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The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

Better Results

Attend advertising in the Journal than in any other newspaper used. This is the plain statement of Dr. W. E. Duncan, a prominent specialist of Fort Worth. He speaks from three years' experience.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

SOME DETAILS OF THE BIG LIVE STOCK SHOW TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected for the annual international live stock exhibit, to be held at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th. Entries will be received up to October 15th and should be forwarded direct to the office of the management.

The agricultural college feature of the exposition will be very important this year. The rules, regulations and general conditions can be learned by writing Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa. It is hoped to inaugurate for the 1903 and subsequent expositions the following changes in competitions as between college classes and the other parts of the exposition.

This year's exposition will undoubtedly be on a more extensive scale than either of its predecessors for the reason that more time has been had to produce and prepare for it. There will undoubtedly be keener competition than has yet taken place, as animals of the very highest quality will be presented for judgment.

At the time of the next exposition the Pure Bred Live Stock Record building with its magnificent agricultural exhibits will be in full operation. A large number of the associations will have their headquarters in the building and the meeting rooms and lecture halls will doubtless be occupied by the different associations holding their meetings, and will prove a valuable factor in the exposition.

At the auction sales of pure bred cattle, hogs, sheep and horses during the week of the exposition some of the best animals of two continents will be offered.

TEXAS ON THE TURF.

Mr. W. O. Foote, an old horseman, well known to readers of the Journal, writes from Boston: "The Texas stable is holding its own and has won seven races, besides capturing seconds in two events. I sold the trotter, Baron De Shay (2-10), to Mr. Sturges of New York for \$4,000, showing that others think as well of our horses as do the owners. We trot at Providence, R. I., next week. They are having a great meeting here and old Boston is quite a city."

HEAVY TRADE PREDICTED.

M. C. Campbell of Wichita, chairman of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, in a recent interview regarding the cattle-feeding situation, said: "Trade in stockers and feeders this year will be the heaviest in the history of the state. Last year, owing to the scarcity of corn, farmers in the central and eastern portions of the state were compelled to sell off their cattle. This year there will be a big crop and prices of beef cattle will probably be high and farmers will stock up heavier than ever. Just now most of the stocker and feeder cattle are being bought by Iowa and Illinois men, but later on Kansas men will get into the game, and I predict an immense volume of business will be done in that line, both in native and western range cattle."

A GREAT CATTLE COUNTRY.

According to the opinion of J. H. Parramore of Abilene, Texas, who has just returned from a visit to the north-western range country, the Dominion will shortly become one of the leading cattle sections on the continent. In an interview, he says:

"Canada is the coming country when it comes to stock raising. At present it is almost unknown, but will in a few years undoubtedly take the lead in the raising of cattle. I consider it absolutely the best place for a stockman to go at this time. The Canadian government is trying to build up this industry, and to this end is selling land very cheaply. Land for fencing can be bought for 2c per acre, while the range is free. There is no tax on the cattle, and the only expense is the import duty into the United States.

"The country is new and there are thousands upon thousands of acres where the grass has never been nipped. The grass is very long and just what cattle need. I venture to say that thousands of dollars will be made up there in the next ten years. The cattle are very large, cows of 1000 pounds be-

ing the average weight. When they drop below 900 pounds they are considered very poorly.

"One very good thing in favor of cattlemen is the way the laws are adjusted in regard to sheep. The ranges are divided, and the government sees to it that no sheep get on the cattle ground, or vice versa. This, of course, is hardly necessary there, as it would be in this country, as sheep raising is a comparatively small industry. This is due to the low price of wool, which is only 3c."

GALLOWAY BREEDERS ELATED.

The Galloway breeders are coming to the fore and are elated over the attention they are attracting throughout the country, among cattlemen. A sale of a light bull at Chicago recently for \$c calls attention to the fact that this was the record for cattle of any breed.

The association is preparing for a great advertising of the breed at the coming American Royal Cattle show in Kansas City, while it will be pushed to the fore with all the ability the association possesses.

The general good qualities of the Galloway breed, it is claimed by the association, have not been pushed nor sufficiently made known, and they intend to correct this as rapidly as possible, by advertising and educating the public mind.

EL PASO STOCK YARDS.

The new stock yards at El Paso, Tex., are rapidly nearing completion. They occupy fifteen acres of ground with a capacity of 12,000 cattle. Heretofore only five acres were used by the company with a capacity of 4000 head. Besides this, there will be elaborate arrangements made for the reception of horses, sheep and hogs.

The object of the concern is to make the yards a feeding place for stock in transit, as well as to establish an up-to-date stock market at this place. Feeders and ranchers will compose the greatest per cent of stock received. Excellent facilities for branding stock, and quarantine pens have been placed 100 feet outside of the regular pens so that contagion from fever may be prevented. There are also parade grounds, where cattle and horses may be shown. When the yards are fully completed, they will be among the best in the state.

IN SEARCH OF FEED.

Mr. Harrold, one of the heaviest feeders of cattle in this part of the state, has gone to Missouri on an important mission, and if he succeeds in what he has undertaken it will mark a new era in the cattle feeding business in Texas, says the Fort Worth Register.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Harrold is prospecting in the corn sections of Missouri with a view to ascertaining what the chances are for feeding cattle in that state.

Missouri has the prospects of raising a large corn crop and if Mr. Harrold can arrange for corn the chances are he will do his feeding in that state this winter instead of Texas. The high prices of meal feed charged by the mills last season have prompted this innovation.

The prices last year for meal were so high that cattlemen complained bitterly, and with a view to securing cheaper feed the coming winter, prompted the trip now being made by Mr. Harrold. The matter is being generally discussed among cattle feeders who will watch with deep interest the results of Mr. Harrold's investigations.

STOCK RAISING IN MEXICO.

The consul at Juarez reports to the state department that stock raising in Mexico is very profitable and that many Americans are engaged in it. The best locality for stock raising, he says, is in the northwestern portion of the State of Chihuahua, near the Sierra Madre mountains. The government price for waste lands is 45c per hectare, or two acres.

Persons can buy on time by mortgaging the land to the government. Liberal concessions are given to colonists desiring to locate with their families. Land owned by private individuals can be bought for cash at favorable prices. Grazing land runs from 50c to \$1.50 per acre.

THE NEOSHO VALLEY HERD.

Kansas is rapidly coming to the front as a breeding ground for blooded cattle, and several of the large pastures in that State have unsurpassed shipping facilities. The Neosho Valley herd of Shorthorns, whose home is on a ranch three miles south of Dunlap, contains some of the finest cattle to be found anywhere in the southwest. Mr. D. P. Norton, the proprietor, is an experienced and conscientious breeder, who has in service two very famous imported bulls, British Lion, 123,692 and Lord Lieutenant 120,019. Both are superb specimens of the type to which they belong and good judges who have inspected them declare that they are unexcelled by any Shorthorns ever brought to this country. British Lion is descended from a long line of Imperial ancestors, his immediate progeni-

tors being Isabella's Heir 130673 and Britannia the Thirty-Seventh.

Isabella's Heir, the sire of British Lion, was bred in the renowned Bow Park Herd of Ontario, of which John Hope was manager. He weighed 2800 pounds when four years old and headed the herd of Douglass & Sons of Ontario. He was got by Waterloo Banner 114055, a heavy weight bull that sired Myrtle of Brownedale, the second prize yearling heifer at the World's Fair of 1893. The dam of Isabella's Heir was the noted show cow Isabella 3d Vol. 40, bred at Bow Park and got by Imp. Ingram's Chief out of the renowned show cow Imp. Lady Isabel, imported by John Hope for his great show herd in 1887. She was a royal winner in England and pronounced by Hope the greatest cow seen since Lady Fragrant.

The herd was victorious in everything at Minneapolis and Des Moines, except that Baron Warlabey was second in his 2-year-old class, but he won first in his class as a yearling at Toronto, Guelph, Hamilton and London in Ontario the previous year of 1886. He headed the first prize herd of the best ten head of cattle of any beef breed, in a thousand dollar special, winning \$500.00. Isabella 3d was a member of Hope's show herd in 1889 at Detroit and Buffalo, where they made a clean sweep at both places, except that Baron Waterloo, a yearling and son of Baron Warlabey, won the sweepstakes over the great Imp. Cup Bearer that headed Hope's show herd in 1889 at Detroit. Isabella 3d was the first in her class and champion at both places in her 2-year-old form, and member of the sweepstakes herds. She also won everything she was shown for as a member of Bow Park herd in a tour of Canada in 1888.

The dam of British Lion, Britannia 37th, by Baron Evelynide, is a son of Baron Warlabey. The Britannias are a large, strong and long-lived race, with great constitutions, tracing to Britannia 37th, imported by Mr. Cochran of Quebec. Britannia 34th weighed over 1500 pounds in the fall of 1901, a week before calving.

American breeders have infused considerable Scotch blood, as well as Scotch into their herds, with invariably good results. William Warfield of Kentucky, our greatest living authority on cattle breeding, commends the mixing of different strains, and condemns the tendency to deterioration of the size and quality of our cattle. British Lion carries a weight of 2500 to 2800 in ordinary breeding condition. He has heavy bone without coarseness, and is proving a remarkably good sire. He is pronounced by many good stockmen as at least the equal of any bull shown at Kansas City in the past two years, while some say he is the best beef bull they ever saw.

MARKETS ARE BROADENING.

In an interview at Galveston last week Herman Specht of Iowa Park, Tex., a successful Wichita County breeder of blooded cattle said: "Quite a large demand is being created in Florida, about Pensacola, for high grade bulls and we have shipped a number down there recently. Very few heifers are shipped out of the state for sale however, as the demand in Texas has not yet been satisfied. But in Florida there is a very active demand for yearling calves and these command all the way from \$200 to \$250 each.

"It is somewhat of a new thing to be shipping cattle to Florida from Texas, but the progressive people down there wish to improve their breed. They now have what they call 'doggy' stock, which are very small; for example, their three-year-old heifers weigh about 700 pounds, while our yearlings weigh 1000 pounds. The 'doggy' look like immature Jerseys.

"Later on we shall ship cattle to Cuba. Some cattle (high grades, not full bloods) are now being exported to South Africa via New Orleans, but the Northwest Texas cattlemen wish to ship via Galveston and it is probable that hereafter they will use this port.

"It has been very dry in Wichita county lately, no rain having fallen since May 11. We have made about 10 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of rye, and 30 bushels of barley to the acre. There is a good chance for a forage crop, such as millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, etc. Those who cut their hay early secured good crops, but it is very dry now. The cattlemen are already feeding their fine stock, which, ordinarily, does not begin until November or December.

"Notwithstanding all of this, Wichita county is enjoying a good immigration and will in the near future boast as large and as prosperous population as any county in that portion of the state."

SLAUGHTER SEES DAMAGES.

C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, has filed suit against the Texas and Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, for alleged delay in hauling stock from Stanton, Tex., to the Chicago yards. The amount involved is \$1,969.34, which he claims he lost on the shipment of 326 fat cows by their arrival 48 hours late. The shipment was made last October and should have reached Chicago on the morning of the 23d, but was delayed in transit 48 hours. He claims that the Hammond Packing plant, which was burned on October 23, would have been on the market if they had reached the yards at scheduled time, and a much stronger market would have been had, and that he would have received \$1,969.34 more for his cattle.

THE BEEF COMBINE.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN CREDITED WITH ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT ITS CONSOLIDATION.

