J. E. Burke, assistant secretary. The following were elected to the board of directors: John B. Pumphrey, C. H. Booth, G. E. King, John Black, Howard Bland, J. M. Thompson, John E. Burke, F. A. Allison, S. G. Yakey and W. A. Still. The date for the next fair was decided to be July 2, 3 and 4.

The books of the association show that the last fair, held in the early part of July, was a most successful one from a financial standpoint, and the stockholders are very well pleased.

REVIEW OF HOG MARKET.

The weekly review of the hog market by the Cincinnati Price Current reads:

The marketing of hogs shows further decrease, and a large shortage in comparison with a year ago. Total western packing 205,000, compared with 320,000 the preceding week, and 290,000 two weeks ago—the latter reflecting the holiday interference. For corresponding time last year the number was 525,000, and two years ago 385,000. From March 4—the total is 7,740,000 against 9,465,000 a year ago—a decrease of 1,725,000. The quality in most instances is fair to good. Prices are reduced, prominent markets at the close indicating an average of \$7.50 per 100 pounds, compared with \$7.50 a week ago, \$7.55 two weeks ago, \$5.80 a year ago, and \$5.20 two years ago.

BIG CATTLE FIRM FAILS.

The house of R. Duran, cattle importer at Havana, Cuba, has failed for nearly \$400,000. Two general commission houses in New York are said to be among the creditors for \$150,000. The crash came like a thunder clap, and may result in other suspensions. The merchants of the city discussed the failure at a general meeting with a view of inducing the creditors to hold off for six months or a year. The assets of the failed firm are said to be about one-half of the liabilities.

Mr. Duran is a cattle importer, buying cattle in Mexico, South America and Mobile. The immediate cause of the failure was the death from disease in Cuban pastures of 4000 head of cattle, the cost price of which was over \$120,000. This is the first failure of any consequence in Cuba.

COTTON OIL TRUST FAILS.

The most gigantic scheme ever attempted in the Southwest, it is announced, has failed. The scheme contemplated placing all the cotton oil mills of Oklahoma and Indian Territory in a trust. Options had been placed on the mills at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Shawnee, South McAlester, Chandler, Chickasha, Durant and Ardmore, the aggregate value being several million dollars. The announcement that the deal is off was made Sunday by W. H. Coyle, owner of the Guthrie mill. The deal was in the hands of a Western representative of Eastern capitalists, but the life of the options was too limited. It is alleged, to give the deal time to ripen sufficiently. All options were to be out on August 1.

GALLOWAY STEER EXHIBITS.

Secretary R. W. Park of the National Galloway association, has issued the preliminary catalogue containing the classifications, premiums, rules and regulations of the Galloway exhibits at the American Royal and International shows this fall.

Five sections are embraced in the premium list. Section 1 classes breeding stock by single animals, herds, groups and grand sweepstakes. Section 2 embraces breeding stock, individual animals. Section 3 is for carload lots of steers. This section is a new one added to last year's catalogue. It provides for a fifteen-head exhibit of range steers, and is open for cattle both east and west of the ninety-eighth meridian. In order that the grain and grass cattle shall not compete, it is provided that the hay-fed stock shall be shown separate to itself and the grain-fed range stock be kept to themselves. Section 4 is for the robe display by tanner or furrer and also by breeders.

In the future the Santa Fe railroad will handle its fruit and vegetable business in its own refrigerator cars instead of using leased cars. A charter has been issued by the state charter board to the Santa Fe Refrigerator and Dispatch company which will have headquarters in Topeka, Kas., and Chicago.



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.

To the nearest correct estimator \$10,000.00	1,000.00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000.00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000.00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	500.00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200.00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100.00
To the next 12 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each	180.00
To the next 27 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each	270.00
To the next 500 nearest correct estimators, \$5 each	4,750.00
500 prizes, amounting to	\$25,000.00

The Following Special Prizes Will Also Be Paid:

For the nearest correct estimate received before Aug. 1, 1902	\$1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Aug. 1 and before Aug. 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Aug. 15 and before Sept. 1	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15	1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 15 and before Oct. 1	1,000.00
Total 1000 prizes, amounting to \$25,000.00	
In case of a tie or two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.	

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 1891 was 1,165,085.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1894 was 1,270,671.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1896 was 1,309,126.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1898 was 1,434,044.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1900 was 1,506,330.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1894 was 309,126.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1896 was 319,212.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1898 was 327,809.
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1892 was 468,637.
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1894 was 416,928.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1898 was 547,823.
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1896 was 421,164.
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1890 was 548,214.

The total aggregate vote for governor in these three states in 1894 and 1898, 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 2,945,618.
In 1898 the total aggregate vote for governor in these three states was 3,132,061.
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 your estimate. It may mean \$1000 to you.

The official certificates of the secretaries of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, showing the combined 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 20 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. Purvis
President Central Savings Bank.

Subscription Blank.

Enclosed find \$1.00 to apply on Subscription account.

Name.....
Postoffice.....
State.....
My Estimate for the total vote cast for Governor in the States of New York Michigan and Pennsylvania is.....

High Grade Herefords for Sale

We offer for sale 500 cows, 3 to 8 years old; 150 steers, 1 and 2 two 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, or C. PURVINES, Manager,
Kansas City, Mo. Panhandle, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED

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

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1865. Best consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polled both sexes. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lordy Wilton, Grov 3rd, Garfield and Anclay strains. Both sexes for sale. M. E. Wilton, Grov 3rd, Garfield, Texas. W. S. IKARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. Red Polled, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anclay strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saguin ranch, near Fort Worth, Texas. Call or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 388.

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

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

V. WEISS. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS. One, two and three-year-olds, imported, 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 calves on S. A. Station, on T. & P. railroad. Postoffice—Aledo, Texas.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 200 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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

WANDER'S CREEK HERD Of registered Shorthorns near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview. Birth No. 10999 and 48. Four or five still calves for sale. Address owner, ED ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

MAVERICKS.

Henry Guthrie has closed out his interest in the Habx & Walker ranch in Edwards county to J. W. Mayfield for \$4500.

Nat Powell, the Goliad county stockman, is making arrangements to go into the live stock business at Fort Worth on or about October 1.

Charles Broome has sold out his extensive live stock interests in Crockett county and is stopping temporarily in San Angelo. He contemplates locating in Montana.

The purchase of 2000 steer yearlings for Montana parties has been undertaken by J. C. Smith of Howard county, who is paying around \$14 for good stock in the locality of his home.

According to the returns in possession of Tax Assessor John Young, Collin county is the banner cattle county of the state so far as numbers go. The Ozona Kicker reports that he has just completed his work and finds that he assessed 20,160 head.

Col. A. B. Kerr has bought from Albert Mahoney all of the latter's stock cattle in Live Oak county and will place them on his ranch in McCullen county. Delivery will be made in about two weeks. The purchase includes about 800 cattle and the reported price is \$14.00 per head.

The next meeting of the Llano County Stockmen's association will be held at Llano Tuesday, August 5th. It is expected that steps will then be taken to prepare for a fair and live stock exhibit in the fall. Such a move would doubtless stimulate interest in the raising of blooded stock.

Will Whitehead, one of the largest cattle raisers in the Sonora county, returned Thursday from a two months' visit to the Indian Territory, where he is grazing 3000 steers. He says there has been an abundance of rain, that grass is good and that the cattle are doing exceedingly well.

Will P. Edwards of Glascock county, has purchased all of A. B. Jones' thoroughbred unfettered cattle in Howard county. There are 25 head, counting the calves, and the price paid for the bunch was \$1050. He also bought a fine registered Hereford bull from Mr. Jones, for which he paid \$150.

Cattle thieves have been active in Harris and adjoining counties of late. The gang is alleged to consist of a white man and two negroes. When last seen they were crossing Green's bayou with fourteen head of horses and cows. The trio is said to have worked their way over the country from Beaumont, capturing cattle as they went along and selling them when the opportunity afforded.

Two additional free delivery routes are shortly to be established out of Mesquite, Tex., and new routes out of Waxahachie are under contemplation.

Nine hundred head of S. M. S. two-year-old steers, bred by Swenson Bros.

CATTLE SALES.

LOUIA B. BROWN, Smithfield, Tex. Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale.

WILDAIR'S STOCK FARM. Howard and J. W. Mann, Jr., Props.; Waco, Texas. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and standard bred horses.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS. For sale, I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subject to the same treatment in Texas last winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarters from the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a car load. JOHN H. RUSTEN, Columbia, Mo.

D. P. NORTON, Dunlap, Kansas. Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Intests, quality considered, defy competition.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD Of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. Address: W. W. Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

DURHAM PARK HERD. Scotch cattle. Scotch topped and pure Bates. Young stock of both classes for sale. DAVID HARRELL, Austin, Texas. Farm railway station. Liberty Hill and Austin and North-western railway, 23 miles from Austin.

H. O. SAMUEL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

W. W. W. HUDSON, Gainesville, Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

RED POLLED CATTLE. W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin to few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED CATTLE. J. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Texas.

L. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER. Greene county, Mo. Red Polls raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

EXCELSIOR RED POLLS. The largest herd in the state. Cattle of both sexes for sale. Nothing but pure bred. Address: M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

J. L. JENNINGS & BRO. Martindale, Texas. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle. A few young registered and grade cattle for sale.

ACCLIMATED POLLED BULLS. I have for sale registered Red Polled Bulls, coming two years old that have been in Texas since May of last year. Fifty head in view. Write for catalogue and particulars to E. H. SMALL, Abilene, Collingsworth county, Texas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS. ALLENDALE HERD. Aberdeen Angus, the oldest and largest herd in the United States. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls in view. Address: THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Alledale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Tola, Aberdeen, Collingsworth county, Texas. For more information, call on or write to: address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ills.

HORSES. O. C. LANE, SANTA ANNA, TEXAS. Breeder of registered French Coach horses and Polled Durham cattle.

of Stamford, Tex., on their Motley county ranch, have been sold and delivered to parties in Denver, Col., at the highest price paid for two-year-old steers in Texas this year. The lot did not carry a single off-color, and the Denver Record-Stockman refers to the bunch as it was yarded in Denver as being the best in Texas.

The British transport service, which for so many months conducted an active trade at Port Chalmette, La., is to reopen its camp there for the shipment of horses, mules and cattle to South Africa. It is found that the American animals are the hardest for the veid work, and the British government will need a great number under its agreement of restocking the farms of the burghers who suffered in the recent war. The officers are now on the way and the camp will be reopened immediately upon their arrival.

A case filed in the district court at Fort Worth Thursday is attracting considerable interest among cattle dealers throughout the state. J. D. Bedford and associates seek to recover damages amounting to \$3304.05 from the Rock Island Railway company. The petition avers that plaintiffs were the owners of 487 head of cattle at Duncan, I. T., and that defendant agreed to transport said cattle to St. Louis, but instead took them to Kansas City. The cattle are alleged to have been sold at a loss of \$3304.05, whence damages are asked.

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.

New postoffices have been established at the following points in Texas: Fodice, Houston county, William Wiley, postmaster; Woody, Coleman county, James W. Lander, postmaster; Highbank, Falls county, Alpheus L. Rogers, postmaster; Hulsmith, Harris county, Henry L. Mueller, postmaster; Nona, Hardin county, John E. West, postmaster; Copenhagen, Hale county, Thomas H. Miller, postmaster. The postoffices at Alton, Limestone county, and Knox, Collin county, Texas, have been ordered discontinued after July 31.

The Fannin County Confederate reunion is to be held in Bonham four days, commencing August 12. Preparations are well under way and all indications point to the largest attendance in the history of the association.

On Friday, August 14, a horse show will take place on North Center street, at which many good prizes will be competed for by the best horses in North Texas. The Bonham fair department is arranging for a competitive drill between North Texas companies and a prize will be offered for the best drilled company.

Two additional free delivery routes are shortly to be established out of Mesquite, Tex., and new routes out of Waxahachie are under contemplation.

Nine hundred head of S. M. S. two-year-old steers, bred by Swenson Bros.

C. L. James of Sutton county sold to T. Cawley two carloads of fat cows at \$17.50.

R. W. and Frank Murchison of El-dorado, Tex., sold to Herman Gillis 230 steer yearlings at \$14.50.

J. C. Rabb of Sterling county, Tex., sold to John Cannon his entire bunch of cattle at \$13 average per head.

An average of \$17 per head was paid by W. T. Cawley of San Angelo for a carload of fat cows in Coke county.

S. W. McKee of Sonora, Tex., recently sold to William Childress and Sol Mayer 250 two-year-old steers at \$18 per head.

J. A. Everett & Sons of Ozona, Tex., report the sale of 150 one and two-year-old steers to R. W. Prosser at \$14 and \$17 per head.

William Montie and Dr. Crawford of Ozona, last week sold 90 head of steers, mostly yearlings, to Capt. C. L. Broome, for \$14 a head.