Advices from the big livestock centers are to the effect that J. P. Morgan has been discouraging the organization of the packers' combine on account of the president's hostile attitude. Attorney General Knox is said to have advised Mr. Morgan that he had orders to attack the trust. This message was, it is claimed, reported to the beef magnates by Mr. Morgan's partner, George W. Perkins, who was in Chicago last week. On the strength of it Swift stock declined nine points on the exchange.

Mr. Perkins admitted that he had three things to accomplish before he returned to New York. The consummation of the harvester trust, upon the final details of which Mr. Perkins spent most of his working hours, has been effected, he said. The other goals he declined to discuss. There is good authority for asserting that the consolidation of the lake transportation lines and the prevention of the packing combine are the remaining tasks.

Mr. Morgan, it is said, knowing the president's forceful way of going at things, saw possible and alarming results to other great trust corporations and a tremendous effect on the stock market in the smashing of the beef trust. Shares and securities of scores of industrial combinations would shrink by the hundreds of millions, and a disaster even greater might follow. This, it is said, was the reason for interfering.

Despite Mr. Morgan's interference the combine is believed to have been effected.

TEXAS HIDES IN THE NORTH.

Discussing the effect which the shipments of Texas dry hides to the northern markets will have, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the movement in the direction of St. Louis has been due very much to the tremendous strides of the city in the boot and shoe manufacturing line, of course, quite apparent, but even now the city manufactures only a small part of the leather used in the factories, though it has been steadily increasing, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the time is not far distant when the number of tanneries will be quadrupled and the leather used locally will be manufactured locally. It is the common sense conjecture that gives an optimistic tinge to the hide business and holds the promise that it will yet swell to enormous proportions an industry many, many times greater than even its present very large size. The shipments from Texas average about \$10,000 worth of hides daily, and within a few weeks this amount will have been nearly doubled, when it will gradually recede from the zenith point and sink to the normal proportions it maintains throughout the year. Just now is a busy time around the hide establishments, and thousands of hides are being handled every day. These are the hides from which a high grade leather is made, and the shipments thus far have shown better average hides than have been received for several seasons.

EXPORTS FROM GALVESTON.

The wheat exported from Galveston during the week ending Aug. 30 was 1,311,240 bushels to foreign countries, the total value of which was \$390,648. Besides the wheat exported, many thousands of dollars' worth of cotton and other merchandise was shipped from that port to foreign countries during the same period. Foreign exports for Saturday reached the value of \$1,188,122, and the value of the coastwise trade would equal, if not exceed these figures.

BIG AUGUST BUSINESS.

There was "something doing" at the Kansas City livestock market last month, as the figures will show. Cattle receipts were about 242,000 head, exceeding any previous August by about 22,000, and being the fifth largest on year was 24,800. Calf receipts last month were a little over 28,000, exceeding any previous August by 8500 head, and being the largest on record for any month at this market. The previous record was October, of 1901, when 26,914 arrived.

Sheep receipts were 105,000, against 91,374 for the previous big August, which was in 1897. The gain over last year was 42,500. Hog receipts were only 109,000, a decrease from a year ago of almost 92,000, and the smallest total for August since 1881.

In everything except swine receipts the record is highly commendable.

TEXAS WOOL MARKET.

For Texas wool the inquiry has been only moderate, according to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. Consumers in some cases are debarred from purchasing by the extremely high prices asked. There is no weakening on the part of holders' however. Nice Texas wools, 12 months' growth, have been sold at a clean cost of 52c to 55c, and some exceptionally long and fine wool is reported to have been moved at even higher figures, but the market for good average wools cannot as yet be quoted higher than the foregoing figures. Eight months' wools are held at 50c, clean, but holders are not yet getting that price unless for an exceptional lot, the actual business on good, average stock being at 47c to 48c. There is no fall wool on the market to speak of.

SHIPPING WITHOUT ICE.

Much interest, both in the trade and among fruit shippers is being shown in the tests now going on of the new Baker system for processing perishables so that they can be shipped in close cars without refrigeration, says the Kansas City Packer. While the promoters are confident of final success, they are ultra conservative in their claims, and apparently seek no publicity. Their indifference to public approval or criticism is especially refreshing in these days of stock jobbing schemes and hot air fakes. The Baker process was tested at several points last year, peaches being shipped to Buffalo from West Plains,

and sent out in small lots by open express several days later not only back to the starting point, but to distant cities. One car of peaches was sent to New Orleans. Eggs were put away and various experiments made. The concern holds a number of endorsements from these.

Several tests have been made this season. A car of peaches, sent from Tyler, Tex., to Minneapolis turned out partly a failure, due, it is shown from letters, both at loading and receiving points, to the careless loading whereby the crates shifted, mashing the lower tiers and causing havoc. The broker who sold the fruit at Tyler certified they were overripe when loaded. The car was six days out. This could hardly be considered a fair test.

A car of peaches sold by H. Woods in Chicago, brought a fine letter signed by a number of leading Chicago fruit men. The stock came through in splendid shape, and the system was pronounced a success. Other examples of successful shipping in cars refrigerated by this process are cited.

The "process" is a secret one, and consists of burning a powder of some kind in a close car. The fruit is left in this gaseous atmosphere several hours. Before arriving at destination the ventilators are opened and the gas allowed to escape. Small lots are treated in a close room built for the purpose. It can be used on any kind of a car which can be rendered airtight, and no machinery is necessary. A station agent can "treat" a car before it is billed out, so that it will go through safely to its destination. The cost varies as to length of haul, being about 35 per cent less than the present icing charges, and saving to the ice bankers of refrigerator cars, and to the shipper the space now used in conclusion, the Packer says:

STATE FARM CATTLE SALE.

The chief attraction at the Nebraska State fair grounds in Lincoln to-day is the sale of sixty-five head of registered Shorthorns. It is under the management of Mr. C. A. Stannard of Emporia, Kas., a description of whose superb herd appeared in The Journal of recent date. Eighteen of the cattle offered are bulls of serviceable ages. Contributors are the Stanton Breeding Farm Company, of Madison, Neb.; C. G. Comstock & Co., of Albany, Mo.; Lowell, Barroll & DeWitt, of Denver, Colo.; L. L. Young, of Oakland, Neb., and W. N. Rogers, of Craig, Neb. Fifteen of the sixty-five head are bulls, all of serviceable ages and in good breeding condition.

MATAGORDA RICE CARNIVAL.

The second annual Matagorda county rice carnival, held last week, was a pronounced success. Nearly 10,000 visitors came to Bay City from surrounding points. A barbecue was one of the features, and the Second Infantry band of Bertram discoursed music, dancing, a base ball game, a parade, a shooting tournament and other diversions contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. A rice-threshing exhibition was also a feature of the show.

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STATE FARM NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS, HORTICULTURISTS AND TRUCK GARDENERS.

A union of the truck growers near Hallettsville, Texas, was formed there last week.

The East Texas Fruit and Truck-growers' Association is in session at Athens for the purpose of discussing methods by which marketing facilities may be improved.

County Farm Superintendent McNeill of Williamson county has received the two gold medals awarded for his exhibit of fruits and vegetables at the Farmers' Congress.

Hill county farmers were forced to import cotton pickers from Brenham, Tex., this year. The services of about 350 hands were secured through the efforts of a police officer.

On the Kingsbury ranch in Hamilton county are a number of aged peach trees planted by Gilbert D. Kingsbury in 1874. One of them measures thirty inches in circumference and is thirty feet high. All are heavily laden with fruit.

Prof. Munson of Denison, Texas, the best known grape expert of this country, makes the bold prediction that within five years Texas will exceed all other States in the quantity and quality of wine production and in the growing of grapes for market.

Tomato growers held a meeting at Frankston, Tex., last Friday. C. D. Jarrett, selling agent for this and neighboring towns, stationed at St. Louis the past season, was present and discussed the situation with them. The indications are that a larger acreage will be planted next year. A large number of peach orchards will be set out in that vicinity this fall.

J. G. Boles has sold his extensive orchard, four miles north of Jacksonville, Tex., to Wesley Love for \$8000. Last year Mr. Boles bought the land of Dr. F. A. Fuller for \$2750. It comprises about 167 acres, of which 165 acres are under cultivation, with forty acres planted in Elberta trees.

Because of a local fight between A. W. Storr and C. L. Taylor, representing rival ginning interests at Granger, Texas, seed cotton sold there last week at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per hundred pounds, or at the rate of \$8 per bale higher than the usual price. As long as the cutting continues the farmers will be in clover.

The experiment of raising Irish potatoes on a large scale in Wharton county, which was conducted by W. D. Green, has been a matter of considerable interest. Mr. Green estimates the total production, including cost of seed, which was very high this year, labor, interest and all incidentals, at nearly one-half the total income, or \$2718, which gives a net cash profit of \$2718, or \$43.75 per acre.

Johnson grass has proven a very profitable crop near Marlin, Tex., and farmers are of the opinion that it makes an excellent provender. Two heavy crops have already been cut this year, and with September rains another crop is thought possible. One farmer claims to have derived \$5 per acre from his two crops of Johnson grass this year. He thinks he will lose considerable money on his cotton crop, but his grass crop has saved him.

The railroad which the State of Texas built at its sugar farm on the Brazos is to be used for the handling of the output of the various sugar farms near it, which have heretofore been unprofitable because of a lack of rail facilities. A large line is to be operated between Velasco and the farm, the stuff being handled from this point by the Velasco, Brazos and Northern. It is announced by the management of that road that it is to be extended as soon as the rails can be secured.

Secretary H. B. Dorsey of the Texas Grain Dealers' association, writes: "I should judge there are about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in Texas this year and about the same amount of oats. As to corn, there is no way by which an intelligent estimate can be made. However, the crop this year is some lighter than it was last year. I suppose there was about 1,500,000 bushels of wheat exported last year and the same amount this year. No oats were exported except for seed purposes, shipments being made to the Southeast. Something like 2,000,000 bushels were shipped last year and the same amount this year."

Choice Cattle For Sale
200 Good Two Year Old Steers
250 Highly Graded Yearling Steers
100 Highly Graded Yearling Heifers
20 Full Blood

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Here established in 1882, and consists of 40 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. I have some 100 bulls for sale, and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by cardinals 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. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polks of 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 correct blood for sale cheap.

SUNNY SIDE HERDFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. E. Lund and Plymouth chickens. W. S. KAARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHODE, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 289.

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 gold county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 317, 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 high raised. Cattle and residence at Iona Station, on T. & P. railroad. Postoffice—Aledo, Texas.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas. I have 300 strictly pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. B. BOWHILL & SON. Three hundred extra good Ramboulet Rams for sale at a bargain. We have been growing rams for the western trade for over thirty years and have the best. B. B. BOWHILL & SON, Breckenridge, Mo.

Protect your calves against Black Leg with

BLACK-LEG-LINE

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., CHICAGO, NEW YORK, FT. WORTH, SAN FRANCISCO.

BLACKLEGOIDS

BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG. Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dose is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation.

Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page folder on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to all. Write for it.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH. Branches: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Montreal, Quebec, London, England.

MAVERICKS.

Sam Jones, of near Bandera, bought Dr. Hendricks' share of the Adams pasture for \$1400.

It is reported that Sol Mayer has sold his Middle Valley ranch, in the McKavett-Sonora country, to Columbus Yaws.

Walker Hewett of the Coppinger ranch, near Colorado, is back from a visit to his parents at San Angelo and friends in Snyder, Tex.

Thomas Trammel of Sweetwater, Texas, has purchased the cattle and range on the Carson ranch, N. M., which contains 14 sections.

J. H. Epley recently purchased of Harry Butler, Watt's ranch, northwest of Midland, for \$4900. It consists of twenty-five sections of well improved pasture.

The A. M. Miller stock farm and ranch of 10,000 acres four miles east of Ballinger, has been sold to Missouri parties for \$50,000 cash. The land is cut in two by the Colorado river.

Much of the Panhandle country, notably that contiguous to Amarillo, is badly in need of rain. In some localities cattle are in miserable condition, while corn has been cut short and forage crops are in bad shape.

Over a thousand head of two and three-year-olds were shipped from Lampasas recently by Smith Brothers. Ernest Walker, H. T. Hill and Osborn Brothers. They had been bought for J. S. Venable, of Brownwood, at prices ranging from \$14 to \$20 per head.

Messrs. C. T. Turney, J. S. Moss, Boy Wyatt and Albert Cox, Sutton county's "big four," were in San Antonio last week endeavoring to lease a 20-section pasture in the San Angelo country, for thirty days, in which to spray their ticky cattle. They are ar-

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

WANDERER'S CREEK HERD Of registered Shorthorns, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 40 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, No. 13899—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED ROUGER, Minnie, Texas.

WILDAIR'S STOCK FARM. Howard and J. W. Mann, Jr., Props.; Wac, or Texas. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and standard Red-horses.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS For sale. I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated 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 BURRUSS, Columbia, Mo.

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

DRUMMOND FARM HERD Of registered Shorthorns. Full for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. Address G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young county, Texas, or P. B. HUNY, Dallas, Texas.

DURHAM PARK HERD. Shorthorn cattle. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bates. Young stock in all classes. D. W. HARRILL, Harrell, Liberty, Texas. Farm railway station. Austin Hill on Austin and Northwestern railway, 3 miles from Austin.

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

WM. & 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 skin. Also a few Anzera goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

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

L. K. HASSETT, DORCHESTER, Green county, Mo. Red Polks raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far south there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. C. ALDREDGE, PITTSBURG, TEXAS. GOOD Texas raised red polled cattle for sale.

J. L. JENNINGS & BRO., Martindale, Texas. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle. Young stock of both sexes and grade cattle for sale.

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. Also a splendid lot of pure bred bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

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

from Bastrop and Hays counties to Cuba. Mr. Williams has purchased a ranch in Cuba, on which he has 3000 head of stockcattle and will add to these 1100 head, 300 of which are thoroughbred Herefords from his Hays county ranch. This will be his fourth shipment. His ranch is in Puerto Principe.

A large cattle deal was closed at Fort Worth last week when Frank H. Weaver, of this city, sold to Capt. E. B. Harrod 2500 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers purchased in the Kiowa and Comanche reservations. Over \$100,000 changed hands in the transaction. Mr. Weaver has retired from the cattle business temporarily, but expects to purchase a ranch later on.

Dipping experiments were conducted last week by Dr. Victor Norgaard in Archer county, at Wilson & Robinson's ranch. About 600 head of cattle were subjected to treatment, which Dr. Norgaard claims is a preventive of splenic fever. The cattle thus dipped were pastured separately from the others and will be closely watched.

The platform of the representative convention of the 101st district, held at Midland, Tex., recently, declares for the maintenance of the present quarantine line, with such modifications as will permit the passage of cattle at any season under a rigid system of inspection; provided, however, that the regulations adopted shall in no wise conflict with those of the Federal government.

Lang & Doose, real estate men of Ballinger, Tex., report the sale of the A. M. Miller stock farm and ranch, located four miles east of Ballinger, straddling the waters of the Colorado river, comprising about 10,000 acres, which is one of the best improved and watering places in Runnels county, to Northern capitalists, at \$5 per acre cash. It is the intention of the purchasers to cut this land up into small tracts and sell it out.

The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Growers' association met at Fort Worth last Thursday and arranged the preliminaries for the convention at El Paso next March. Railroad rates, cattle inspection and quarantine matters were considered in executive session and the business of the last quarter audited. The matter of range fences was also discussed and reports were received to the effect that many Arizona cattlemen had complied with the new rule. The association represents cattle and land values to the amount of \$200,000,000.

A. B. Robertson, of Colorado, Tex., arrived home last Friday from his trip to Montana with Winfield Scott of Fort Worth. W. F. Smith of Ponca City, and Hugh Wells of Carlisbad, N. M. The object of the trip was to investigate the range conditions with a view of locating ranches. Robertson says that range conditions were not as good as expected. The country is settling rapidly and ranges affording winter protection are all well stocked. He will move a part of his fat cattle there from New Mexico next spring, but not as many as expected. Robertson says the estimate of one million Texas cattle going there is a gross exaggeration, as the number will not exceed 250,000, representing the excess that would otherwise be thrown on the market in consequence of the curtailment of the Texas range.

If you eat without appetite you need Prickly Ash Bitters. It promptly removes impurities that clog and impede the action of the digestive organs, creates good appetite and digestion, strength of body and activity of brain.

The board of directors of the Cattle Raisers' association met at the office of the association last week to attend to routine business. Nearly all of the board were present. Capt. J. C. Loving, the secretary, says that his announcement recently made that he would be a candidate for re-election has met with unexpected approval, both on the part of the board and the members of the association. It is thought that there will not be any other candidate, since Capt. Loving has always given such satisfaction in a business way and is so gracious to all who come in contact with him.

Kansas dairymen are seeking to have a dairy commissioner appointed. It is claimed that Kansas manufactures 50,000,000 pounds of butter per year. The state developed along this line with great rapidity during the depression of a few years ago, and there is no doubt that a dairy commissioner would find enough to keep him busy.

Hundreds of farmers have fled to escape the overflow of the Cottonwood river in Kansas, leaving behind their denuded farms and flooded houses.

JUST ONE WORD that word is
Tutt's,
It refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and MEANS HEALTH.
Are you constipated? Troubled with indigestion? Sick headache? Vertigo? Bile? Insomnia?
ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate infection of the LIVER.
You Need
Tutt's Pills
Take No Substitute

CATTLE SALES.

H. D. Smith of Turkey Root sold 150 head of stock cattle to J. W. Friend for \$12.50.

N. H. Ellis of Midland, Tex., recently purchased of B. F. Whitfield 100 cows at \$20 around.

Edward Miller, of Mustang, sold fifty head of fat cows to Lewis and McClellan, of Coleman, for \$16.50 per head.

E. D. Hunt, at Childress, has purchased of John Flemming the remnant of the "O" steers at \$18 average per head.

William Jenkins of Menard county sold to Bevans and Tipton 150 head of two and three-year-old steers at \$18 and \$21.

Thompson Brothers of Schleicher county, recently bought yearlings and twos from Fred Millard and others at \$14 and \$18.

W. B. Hancock, of Alpine, sold to A. S. Gage 500 yearlings at \$15, and F. O. Lochness has sold to Baldridge Brothers 2000 yearlings at \$13.

H. H. Rogers, of Coleman, last week struck a bargain with S. H. Henderson for the sale of the latter's three and four-year-old steers at \$26 per head, delivered at Talpa Sept. 10.

The brag string of S. M. S. yearlings, purchased recently by A. J. Neabit at \$20 around, were shipped from Estelino to South Dakota pasture last week. There are 1100 head.

John Norman, of the Concho county, recently sold to A. A. Hartgrove 130 yearlings at \$12. A. A. Hartgrove bought 46 head of stock cattle, calves counted, from Robert Littlefield, at \$11.

Jesse T. Evans, Jr., of Cherokee, was in San Saba recently and reported that Charles Shults, of Llano, had bought from him 25 two-year-old steers at \$17 and three cows at \$16, and from J. J. Lucas 73 three and four-year-olds at \$18. The cattle were delivered at Valley Springs.

J. C. Cureton of Silver City, N. M., while in Midland, Tex., a few days ago, bought a carload of bulls from Scharbauer Bros, at \$75 around, and 72 head of Scharbauer & Aycock at \$40 around. Cureton is part owner and general manager of the G. O. S. Cattle company, owners of ranch property and 10,000 head of cattle at Silver City.

W. L. Foster recently sold fifty head of bull calves and yearlings to W. R. Felker of the H. S. ranch; about 170 head of calves to parties near Iatan, receiving \$6.50 for one lot and \$5.25 for the other, and bought seven head of registered Hereford bulls of W. W. Allen of Colorado reports the Sterling City News. These are fine cattle, being mostly of a premium bunch. W. L. is going to stock his river ranch with same, which will add greatly to his already excellent herd.

Business is brisk in cattle around Clarendon, according to the Banner-Stockman. R. B. Pyron has purchased steer yearlings as follows the past week: From W. H. Cook, 45 head at \$18.50; from Geo. Bugbee, 53 at \$16.50; from G. S. Patterson, 36 at \$16; from C. E. Dubbs, 14 at \$15; from McMurty & Christal, 55 at \$16.50. L. C. Beverly sold to R. B. Pyron 42 yearling steers and 65 twos of the L U brand at \$16.50 and \$22.50 respectively. Williams, Mundy & Gibson bought 80 three and four-year-old steers from Curtis Bros. of Giles, and sold same together with the W. C. Stone steers, about 125 in all, to J. W. Dorr of Iowa. Price \$33 around. Williams, Mundy & Gibson have been buying yearlings and twos from different parties in the Giles, Memphis and Estelino country. They have accumulated something like 600 head, paying \$15 and \$16 for yearlings and \$20 for the twos.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the representative sales of quarantine cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during week of August 24, were the following:
J. M. Dobbie, Elgin, Kans., 93 steers, 502 pounds, at \$2.75; 45 steers, 1022 pounds, at \$3.75; L. Appleby, Tulsa, I. T., 134 steers, 1075 pounds, at \$4.15; V. Layne, Arkansas, 22 mixed, 621 pounds, at \$2.15; E. G. Yates, Henrietta, I. T., 87 cows, 682 pounds, at \$2.80; Martin O'Connor, Keeran, Tex., 69 calves, \$8.75; Mitchell & Seifridge, Okmulgee, I. T., 22 steers, 1017 pounds, at \$4.00; 128 steers, 833 pounds, at \$3.60; J. E. Felker, Rogers, Ark., 26 steers, 843 pounds, at \$3.15; Lucas & Blackburn, Holdenville, I. T., 202 steers, 1044 pounds, at \$4.00; T. W. Roberts, Burk, Tex., 201 steers, 884 pounds, at \$3.30; B. Miller, Summit, I. T., 88 steers, 1093 pounds, at \$4.15; W. A. Matthews & Co., Catonsville, I. T., 179 calves, 127 pounds, at \$6.00; A. P. Raehal, Oaktah, I. T., 348 cows, 741 pounds, at \$2.85; L. L. Baldrige, Wagoner, I. T., 23 steers, 952 pounds, at \$3.90; W. A. Dugat, Clip, Tex., 139 calves, at \$9.50; James and T. A. Parkinson, Summit, I. T., 178 steers, 684 pounds, at \$3.40; Taylor & Jones, Lillietta, I. T., 84 cows, 732 pounds, at \$2.40; A. Vaul & Co., Oaktah, I. T., 229 cows, 767 pounds, at \$2.80; S. P. Jones, Davidson, Kans., 327 cows, 720 pounds, at \$2.80; Moseley & D., Elgin, Kans., 25 steers, 850 pounds, at \$2.90; 159 steers, 929 pounds, at \$3.31; Wilson & Porter, Beggs, I. T., 227 steers, 1069 pounds, at \$4.10; G. R. Reynolds & Co., Big Springs, Tex., 32 cows and heifers, 609 pounds, at \$3.06; Club Land & Cattle Co., Holdaway, Tex., 140 steers, 1700 pounds, \$4.25; T. B. Jones, Addington, I. T., 250