Casey & Son of Concho county, bought about 300 head of two-year-old steers from W. C. Parks at \$22.50 per head. They will be shipped to Mexico, Mo., and put on feed.

E. A. Drago of the Devils River county purchased of H. S. Guthrie of Sonora a promising bunch of one and two-year-old steers for \$12 and \$18 per head, respectively.

Venable & Garland bought about 1000 head of two-year-old steers in McCullough county at \$15 and \$16, and 125 head of twos and threes from Will and Dan Molloy at \$16 and \$20.

Jackson Collier of Donley county, has sold through Harry Munday to Iowa purchasers four hundred heifer yearlings at \$13.50 average. They were delivered last week at Estelline.

Paul McCormick, a prominent Billings, Mont., cattleman, purchased 1500 head of Texas yearlings at Big Springs recently, paying \$12.32 per head for them. He says he is willing to pay as high as \$18 for extra good stock.

W. F. White of Clarendon recently sold to Williams, Mundy & Gibson 30 head of steer yearlings at \$15. Another livestock deal reported was the purchase by J. S. Stephens of 50 two-year-old steers from C. H. Hitson of Memphis at \$20.

W. D. Ake of Rudd, Schleicher county, sold to Sol Meyer 53 three-year-old steers at \$23.50 and twelve feeder bulls for territorial shipment at \$25. He purchased 15 graded Hereford-Durham bulls from Mr. Meyer at \$65 and \$75 and purchased one registered Hereford from Dudley Yaws for \$250.

An important transaction in cattle was consummated at Weatherford, Tex., last week when J. L. McFarland of that place bought from J. A. Martin of Center Mills 145 head of two and three-year-old steers. For the three he paid \$25 and for the two \$18 per head. Mr. McFarland shipped them to the Indian Territory and will feed for the markets next season.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY. Representative sales of quarantine cattle at the Kansas City market last week included the following transactions:

J. W. Husband, Marietta, I. T., 40 head, \$48 pounds, \$2.55; Adam Shorer & Co., Elgin, Kan., 185 head, 1002 pounds, \$4.30; Jim Slater, Elgin, Kan., 127 head, 761 pounds, \$2.90; Chas. Sanders, Wagener, I. T., 47 head, 984 pounds, \$3.80; H. A. Ridley, Rush Springs, I. T., 96 head, 940 pounds, \$3.95; Ed Coyle, Rush Springs, I. T., 240 head, 900 pounds, \$3.50; Porter Bros., Mounds, I. T., 76 head, 820 pounds, \$2.90; Armstrong & Wolf, Red Fork, I. T., 138 calves, 111 pounds, \$3.50; Jno. Franklin, Vinita, I. T., 50 head, 920 pounds, \$4.00; L. J. Snarr, Oalgot, I. T., 103 head, 977 pounds, \$3.95; J. D. Wilson, Comanche, I. T., 57 head, 879 pounds, \$3.20; W. H. Keys, Minco, I. T., 56 head, 760 pounds, \$2.80; W. Loll, Wynnewood, I. T., 55 head, 804 pounds, \$2.75; W. A. Mathews & Co., Catoosa, I. T., 63 head, 539 pounds, \$2.55; Bentley & Gilley, Collinsville, I. T., 220 head, 900 pounds, \$3.50; Flarer & Bird, Elgin, Kan., 236 head, 955 pounds, \$4.40; R. I. Murray, Red Rock, O. T., 63 head, 792 pounds, \$2.80; J. D. Wear & Co., Red Rock, O. T., 199 head, 748 pounds, \$3.30; S. S. Williams & Bro., Washita, I. T., 102 calves, 178 pounds, \$4.75; J. E. Warren, Silverdale, Kan., 62 head, \$3.60; F. A. Bryson, Pocasset, I. T., 93 head, 1017 pounds, \$4.55; H. H. Halseil, Henrietta, Texas, 65 head, 717 pounds, \$2.60; A. C. Addington, Wapanucha, I. T., 29 head, 951 pounds, \$3.23; D. U. Garland, Pocasset, I. T., 179 head, 737 pounds, \$2.40; D. P. Daniel, Welch, I. T., 55 head, 850 pounds, \$3.42; Rochelle & Chettin, Oaktah, I. T., 114 head, 792 pounds, \$2.85; J. Phillips, Puroell, I. T., 94 head, 837 pounds, \$3.40; P. P. Hanna, Wayne, I. T., 58 head, 794 pounds, \$2.25; A. P. Rochelle, Oaktah, I. T., 58 calves, 177 pounds, \$4.85; A. P. Rochelle, Oaktah, I. T., 109 head, \$407 pounds, \$2.90; J. B. Cobb & Co., Wagener, I. T., 50 head, 1069 pounds, \$4.10; Joel Corzine, Atoka, I. T., 37 cows, 788 pounds, \$2.25; 1 bull, 1210 pounds, \$2.55; 62 calves, 127 pounds, \$3.85; 29 calves, 248 pounds, \$3.00.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS. There was a brisk run of quarantine cattle at the National Stockyards, St. Louis, last week. Among the late sales were the following:

Coates & Co., Albany, Texas, 32 steers, 870 pounds, \$4.10; H. M. King, Oatth, I. T., 210 cows, 774 pounds, \$3.30; Ward & Rose, Edna, Texas, 50 steers, 852 pounds, \$3.90; George W. P. Coates, Albany, Texas, 52 steers, 872 pounds, \$4.10; L. W. Ward, Edna, Texas, 88 steers, 833 pounds, \$3.80; S. O. Coates, 85 pounds, \$3.00; 205 calves, \$3.00 each; S. Webb & Co., Henrietta, Texas, 193 steers, 936 pounds, \$4.00; L. McCarty, Kiowa, I. T., 94 steers, 920 pounds, \$3.90; F. B. Vaughn, Red Rock, I. T., 72 steers, 913 pounds, \$3.95; I. G. Yates, Henrietta, Texas, 100 steers, 979 pounds, \$4.05; N. Sanson, West, Texas, 114 steers, 890 pounds, \$4.05; L. L. Denoya, Elgin, Kan., 227 steers, 1018 pounds, \$4.15; Baldrige Bros., Wagener, I. T., 135 steers, 977 pounds, \$4.00; Denoya & Mosley, Elgin, Kan., 359 steers, 893 pounds, \$3.75; Spaulding & Hayes, Sapulpa, I. T., 189 cows, 736 pounds, \$2.80; McWhorter Bros., Okmulgee, I. T., 82 calves, \$5.00 each; J. A. Mayes, Ochelela, I. T., 97 cows, 805 pounds, \$3.30; Hooper & Davis, Ochelela, I. T., 232 steers, 851 pounds, \$3.60; T. M. Streibling, White Eagle, O. T., 255 steers, 949 pounds, \$4.00; Naylor & Jones, Lelietta, I. T., 240 calves, \$7.50 each; R. A. Riddles, Caddo, I. T., 73 steers, 873 pounds, \$3.80; R. M. Lone, Purnell, I. T., 210 steers, 878 pounds, \$3.25; Hale & Williams, Elgin, Kan., 214 steers, 808 pounds, \$3.65; K. N. Heflington, McClure Creek, I. T., 68 steers, 694 pounds, \$3.20; W. R. Whiteside, Muscogee, I. T., 69 steers, 894 pounds, \$4.00; Irbly & Davis, Checotah, I. T., 116 steers, 990 pounds, \$4.10; Glover & Baird, Elgin, Kan., 262 steers, 1004 pounds, \$4.00; Lucas & Blackburn, Holdenville, I. T., 231 steers, 1042 pounds, \$4.25; Livingston & Co., Wagener, I. T., 79 steers, 785 pounds, \$3.60; J. M. Daugherty, Catoosa, I. T., 122 steers, 902 pounds, \$3.80; Daugherty & Daugherty, Catoosa, I. T., 106 steers, 832 pounds, \$3.65; Frazier & Hawkins, Vinita, I. T., 41 steers, 822 pounds, \$3.35; Dupree & McCutcheon, Fort Worth, Texas, 45 cows, 672 pounds, \$3.35; Naylor & Jones, Wagener, I. T., 30 cows, 762 pounds, \$3.95; 15 calves, \$7.50 each; W. A. Stanks, Summit, I. T., 50 steers, 1011 pounds, \$4.10; Spaulding & Hayes, Sapulpa, I. T., 202 cows, 746 pounds, \$2.90; H. Rachal & Chittim, Oaktah, I. T., 173 calves, 786 pounds, \$3.85; Whitehead & Sons, Sapulpa, I. T., 229 steers, 901 pounds, \$4.00.

THE HORTICULTURISTS. The first meeting of the Texas State Horticultural society in connection with the Farmers' Congress, was held Wednesday morning, July 16th, with President J. B. Baker of Fort Worth in the chair.

Prof. H. H. Harrington, of College station, extended a welcome to those present to the privileges of the college.

Dr. A. M. Ragland, of Pilot Point, addressed the society at some length, giving the result of some recent experiments in horticulture. Dr. Ragland transformed himself into a question box and furnished ready intelligent answers to dozens of questions propounded by the interested members of the society.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham's address on "Apple Culture in Erath County" was highly instructive. He gave a brief history of this industry in that section of the country, and referred to the Erath county exhibit in Exhibit hall, where some splendid specimens were displayed.

Mr. J. S. Kerr, of Sherman, thought Texas was a first-class apple country, but money should not be invested in commercial orchards without first studying the nature of the variety planted and settling the question as to whether the soil suited the variety.

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick thought apples would grow anywhere, and that every farmer should plant them. "I saw," said he, "an apple tree planted from a cutting near Galveston that became a fine tree ten inches in diameter and bore a great crop of fruit every year. This cutting was simply stuck down in the corner of a fence among the weeds and received no further attention. There is no red clay subsoil in that country, which many have said on this floor is absolutely necessary to produce apples successfully. Apples will grow anywhere and everybody should plant them."

The meeting afterwards resolved itself into a general discussion, in which Colonel Hillyer of Bowie, sustained Mr. Kirkpatrick's views.

"Marketing Fruits and Vegetables" was the theme assigned to J. W. Milton, of Troup. "Raising Fruits is one question and marketing them is another," he said. "Fruit and vegetable growers should study markets, transportation and shipping facilities if they expect to make a success of the business."

"Peach Growing in the Peach Belt," by Z. Alexander, of Jacksonville, was the next subject discussed, which proved to be of much interest.

"The Outlook for Fruit Growing in Texas," was next on the programme. The discussion was opened on this subject by A. G. Pickett of Floresville, followed by J. B. Baker, T. B. Kerr, F. W. Mally, Sam Houston Dixon, H. B. Hillyer and D. H. L. Bonner.

When the horticulturists convened Friday morning G. A. Shattenburg, a German citizen of Boerne, read an interesting paper entitled "What I Saw in Europe." Mr. Shattenburg gave a general summary of his observations in Germany during a recent visit to his native land. His remarks here

especially upon the horticultural conditions as compared with our country. He said that, notwithstanding, the fact that large quantities of good fruits are raised in Germany, yet large shipments of American fruits are made to that country. This is largely due to the superior manner in which American growers pack their product, especially the California growers. Mr. Shattenburg was somewhat surprised that German fruit growers were as familiar with the name of our Texas scientific horticulturists, Prof. T. V. Munson, as are the fruit growers of Texas. This was especially the case with the grape growers, who read with greatest interest Mr. Munson's experiments in hybridizing, etc., most of which has been translated into the German tongue. The fruit trees of Germany are longer lived than those in Texas, owing principally to the fact that the German grower takes infinitely more pains in planting his trees than the man in Texas does.

John T. Garner, of Gray Rock, exhibited models of fruit canning machinery of his own invention. Mr. Garner's plans look especially to the establishing of plants in such localities where large canneries are not practicable. The idea of small plants for individual or community use seems to be a popular one with the horticulturists, inasmuch as it practically solves the question of making a profitable disposition of the surplus of the peach and tobacco crops. In this connection Prof. T. V. Munson, of Denison, stated that inasmuch as there was at present an enormous demand for Alberta peaches, it is very probable that not less than 5,000,000 trees of this variety have been planted in Texas during the last two years. It is probable that a few years hence the demand for this peach may decline, or the supply exceed the demand; inexpensive canning plants would prevent a great loss to the growers.

Dr. E. P. Stiles, the manager of the Troupe experimental station, gave a brief review of what that station had done. Over one hundred varieties of grapes have been planted, and strawberries have been made a subject of special investigation.

Prof. H. H. Harrington, state chemist, spoke at some length upon experiment stations and advanced a brand-new theory along that line. His plan seems to be to have one general experiment station at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and a number of substations—six or eight—scattered throughout the state. The novel feature he suggests is that these substations should not be permanently established in any given locality, but should be moved from time to time to different sections of the state. He thinks that this plan would solve many local problems of soil and environment which the permanently located station cannot do.