steers, 935 pounds, at \$3.70; N. A. Steed, Seymour, Tex., 121 cows, 714 pounds, at \$2.90; W. T. Robertson, Seymour, Tex., 62 cows, 709 pounds, at \$2.95; Webb & Co., Mounds, I. T., 117 cows, 814 pounds, at \$2.85; Wilson & Porter, Beggs, I. T., 203 steers, 1063 pounds, at \$4.00; T. B. Jones, Addington, I. T., 249 steers, 935 pounds, at \$3.70; Chittim-Fleming & Davidson, Checotah, I. T., 95 steers, 935 pounds, at \$4.00; F. Smith, Welmer, Ark., 30 steers, 851 pounds, at \$3.30; H. R. Spaulding, Sapulpa, I. T., 74 calves, 185 pounds, at \$5.90; R. W. Higgins-botham, Elgin, Kans., 176 steers, 738 pounds, at \$3.60; 117 steers, 805 pounds, at \$3.60; W. M. Salman, Nocomo, Tex., 72 calves, at \$9.50.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Among the representative sales of quarantine cattle at the Kansas City Stock Yards last week were the following:
Moseley & Denoya, Elgin, Kans., 368 head, 955 pounds, at \$3.80; 804 Cows, Rush Springs, I. T., 51 head, 891 pounds, at \$3.40; 11 head, 899 pounds, at \$3.50; S. C. Sneed, Manager, Rush Springs, I. T., 20 calves, 172 pounds, at \$3.25; J. D. Wear, Red Rock, O. T., 121 head, 595 pounds, at \$3.15; W. H. Jennings & Co., Red Rock, O. T., 78 calves, 139 pounds, at \$5.75; Stonebraker & Co., Elgin, Kans., 399 head, 850 pounds, at \$3.90; A. Addington, Addington, I. T., 294 head, 682 pounds, at \$2.55; C. Hoff, Erick, O. T., 22 head, 580 pounds, at \$2.25; 10 head, 637 pounds, at \$2.35; Frank Lindsay, Addington, I. T., 29 head, 863 pounds, at \$3.60; R. B. Coleman, McAllister, I. T., 23 head, 954 pounds, at \$3.85; S. W. Tibbets, Kiowa, I. T., 31 head, 582 pounds, at \$2.90; Jno. Lynn, Pawhuska, I. T., 90 calves, 775 pounds, at \$2.95; 50 head, 986 pounds, at \$3.95; Sam Kimble, Rush Springs, I. T., 48 head, 789 pounds, at \$2.65; L. A. House, Gainesville, Tex., 36 head, 509 pounds, at \$2.60; J. Feily & Co., Munster, Tex., 51 head, 725 pounds, at \$2.50; 76 head, 706 pounds, at \$2.50; Holes & Willis, Madill, I. T., 35 head, 1108 pounds, at \$4.00; Porter, Madill, I. T., 43 head, 657 pounds, at \$2.90; John Fallon, Purcell, I. T., 48 head, 891 pounds, at \$3.50; L. B. Morledge & Son, White Eagle, O. T., 143 head, 659 pounds, at \$2.55; 56 head, 823 pounds, at \$2.55; A. C. Ward, Bartlesville, I. T., 25 head, 825 pounds, at \$3.00; T. D. Fisher, Bartlesville, I. T., 299 head, 715 pounds; Wm. Inman, Richards, O. T., 189 head, 703 pounds, at \$2.55; H. H. Ward, Richards, O. T., 19 head, 740 pounds, at \$2.40; Elabe Burnett, Madill, I. T., 64 calves, 285 pounds, at \$3.50; S. P. Jones, Davidson, Kans., 57 head, 760 pounds, at \$2.65; Day & Jersig, Comanche, Tex., 78 head, 778 pounds, at \$2.75; John Collins, Ochelata, I. T., 154 head, 1000 pounds, at \$4.00; 53 head, 931 pounds, at \$3.65; C. W. Cole, Granite, O. T., 62 head, 786 pounds, at \$2.65; M. Half, Elgin, Kans., 161 head, 714 pounds, at \$3.20; J. H. Pigford, Mangum, O. T., 63 head, 161 pounds, at \$2.50; J. E. Dyer, Eufaula, I. T., 47 head, 568 pounds, at \$3.40; J. M. Boren, Caney, Kans., 81 head, 778 pounds, at \$2.50; H. H. Halsell, Henrietta, Tex., 41 head, 469 pounds, at \$2.35; S. W. Ryan, Ryan, I. T., 52 head, 1007 pounds, at \$3.85; G. R. Flynn, Pauls Valley, I. T., 49 head, 903 pounds, at \$3.20; 2 head, 650 pounds, at \$2.50; C. Q. & J. Hassard, Elgin, Kans., 295 head, 957 pounds, at \$4.00; 106 head, 854 pounds, at \$4.00; John Poplin, Bartlesville, I. T., 85 head, 816 pounds, at \$3.65; F. M. Tremble, Granite, O. T., 65 head, 836 pounds, at \$2.75; M. P. Steen, Henrietta, Tex., 59 head, 720 pounds, at \$2.55; J. J. Steen, Duncan, I. T., 30 head, 1611 pounds, at \$3.40.

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.

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 1884 New York has elected a governor every two years.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1884 was 1,163,085.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1892 was 1,278,611.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1896 was 1,434,046.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1900 was 1,859,190.
The total vote for governor in New York in 1904 was 1,559,320.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1886 was 919,312.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1890 was 963,017.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1894 was 971,737.
The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1898 was 997,809.
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1882 was 468,637.
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1886 was 418,528.

The nearest correct estimate of a matter..... 2,000.00
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, \$15 each..... 180.00
To the next 27 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each..... 270.00
To the next 850 nearest correct estimators, \$5 each..... 4,250.00
996 prizes, amounting to..... \$20,000.00

The total vote for govts. in Michigan in 1886 was 617,804
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1890 was 421,184
The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1894 was 548,214
The total aggregate vote for governor in these three states in 1884 and 1886, the years in which all three states elected governors at the same time, was as follows:
In 1884 the aggregate vote for governor in these three states was 2,465,616.
In 1886 the total aggregate vote for governor in these three states was 2,752,081.
What will the total aggregate vote for governor in these three states be on November 4, 1902? Figure it out or guess at it and send in your estimates. It may mean \$10,000 in cash to you.
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.



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 entitles 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 distinguished committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

Here is the List Prizes.

To the nearest correct estimator \$25,000.00
To the second nearest correct estimator..... 2,000.00
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, \$15 each..... 180.00
To the next 27 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each..... 270.00
To the next 850 nearest correct estimators, \$5 each..... 4,250.00
996 prizes, amounting to..... \$20,000.00

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. 15 and before Aug. 15..... 1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 1..... 1,000.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 15 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 for two or more estimators, the equally correct prizes will be divided equally between them.

Table with columns for State, Year, and Total Vote for Governor. Includes data for Michigan (1886, 1890, 1894, 1898, 1902) and Pennsylvania (1886, 1890, 1894, 1898, 1902).

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W. A. Pump
President Central Savings Bank.

Subscription Blank.

THE JOURNAL.

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Under the Editorial and Business
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.

Receipts for money sent to the office on subscription the receipt of the money was received. In case of a renewal the change of the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give our attention.

Statistics gathered by the department of agriculture indicate that the farmers of the United States will produce 2,000,000 worth of breadstuffs this year. The figures are somewhat appalling, but they indicate that conditions are not propitious for the calamity howler.

Kansas and Missouri have been enduring a siege of wet weather for the last two weeks. Rivers overflowing have wrought much damage in Kansas. If any one in this section has been praying for rain recently he should turn in and do some vigorous back-pedaling.

The managers of the Atchafalaya Corn Carnival have invited the automobile clubs of Kansas City, Topeka and St. Joseph to participate in the festivities there Sept. 24-5. It is difficult for the uninitiated to understand what connection the horseless carriages have with corn, but supposedly the managers of the festival can explain.

There is a slight impression throughout Texas that the weather has been hot, but the populace was scarcely prepared for the story sent out from Midlothian to the effect that Professor J. D. Cogland's eggs hatched out of their own accord while being carted to market. There is already talk of abolishing the incubator.

The old adage that honesty is the best policy seems to be fully appreciated by the stock raisers and farmers of Davless county, Mo. One firm alone has loaned there during the past ten years a million and a half dollars on mortgages and never lost a cent of either principal or interest. Not in a single instance were foreclosure proceedings necessary. Where can this record be excelled?

Retail prices of meat, especially beef, have fallen 25 to 35 per cent in some markets within the past few weeks. It is claimed by a few that this is due to the large crop and heavy shipments of cattle, principally western stock; while others seem to think it is the awakening of public opinion and investigation of high prices by state and government officials of the so-called "beef trust."

The champion horse thief has been nabbed at Sioux Falls, S. D., and his name is John Poor. It is said that John stole a bunch of one hundred and five equines at one time. In the early days of the West it used to be customary to summarily string up the culprit who had the effrontery to steal even one lonely Mustang. Just imagine what John's fate would be if dealt with according to the gravity of the offense. He would have to be hanged one hundred and five times.

Much is expected from the congress of American apple growers at St. Louis next November. All the southwestern states are interested and will keep in touch with the proceedings. Once upon a time the East was supposed to excel in apple culture, but Missouri, Texas and Arkansas are "some pumpkins" now. A free discussion as to the most successful methods of orcharding, adaptability of soils and the varieties which grow to best advantage in certain localities cannot help but be immensely beneficial.

King Cotton has invaded the orient and soon large plantations of the fleecy staple will be under cultivation in the valley of the Nile. The lands there have been found peculiarly adapted to the crop. When there is an overproduction, as seems likely, the southern states of the Union will abandon forever the one crop idea and turn to more remunerative agricultural pursuits. To this extent it will be found that competition has been a blessing in disguise, blazing the way for a new era of progress and development. By all means, let the British embark in the cotton industry. It only means the re-awakening of the South. Truck gardening and fruit growing will flourish where the farmer had only thought himself able hitherto to eke out a meagre existence.

THE DEMAND FOR GOOD STOCK.
While it is not improbable that the prices paid for cattle and hogs at the big markets may reach a somewhat lower level than present quotations, never has there been a more propitious time for the man of ambition to embark in stock raising on an extensive scale. Good beef animals and porkers will

continue to command a good figure owing to the short supply of meat animals. Inflated values, evidently created by the big packers for a purpose, have collapsed, as it was expected they would after the trust agitation began. There is, however, a scarcity of breeding stock in the country, a fact which insures a strong demand for blooded animals. Range cattle constitute a large percentage of the available beef supply and they are not sought after when anything better can be obtained by the butchers. With the large pastures gradually disappearing, it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that within the next ten years most of the stock in the United States will be raised on farms. Those with facilities for systematic breeding should avail themselves of the present opportunity to embark in the industry while it is yet in the early stages of development.

SOME LAND STILL LEFT.

Pessimists who are wont to comment upon the alleged lack of opportunity for the young man of to-day to get ahead in the world, do not seem to realize that the vast resources of a large area are as yet practically undeveloped. There are in the Southwest today thousands of acres of valuable land still available for settlement. That these tracts are fertile and will be ultimately capable of sustaining a large population, there is no question. The only essential which this land lacks is surface water and the problem of providing this will be solved during the next decade. Advocates of a national policy of irrigation contend that the government should not only aid in the reclamation of arid lands, but should see to it that the remaining available sources of water supply are not preempted by private enterprise. It is estimated that on forty per cent of the land in the United States, irrigation is a necessity to agriculture. In the last decade but little progress was made, but the next ten years will witness a marked change. It is not improbable that there are 100,000,000 acres yet remaining which could be made susceptible to cultivation by the application of scientific principles.