Prof. Munson disapproves of what he termed "traveling experiment stations" as being impracticable. He said that his own farm had been an experiment station to him for years, and that he had not yet exhausted the subject of horticultural experiments, and indeed would never be able to do so.

A general discussion of experiment stations was indulged in for some time by Messrs. Harrington, Munson, Kirkpatrick, Hilderbrand, Bonner and others, after which Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Harrington engaged in a lively but entirely friendly tilt relative to the services rendered agriculture by the amateur and the scientific farmers respectively—or rather the plain, everyday farmer and the scientific horticulturist.

D. H. L. Bonner made a rousing speech, interspersed with many witticisms and full of sound, practical sense upon "The Essentials in Fruit Growing." There were many interesting and instructive features at some of the other sessions. The old officers, Mr. J. B. Baker, president, and Mr. Sam H. Dixon, secretary, were re-elected.

Dr. T. L. Ray, osteopath, Fort Worth, Tex. Send for literature.

I. AND G. N. EXCURSION RATES AND ARRANGEMENTS. Marlin, Tex.—The Great Health Resort: Low Excursion Rates. Tickets on sale every day in the year. Limit 60 days from date of sale.

Summer Excursion Rates.—Summer Tourist Excursion Tickets will be on sale to various points North and East June 1 to September 30. Limit October 31st. D. J. PRICE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Palestine, Tex.

"When in Kansas City visit our store." This is the invitation that Chas. P. Shipley extends to the people who visit the stock yards in that city. His establishment is opposite the yards. He is supplying, perhaps, the largest trade of any like concern west of the Mississippi River. The cause of this fact is that not one of his customers have ever been disappointed. They have always found his goods to be not just good, but the very best that skilled workmen turn out. To this fact his thousands of customers will attest. He has built up a business that still continues to grow. When a customer is pleased, Mr. Shipley is pleased; not until then. He is a manufacturer of harness, saddles, boots and leather goods. Kansas City is a great live stock center. Thousands of stockmen visit there. Those who go to Kansas City know Chas. P. Shipley and hundreds who never go there know him. People in Montana, Wyoming and the far north Dakotas are Shipley's customers. Cowboys on every cattle range wear Shipley's boots and ride in Shipley's famous saddles—it's the standard if his mark is on it.

When you buy a pair of boots of him they will fit you better than any boots you ever wore (he makes them from your measure and his printed blanks simplify the matter of taking a correct measure); they will wear longer

than any boots you ever bought because they are built to wear; there is nothing cheap about the construction of the goods, and while they may not cost you any less than boots of an inferior make, you will be pleased if you should ever get a pair. If you give Shipley a show he'll make a customer of you.

COL. POOLE ON THE WING. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: On the night of July 3rd I boarded the westbound Texas and Pacific cars headed for Baird, the seat of government of Calahan county, to take in the two days' Confederate reunion and barbecue. After passing Weatherford I requested the conductor to be sure to unload me at Baird, as we were not due there until about 3 o'clock in the morning and I wanted to sleep, all of which he agreed to do, so I folded myself up on the seat and had several sweet visions of the good things I would be treated to the following two days. After several hours' ride I heard a voice sing out, "Ableme," and as I grabbed my grip the porter shouted me. I said, "You black rascal, why did you not call me at Baird?" He stammered out, "The conductor told me not to disturb you." Now I will get even with him, if it takes a lifetime. At 9 o'clock that morning I took the back track for Baird and the first thing I did on arriving there was to land in jail. Sam C. Cutbirth told Jim Johnson, who is a deputy sheriff and jailer, to let me go at liberty for two days and they would stand good for my appearance at all meal hours. Johnson keeps the jail in apple pie order. Mrs. Johnson is my sister and my stay there was a pleasant one. The good people of Calahan county never do anything by halves.

The grounds selected for the occasion were near the jail in the north part of town. I took a stroll to the pit where the meat was being barbecued. My old friends J. B. Cutbirth and D. S. Driskill were the committee on meats and well did the provide for the occasion. They had twenty-one beeves and ten goats, all fat and fine, as the curly mesquite grass cold make it. I want to say right here—the meat was the finest I ever saw served at a barbecue. All of it was cooked to perfection and served on the tables hot.

Jim McFarland, J. I. Ransom and Bob Williams did the cooking and did it to perfection. I knew Ransom long years ago in Missouri, and I borrowed his knife to show him that I was cooking the goat meat too fast. I spoiled my dinner. After a while Ransom remarked: "If you are going to eat a whole goat I will take it off the fire for you." If there is anything I like better than goat mutton, it is more goat mutton. The committee had on tap twenty-eight hundred and fifty loaves of bread, seven hundred pounds of onions, one hundred pounds of coffee, two thousands of ice, seventy-five gallons of pickles and the ladies of Baird and Calahan county came loaded with all kinds of pies and cakes. Every one was in a good humor and every fellow was in love with "girl," and I could not help loving the girls a little myself. The arrangements for seating the people was superb. There were a number of speeches made each day. The old veterans and ladies were shown marked respect. Yes, it was two days of real pleasure. About four thousand people were on the grounds each day. Plenty to eat for everybody. Miss Bell Wilson, a little daughter of J. R. Wilson, an old Missouri Confederate veteran, made an address to the old Vets. that was grand. It was the best delivered on the occasion. A little girl from Fort Worth, Miss Hunter, was splendid also. All honor to the little girls. Take it all around, the reunion and barbecue was a grand success. The people of Baird and Calahan county have my good wishes for all time to come for so many nice attentions during my stay there.

DRESS OF THE DAY.

FASHION TURNS TO FLORAL DESIGNS AND THE ROSE IS QUEEN.

Flowers are everywhere, for the latest main gowns display rose wreathed patterns, while hats are rose laden, and on parasols are roses painted and embroidered. These and other flowered musins suit very happily in the fashioning of the simple gown, being so graceful themselves they need little decoration. A couple of frills on the hem of the skirt and a frilled fichu on the bodice will suffice to achieve good re-



PROCK OF RED AND WHITE FOULARD.

suits. Under such circumstances they are only suited to young girls of slim figure. They employ wreaths of roses, made of chiffon in natural colors, are sometimes scattered over a pure white mousseline de soie or chiffon skirt, which has no other trimming than the underpropping of frill-frill frills at the feet.

Besides the popularity of muslin, canvas is also well liked and is seen at its best in an ecru tone, trimmed with little pipings or strappings of self-colored silk, with a vest of Irish lace or a suggestion of pale blue or pale mauve at the neck.

There is a large choice of fabrics neglected now, for foulard is by no means neglected even with such serious rivals to combat as the voile and the muslin, and foulard dresses, usually bearing dark grounds and light patterns, are selected as being eminently suitable for every occasion and easily rendered specially elegant by applications of lace or a lawn embroidered collar and undersleeves.

The double sleeve and its later comrade for the season, the elbow-sleeve, hold favor in their line.

For the croquet player there is a costume of red and white foulard trimmed with insertion and bordered with red. With this may be worn a muslin hat wreathed with roses.

In the pretty hat sketched one sees a new style in straw, without doubt



A NEW SHAPE OF HAT.

Inspired by oriental modes. It turns well down over the face and is very daintily trimmed. In headgear contrast seems to be permissible; there is often a touch of grass green beside a bunch of La France roses, and sky blue would seem to be almost a necessary accompaniment of a pink rose trimmed straw hat.

The more artistic the hat the more we owe to the art of the milliner, who with a few yards of straw, shades the

FORENOON GOWNS.

AND OTHER EXCLUSIVE ITEMS OF DRESS THAT MARK THE ELEGANT WOMAN.

There is a particular fitness and charm about the forenoon gowns and figured lousines that are worn just now in such good shades of blue, wood colors, café au lait and certain grays. Designs are small—pin points and inter-laced lines such in evidence. The art of the best maker is to keep these silks in solid effects. One or two ascensor clippings on bodice and skirt outlined in a plain silk are the telling touches. No one of taste thinks of having such a gown ape the fashion of those she wears in the afternoon. Very decided distinctions have come to be observed. The American woman is learning that to dress showily morning, noon and night, carrying her fortune on her back figuratively, results in barring her out where her ambitions most are centered.

Upon the forenoon limes—blues, pinks, both rose and strawberry, together with the luscious colors—is seen much elaboration of white embroidery as well as insertings of heavy white laces. Upon white limes embroideries and laces are in ecru and other tones as well as pearl white and cream white, while the light and deep shades of embroidery in pinks, blues, mauves and greens produce upon a white ground very charming effects, and in embroidery a-jour also. There are extremely fine linen lawns and corresponding laces and embroideries which are marvels of beauty, constituting another genre of gown. All of these are the grande mode of the season.

Every variety of skirt is found, from gore models, where the design forms a complete whole from the bottom to the top, to fitted or shaped flounces, single, double or triple, to paneled and plaited models. This gives a wide scope to the designer. Bodices are flounced, basqued and rounded, while bolero lines are not neglected.

Silk voile is the most entrancing material for gowns. Two such beauties were recently met at a wedding out of town, and each was worn with a silk coat to match—one in a soft fawn shade, the other in a changeable gray and blue, the voile skirt matching

As all summer food has to go more than half way to meet the average appetite, so temptings should be its chief characteristic.—Table Talk.

ATTRACTIVE SERVING.

Let us consider potatoes. Even the left over may be utilized. Mashed potatoes may be made into croquettes the shape of a lamb chop. Put half a teaspoon in the small end of each chop and cover the end with a pretty twist of green tissue paper, then arrange them around the edge of a platter, with a mound of salmon in the center. Potatoes cut in slices and cooked in milk, then covered with grated cheese and browned in the oven, are very nice when no vegetable but the potato is available. Plain boiled potatoes may, with a few dexterous strokes of the knife, be cut in the shape of a pear with but little loss of material. A tiny stem such as is used for paper flowers should be stuck in the top of the potato.

Stuffed tomatoes are always an attractive dish which is sure to be appreciated and lend a charming bit of color to the table. Sliced tomatoes with a border of sliced cucumbers around them are far more appetizing than if each be served separately. Cucumbers which have their edges cut out so as to resemble the teeth of a saw give a smart appearance to the dish which could never be imparted to unevenly, thickly sliced cucumbers. Olives and radishes should be served on cracked ice.

Spinach served on a platter and garnished with rounds of boiled egg is far different in appearance from boiled spinach served in a baking dish.

Boiled cabbage has its delicate green tint enhanced if bordered with sliced beets.

Potatoes and turnips are much to be preferred when rice instead of being mashed with a spoon.

Cauliflowers may be served as a salad with a mayonnaise dressing.—What to Eat.

HANGING COUCH ON VERANDA.

The hanging couch is a new and salient feature of the modern porch, says the New York Tribune. It is not a hammock, being a much more comfortable and trustworthy thing. Made at home, the constituent ingredients of the hanging couch include an ordinary woven wire spring and a comfortable mattress suspended in a frame by swinging ropes. The frame may be of canvas or of wood.

SMART BATHING SUITS.

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SOME LACE DESIGNS.

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This lace is worked sideways. Make a chain the length required. 1. Make a shell of 6 roll stitches (over 15) in seventh stitch of chain, 1 knot stitch, miss 6. Repeat to end of row.

2. One knot stitch, 1 double between the third and fourth roll stitches, 2 chain, 1 double in same place, 1 knot stitch, 1 single in top of sixth roll stitch, * 2 knot stitches, 1 single in first roll stitch of shell, 1 knot stitch, 1 double in center of shell, 2 chain, 1 double in same place, 1 knot stitch, 1 single in sixth roll stitch. Repeat from * to end.

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The dressing of the hair for evening functions is very important and requires a great deal of consideration. If the hair is dressed low, an empire wreath, a string of pearls, a row of single stones or enameled leaves may surround it.

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SHIRT WAIST MATERIALS.

Scotch madras and Scotch chevrots, white piques and white dimities, dotted and embroidered swiss, mercerized chevrot, white butcher's linen, linen lawn, fancy white cotton and wash silks appear among popular shirt waist materials.

Choose large, nearly ripe cucumbers, pare, reject seeds, chop very fine and measure. Allow one teaspoonful of salt for every pint of pulp, sprinkle with same and drain through a colander for six hours. For every quart of cucumber allow two cups of cider vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, one tablespoonful each of white mustard seed and minced red pepper (seeds rejected); bring vinegar and favoring slowly to a boil, skim thoroughly and set aside until perfectly cold. Then add the salt to the vine-

FORENOON GOWNS.

AND OTHER EXCLUSIVE ITEMS OF DRESS THAT MARK THE ELEGANT WOMAN.

There is a particular fitness and charm about the forenoon gowns and figured lousines that are worn just now in such good shades of blue, wood colors, café au lait and certain grays. Designs are small—pin points and inter-laced lines such in evidence. The art of the best maker is to keep these silks in solid effects. One or two ascensor clippings on bodice and skirt outlined in a plain silk are the telling touches. No one of taste thinks of having such a gown ape the fashion of those she wears in the afternoon. Very decided distinctions have come to be observed. The American woman is learning that to dress showily morning, noon and night, carrying her fortune on her back figuratively, results in barring her out where her ambitions most are centered.

Upon the forenoon limes—blues, pinks, both rose and strawberry, together with the luscious colors—is seen much elaboration of white embroidery as well as insertings of heavy white laces. Upon white limes embroideries and laces are in ecru and other tones as well as pearl white and cream white, while the light and deep shades of embroidery in pinks, blues, mauves and greens produce upon a white ground very charming effects, and in embroidery a-jour also. There are extremely fine linen lawns and corresponding laces and embroideries which are marvels of beauty, constituting another genre of gown. All of these are the grande mode of the season.

Every variety of skirt is found, from gore models, where the design forms a complete whole from the bottom to the top, to fitted or shaped flounces, single, double or triple, to paneled and plaited models. This gives a wide scope to the designer. Bodices are flounced, basqued and rounded, while bolero lines are not neglected.

Silk voile is the most entrancing material for gowns. Two such beauties were recently met at a wedding out of town, and each was worn with a silk coat to match—one in a soft fawn shade, the other in a changeable gray and blue, the voile skirt matching

As all summer food has to go more than half way to meet the average appetite, so temptings should be its chief characteristic.—Table Talk.

ATTRACTIVE SERVING.

Let us consider potatoes. Even the left over may be utilized. Mashed potatoes may be made into croquettes the shape of a lamb chop. Put half a teaspoon in the small end of each chop and cover the end with a pretty twist of green tissue paper, then arrange them around the edge of a platter, with a mound of salmon in the center. Potatoes cut in slices and cooked in milk, then covered with grated cheese and browned in the oven, are very nice when no vegetable but the potato is available. Plain boiled potatoes may, with a few dexterous strokes of the knife, be cut in the shape of a pear with but little loss of material. A tiny stem such as is used for paper flowers should be stuck in the top of the potato.

Stuffed tomatoes are always an attractive dish which is sure to be appreciated and lend a charming bit of color to the table. Sliced tomatoes with a border of sliced cucumbers around them are far more appetizing than if each be served separately. Cucumbers which have their edges cut out so as to resemble the teeth of a saw give a smart appearance to the dish which could never be imparted to unevenly, thickly sliced cucumbers. Olives and radishes should be served on cracked ice.

Spinach served on a platter and garnished with rounds of boiled egg is far different in appearance from boiled spinach served in a baking dish.

Boiled cabbage has its delicate green tint enhanced if bordered with sliced beets.

Potatoes and turnips are much to be preferred when rice instead of being mashed with a spoon.

Cauliflowers may be served as a salad with a mayonnaise dressing.—What to Eat.

HANGING COUCH ON VERANDA.

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THE CARE OF GLASS.

Crusts of dirt and grease pieces and shake well in decanters or bottles three parts filled with cold water. This will not only clean them thoroughly, but will make the glass look like new. When much discolored, a little hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt) diluted with three times its weight of water will remove stains.

Glass articles boiled in water mixed with salt will not easily break from changes of temperature. They should be put into cold water and after being well boiled should cool slowly before being taken out. Crockery, and china can also be made more durable by the same method.

ECHOES OF FASHION.

Green duck boots lined with white plique are among taking summer fancies.

Polka dotted canvas ribbons furnish smart trimming for linen gowns.

The tulle bow is as popular as ever, but worn at the throat instead of the back of the neck.

Cream colored tulle is one of the good gown fabrics for the cooler days. Among old styles revived in parasols are the very pronounced arch of the frame and the folding handle.

Openwork thread stockings are dreams of beauty.

A wide border of artificial flowers—roses, forget-me-nots or pansies—adorn white parasols that are to be carried with flower hats.

Newest fashions conspire to cut off the figure. Some of the Paris frocks are ruffled to the waist.

Combinations of two materials are creeping in.

JEWELRY FADS AND FASHION.

Men's leather strap and buckle fobs for outing and general summer use have flat monogram pendants in silver gilt cutwork.

One of the most tasteful of the summer's long chains has tiny turquoise and diamonds set alternately in the links.

Summer cuff links include very taking devices. Baroque pearls give a cool and dainty effect on snowy white linen.

Green and white glass in a metre pattern appears in vases, rose bowls and the like.

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A CONTRAST

Of the face of a healthy woman with the face of one who is sick proves that quite often a sad face is a sick face. Many a woman has credit for a sunny disposition who would soon be sad of face and irritable of temper if she had to endure the womanly ills which many of her sex have borne for years.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the diseases which are the source of so much pain and suffering to women. It establishes regularity, dries debilitated organs, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Cora E. Benson, of Coaling, Boyd Co., Ky., writes: "In October 1886 I gave birth to a baby and the treatment I received at the hands of the midwife left me with falling of the uterus. I had no other baby until the third child, my health began to fail and I found myself completely worn out. I had so many pains and could not sleep. Had four more children and so on but at last found I was slowly dying. The doctors said I had liver, lung and kidney trouble. Was in bed for months and when I did get up I was a sight to behold. I looked like a corpse and was unable to get on my feet. I had been told of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and ever since then I have been a well woman. I have suffered all a woman could suffer at my monthly period since I began the use of Dr. Pierce's medicine, but now I can say I have no pain. The doctor circles around my eyes are going away and I feel better in every way. My skin is white, but before it was as yellow as saffron."

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EDWARDS, PITTSBURG TEXAS Golden, Silver and White Orpingtons; C. I. Game; Light Brahma; White, Black and Buff Langshans; Barred, Egg and White Rocks; Golden Sebright and B. T. Japanese Bantams. Eggs \$1.25 for 15. Buff and White Rocks \$1.25 for 15. Minorca, Silver S. Hamburg, Pekin Duck Eggs \$1.00 for 15. M. Bronze and White Holland Turkeys \$1.50 for 15. Rough and Sore Head Cure 15c and 25c per box.

EX. BOAZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Correspondence solicited. When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

POINTS ABOUT GOOD LAYERS—

A few good layers like a few good cows, come by accident. Breeding, therefore, can be greatly increased by selection and beginning at the foundation—the breeding stock. Instead of selecting the eggs for hatching from the egg basket or at random or selecting fifteen of the nicest eggs, as has been the custom for years, it would be well to select eggs from hens that are unusually good layers, says Poultry Farmer. It does not require an adept to select the business hen. One can very readily become acquainted with the hens that are good layers. The hustler is always busy. If no other means may be at hand to select eggs it would be well to have a pen of a house or a room where several of the best layers can be kept and their eggs used for hatching purposes.

In buying eggs it will pay to give a little advance over the ordinary prices to obtain eggs from a breeder who has employed methods that will increase this habit in his hens. It is much more to be admired and sought for than eggs of standard merit which have been selected on account of their feathering. One should manage the poultry as he does his dairy if he would have best results. This is for the purpose of obtaining the most profit. The hens should never be permitted to become over-fat, which can be obviated by feeding the grain in straw or chaff. Never use eggs from a hen that has been sick with any constitutional disease. Constitutional diseases can be transmitted and a close watchout should be given this matter.

POULTRY

When you sell eggs for the incubator and guarantee them to hatch out a certain percentage of chickens, you're taking a "hazardous risk."

Keep the puny little chicks apart from the others and see to it that they have a generous supply of food and water. They need it worse than the others do.

In this connection it may be remarked that many of the off-scourings from the dining table make nutritious feed. They should be cut up fine and may be freely given.

It's useless to try and obtain eggs of purebred fowls at the market prices. A good breeder must set fair prices for his eggs in order to make enough to live on comfortably.

For poultry houses, a cement floor is the thing. While the earth itself is not bad, it is harder to keep clean. Have the floor about half a foot above the surface of the ground, so that it may be easily cleaned and drained.

In-breeding is a science, which, if faithfully and judiciously followed, will bring results which cannot be obtained in any other way. If not conducted scientifically and judiciously, undesirable results are sure to follow.

RAPE FOR POULTRY—

Rape is an excellent green food for chickens and fills a long felt want of the poultryman. It can be sown in the early spring or in June or July, and furnish an abundance of green food. It grows from a small patch just to see what kind of a plant it was. It grows from eighteen to twenty inches in height. The leaves in color and shape resemble a cabbage leaf very much. It can be sown broadcast or in drills thirty inches apart and be cultivated. The ground should be prepared the same as for turnips, and the seed covered about the same as turnip seed. It grows very fast and can be cut and fed to the chickens, or let them go to the patch at will and help themselves. When they are to eat it in this way I would prefer to have it sown in drills, as they can walk between the rows and are not so apt to tramp on it and break down as is the case when sown broadcast. But when it is to be cut and fed it is just as good to sow it broadcast as any. Last year my young chickens commenced to eat my cabbages but when the rape got up four or five inches high they left the cabbage and commenced on the rape, and any one knows that when chickens leave a cabbage patch to eat something else it must be something they like better than cabbage. And I never had chick-

ens do better and grow faster than they did while they were helping themselves to rape. I think that everyone who raises chickens should give a small patch. It won't cost but a few cents to give this plant a trial, and five pounds is enough to sow one acre broadcast, and one to two pounds if sown in drills. I have no rape seed to sell.—C. R. Roberts, in American Poultry Journal.

POULTRY ON THE FARM—

Let us look at some of the reasons for making poultry culture a prominent department on the general farm, says a writer in an exchange. First in importance is the small amount of capital necessary to invest. You have doubtless read Fannie Fern's story of the shrewd Yankee who, wishing to start in the poultry business, borrowed from one neighbor a broody hen and from another a sitting of eggs. He soon had a fine litter of chicks and was ready to return the hen to her owner. But how was he to repay the eggs. He soon solved that by keeping the hen until she laid the required number, returned both hens and eggs and guessed he had as fine a litter of chickens as any one and about as cheap, too.

Next is quick returns. One reason why a farmer cannot make money as rapidly as one can in many other lines of business is because he cannot turn his money over quickly enough. Poultry keeping will help the farmer in this respect by giving him steady cash returns, if the business be rightly managed.

Another, and very prominent reason is greater profit. For the same investment of capital and labor no other department of the farm will yield such generous returns. Dollars and cents are what all of us are striving for in business, so this is a most potent argument in its favor. You remember the old saying "take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves." This is a most excellent piece of advice, but I think it would be still more applicable to the poultry business if it read like this: "Look out for the sense and the dollars will look out for themselves," for in no kind of work is good plain, common sense more valuable than in poultry culture.

Another reason especially applicable to our farms that are at a distance from market is that it is a concentrated product easy to handle and market at a distance, which is not true of more bulky products.

Still another reason is that waste products of other departments may many times be utilized, and instead of being a waste become a source of profit. For instance, dairying and poultry culture go hand in hand. When butter is made or cream sold, the skim milk is left at home. The milk will give far better results finan-

cially, fed to poultry, than when given entirely to swine, as is so commonly done.

Fruit and poultry make a good combination. The fowls aid you in the fight against insect pests and also much of what would otherwise be wasted is made to be of value.

Another point in favor of this industry is that you are continually enriching your farm and at the same time deriving a profit from the business. A friend of mine has more than doubled the crop capacity of his land and almost entirely by this means. While I would not advise every farmer to take up poultry culture to the exclusion of farm work, yet it seems to me that there is a chance to make this a paying department on nearly every farm.

TO PRODUCE VIGOROUS FOWLS—

A poultry feeding test has been conducted at the New York Experiment station which, owing to its nature, will prove of interest to all poultry raisers.

A ration composed of 12 parts by weight of corn meal, 4 parts wheat flour, 3 parts ground oats and 1 part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, pea meal and old process linseed meal was fed to one lot of chicks, while another similar lot was given wheat, corn meal, fresh bone and mixed grain. These chicks were from the age of three days until they were nearly matured and some of the pullets had commenced to lay. Lot 1 was fed the ration containing the animal food, while Lot 2 received no animal food but the grain mixture. Lot 1 ate more food than Lot 2, and reached the average weight of three pounds sooner by eight weeks than those having no animal meal, while pullets from Lot 1 commenced to lay nearly a month before any from Lot 2.

During the first twelve weeks the cost of each pound of gain for Lot 1 was 4 1-4 cents, and that for Lot 2 5 1-2 cents per pound. For the next two months the cost of grain and vegetable matter was much greater than it had been before, being 11-5 cents per pound, while Lot 1 cost only 7 1-2 cents per pound for grain during the same time, and also made a more rapid gain than the other. If the value of eggs laid by Pen 1 before Pen 2 began to lay be considered, the difference in favor of the lot having animal food will be greater.

At the same station two pens of cockrels were fed from the age of three months for a period of twelve weeks in the same manner as described above, the lot having the animal meal gained 20 per cent more than the others at a cost of about 2 cents less per pound.