A STITCH IN TIME.

As an example of enterprising methods, a recent series of researches by the faculty of the University of Illinois horticultural department, is worthy of commendation. Upon being informed that bitter rot had appeared in the orchards, Dr. Burrill and Professor Blair lost no time in visiting the district where the outbreak had occurred. On the first day they noted carefully the formation of a conical mass on each of the infected trees and at the apex of each one discovered a diseased limb. This suggested that the source of the rot was a cankerous spot on the limb above. Other observations followed and microscopic examinations proved the soundness of this theory. On the following Monday morning a bulletin was issued advising the orchardists to carefully cut out the diseased parts and within twelve hours the latter were busily at work along the lines suggested. The college staff had the satisfaction of seeing the progress of the blight checked in its early stages. By prompt action thousands of dollars had been saved to the farmer. Those who underestimate the value of an agricultural training are here given a convincing demonstration of its worth. Much depends upon knowing what to do and when to do it.

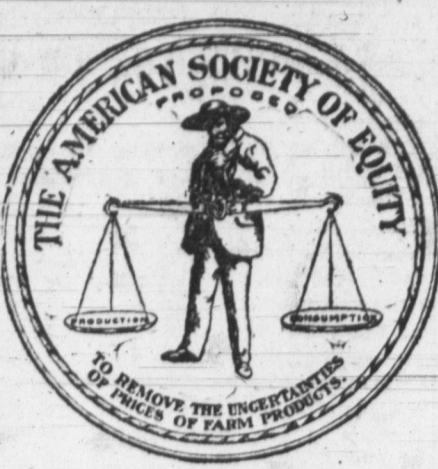
COTTON CROP IS SHORT.

Never has anything been more apparent than that this year's cotton crop will be short. Newspapers and individuals who are continually harping on the prospects for a generous yield should not be regarded too seriously. In spite of all indications to the contrary, certain publications which are supposed to be in touch with conditions as they actually exist, have been proclaiming all along that the crop would be "about the average" and are still harping on that string. There is a strong suspicion that this is done for a purpose and that the purpose is not one which will benefit the farmer. Naturally enough, the cotton raiser who believes that there is to be a large production will want to get his crop on the market as soon as possible, fearing a decline in the price. But should he be convinced that the yield is to be smaller than usual, he would hold it for a time, in anticipation of a stronger demand. In view of all these facts the warnings of men like Colonel E. S. Peters of the Texas Cotton Growers' association should not be disregarded. In common with other crops, cotton has suffered for lack of moisture, while the ravages of the weevil have been very destructive. The last government crop report says:

"The general line of the reports on the cotton crop is very discouraging and indicates a continuation of the deterioration of the past two weeks. There is no gainsaying the fact that there has been a pronounced lowering of the condition of the cotton crop from the brilliant prospects of the middle of July, and that under the most favorable weather conditions heretofore the yield will not exceed an average one for the state of Texas."

Uncle Sam is a more reliable authority than a few "bears" who have private interests to subserve. Conditions have not much improved since this report was issued, hence the certainty of a falling off in production.

R. W. Park, secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' association, is the recipient of a curious report from the island of Hawaii. W. T. Monsarrat of Honolulu, gave him the tusk of a Hawaiian boar. The tusk is about four inches long. Mr. Monsarrat says the wild boar is the fiercest animal on the island can run as fast as a horse and is very dangerous when attacked.



Bradstreet's last report says: August closes with jobbing activity apparently at its height in the northern half of the country and the total volume of the month's operations probably in excess of any similar period in previous years. Active in bringing about this result are the continued good crop prospects. At the South the annual diminution of cotton crop conditions has developed as a result of hot, dry weather in the southern half of the belt. Added to this is much reported damage from insects in Texas.

Prices reflected the diverse reports from the different sections, wheat being lower on good weather, large receipts and lower cables, while cotton has sharply advanced and the margin between old and new crop deliveries has narrowed as the season draws to a close. Other farm products tend to drift downward. Corn is lower on good weather, but a good export business has developed.

Beef cattle receipts are heavy and stockers and feeders are lower at wholesale. Prime cattle are, however, reported bringing full prices. Produce receipts are large, but prices are strong.

The above shows the necessity for the American Society of Equity. A depression of prices is being brought about by weather reports, larger receipts, lower cables, etc. The speculator is busy gathering from every source reports favorable to his views, and they are promulgated by the highest authority for what they are worth. There is no factor of strength in the markets of the country representing the producer upon broad and conservative lines. It is interesting to note that the president of the Cotton Raisers' Association of Texas, Mr. Peters, feels the necessity for some co-operative movements, since he advises the farmers to market their cotton very slowly, and attacks the oil mills for not paying more for seed. There are many farmers backed only by the judgment of this successful planter, refusing to sell cotton for less than 80 per pound, even going so far as to haul it back home, as has been reported from many markets in Texas and the Territories. While this advice of Mr. Peters may be good, it cannot accomplish the desired result because the movement is not broad enough and is not accepted as a factor in the making of prices. It places Mr. Peters and these holders of cotton in the attitude of speculators and it is a well known fact that when the country buys or sells largely the speculator meets the demand. If there was a national organization as is proposed by the American Society of Equity, and it should, through its various state organizations, announce a policy for the marketing of the cotton crop, it would carry with it the strength of the great cotton interests and speculators and manufacturers would hearken to that voice. This is not optimistic, but based on the experiences of the times in many other lines now in co-operation. You cannot buy iron, oil and many other commodities of every day use except at a fixed price in all markets. It never occurs to us to question their methods because we think great capital is back of it all. Is there any interest stronger than the farmer would be in co-operation or one in which there is more capital invested whose product must be used by all mankind?

Shall we say that the tillers of the soil lack faith in each other and business capacity to do what other men accomplish so easily? The farmers, through co-operation, have an inheritance beyond their present appreciation.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

One of the most instructive chapters in the old blue spelling book tells of the object lesson given by a farmer to his sons illustrating the difference between segregated and aggregated strength by the use of a bundle of sticks, each of which was easily broken, but which combined defied his utmost efforts to destroy.

It is a singular fact that while this ancient fable applied the argument for the modern trust to the farmer, his is today the only important interest which has failed to profit by the lesson. It is within his power, collectively, to rule the world. But face to face with momentous problems which had their birth in the union of pigmy forces, he stands a submissive and listless giant, the easy prey victim of all combinations which choose to prey upon him.

Legislatures and laws have been pledged in tongues of fire to protect him from the exactions of monopoly. All of which high-sounding promises have proved to be nothing more than high-sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. In spite of all the laws and resolutions that have been aimed against trusts during the last decade, not one has been forcibly destroyed or brought to grief, or checked, or stayed for more than a moment in its onward march. In the face of this experience, every thinking man must, by this time, have his faith in legislative remedies considerably shaken. Without attempting to horseshoe what may be accomplished through them in the future, I am au-

thorized by the past to declare that unless the farmer is willing to be forever an industrial underling, the foundation, to be sure, of all other industries, but, like most foundations, covered up and hidden from the general light, he must in some measure, employ for his own protection the principle which is so effectually used for his oppression.

If it be true that the giant trust has come to stay, that there is no escape from the gigantic combinations which even the winds and the sea are being taught to obey, then agriculture must mass together its scattered forces and stand forth as a balancing force against the legions of organized and armored greed or equity and justice and morality will perish from the world.

One of the false dogmas which the past has handed down to us is that agriculture is incapable of compact and effective organization. Farmers are taught and teach themselves to believe that they are helpless slaves of circumstances which they can neither control nor influence. This is one of the costliest delusions that ever afflicted the world. It is said that unity of action among farmers is impossible because of their numbers. Yet the most ancient of industrial organizations, the one which has weathered longest and best the tides and tempests of centuries is the labor union. Built upon the fidelity and the aspirations of the wage earner, it has turned his weakness into strength, lifted him from serfdom into a high and honored place in the social structure, and through its far-reaching influence upon the activities of the world, civilization has, for infinite good, altered the history of the world.

Why should not agriculture equal this achievement? Is it wanting in power? No. Does it lack patience or perseverance, or intelligence? No. Is it incapable of discipline? No. Then what is wanting to make this sleeping lion to exultant consciousness of its strength? Only this: to destroy the imperceptible bonds of false tradition and to leave agriculture free to employ as weapons of offense every agency that is utilized by other industrial interests.

Unshackled and vigorous, with the stimulus of eager and confident hope to stir it to unity and aggressiveness of action, what weighty achievements would lie before it. Its potential and stable influence massed into irresistible power would substitute everywhere humanity for greed and justice for oppression. No longer would the industrial world sail under a pirate flag and look to the broker's shop and to the steel-plumbed vault for the word of command, but out in the broad fields where Nature smiles her kindness benediction would it find the inspiration under which it would move on to higher things for all of God's thinking creatures—E. G. Senter of the firm of Carden, Senter & Carden, before Texas Farmers' Congress.

POWER FOR THE FARM.

There is a broad field for inventive genius in the direction of devising methods by which artificial power may be applied to reduce the amount of hard labor now necessary on the farm. Evidences are not lacking to show that mechanical experts have arrived at the same conclusion. In the Journal of last week appeared an article describing the manner in which steam was being successfully used in plowing on the farm of Mr. W. H. Colt, near Krum, Denton county, Texas. The Agricultural Engineer has this to say in its current issue:

"A most wonderful agricultural improvement likely to be accomplished in the twentieth century will be the invention of an efficient six-horse power farm motor."

"There is no farm implement worked by two or more horses that would do better work if driven by a motor. A farmer with a suitable motor could use a plow that would enable him to plow within four inches of fence posts, plowing away from them, and would not need to turn at the ends, but just reverse and plow back."

"It would not be stopped by stones any more than when using a spring-tooth cultivator; would be able, when work was pressing, to work as many hours as there are of daylight; would at all times be sheltered from sun, wind, rain or cold, if he wished to be; could use a mower or reaper with the knife directly in front, avoiding the necessity of mowing around the field by hand, or tramping the hay or grain."

"He could sit or stand, as he chose, whether plowing or sowing, reaping or mowing, spraying or weeding."

"He might thus do his work faster and better than with any machines drawn by horses."

"With a motor the farmer would not need to feed a number of idle horses during the slack season so as to have enough to do his work in the busy season; but could keep just that number that he could give profitable employment to at all times, and when his motor was not at work it would eat nothing. He could change his motor from one implement to the other as quickly. He could, with his motor yoked to a wide-tired wagon loaded with a full two-horse load, start from a soft cultivated field at about one mile an hour rate, increase to two or three mile rate on firm ground and then to five, eight or ten miles an hour rate on hard level road."

Steam, the creation and application of which is easily understood by every intelligent farmer, is quite likely to prove fully as valuable as electricity in the solution of this problem.

A representative of a Minneapolis firm has bought up practically the whole apple crop of Livingston county, Mo., and estimates the output at practically 30,000 barrels, valued at \$40,000. This is only about a third of a crop.

The Journal Institute

ALFALFA AND BRAN COMPARED.
Comparative experiments on the value of alfalfa and bran as a food for milch cows were completed a few days ago by the Wyoming Experiment Station. An interesting and instructive bulletin has been issued on the subject.

A neighbor's milch cow that had been in production since June, 1901, was used for this trial. She was yielding 8 1/2 quarts of milk, on a daily ration of 22 pounds of native hay and 8.1 pounds of wheat bran. This was determined by weighing the food and product carefully for ten days. It was proposed to change the food by substituting alfalfa hay for part of the wheat bran to note the effect of this substitution on the yield of milk.