All this shows that animal food of some kind can be profitably fed to produce either early laying or rapid growth.

DAIRY

Doctoring of milk to prevent it from souring is an outrageous imposition upon the prospective purchaser.

A cow that is reared on tainted feed, washed down with filthy water, can scarcely be expected to produce lactical stuff of a rich, wholesome flavor. The dairyman that hopes to get something for nothing is doomed to disappointment.

There are none too many cows of any kind in existence. Those which are most profitable and sought after at all times are scarce. Consequently, a farmer or dairyman who misses the chances for large profits certain to result from well bred stock of this class is lacking in enterprise.

A Nebraska farmer, in discussing the value of alfalfa before the Dairyman's Association, said that it is the greatest aid to dairying he has ever found in any crop grown, whether green for grazing or dry for hay, as it produces the greatest flow of rich milk. He says that Buffalo county, Nebraska, has 53,680 acres in alfalfa, and it will be increased from year to year. "A good cow," he continues, "can be well pastured on a single acre of alfalfa during the summer months, and reserving the product for another acre we cut from three to five tons of the very finest hay, which will keep a cow through the winter in the very best condition."

VALUE OF DAIRY COWS—

Bulletin 66, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, records in detail results of an experiment with two cows for a period of one year. They were ordinary cows of no known breeding, one nine years old, and the other six years old. These cows were fed throughout the year as near alike as it was possible, with their varying appetites, and there was a very slight difference—less than 300 pounds—in the total amount of nutriment consumed by each. And yet one of these cows produced 5443 pounds of butter fat, and the other produced 2693 pounds; or, reduced to a like feed basis, for every 100 pounds of milk given by one cow the other gave 133 1/2 pounds, and for every 100 pounds of butter fat produced by the former the latter produced 180 1/2 pounds.

It may be said, of course, that both of these cows were good cows, that no cow capable of producing 2834 pounds should be condemned. But if it is possible, by keeping records and making selections, to place another cow in her stead, capable of producing 50 per cent more butter fat on the same amount of feed, should not the dairyman make diligent effort to provide himself with cows of the latter class?

The bulletin deals at some length with the gain to dairy farmers and

the community in keeping good cows in preference to inferior ones, and with the view of aiding dairy farmers to attain this desirable end, concludes with the following summary:

There are vast differences in the efficiency and profit derived from individual dairy cows.

One cow may produce more than twice as much butter fat in a year as another on exactly the same feed basis.

A good cow, well cared for, may produce five times as much as the average cow in the United States.

Nearly all dairymen are keeping a portion of their herd at an actual loss.

Many keep cows that do not actually pay on butter fat produced the cost of their keep.

Give the cows a one-week test every three months; have a profitable standard; gradually raise it each year, and dispose of any cows that do not come up to this.

Breed the best cows to a dairy sire of excellent breeding and individuality, and raise the heifer calves.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW—

Before the Dairy and Livestock Association of the Texas Farmers congress, Mr. J. H. Tom of Georgetown, gave an address on "The Dual Purpose Cow" which he said:

The old saw, "Jack all trades and good at none," was never more appropriately used than when applied to the dual purpose cow. That, like many other popular fallacies, has a host of advocates, who would not like to believe that there is such a possibility as a dual purpose cow, like the negro's rabbit, good for everything—good for milk, good for butter, good for beef and pretty good to look at. A rare combination of virtues, truly! It it any wonder she has her advocates?

In this day of specialties, however, she is only a dream—a sweet vision that is never seen in our rational, wide-awake moments. The special purpose cow stands preeminently ahead for butter, beef or milk. For comparison take two cows—one that will produce 400 pounds of butter a year, while milk it is necessary to skim to be suited to the needs of the calf; and then take the beef cow, whose yearling calf is worth \$15. The two animals are as dissimilar from the standpoint of profit as two objects well can be.

On the other hand, suppose you should try to convince a Hereford breeder that he could improve the milking qualities of his cows by a Jersey-cross without injury to their beef producing qualities. He would not entertain the proposition for one moment. Why then has the dairyman allowed himself to be beguiled into the fallacious idea that such a thing as a dual purpose cow is possible? The type of cow that can produce 400 pounds of butter a year has high, wide hip bones and narrow shoulders. She has thin, narrow thighs and a small neck,

Lion Coffee advertisement with image of a coffee can and text: Coffees Coated with state eggs, glue and other things are not fit to drink. Lion Coffee is pure, uncoated coffee—fresh, strong, well flavored.

Lake's Nest Powder advertisement with image of a powder tin and text: Sure death to lice and mites. Large package, prepaid, 25c. LAKE MFG. CO. DALLAS, TEX.

Fox and Wolf Hounds advertisement with image of a dog and text: 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 Catalog. T. B. HUDSPETH, Missour.

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and is a beauty, regardless of breed, but in every respect dissimilar to her sister of the beef type.

Experiments have demonstrated that there is little difference in the maintenance ration of the different types of cows. Hence the dual purpose cow has nothing to offer in the way of economy of feeding, except that she takes less feed over and above the maintenance ration to make 150 pounds of butter than it takes to make 400 pounds. It is claimed that the calf is worth more, which is true, if in the hands of the beef producer; but the dairyman is not a feeder one time in a hundred. His time is too thoroughly occupied to attempt to combine the production of beef with that of butter. It is estimated that it takes as much feed to produce a pound of beef as a pound of butter. Then it is little wonder that the dairyman fails to take the necessary time to develop his steer calves into prime butcher stock. It is impossible, with the very best of breeding and selection, to secure uniformly heavy milkers of large butter-producing capacity without their pro rata of culls, under ordinary circumstances. Only the very best will pay a fair profit. What then can we expect of a dual purpose cow with her conglomeration of many virtues?

I hear her advocates say that she is a cow that will give a large yield of milk, rich in butter fat, as well as having rare beef-producing qualities. Such a fallacy is the acme of absurdity, and the only wonder is that its advocates have not starved to death and left the special purpose cow alone in her stately dignity, utility and beauty.

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UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Bred by J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

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Mileage tickets are used very generally by persons who travel at all regularly in the state of New York. The liberal conditions under which these tickets have been issued induce almost every family to purchase a mileage ticket, so that very often a person will make a trip on a slight excuse, having in the house the means of traveling without at the time paying out the money.

It is estimated that there are used of New York Central mileage books alone from seven to ten million miles per month. Notwithstanding that the courts have decided that the act of the legislature of New York obliging railroads to issue mileage tickets is unconstitutional, the New York Central still continues to sell them under the same liberal conditions as before. Perhaps this is one of the reasons for the steady increase in the passenger traffic of the New York Central and its leased lines.

People appreciate low rates for travel, and liberal arrangements under which the low rates can be secured. They dislike red tape and want to avoid it as much as they can. The direct, straightforward two-cent per mile mileage ticket suits them exactly, and practically everybody on the Central has one.—From the Buffalo Commercial.

Trap nests enable the owner to ascertain which, among his hens, are the best layers and encourage the breeding out of the drosses.

SWINE

To immature parents is often attributable small litters of pigs weak and sick from birth.

Sweet milk, ground oats, middlings, shorts and oatmeal made into a soft feed are an exceedingly nourishing ration.

After farrowing, leave the sow to her own reflections for twenty-four hours or so, unless she gets restless and wants to eat. In that case, feed sparingly.

Breeders and feeders should never lose sight of the fact that all of the grass that can be fed tends to cheapen the grain ration, and improve the health of the animal, putting it into ideal condition. The succulent grasses are the safety valves for the health of hogs, says the Swineherd. Of course it does not insure health, but it is an aid—an assistant to the digesting of grain and the balancing of the ration, as well as reducing the cost of the growth of pigs, which is a necessary thing in bringing out the profit in the business.

Don't overlook the pastures, and if the grass is short or dry, be ready with your sweet corn or sorghum, cut it and throw it over on the clean sod to be eaten.

HOGS REQUIRE SUNSHINE—

The Maryland Experiment Station says that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as to the corn plant. Neither corn nor pork can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In this latitude and further north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pens through glass; but further south, under normal conditions, it is only necessary to face the pen to the south, allow the sun's rays to reach the back of the pen on the beds, and give good shelter and protect from the north and west winds.

MODERN PORK PRODUCTION—

In a paper on this subject before the Iowa Swine Breeders' association last month Prof. C. F. Curtis said that no other domestic animal is capable of converting the feed stuffs of the farm into finished meat products so economically as the hog. This ability has won for him the well deserved appellation of "mortgage lifter." The modern hog is capable of making from twelve to fifteen pounds of pork from one bushel of corn, the choicer parts of which are worth from twenty to thirty cents per pound retail. Owing to its nature the hog is very sensitive to climatic changes, and this should be recognized in its treatment. Under domestication the digestive organs of the hog have been enlarged, which in turn gives greater capacity as well as depth and length of body. The increased digestive capacity gives earlier matur-

ity and a greater propensity to fatten. Cholera among hogs does not seem to be yielding to any of the loudly proclaimed methods of treatment or inoculation, and yet to the man who gives his hogs a large range and applies vigorous measures of isolation, disinfection and eradication the disease is largely robbed of its terrors. The best treatment is free and extensive use of good grass, roots and succulent foods fed as a preventive. The hog is naturally herbivorous, and this habit should not be allowed to become extinct, but should be cultivated and perpetuated as a most useful quality. While the American people are particularly fond of pork and the American farmer is eminently successful as a pork producer, yet we have not attained that degree of excellence in the production of pork of fine quality as have some of the countries of the old world. The inferior quality of American pork cannot be properly attributed to the corn ration, a fact that has been demonstrated in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Denmark, but it must be judiciously used in combination with other foods to the extent of one-third or one-half in order to produce high class products. The effort of the swine grower in this country during the last half century has been to broaden the back, thicken the carcass and produce an animal of great fattening qualities. Now we have started in another direction, owing to the fact that the tastes of the consumer are becoming decidedly in favor of leaner meats of all kinds. The change desired will undoubtedly come as a result of modification of the type of our present breeds rather than through supplanting them with foreign breeds of the bacon type. The objection that the bacon type is not an economical producer is not well founded. The results of three years' investigation at the Iowa station indicates that there is no material difference in the cost of a pound of pork in the feed yard made by the different breeds. The modification that has already been made not only satisfies the tastes of our people, but is conducive to a greater vitality and more prolific breeding qualities, characteristics which the producer for the block so much desires.

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING PIGS.

At the Indiana Station they experimented upon four lots of pigs, giving each equal feeds of corn meal and shorts for three months. The hominy was given in place of corn meal, and lot 1 had the ration dry; lot 2 the grain with an equal amount of water; lot 3, the grain with twice as much water, and lot 4, three times as much water as grain. All had all the drinking water they wanted. Each lot averaged to gain over four pounds a day. Lot 1 to make a pound of gain used \$59 pounds of grain; lot 2, 3.80 pounds, lot 3, 3.74 pounds, and lot 4, 3.75 pounds. The cost of food for a pound of gain was three cents for No.

1, and four cents in No. 2. The advantage in cheapness seemed to be with the dry grain, but there was little difference in appearance of pigs or quality of pork.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SWINE—

The Minnesota Experiment station publishes a bulletin giving results of two experiments with different breeds, grades and crosses of swine. Some of the important facts summarized from the two tests, are as follows:

AVERAGE INCREASE IN WEIGHT. Lbs. 1. Large Improved Yorkshire-Poland-China cross 147 2. Tomworth-Poland-China cross 132 3. Pure Large Improved Yorkshires 128 4. Pure Tamworths 118 5. Third cross Large Improved Yorkshires on Berkshire 115 6. Pure Poland-Chinas 104 7. Average Cost of 100 lbs. Pork 1. Pure Large Imp. Yorkshires \$2.06 2. Pure Tamworth 2.16 3. Tamworth-Poland China cross 2.09 4. L. Imp. Yorkshire-Poland China cross 2.22 5. Third cross L. I. Yorkshires on Berkshire 2.26 6. Pure Poland-Chinas 2.80 7. Average 6 lots \$2.24

The following are prominent among the conclusions that may be drawn from the experiments:

- 1. That it would not be safe to draw conclusions from these experiments as to the cost of production from pigs fed essentially on a corn diet, as compared with those fed on a more nitrogenous diet from the want of sufficient data in the experiments on which to base the same.
- 2. That the gains made by well fed swine increase with advancing age for several months subsequent to the birth period.
- 3. That these experiments do not sustain the view that the results will be less satisfactory from each succeeding cross of Yorkshire on Berkshire.
- 4. That swine of the hard producing types are not more cheaply grown up to the age of 126 days than swine of the bacon producing types.
- 5. That pork can be made more cheaply from swine of the Large Improved Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds than from the Poland-Chinas or what may be termed the last types.
- 6. That the cross of the Large Improved Yorkshires and Tamworth breeds upon the Poland-China sows of the corn reared types produces animals at once vigorous, shapely, growthy and relatively more profitable than pigs from the aforementioned sows.
- 7. That during the two years covered by the experiment pork was produced with six lots of pigs of various blood lines subsequent to the weaning period at an average cost for food of \$2.24 per 100 pounds.

An Angora goat ranch of 1250 acres is to be started near Willow Springs, Mo.

SHEEP--GOATS

Lay the foundation for raising blooded sheep by investing in a good ram.

Sheep breeding is not learned in a day. It is a science which requires a lifetime of study to make perfect.

About the most useless and helpless creature on earth is a sick sheep. Keep them from getting that way if possible.

As the most profit comes from the "good ones" it is desirable that the culls be culled out as soon as possible and sent to market.

The American Angora should be pure white and a buck that gets kids with colored hair—red, yellow, black or blue—should be sent to the shambles, admonishes an expert. However, it is not always the buck's fault, and it is a perfectly safe proposition to send a doe to the butcher—after she has thrown spotted kids. When it is the buck's fault there will be but one or two spotted kids and the blame is easily traceable to her.

Shropshire breeders will doubtless be greatly encouraged by the following paragraph taken from a Buenos Ayres paper of recent date: "A well known exporter, who has hitherto imported solely Lincolns, talks this season of sending out an equal number of Lincoln and Shropshires. We hear that the Shropshires are steadily coming more into favor for crossing with the Lincoln 'mestizas.' Not only in the South, but also in Cordoba, the Shropshire and other 'dirty-faced' breeds are receiving more attention."

IN FAVOR OF SHEEP.—It is sometimes asserted that cattle and sheep require the same amount of feed per 1000 pounds of live weight. This statement seems not to be well founded, says Professor C. F. Curtis. In some experiments at the Iowa station the cattle consumed 19.6 pounds of dry matter per 1000 pounds of live weight against an average of 29.7 by the sheep. Both cattle and sheep were on full feed. The sheep made a daily gain of 3.73 pounds per 1000 pounds of live weight and the cattle 2.14. In summing up this comparison we find that while the sheep ate 48 per cent more than the cattle they gained nearly 75 per cent more.

THE SELECTION OF EWES.—Few things in sheep husbandry are of more vital importance than the proper selection of ewes. Indeed this is the pivot on which turns almost every time success or failure. Such being the case, one cannot exercise too much caution to proceed correctly in laying the foundation of a paying flock of sheep. Why? Because in this

GOATS

way it is nothing very unusual, other conditions being equal, for the breeder to realize fully fifty per cent of his annual profits on the increase of the flock.

Many of the characteristics of a good ram ought to be sought in the ewe. And here it is that the chief point of difference is determined and accentuated by the sexual functions. There should be seen in the ram a massive and powerful front, thick fore quarters and a cluster of voluminous folds about the neck; while as to the ewe, she should be, if anything, heavier in the hind quarters. Circumstances may alter features of course, but it is hardly ever advisable to select what many breeders dominate a "pony sheep." Why? Because it is seldom that the highest breed of form is found united to superior breeding qualities; indeed, this would hold true only by assuming that long and practical training had taught a man to regard as the most comely that figure found to be best adapted to sustain successfully the arduous duties of maternity.

As regards size and beauty, therefore, it is generally safest to select moderately large, strong and rangy ewes—ewes of the wedge pattern, having a nearly even taper from the hips forward to the shoulders. A ram in full fleece, remember, should have an almost perpendicular drop from the rump to the ground, and should be thick through the heart, with a girth in front of the hind legs. Not so in the ewe, however. In her should be found a slight departure from the perpendicular drop, due to the less fullness in the ham, and the rear girth ought to be a little greater than the front one. In the best sucklers, and especially when advanced in years, a deep pendulous fold may be found along the median line of the abdomen, terminating in the udder; and this is something that is a sure indication of excellent maternal organs.

RIDDING SHEEP OF TICKS—

Ticks have by common consent been long considered injurious to sheep in that they cause irritation and so retard fattening, wool production and thrift in general. It would now seem, however, that there is another trouble due to ticks, which may be prevented by dipping in due season and seeing to it that lambs are not allowed to pasture for long periods of time upon grass which has been used by adult sheep. Investigations made in England to discover the cause of the disease of sheep known as "louping ill" seem to demonstrate that it is caused by inoculation of the blood through the proboscis of the "grass tick" (Ixodes ricinus) which passes all of its life history upon the sheep. This tick is found in low-lying lands where it is able to exist for some time after reaching adult size and dropping from its host. On high dry land where the herbage is short it cannot live long, being unable to withstand heat and drought. We have always recognized the fact that sheep are most apt to contract disease upon

GOATS

W. G. HUGHES & CO. Angora Goats, pairs, trios or bucks, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county, Texas.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN CARLOS, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO J. FUOHS

(The German Fox), Marble Falls, Tex. low lands where the vegetation is rank and all sorts of germs and parasites are thought best able to proliferate.

From what has been said above regarding the grass tick it may be taken as possible at least that even with us this parasite is the cause of some form of disease which we have not recognized as louping ill and which has been attributed to some other cause. It at least shows us the necessity of ridding sheep of ticks so far as possible by dipping frequently in a solution of chloro-naphthol which is economical and effective for this important work. Adult sheep seem to be immune to louping ill, and it is supposed that where a lamb has been bitten and survived, it is thereby rendered non-susceptible to the disease referred to. We know that lambs are most injuriously affected by ticks with us and that this period of misery follows shearing of the ewes and other adult sheep.

It is common on well-managed farms to dip the lambs after the ewes have been shorn and dipped, and the wisdom of this course is emphasized by the new discovery that grass ticks affect sheep in similar way to the action of the Texas tick upon cattle. It may not be known to some of our readers that cattle are now prepared in the North for shipment to Southern states where Texas fever is usually contracted by immigrant cattle. The immunizing is accomplished by inoculation with serum from cattle that have recovered from the disease and when this is done, we understand that they are often exposed to the attacks of cattle ticks which further inoculate them. This is one way of rendering the cattle able to go into Texas and other Southern states with impunity, but dipping is also resorted to and proved fairly effective not only for this disease, but Spanish itch also. When it is understood by the beginner that lambs thrive best when relieved of ticks, and they also take into consideration what has been said above, we believe that every young reader of this article as well as older flockmasters who will not given the subject attention will make it a practice to dip their lambs as well as their adult sheep at least twice in the season. It costs but little to do this and the added comfort and good health of the animals will far more than pay for the time and money expended in the work.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

It is essential that the stable should be well ventilated, lighted and drained to promote cleanliness. Scrupulous neatness is a necessity for successful dairying.

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10,000 lakes; scores of the coolest and best Summer localities in the country; frequent periods of low excursion fares, such as \$12.50 Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Burlington is the old reliable and established line to the northern Twin Cities.

TO THE FAR NORTHWEST.

"The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express" now leaves Kansas City at 6:10 p. m., making direct connections with the early evening trains into Kansas City. This is the only through train from the South to the Northwest territory in connection with the Northern Pacific road. Connecting train from Denver at night joining the Northwest train at Alliance, Nebraska.

Describe your trip to your nearest Ticket Agent or to the undersigned, and let us advise you the least cost and mail you publications free.

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MARKETS

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

Fort Worth, July 28.—Our market in the cattle department has shown some sympathy with the Northern decline, but we feel sure that our sales are on a higher level than those of any Northern market, considering the 60 to 70 cents per hundred shrink and freight trade here and there. Our cattle trade has been satisfactory as the situation warranted.

We wish we could say as much for our hog market. It showed immediate sympathy with the Northern market, and apparently "went it one better." We believe the decline here this week amounted to fully 50 cents per hundred on all classes, except stockers, which continue in good demand at from five to five and a quarter a hundred. Receipts of fat hogs for the week were fair and this added to the decline in provisions made trouble for us and prevented a rally in keeping with the recovery shown by the Northern market. The close of trade for the week showed very unsatisfactory conditions. If receipts for the coming week are light we look for prices to rally somewhat.

If you have small bunches of three or two-year-old steers desirable for feeders, you need have no hesitation in sending them here any Tuesday or Wednesday. There will always be competitive bidding for them. The late rain has awakened this trade in a remarkably short time. We have had many feeder inquiries here this week.

Quotations: Choice fat steers, heavy, \$4.00@4.75; medium weights, fat, \$3.00@4.00; light and thin steers, \$2.50@3.00; choice cows, heavy, \$2.50@3.55; medium cows, \$2.00@2.50; light thin cows, \$1.50@2.00; bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.50@2.10; yearlings and stockers, \$1.50@2.00; feeders, two and up, \$2.50@3.00; veal calves and mutton in little demand. Choice sorted hogs 210 pounds and up, \$7.10@7.25; fat smooth medium weights \$6.75@7.10; mixed, \$6.50@7.00; stockers from 60 pounds up 5@5 1/4 cents.

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

Dallas, July 28.—The supply of cattle for the week was liberal and quality generally poor. Common stuff closed a little lower and the good kinds steady. Medium grades sold indifferently an uneven decline all week with the best grades sold readily at steady prices. On the whole, however, business lacked life and was unsatisfactory on the class of offerings available. The bulk of the offerings consisted of the stuff which sold at \$2.50@2.65. Veal calves sold readily at \$2.75@3.00. There is a good demand for the best stuff at prices quoted and shippers who have anything good need not hesitate to let them come, billing to Northern markets, privilege Dallas.

Hog receipts were extremely light last week. The capacity of this market is growing beyond the supply, and especially in these times of hog shortages is the demand keen, brisk and competitive. This is the highest hog market in the country. Packers are willing to pay higher prices than you can secure elsewhere, and this should act as an incentive to all hog shippers to consign their hogs here if they expect to get top prices. Sheep market active and demand good. Northern hog markets steady to 50 higher, cattle and sheep steady.

Quotations: Choice hogs, 200 pounds up, \$7.10@7.25; mixed packers, 150 pounds up, \$6.45@7.00; rough heavy hogs, \$4.30@5.50; light fat hogs, \$6.75@7.10; choice steers, 600 pounds up, \$3.50@4.25; bulls, \$1.25@2.00; cows, \$2.15@3.00; canners, \$1.00@1.50; choice mutton, \$2.00@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., July 28.—Cattle receipts 4650 natives, 3800 Texans, 1000 Texas and 300 native calves. Market strong to weak; choice export and dressed beef steers \$7.45@8.25, fair to good \$4.75@7.50, stockers and feeders \$2.10@5.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.50@4.50, Texas cows \$2.50@3.25, native cows \$1.75@4.10, native heifers \$2.15@5.00, canners \$1.50@2.50, bulls \$2.75@3.75, calves \$3.00@5.15.

Hog receipts 1200. Market 5@10c higher and strong; heavy \$7.70@7.85, light \$7.30@7.50, pigs \$6.25@7.00.

Sheep receipts 1300. Market steady; native lambs \$4.45@4.30, Western lambs \$3.25@5.90, wethers \$4.35@5.15, Western wethers \$3.25@4.75, fat ewes \$3.65@4.50, Texas clipped yearlings \$3.75@4.55, Texas clipped sheep \$2.40@3.75, stockers and feeders \$2.50@3.20.

ST. JOSEPH.

The weekly market report to the Journal, reflecting the tone of the South St. Joseph, Mo., stockyards, says:

Receipts of cattle were liberal this week, with the bulk of offerings of native steers running largely to common and medium natives, grassers and westerns, which kinds declined 25 to 40 cents in value. Medium to good corn beefs were in light quota and values broke 25c, while choice finished grades were in relatively small supply and values lost 10 to 15 cents. Early in the week cows and heifers advanced 25c to 40c, under light receipts, but with increased receipts later on, 15c to 25c of the gain was lost. Receipts of stock cattle were fairly good and the country demand comparatively liberal, with prices off 25c.

Arrivals in the quarantine division were fairly liberal and showed a good increase with a year ago. Steers predominated the offerings, with quality generally of fair to good average. The demand was good and the market had good life on each day, as a rule, although prices broke 15c to 25c. Cows and heifers were in light quota and strong demand, with prices ruling firm. Calves were in small proportion and

good demand at strong values. Under fairly liberal receipts and a sharp dealing in the provision market, packers were enabled to break the hog market to the amount of 35c to 45c for the first three days, which was no surprise to the old timers, who considered the market top-heavy when prices reached the \$8.00 mark. With decreased marketing, because of the slump in prices, sellers were enabled to secure 10c to 15c of the loss in values. To-day prices ranged from 7.35 to \$7.75, with the bulk of the sales at \$7.45 to \$7.70.