Wheat bran and alfalfa have a very similar composition and very nearly the same amount of digestible constituents. The alfalfa has the advantage in protein, and wheat bran in fat. Wheat bran is well known to be a very efficient food for the production of milk. On the other hand, considerable of the relative energy of the alfalfa is used up in the extra work necessary to chop it and pass it through the system.

For the ten days next succeeding the period on which the weights of food and milk were determined, the bran was reduced to three pounds and alfalfa hay was fed freely mornings and hay of native grasses at night, for ten days. The food consumed during the period was: Wheat bran, 3 pounds; alfalfa hay, 13.97 pounds; native hay, 11.91 pounds. This ration contained 51.1 pounds less of bran and only 3.88 pounds more hay than did the former.

The yield of milk was gradually reduced. The lowest daily yield, on the seventh day, was 15.7 pounds, the average for ten days being 16.87 pounds, or 7.45 quarts. This shows nearly a quart of milk a day less than during the previous ten days. This period is not long enough to be sure that some recovery might have resulted when the cow's system had fully accommodated itself to the change of food.

During the next ten days a return was made to the original, nearly 8 pounds of wheat bran, with hay of native grasses fed ad libitum. During this period 22.78 pounds of hay was consumed per day. The yield of milk advanced slightly, but enough to show a plain, though slight, advance to 17.16 pounds, or 7.9 quarts.

The average cost and production of the first and third period when alfalfa was a part of the ration, and a small amount of wheat bran was used, cost was only 11.44 cents per day. This produced 7.45 quarts of milk. The lower yield was at a lower cost by 5.67 cents when hay was worth \$10 per ton and wheat bran \$1.50 per hundred pounds on the local market in Laramie. The larger amount of bran produced the highest yield, but economy of production was with the alfalfa ration.

TREATMENT OF OLD ORCHARDS.

One is impressed when traveling over the country with the number of old orchards. In some instances they are little less than a wilderness with their tangled tops and overgrown with "water sprouts." Others, while of better appearance, have failed to produce enough marketable fruit to pay for the taxes on the land they occupy, but the owner has permitted them to stand with a vain hope for a favorable season when they would redeem themselves.

Of course, the first thing to do with an old orchard is to supplement it with a new one, writes D. I. Duncan in Farm, Field and Fireside. But while waiting for the new to come into bearing, the old may be rejuvenated until it will produce fairly profitable crops. We will start with this restoration by pruning. All the life-absorbing water sprouts must be cut away, as do the broken and dying limbs. Don't cut too sparingly, for if a tree is not sufficiently vigorous to withstand a judicious pruning it should be cut down at once. Take your paint can and brush with you, and after sawing off a limb, paint the stump well, which is essential in keeping out insects and beetles.

The value of cultivation for the young orchard has been fairly demonstrated, but the old orchard is often left "to go to grass," and sometimes weeds. While it is essential to provide a cover crop for the old orchard, cultivation is also necessary. Plow light and use the cultivator to stir the soil often, up till August, to form a dust mulch and preserve moisture. An orchard so treated will seem to be endowed with a new lease of life, for the roots will make a new growth and better fruit. If no crops are grown during the summer, preferring the dust mulching instead, don't neglect keeping the ground covered during the winter. This can be done by sowing it in rye.

Another matter often overlooked is supplying plant food for the orchard. Too many are satisfied with short crops of medium fruit, with off years and with short-lived trees, largely because they do not know all these conditions can be improved by a proper feeding of the tree, and that such feeding will usually result in a very largely increased profit. Remember in an orchard it is really a continuous cropping of the same kind, and there is no opportunity, as in the case of ordinary farm crops, to correct the tendency to exhaustion by a rotation of crops. It has been shown by an experiment made at Cornell, that twenty crops of apples remove more than twice as much nitrogen, half as much again of phosphoric acid and nearly three times as much potash as twenty crops of wheat. It can then be imagined what must be the soil conditions of an orchard of fifteen or more years' standing.

This condition can be improved by the application of barnyard man-

ures, but on many farms there is not enough of this material to divide between the field crops and the orchard. And a word of caution about applying same—do not pile it around the body of the tree; the feeding roots are not located there, besides, it furnishes a harbor for field mice and destructive insects.

One of the best methods of fertilization is by raising leguminous crops, which furnish the needed nitrogen and humus, and then applying phosphoric acid and potash. The last named ingredient is of utmost importance in successful fruit growing. It not only constitutes a large proportion of the ash of the wood and fruit, but forms the base of the fruit acid, insuring perfect ripening, rich color and solidity. For an old orchard not less than 200 pounds of actual potash per acre should be used. In applying mineral plant food it is always essential to work as well into the soil as possible. This can be done by top-dressing and then plowing under.

LAW AGAINST THISTLES.

Few people are aware that there is a law on the statute books in Kansas providing for the destruction of Canada thistle and other noxious growths, yet such is the case. The two important sections of the act follow:

"First—Every person and every corporation shall destroy, on all lands which he or it may own or occupy, all weeds of the kind known as Russian thistle and Canadian thistle, at such times as the board of county commissioners may direct, and notice shall be published in one or more county papers not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of said noxious weeds."

"Second—It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to fix the time for the destruction of all such noxious weeds, and to provide for the destruction in such a manner as to prevent their bearing seed."

Chicago capitalists headed by C. A. Mallory, are to build a packing plant in Old Mexico, the cost of which will be \$500,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
The Kansas City Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the four Journals exceeds by far the largest circulation in the Southwest.

REAL ESTATE.

\$12,000 worth of Fort Worth and Tarrant county property to exchange for ranch or other real estate. Write for list to WEST & CO., 801 Main st., Fort Worth, Tex.

Robt. L. Dorbandt, W. E. Porter, Dorbandt & Porter, El Paso, Texas. Ranch, cattle, real estate, grazing lands and cattle ranches in West Texas and Mexico for sale and lease. Write for list if wanting land or cattle. References: First National Bank, International Exchange Bank, El Paso.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address:
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—One of the best ranches in Southwest Texas, consisting of about 3000 acres, about 1000 of which are rich, dark, sandy loam land susceptible of cultivation. It is located in Live Oak county, twelve miles from G. R. It is divided into nine pastures, fenced with four or five wires. About twenty thousand acres of water by the Neusee river, which runs through it. There are seven wells and windmills on the other portions of the ranch. There are also two ranch-houses on the place. There is also a fine residence on the ranch with all necessary outside improvements. The grass on the ranch is fine, only a small amount of stock has been kept on it since the present owner had taken possession. A railroad has been surveyed through this ranch and will be built. When completed the land will sell at \$8 to \$10 per acre. The owner is sick and wishes to sell. Will make a very low price and give early terms. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Sixteen section extra well improved ranch in Panhandle, seven miles from railroad and town, good protection, south pasture takes in piece of plains. For particulars apply C. J. S., Box 62, Clarendon, Texas.

RANCH TO LEASE—6 or 8 sections for 3 or 5 years, good grass and water, 100 stock cattle for sale cheap; all in Swisher county, Address T. F. NANNY, Brownwood, Texas.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

TO HOMESEEKERS—100 desirable farms and ranches for sale at a bargain. Complete list of lands owned by the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

RANCHES from 1 to 50 sections. Write us just what you want. We will send description. City residence lots from \$500. Special bargain business property. CUNNINGHAM & KERR, Amarillo, Tex.

A FINE ranch of 2120 acres in Gray county, Texas. Good protection, watered by fine springs and running creeks, with 160 head head high grade Hereford stock cattle, and 48 registered Hereford bulls. Address C. J. MINER, Miami, Tex., or F. M. FAULKNER, Le Foss, Texas.

FOR SALE—A leased ranch of seventy sections in the San Angelo country, well watered, good grass, good wire fence, with two houses and other improvements. Good protection. The ranch is owned by the Panhandle, and the headquarters of the ranch is located on one of these. There are 2000 head of cows on the ranch also for sale. No better ranch in that section can be had and the cattle are all Western raised and good colors. A bargain can be had. Address S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

WILL exchange stock for El Paso, McLennan, Hill and Hamilton counties for western land, Texas or New Mexico. What will you? Value \$100 to \$400. H. C. ODLE, Meridian, Texas.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—80-acre irrigated farm, 75 acres in cultivation, set to alfalfa, paid up water rights, price \$1000, one-third cash with easy payments on balance. J. D. PATTON, Pecos, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 1/2 acres, 3 miles from town, 50 in cultivation, balance pasture, good improvements, price \$22 per acre, half cash, will trade for school land in Northwest Texas. TOM LANDRUM, Killeen, Tex.

\$12.00 PER ACRE RICE LAND—40 acres for sale in Wharton, one of the greatest rice producing counties in Texas. Address W. F. STEWART, Jacksonville, Tex.

BARGAINS IN LANDS—150 acres black waxy land 3/4 section, about 4 miles from packing houses, 8 room dwelling, numerous out buildings, fine water, wind mill, tanks, etc., worth \$45 at \$25.00 per acre.

500 acres near Crowley, 350 in cultivation, 150 Johnson grass, tract \$2000, well, big barn, fine water, wind mill, etc., fine body land with fine improvements. Price \$20 per acre.

220 ACRES, 6 miles from Fort Worth on south side of Trinity river, half section bottom, balance prairie pasture, 2 sets old improvements, artesian well, no Johnson grass, fine for small stock farm, worth much more than \$15 per acre.

1000 ACRES 10 miles from packing houses, fine improvements, fine tract of land, farming machinery, feed stuffs, prices from \$11.00. Will trade for western land and cattle.

70 ACRES all in cultivation, 13 miles from Fort Worth. Price \$7000, \$2500 cash, balance \$10 yearly. M. L. CHAMBERS & CO., 810 Main st., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—A tract of timbered land, containing 532 acres, about three miles east of Courthouse, Fort Worth, adjacent to the Birdville road; the land is sandy, similar to the other lands in that locality and admirably adapted for fruit raising and trucking purposes. No improvements. Price \$1000. All rights reserved. Half cash, balance in one and two years at 7 per cent interest. This property being within easy reach of Swift and Armour packing houses, now under construction, is sure to enhance rapidly in value. It will be a good place to feed cattle, as water can be had at shallow depth. Address S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—Nine hundred acres of fine black land in Kaufman county, five hundred acres of which is in cultivation. A creek runs through the place and is fed by springs which furnish good water. There are nine houses on the place with a well. The tract is only three miles from the Texas Midland and the same from the Texas and New Orleans. The tract is well watered, has a ranch and cattle. A good road can be had. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

CATTLE.

STOCKERS and feeders in car load lots for sale. Address N. E. PORTER, Deaneville, Tex.

FOR SALE—Three hundred one and two year old yearlings, Red, Russell, and Address W. C. BARRON, Thornton, Tex.

FEEDERS to sell, 500 Territory feeders to sell. Address Box 44 Mexico, Texas.

LAUREL RANCH—Cattle of all ages for sale. Write for prices, J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quarantine, in Iowa. Write for particulars to H. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Texas.

FOLDED DURHAM and Felled Angus cattle, and Andalusian Bay horses. Young stock for sale. DICK SELLMAN, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Tex.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, Colma, Colima county, Texas, breeder of well-bred short-horned cattle, have for sale 20 cows, some calves, not registered, bred to Lord Butler, 28 lbs. Also yearling bulls, three and four yearling bulls north of Colma, on Erisco railroad.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—500 head of well bred stock horses, cheap. Apply to JAMES P. WITHERSPOON, Crowley, Tex.