Supplies in the sheep pen reached comparatively fair proportions, but not liberal. The bulk of the offerings ran to Idaho sheep and lambs, a few loads of Oregon lambs and natives being included and a few Texas sheep being on sale. The trend of values was downward for the greater part of the week, and closing prices for lambs were 10c to 25c lower and sheep values lost 15c to 25c.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Cattle receipts 7000, including 6000 Texans. Market quiet; native shipping and export steers \$5.20@7.75, with strictly fancy up to \$8.75, but none on market; dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.25@7.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.00@7.00, stockers and feeders \$2.75@3.25, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.50, canners \$1.75@2.50, Texas and Indian steers \$3.00@7.50, cows and heifers \$2.40@3.00.

Hog receipts 1800, 50 higher; pigs and lights \$7.50@7.80, packers \$7.50@7.85, butchers \$7.85@8.05.

Sheep receipts 4500. Market dull; native muttons \$3.75@4.65, lambs \$4.50@6.75, culls and bucks \$1.50@4.00, stockers \$1.00@3.00, Texans \$1.00@4.10.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by the A. P. Nerman Live Stock Company.)

Galveston, Texas, July 26.—The supply of cattle and calves for the past week has been fully equal to the demand. Quality of calves, as a whole, inferior and in excess of the requirements of the trade, which has had the effect of lowering prices.

Quotations: Heaves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75. Cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair, \$2.25@3.00. Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.75@3.00; common to fair, \$2.25@3.00. Calves, good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$2.75@3.25.

SAN ANTONIO.
San Antonio, Tex., July 28.—Quotations on live stock are as follows: Best shipping steers \$3.25@3.50; grass beefs \$2.50@3.00; heavy cows \$2.25@2.75; light medium cow \$2.00@2.50; stags \$1.75@2.00; calves \$2.75@3.00; yearlings \$1.75@2.25; Maat hogs \$1.50; Hog corn hogs \$3.50@7.00; Goats \$2.00@2.25; Sheep, no demand.

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., July 28.—Wheat, 70c. Carload lots—Dealers charge from stores, 5@10c per bushel on bran, 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn and 10@15c per 1700 pounds on hay.

Bran, 95c. Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.60. Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 85c. Oats—Per bushel, 60c. Hay—Prairie, 12@16; Johnson grass, 12.00@15.00. Grain bags, bale lots—Five bushel oat bags, 3/4; 2-bushel corn bags, 6c.

COTTON MARKET.
Dallas, July 28.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged at following quotations: Ordinary 7 1/2; Good ordinary 8; Low middling 8 1/2; Middling 9; Good middling 9 1/2; Bullding fair 10 1/2.

FRUIT MARKET.
Dallas, July 28th. Pineapple, dozen \$1.50. Oranges 4.00. Green peppers, 1 bu box 25@30c. Peaches, 1/2-bu box 20@30c. Plums, crate 75@80c. New apples, bbis. \$3.50@4.00. California oranges, box \$3.75@4.25. Cherries, home grown \$1.75@2.00. Blackberries, crate \$1.25@1.50.

PRODUCE MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., July 28.—The prices offered are those charged by buyers on orders, and are 25@50 per cent higher than are paid by dealers or growers. Quotations: Cabbages, per pounds 2 1/2c. New potatoes, Kansas stock, 65@70c; California stock, \$1.10. Rhubarb, per pound, 5@6c. Tomatoes, Texas 4-basket crates, 65c. Beets, per dozen bunches, 35c. Radishes, per dozen bunches, 35c. Onions, per pounds, 2 1/2c. Beans, 67@75c for one-third bushel. Lettuce, home-grown, 20@30c per dozen. Green corn, per dozen, 10c. Live poultry—Chickens per dozen, old hens, \$3.00@3.25; broilers, \$1.50@2.00; large fryers, \$2.50@3.00; springs, \$2.00@2.50. Ducks, per dozen, \$2.50. Eggs, country, 12@15c per dozen. Creamery butter, 23c; county butter, per pound, 20c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., July 28.—Dry flint beef hides, 16 pounds and up, 18c. Dry salt hides, 10c. Green salt hides, 40 pounds and up, 4 1/2@7c. Green salt hides, under 40 pounds, 5c. Deal green hides, 40 pounds and up, 6c.

Bright medium wool, 12 months' clip, 14c. Heavy and fine wool, 7@9c.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.
On the morning of July 20th, our grounds were visited by a fire which swept away Exposition Building and Music Hall, the Poultry Department and several smaller buildings, including the green house, and which withered a large part of the trees, shrubbery and flowers, entailing a loss of \$100,000.00.

But we are glad to be able to announce that heavy as this loss is, and late in the season as it came, it will in no wise interfere with the Fair, which, as previously announced, will open on the 27th of September and continue until the 12th of October and be fuller in each of its departments and bigger and better in its entirety than ever before. The morning after the fire we put to work large forces of men clearing away the debris preparatory to putting up modern buildings modeled after those at Buffalo and Omaha.

On account of the fire we will not lose a single one of our exhibits or attractions, nor shall we be compelled to turn away any for lack of space.

W. H. GASTON, President.
SYDNEY SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.
Dallas, Tex., July 21, 1902.

"S. A. P." TEXAS COAST RESORTS.
Summer excursion tickets (sixty-day limit) on sale daily to Corpus Christi and Rockport. Rate from Dallas to either Corpus Christi or Rockport is \$13. Apply to your local agent or write P. J. Martin, G. P. A., San Antonio, Texas.


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 line to the new twenty-four hour 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 9:45. The Lake Shore Limited leaves New York at 8:50 every afternoon, arriving in Chicago the next afternoon at 4:30. The Past Mail, a fine twenty-four-hour train, leaves New York at 8:45 a. m. every day, reaching Chicago the next morning at 7:50, by both the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central. The non-day 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 15 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.

The GALLUP SADDLES



Have been on the market for nearly a third of a century, and are growing more popular as the years go by. Our new catalogues, showing all latest improvements and newest ideas in Saddles and Harness sent free upon application.

THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY COMPANY, PUEBLO, COLORADO.

The I. & G. N.
(International & Great Northern Railroad Co.)

IS THE SHORT LINE
Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.
Superior Passenger Service.
Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.

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The I. & G. N.
Between TEXAS and KANSAS CITY
Between TEXAS and MEXICO
Between TEXAS and NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

GOOD SERVICE 1901. BETTER SERVICE 1902.

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SUNSET ROUTE.

FREE CHAIR CARS. SPLENDID EQUIPMENT.
BOX-VESTIBULED, PERFECT TRAINS.

THE VERY BEST AND TO ALL POINTS

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Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RICE COOK BOOK, containing 200 recipes.

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T. J. ANDERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. HOUSTON, TEXAS.
M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

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Cheap Rates
Salt Lake City, One Fare, Aug. 7, 8, 9, Limit Sept. 30.
San Francisco, \$45, Aug. 2 to 10, Limit Sept. 30.


One Fare Plus \$2

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Through Sleepers to Denver and Chicago. Colorado books sent free.
W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., C., R. I. & P. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES

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R. T. FRAZIER
PUEBLO, COLO.

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NEW SLEEPING CAR SERVICE VIA COLORADO

Leave South Texas every evening. North Texas next morning. Arrive Colorado Springs 12-05 noon following day.

The Best Meals are Served by Fred Harvey

Send 2c postage for "A COLORADO SUMMER,"
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

Cheap Rates to Texarkana
For Negro Old Peoples Union of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana via


Watermelons Are Ripe
Special Entertainments, Band Concerts, Base Ball Games.

RATES FROM STATIONS

Gatesville to Malakoff	\$3.00	Greenville to Sulphur Spgs.	\$6.05
Fort Worth and Dallas to		Pittsburg and Mount Vernon	1.55
Wylie	3.00	Mt. Pleasant and Naples	1.00
Athens and Nevada	2.50	Bassett	.70
Tyler to Gilmer	2.00	Redwater	.70

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.

FOLLOW THE FLAG Wabash Route



To New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all Eastern Cities. The shortest and only line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own tracks to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and equipment unequalled. Three solid fast trains daily. Leaving St. Louis 9:00 a. m., 8:30 p. m., 11:32 p. m.; arriving Detroit 7:50 p. m., 9:40 a. m., 12:30 a. m.; arriving Buffalo 4:05 a. m., 6:55 p. m., 7:50 p. m.; arriving New York 3:15 p. m., 7:45 a. m., 7:30 a. m.; arriving Boston 8:30 p. m., 10:35 a. m., 10:30 a. m.

Unequaled St. Louis-Chicago service. Leave St. Louis 9:22 a. m., 9:05 p. m., 11:32 p. m.; arrives Chicago 5:30 p. m., 7:30 a. m., 8:00 a. m. Stop-over allowed on all tickets via Niagara Falls. Meals served in Wabash Palace Dining Cars. Hours of valuable time are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines or address

W. F. CONNER, S. W. P. A.,
353 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

A FIRST CLASS MEAL FOR 50¢

DINING CAR STATIONS

FOR KATY FLYER PASSENGERS TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS AND FT. WORTH.

Another Thru Train to Kool Colorado

BEGINNING JULY FIRST, WE SHALL HAVE TWO THRU TRAINS TO COLORADO EACH DAY.

One will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 A. M., the other 11:10 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, in cafe dining cars.

Tho this 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.

"THE DENVER ROAD"
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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 routed over our line have more stop-over privileges than any other road can offer, too.

ST. JOSEPH.

The weekly market report to the Journal, reflecting the tone of the South St. Joseph, Mo., stockyards, says:

Receipts of cattle were liberal this week, with the bulk of offerings of native steers running largely to common and medium natives, grassers and westerns, which kinds declined 25 to 40 cents in value. Medium to good corn beefs were in light quota and values broke 25c, while choice finished grades were in relatively small supply and values lost 10 to 15 cents. Early in the week cows and heifers advanced 25c to 40c, under light receipts, but with increased receipts later on, 15c to 25c of the gain was lost. Receipts of stock cattle were fairly good and the country demand comparatively liberal, with prices off 25c.

Arrivals in the quarantine division were fairly liberal and showed a good increase with a year ago. Steers predominated the offerings, with quality generally of fair to good average. The demand was good and the market had good life on each day, as a rule, although prices broke 15c to 25c. Cows and heifers were in light quota and strong demand, with prices ruling firm. Calves were in small proportion and

Things at Home and Abroad.

L. S. Crum, United States marshal for Kansas, died at his home in Osage, Kas., Thursday evening. While he had been sick for some ten days, his condition was not considered serious until Wednesday, and the fact did not gain publicity until to-day.

John W. Mackay, the multi-millionaire mine owner, who began his career as a California forty-niner, died early last week at his residence in London. He had been suffering from prostration for a week. Mr. Mackay owned property all over the West and the extent of his fortune it is difficult to approximate.

After fighting a battle of eight rounds that was fraught with brilliant and courageous work at San Francisco last Friday night, Robert Fitzsimmons forfeited his last claim upon the heavy-weight championship. He was knocked to the floor by James Jeffries and counted out. It was a close contest from start to finish.

A daring hold-up took place on the Mexican Central railroad early on the morning of July 23d, as the train was leaving Bermejillo. The "haul" included \$50,000 in currency, consigned to the Banco Minero at Chihuahua, besides other packages of money. The express messenger was "covered" by the robbers and offered no resistance.

Two men were killed and two others seriously burned by an explosion of gas Sunday in one of the Sanbols Coal company's mines, one mile west of McCurtain, I. T. The dead: Andrew Dazell and James Brown. The names of the two injured men have not been learned. The four men were in the mine 900 feet from the opening when the explosion occurred. It was followed a moment later by another of less force. It is presumed the gas was ignited by one of their lamps.

The westbound Rocky Mountain limited on the Rock Island was wrecked near Albright Station, forty miles east of Lincoln, Neb., last Thursday evening, killing and injuring a dozen or more passengers. Engineer Porter and Fireman Bell were crushed under the locomotive. The train was speeding along at the rate of sixty-five miles an

hour. At a curve near Albright the roadbed, weakened by the heavy rains, collapsed, the engine plunging over an embankment and the whole train following. The wreckage took fire shortly afterwards and was entirely consumed. A wrecking train and a corps of surgeons were hurried from Omaha and Council Bluffs.

A dispatch from Stephenville, Tex., says that heavy rains fell there for twenty-four hours. The Bosque was out of its banks, enveloping several houses. Buck Whitley, in attempting to rescue his little eight-year-old daughter, was drowned along with his child. Later C. C. Goodner, assistant county attorney, in attempting to rescue members of Whitley's family, was drowned. Whitley's body has been recovered. The water is yet high and receding slowly. Searches will be made for the other bodies to-morrow. There will be considerable property destroyed by this flood, which is the biggest for twenty years.

Last Friday was hangman's day in Arkansas and six offenders paid the penalty for their crimes. The list is as follows: At Washington, De Noland, colored, for the murder of his wife near Wallaceburg; Tim Sims, colored, for the murder of Nancy and Thabitta Juton, near Spring Hill; at Arkansas City, James Kittle, colored, for the murder of Jim Johnson, colored, November 13, 1901; at Forest City, Cy Tanner, colored, for the murder of Robert Black, colored; at Van Buren, Dave McWorther, white, for the murder of his wife near Mulberry, November 15, 1901; at Center Point, Lath Hembree, white, for the murder of W. M. Wilks, white, in Polk county, March 2, 1900.