FOR SALE—500 head of well bred fat horses and mares, partly broken, from 14 to 15 hands high, at \$30; 75 head of well bred, good colored Jennets, 25 colts from extra fine jack, at \$15; 60 head of burros or common Jennets, all fat, at \$5. L. C. Dupree, San Angelo, Texas.

SHEEP.

RAMS FOR SALE—A choice lot from some of the best flocks of Addison county, Vermont. All registered. Highest quality breed anywhere. FRED FOOTE, Turnersville, Coryell county, Tex.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to loan on farms, ranches and improved lands and stock in all sections. Write for particulars to OSBORN LOAN AGENCY, Athens, Tex.

POSITIONS.

LADIES: Use our harmless remedy for delayed or suppressed menstruation. Trial free. PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

LADY wishes position as teacher in a family; can teach English, music, drawing, painting and needlework. Highest references if required. Address MISS GRACE LEMIN, Cloudford, Otero county, New Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—We want a few first-class traveling men to handle a new, unique and profitable product to the southern trade. THE WORD H. MILLS CO., Room 3, 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

FREE transportation and positions guaranteed. Write for particulars. MOORE'S BARRING COLLEGE, 128 Commerce st., Dallas, Tex.

WE ARE having many inquiries for property of all kinds; particularly from parties wanting to exchange their property for farms and stock. List your property with us and let us find a purchaser. M. L. CHAMBERS & CO., 810 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, money maker in live town, for sale cheap. Address Journal.

WANTED—Drug stocks, dry goods stocks, general stocks, etc., to be listed with us for sale. Write for particulars to our office. M. L. CHAMBERS & CO., 810 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas.

PARTNER wanted with \$7000 cash and experience with cattle. Will furnish \$2000 and loan the balance. 10 years at 5 per cent to help improve and stock ranch. A fortune here in cattle and horses. Write for particulars to partner to have equal authority. FRED OSBORN, Athens, Texas.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—We want a few first-class traveling men to handle a new, unique and profitable product to the southern trade. THE WORD H. MILLS CO., Room 3, 349 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

RODS

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY DOLLY GRAY.

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

IN a restaurant the other day I sat opposite a young couple who evidently had not long been married. The girl had not yet lost the air of triumphant possession that wives of a few weeks wear; the youth still rolled his eyes toward his girl in the adoring, gossling way which characterizes young husbands ere they learn that after all their brides are just made of common flesh and blood like other women. Sweetie declared she wanted just what Dickie desired to eat. Dickie said, oh, no; she must have what she fancied for herself, and presently they settled it by getting partly what one liked, partly what the other liked, which is the best possible way of settling matrimonial differences. Sweetie was a pretty bride, with large eyes, delicate face and the perfect American girl profile. She was tastefully and rather expensively dressed too. So far all was as should be. She finished luncheon in good manners that was as a fatuous chasm. She picked up the table napkin and in the eyes of all mankind deliberately and carefully wiped and polished her pretty teeth with it. When in a voice purposely loud, nasal and strident; in which the crudities and unculture of generations sounded, she said: "Dickie, when we come here again we'll go to the upstairs dining room. They are such a common, low set of people that eat down here." That girl must have been brought up in the same family as the well dressed young man next me in a train who sat with a toothpick above his ear, put there like a pencil for convenience for use at intervals!

The National Boot and Shoe Workers' union has a woman organizer to travel among her sex employed in the shoe factories and bring them into the association.

It is not enough to have no bad habits. It is even more necessary to have some good ones.

It is now acknowledged that King Edward's safe recovery from his desperate illness was largely due to the indefatigable care of the noble women trained nurses who watched over him. All right! May the women's services to the human race will be appreciated by and by.

Helen Gould is earning praise from the new woman all round. Two hundred girl telegraphers in the Western Union offices sent her a petition asking that their pay be raised and setting forth reasons why this was a just and reasonable request. People get helped who help themselves. Miss Gould took the matter into consideration, with the result that the women received a substantial increase of salary.

Girls, notice the poor old women whom you meet every day, feeble, awkward, shabby, stumbling bodies, with their dejected, ignorant, "fraid smile," as though they were apollizing to all mankind and the Almighty for being alive. They were satisfied to remain weak and ignorant and timid and to "lean." It was too much trouble to be and do anything else. Is this what you are coming to?

A newspaper says that some New York brokers have decided that they will not allow women to buy and sell stocks and to speculate through their offices. Dear, dear, but this is dreadful!

Buffalo is a good city for women. It has fifty lady physicians in good practice, at least one woman who is making a fortune in the pickling and preserving business and public spirited feminine associations that possess two of the handsomest and most convenient women's clubs in the world. Perhaps Buffalo is near enough to Rochester for its women to be inspired by General Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Theresa Torgatch is now supervisor of the German teachers in the public schools of Chicago. She is German born and university bred and noted no less for her knowledge than for her teaching ability. Her predecessor in office was a man, Dr. Zimmerman.

When there is a wedding among your friends, send always best wishes. Wait till the pair have been married and have lived happily ten years. Then send congratulations the heartiest.

It has been brought to light that that great man, Professor Gettried Wilhelm Liebnitz, had one of the lightest weight brains on record. There is now

RUDENESS OF WOMEN.

TOO OFTEN COMMON POLITENESS IS FORGOTTEN IN FITS OF IMPATIENCE.

THE two sat on the veranda. Mary Hollis had reached that part of the latest novel where the rather gushing authoress gave herself up to the luxury of a soliloquy. "O woman!" she read. "How thou embellishest the plain prose of life and bringest by thy gracious, kindly manners sunshine and happiness into this bleak world of ours!"

"Ah, how sweetly true!" sighed Mrs. Alnstruther sentimentally. Then all at once her expression changed. She sat up very straight and gazed absently right over the head of a girl who had nodded to her from the street. "Why, isn't that the girl you were introduced to at the Brixtons' tea?" Mary asked in surprise.

"Introduced? Oh, yes. But what does that count for, I should like to know? Besides, I've found out she isn't anybody at all, quite a stranger in the town, knows hardly a soul. The idea of her being so eager! I'll warrant she saw me sitting here half a mile off and came by just on purpose. No, indeed, I can't be bored. The first thing you know she'll be calling on me next."

Miss Hollis resumed her book:—"bringest by thy gracious, kindly manners sunshine and happiness!"—"Good gracious, Mary Hollis, you've read that already! Do go on to something else!"

The girl closed the book. "You are right," she said. "Why read it? It isn't true. That's about the last thing the average woman wants to do—bring happiness into other lives. At the most she will only make a bluff at doing it for some man for the simple reason that it's to her advantage to appear amiable."

Mrs. Alnstruther positively gasped, but Mary went on. "She was a college girl with the courage of her convictions. Women who are supposed to bring politeness and graciousness into the world, as the author so sentimentally declares, are the very ones who have in reality the least of it. I claim the common laborer often has more real politeness in his heart than a dozen so called well bred women. Why, if you were to take the elements



A SIMPLE DRESS.

Do not carry paper parcels or paste-board boxes. A plain leather or canvas dress suit case will hold all your belongings, and it can easily be carried to and from the train. In addition to this, a small alligator skin bag is sometimes useful.

Try to arrive at the station in time to purchase your tickets in a leisurely fashion and to attend properly to the checking of your baggage. This can be done if you use a little forethought. Above all, keep your presence of mind.

Before I close I want to make one more remark. It is about the woman who buys everything which is sold in the car and passes her time munching candy, bananas, sandwiches and popcorn. Such a proceeding is both injurious to the health and disgusting to fellow passengers. If a woman cannot think of anything else to do, let her read the magazines.

HELEN CLIFTON.

THE AWKWARD STAIRWAY.

The omnipresent banister has often been the despair of the house furrier. The average staircase in a small house is both narrow and steep of ascent. The easiest way to overcome its depressing influence is to paint the woodwork white, and not only the woodwork of the staircase, but of the entire hall, thus transforming it into a room. Be sure to choose a cheerful paper. Nothing is so depressing as a dark entrance. Green and pale yellow are perhaps the best for this purpose.

It is fortunate if the stairway has a landing with a window at the top to permit an arrangement like the one illustrated. If it is a dark landing, a pretty lamp with a jeweled or flower shade adds much to its cheerfulness.

Pots of growing plants, especially ferns and palms, should be massed around the foot of the stairs to soften the effect with their graceful outlines.

GRACE MOSTON.

WOMAN DIAMOND EXPERT.

A woman died lately in New York who was believed to be the best judge of diamonds in America. She was Mrs. Mary Ann Mills, head of the diamond firm of Mills & Coleman. She became very wealthy. Her occupation pleased her, and she kept actively engaged in it till her death at the age of eighty. She had been a dealer in gems forty-three years.

FASHIONS FOR YOUNG.

HINTS OF FALL STYLES TO BE WORN BY CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Busy fingers are now at work making pretty and useful things for the school children. For those who can afford it there are so many things all ready to put on for sale and they are so reasonable in price that it is best to buy them. But there are odd bits of material which can be utilized so that there is always something to do. And it must be admitted that while the "store suit" looks better at the outset it does not wear so well as the one the mother makes. This is partly because factory made garments must all be cut with an idea to the closest economy. These seams are not taken in as deep as they should be. While the saving on one suit would be trifling, it must be remembered that thousands are cut the same day, and half an inch

A SNUG FIT.

An English tourist in the Highlands tells the following amusing story: He was traveling one day last summer by rail in the north of Scotland, and at one of the stations four farmers entered the train. They were all big, burly men and completely filled up the seat on the one side of the compartment.

At the next station the carriage door opened to admit a tall, cadaverous individual with about the girth of a lamp post. He endeavored to wedge himself in between two of the farmers, and finding it a difficult operation he said to one of them: "Excuse me, sir; you must move up a bit. Each seat is intended to accommodate five persons, and according to act of parliament you are only entitled to eighteen inches of space."

"Aye, aye, my friend," replied the farmer; "that's a very good way for you that's been built that way, but ye canna blame me if I hanna been constructit according to act of parliament."

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

It is not often that young men have serious views on the woman question. The individual girl occupies their minds quite sufficiently, but woman in the abstract, her rights and her wrongs—no. Not till man is married and has been duly disciplined or otherwise does he, as a rule, begin to meditate on woman's sex.

When, therefore, an intelligent, good looking, marriageable and lively young man evolves out of his own head "views" on the woman question, he makes a new departure and a record for youthful masculinity. He ought to be welcomed and encouraged to keep on thinking. Perhaps his example will inspire other youths to do likewise. In a private letter to a woman friend the young man, who thinks he may be called Mr. Smith for short, says:

"You know I see a good deal of domestic life. I am, I believe, as familiar with the inside of a home as are most folk of the sterner sex, which expression makes me tired sometimes. On our side I see too often things which do not suit me. How have you found it, speaking for women? It has seemed to me that women seldom get the credit they should for their part of the work of the world."

"Now I come to what has been in my head, and it is concerning this 'love, honor and obey' business in the marriage ceremony. No real man would take advantage of such an unreasonable vow, but then, real men are too scarce. Why should one of the male sex be loved if he is not lovable, honored if he is not honorable or obeyed if he is wrong, or obeyed at all?"

Such are young Mr. Smith's conclusions in the matter of wives obeying husbands or even promising to do so. He also has opinions as to women earning money and engaging in business. He has a grandmother, a noble lady of that supposed new woman kind whose real prototype dates back to Solomon's wise woman of the Bible. Young Mr. Smith writes:

"My grandmother is one who her living ever since she was a child. She is now seventy-four and says she will work and enjoy her tasks until she dies. She has been a business woman all her life. She is a good woman, and her affection for the family has been of the kind that both speaks and works. Yet she never obeyed anything but her own sense of right and wrong."