Missouri Democrats met in convention at St. Joseph last week with the following results: John A. Knott was nominated for the long term as railroad commissioner and Joseph P. Rice of Moberly, one of the present members of the board, was chosen for the short term. Joseph P. Carrington, of Springfield, the present superintendent of public instruction, was renominated. Hon. William A. Rothwell of Moberly was chosen as chairman of the state committee. The resolution adopted declared allegiance to the principles of the Kansas City platform, especial stress being placed on the free silver 16 to 1 plank. The government Philippine policy was denounced. Draconic legislation is proposed prohibiting the existence of all trusts and combinations that have a tendency to destroy competition.

Harry W. Hamilton, foreman of the Slaughter Hereford Home at Roswell, N. M., took a bunch of their fine Herefords to the reunion at Canyon City, Texas, and captured four premiums in the contest there July 11, as follows: First prize, yearling heifer, under two years of age, Sir Bredwell's Maid; sire, Sir Bredwell, dam, Bonny Maid, owned by C. C. Slaughter of Roswell, N. M. Second prize, bull calves under one year old, Ak-sar-Ben; sire, Matchless Theodore; dam, Miss Wellington 16th, owned by C. C. Slaughter of Roswell, N. M.

The Roswell Fair association filed its charter recently with the secretary of the Territory's incorporators being: Charles J. Franks, George M. Slaughter, Leonard D. Danenberg, Edward A. Cahoon, William M. Atkinson, Hugh R. Morrow, Elmer O. Creighton and William S. Prager. The capital is \$10,000 divided into 1000 shares of \$10 each. The headquarters are at Roswell and the directors are Jeremiah Simpson, Leonard Danenberg, Geo. M. Slaughter, William M. Atkinson and Elmer O. Creighton. The officers are Jerry Simpson, president, W. M. Atkinson, vice president, E. A. Cahoon, treasurer, Lucius Dille, secretary-superintendent. The fair is to be held September 23 to 26 inclusive. The exhibits will include fruit, of which there will be an abundance of the finest ever seen anywhere; wool and sheep and fine cattle—registered Herefords and Shorthorns from the alfalfa farms in that vicinity, and some abroad. The horse races will be an attraction that will bring many to the fair who enjoy that diversion.

SPECIMEN IRRIGATED FARM.
The Texas State Fair assisted by the Texas Challenge Wind Mill Co., are maturing plans for putting in a specimen irrigated farm in miniature form at the State Fair grounds. The object of this exposition will be to show to the farmers and truck raisers of Texas what can be done by a proper system of irrigation, and the crops that will respond most profitably to this method of cultivation. The idea will be to plant the crops in season so that they will mature just about fair time, and thus enable farmers to see the actual results of irrigating the various crops adapted to this climate. In addition to the crops that are already grown here extensively, they expect to experiment with other crops that have not heretofore been successfully grown in this state. They may not be able to get the system in perfect operation by the next fair, but will have the ground laid off, the wells dug and all the preliminary arrangements made so that they can show the visitors what they propose to do. Correspondence is invited from farmers who have had experience with irrigating and who are willing to give their moral assistance in developing an exposition of this kind, which will not only be of advantage to the Texas farmers, but will also prove to visitors from other states in the most conclusive manner possible that Texas is verily the garden spot of the world. In addition to the assistance that farmers can give in making suggestions, they also want as many as will volunteer in furnishing seed of some crop which responds readily to irrigation and which has grown successfully. The space occupied by this exhibit will necessarily be small. Such being the case it will only require a hand full of seed to plant sufficient for their demonstration and it is hoped the farmers will take an interest in furnishing the very best seed that they have so they can make a show that will be a credit to the association. Mr. J. T. Mays of DALLAS will have charge of the matter and all correspondence on the subject should be addressed to him.

\$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. R. E. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

RUPTURE OF PILES
CURED QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure no Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.
DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

THE WEBER M. H. P. Gasoline Engines
for cutting, grinding, shelling, etc. Free catalogues. Write for all sizes. Engines from 2 to 100 horsepower. Gasoline Engines Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

VARIKOCELE
A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and Book Free, by mail or at office. Write to DR. J. O. M. DICKS, 915 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Scott & March BELTON, MO.
Breeders of Hereford Cattle.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

"Sunny Slope Herefords."
150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old, 100 yearling heifers, 80 cows from 2 to 8 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.
C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS
700 head in herd. Young stock for sale, GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.

THE EARLY BIRD

Gets the worm. Early estimates as to total vote of New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania have a chance at getting the \$10,000 and the extra \$1,000 prizes as advertised on page 1. You are entitled to one estimate for every dollar remitted on subscription. Read the rolls and guess early. Send your guess to The Journal.

NEW MEXICO

W. R. Clements, a prominent wool dealer of Roswell, N. M., purchased the entire wool clip of local sheep near Hereford, Tex., for about \$10,000. The quantity of wool bought was not reported.

Considerable damage was done by heavy rain storms near Las Vegas, N. M. Albino G. Gallagos, Jose Gallagos and a neighbor, Trujillo, of Montano, lost in the aggregate about 400 sheep. At San Guajala, Juan D. Martinez is said to have lost 70 sheep.

C. B. Willingham, manager of the "Turkey Track" ranch near Carlsbad, N. M., is contemplating going to Canada to start a big cattle ranch. He left last week for Asinibola province, where he expects to lease 300,000 acres, and stock the ranch from his company's Pecos valley herds. Reports from that country indicate that the Canada grazing lands are among the finest in the world, and a number of big Southwestern cattle owners are arranging to move up there.

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DROUTH IS BROKEN.
Special Correspondence.
Carlsbad, N. M., July 20, 1902.

Recent heavy rains, amounting almost to floods, had the effect of breaking up what threatened to be one of the most disastrous drouths that ever visited the Pecos Valley and its vicinity. Cattle growers were becoming badly frightened. Cattle on the ranges were dying at an increasing ratio that grew as the days went by. Young stock especially suffered. The crop of calves promised to be unusually small, and the owners of small herds anticipated anything but a profit for their year's work.

The rains changed all this. The water holes and artificial tanks that had been dry for months were filled to overflowing in a night. Old arroyos that had been dry so long that their existence almost had been forgotten, suddenly changed into torrents, running out of their banks. It was without doubt the very hardest rain that had fallen in this section for ten years. Along with the great good it brought, it also carried considerable damage with it. Poultry, pigs and in some cases calves and lambs were swept away and the railroad had numerous gaps to repair on its line, trains being delayed three days and over.

The drouth with its attendant evils, however, had no effect on the irrigation system of the valley. The great lakes that contain the water supply held their own and water for the farms was as plentiful as during the wettest years of the past. Possibly never did irrigation and its benefits receive a more decided endorsement than it did right here in the Pecos country this past dry spring. The alfalfa crop was

ARKANSAS.

President C. A. Pratt of the Arkansas State Fair association announces the appointment of the following superintendents: Farm and garden, Prof. W. S. Thomas; Alexander; poultry, Chas. J. Probst; sheep, John R. Frazier; swine, W. R. Duley; cattle, James Chapple; mules and asses, John Humphrey of Wrightsville; horses, Dr. H. E. Rice; art, C. H. Yost; textile, Julian Bliss.

The largest amount ever paid into the state treasury by an Arkansas sheriff on account of tax collections was paid by Sheriff Schader of Little Rock, when he made his annual settlement. The total amount of taxes paid over by him is \$465,532.95. In addition to this amount, he collected the full-voicing special taxes: State liquor license, \$21,700; county liquor license, \$36,200, fines and forfeitures, \$451.88; general licenses, \$472; 15th section, \$387.54; grand total, \$525,354.37.

The second annual fair of Tulsa, I. T., will be held September 24, 4th and 5th.

A special sale of town lots was held at Beggs, I. T., last Tuesday, under the supervision of the Dawes Commission. Property which brought \$11,720 at auction changed hands.

Advices from Guthrie, Ok. Ter., state that official information has been filed with the authorities by John Fields, the territorial veterinarian, that Texas fever ticks have been found among Oklahoma cattle in the vicinity of Waverly and Cleveland. Added to this trouble, he reports another even more serious, caused by men who travel throughout the infected districts pretending to vaccinate cattle for the prevention of the fever. The vaccinators get 25 cents a head of cattle from the farmers. The veterinarian declares there is no practicable method of vaccinating stock cattle to render them immune to Texas fever.

Stories which have been in circulation to the effect that the cattlemen of the Osage reservation held a meeting and decided not to sell or ship any more cattle until prices improve is without foundation. The story in question was to the effect that a meeting of cattlemen had been held at Guthrie and another at Ponca City, at both of which the cattlemen signed an agreement not to move any of their herds until satisfactory prices were obtained. It was not stated what was meant by "satisfactory" prices, inasmuch as cattle from the Indian Territory have been bringing better prices in Kansas City the past few weeks than for years previous.

The Oklahoma Livestock Sanitary Board has under discussion the advisability of an open season this year. The cattlemen along the border are opposed to the idea, while those inland are advocating it. The system of deputy inspectors placed on all the quarantines during the open season has not proven satisfactory and the board may adopt some other plan. While Oklahoma is practically free of Texas fever, there are many reports of it along the border that makes the board hesitate. Arkansas City, Kan., reports fever on the Kansas border and in the Osage Nation not included in Oklahoma's quarantine district—many cattle have died from fever. Tan Rogers reports losing 113 head out of a herd of 183, among them eighty head of four-year-old steers. His loss is \$8000.

Section Director C. M. Strong of the weather bureau, reports as follows regarding crop conditions in Oklahoma and Indian Territories: "Wheat continues to thresh out light to fair yields of a medium quality. Oats are giving large yields of good quality. Hay harvest continues in general progress with large yields of a fine quality secured. Early corn is made and hardening, and some has been cut. The late corn is in good growing condition, and was greatly benefited by the showers. The crop is in need of more rain over the Indian Territory to properly mature. Cotton continues generally in a growing condition, is mostly laid by and is squaring, blooming and bowling rapidly. Showers would be beneficial in some localities in the Indian Territory. Cane is commencing to mature. Kafir corn to head out. Both crops are doing well and are very promising. Broom corn and millet are being cut with good yields reported. Castor beans and grass are making good growth. Fall wheat grounds are being prepared, with ground in fine condition for working. Late fruit was benefited by the showers and promises larger yields. The early fruits, melons and garden vegetables are being marketed. Stock is doing well on range and is in fine condition."

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RICE STRAWS.
Rains which appear to have extended all over East Texas have greatly benefited the rice growing localities along the Gulf coast.

The rice prospects in El Campo county, Tex., are looking fine and the plans for irrigation from wells in that section are looked upon with much favor. The 6-inch bored well, equipped with gasoline engine power, will furnish plenty of water for a 100-acre tract.

Reports from the Louisiana rice belt indicate a material shortage in the crop this season. Advice from Cameron, Calcasieu, Acadia, Vermillion and St. Mary's parishes show that the rice yield in that section will be at least 20 per cent below last year's average; due to the prolonged drouth and salt water in the bayous and irrigating canals. In the Teche district and in the Mississippi river parishes the crop will be as large, if not larger, than usual. The planters along the Mississippi and the Teche had an abundance of fresh water and the drouth did not affect their crops. The providence rice along the Mississippi coast has been practically ruined. One planter near Anseley, Miss., is plowing up his rice and planting other crops.

Y. O. Hildreth, the prominent breeder of Durham cattle, who owns a large farm near Aledo, was in Fort Worth Thursday. He advises that he has disposed of most of his cattle now ready for market, except one 20-month-old bull from Golden Hero. He said that he had planted 50 acres or more in forage crops since the rains, and was greatly encouraged at the outlook

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The second annual fair of Tulsa, I. T., will be held September 24, 4th and 5th.

A special sale of town lots was held at Beggs, I. T., last Tuesday, under the supervision of the Dawes Commission. Property which brought \$11,720 at auction changed hands.

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I have a copyright, given me by the Government, on a remedy for seminal emissions and lost manhood which never fails to cure. I offer \$1000 for any case I cannot cure where my directions and treatment are followed.
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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
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First Premium at Texas State Fair,
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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4oz. bottles, 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
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TONIC STOCK SALT
CONTAINS NO PURGATIVE CHEMICALS.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE MOVES AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
EXPELS WORMS AND GRUBS.
KEEPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS.
A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALINE COMPOUND.
IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH, AND ENSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.
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IT HAS MERIT AND DOES THE BUSINESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO SICK AND GROWING CATTLE.
FOR RANGE ANIMALS AND FEEDERS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
MAKES A PERFECTLY HEALTHY ANIMAL.
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