Once more our young Mr. Smith has "views," this time on the matter of the ballot for women. On this point he writes:

"Does it seem to you that woman suffrage will extend over the United States in our time? Is it growing? I hope so. If women, on whom devolves almost the whole work of forming the character of the nation, have no right to vote, then who should have? But since they cannot now vote it would be a good plan for them to keep track of public events and talk these over with their husbands and with them decide who should be elected to office. Again, though, a man likes to be considered a walking encyclopedia of knowledge."

"In this place, however, I have met a most independent lot of women, especially in respect to keeping a man up to the scratch—as we all have to be kept, if the truth were known. Unemployed men here, instead of merely killing time, get up and bustle in the house, which does not hurt them, if they can't earn enough to do otherwise."

FASHIONS FOR YOUNG.

HINTS OF FALL STYLES TO BE WORN BY CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

Busy fingers are now at work making pretty and useful things for the school children. For those who can afford it there are so many things all ready to put on for sale and they are so reasonable in price that it is best to buy them. But there are odd bits of material which can be utilized so that there is always something to do. And it must be admitted that while the "store suit" looks better at the outset it does not wear so well as the one the mother makes. This is partly because factory made garments must all be cut with an idea to the closest economy. These seams are not taken in as deep as they should be. While the saving on one suit would be trifling, it must be remembered that thousands are cut the same day, and half an inch



FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

saved on the different grades means yards in the aggregate. And, besides this, the seams are not fastened as the home maker would do them. The little garments are given out by the ton to poor women to finish, and as the pay is almost nothing the work is hurriedly done. So a clever mother who buys these garments would do well to go over the ends of the seams and buttons.

I am thankful to be able to say that those ill conceived and uncomfortable girls' dresses with the long French waists are rarely seen in the new fall frocks. The Russian blouse shape for little boys is to be popular, and many small girls will also have some sort of Russian blouse, but it is more likely to take the form of coats rather than of dresses.

There are several kinds of Russian suits, one being in sack form, with a belt of patent leather or white canvas. There is a wide sailor collar and any kind of trimming that one likes best. This blouse is suitable for boys from three to six. The next is a blouse laid in Norfolk, knit or side plaits. Little overcoats of quite heavy woolen goods are made in the same way except that the overcoats are made much larger and are trimmed with fur in some cases. The loose belt is indispensable.

Little schoolgirls should be dressed plainly for obvious reasons, but they should have prettily made garments. Plaids and folds of all the different kinds known to womankind are suitable, according to the thickness of the cloth. Side and deep box plaits are the best for heavy goods, while the others look best in the finer materials.

I saw a handsome model frock for a girl of nine or ten, and it can be developed in almost anything, though this particular one was of the Scotch plaid in clan design. The skirt was laid in side plaits all around, turning backward from the wide box plait at the center of the front. The side plaits formed a hollow box at the back, and the blouse was plaited down the front.

Some gumples frocks are seen, mostly "for nice," and they are made quite dresy by the addition of lace and ribbon. Sashes are worn again. Ribbons are made into fancy bows and set at the shoulder, and narrow ribbon to match the color is tied at the temples to hold the hair back. Long ringlets are once more the fashion, and all children whose hair will stay in curl wear curls instead of the fluffy flying bunch of the last few years.

For school dark, all wool goods are best, for if soiled they can be washed, while mixtures cannot. There are homespun and plaids, cashmeres, chevots and many more. All these make durable and pretty dresses. Much time has been expended this year in devising dainty white aprons for wear with the dark dresses. Nothing is so good for this purpose as linen lawn.

For small girls there are cunning little jackets that are refer in front and box in the back. Some of these have side loops and the hanging loose blouse belt.

The everyday hats are to be of very soft felt, with scanty trimming, including a quill. The big hats are slippy and woolly, with a silky surface which is very rich and elegant. Silk cords and tassels, with a beautiful bird of some brilliant plumage, are seen on some. Others have a big duff of ostrich plumes.

Quite a number of the long coats intended for cold weather have linings of bright plaid silk or are made of the double faced goods.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THEY SHOULD BE GIVEN A SHADY NOOK TO PLAY IN DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

Now that the hot weather of September is upon us the problem of keeping the smaller children healthy becomes a difficult one, especially for those women who are unable to take their families out of town. The following hints are intended especially for such mothers:

PUTTING DOWN MATTING.

In the first place, provide the children with a cool place in which they can play. If you have only the ordinary city back yard, cover a part of it with sallowcloth. Under the shelter of this, place a swing or a heap of seashore sand.

LINEN NAPKIN RINGS.

A substitute for napkin rings are envelopes made of linen. The shape is an oblong piece of linen pointed at one end. This to be folded in three, the pointed end forming the flap. The whole is covered with a floral pattern in embroidery. A plain white silk or linen lining is fitted to the piece of work, the napkin to be slipped inside.

SEASONABLE SALADS.

Salads are among the most appreciated of dishes at this season, and they can be prepared in such variety that every taste may be suited. One of the popular ways is to select large fine leaves of curly lettuce and place on them several spoonfuls of peas, chopped beans and carrots cut into fancy shapes. The salad is then chilled, and the dressing consists of vinegar, pepper, salt, oil, mustard and, if procurable, a tiny dash of table claret.

CAULIFLOWER AND ONION SALAD.—Slice two Bermuda onions rather finely and soak them in a little salt and vinegar for an hour. Have a cooked cauliflower thoroughly chilled and separated into small sections. Drain the onions and arrange in alternate layers with the cauliflower. Serve with French dressing.

HARLEQUIN SALAD.—Cut into small cubes red beets, potatoes, pickled cu-



PREPARING THE VEGETABLES.

cumbers and raw tomatoes. Rub the hard boiled yolks of four eggs through a sieve into a bowl and mix in carefully. Add oil and vinegar enough to make the dressing like a cream, season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of anchovy paste and add to the prepared vegetables. Toss lightly and turn into the salad bowl. Ornament with sliced eggs, beets cut into fancy shapes, gherkins, stuffed olives and the heart of a lettuce head.

Fruit salad may be made with any fresh fruit served on lettuce with French dressing. This always should be chilled before serving.

BEATRICE MILLER.

HYSTERIA IN BABIES.

Do not say your baby is bad tempered when it has attacks of loud crying, especially if the cries are accompanied by stiffening of the limbs, tremblings or the reverse, lumpiness and apparent loss of consciousness. A doctor should be consulted and the child treated for hysteria.

NEVER DESPAIR.

Patience, good temper, strong will, never giving down—these will accomplish apparent miracles. But if you abandon yourself to despair and discouragement even for an hour this puts off your good time coming.

The Nebraska State Fair is being held at Lincoln this week.

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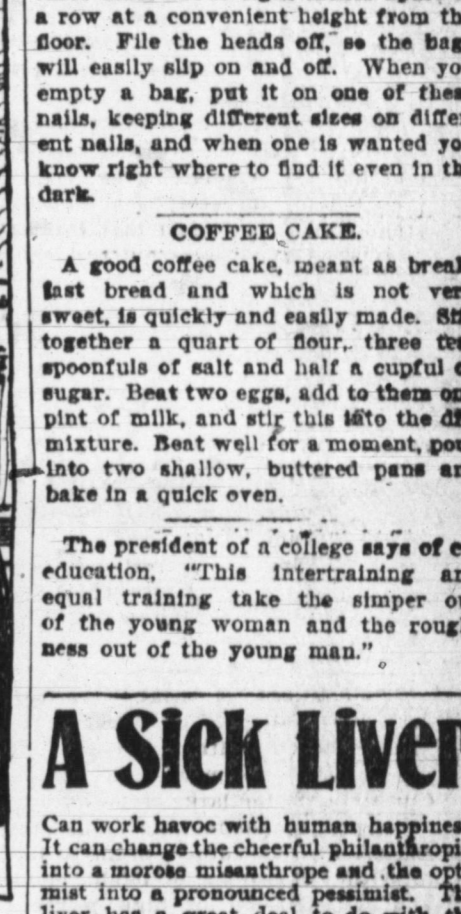
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HARLEQUIN SALAD.—Cut into small cubes red beets, potatoes, pickled cu-



A Sick Liver.

Can work havoc with human happiness. It can change the cheerful philanthropist into a morose misanthrope and the optimist into a pronounced pessimist. The liver has a great deal to do with the removal of the waste of the body. When it is sluggish in its action the whole body must suffer by reason of clogging accumulation.

The excretory organs in general promptly respond to the action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It restores the liver to healthy activity, purifies the blood, and cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

Dr. Edward Jacobs, of Marquette, Crawford Co., Indiana, writes: "After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria I gave up all hope of ever getting about again, and the last change was to try your medicine. I had tried all the home doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I am cured and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore, accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery." They are easy to take, agree with the weakest constitution, and do not begot the pill habit.

SALLOW WOMEN

A disordered digestion makes itself manifest in a sallow or blotchy complexion, nervous weakness and irritable temper. The right remedy is

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

THE SYSTEM REGULATOR.

It is the best beautifier on earth because it goes to the root of the trouble, in the liver and bowels and removes it entirely. It parts freshness and bloom to the complexion, brightens the eye, promotes good digestion and cheerful spirits.

BOED AT DRUG STORES. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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KATY SAYS:

"ONE FARE AND \$2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO TOURIST RESORTS IN THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, EAST AND SOUTHEAST."

WRITE TO "KATY" DALLAS, TEX. AND TELL WHERE YOU WANT TO GO.

POULTRY

57 PREMIUMS—57 in three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class poultry...

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFFLEGHORNS. Send for free catalog...

EDWARDS, PITTSBURG TEXAS. Golden, Silver and White Wyandotters...

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Vigorous, farm raised...

I have come to the conclusion that in a pen of ten females two males should be used...

ROUX'S Uterine Powder. Specific Against Retention in After-Birth of Cows.

When you write to advertisers please mention The Journal.

POULTRY

Usually the poultry receives less attention than any other domestic group on the farm...

Dust baths, made of dry dirt gathered up from the road...

Alfalfa is good for fowls at all seasons of the year...

The variety of fowls which you keep is really of minor importance...

Sometimes the poultryman thinks an epidemic of cholera has developed in his flock...

When the fancier decides to renew his flock, he should purchase a hundred or more eggs...

Enemies of the incubator who take delight in trying to stir up a panic whenever an accident occurs...

A man in Callahan county, Tex., describes a disease which proved very destructive to flocks...

PROCESS FOR PRESERVING EGGS

The successful Mexican process for preserving eggs is as follows: Take 24 gallons of water...

liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. For the above quantity take five ounces each of baking soda...

FATTENING FOR MARKET

They have established in the West plants for the fattening of fowls by the cramping process...

When once the fattening business is well established, poor, ill-favored lots must be sold to the fatters...

It might be possible for many to have their own fittings for cramping, but it is a business that must be well learned...

QUARTERS FOR THE HOGS

A good "recipe" for the construction of a hoghouse is offered by G. H. Moore of Kansas City...

PROLIFICACY IN SWINE

The breeders of pigs in the United States do not appear to pay as much attention to the mere breeding qualities of their boars...

TREATMENT OF HOG CHOLERA

The season is nearly upon us when swine diseases, both cholera and plague are present...

DAIRY

The lazy man will never be a good dairyman—until that machine gets busy.

Try and season your butter to the taste of a majority of your patrons. That is tact and diplomacy.

Good butter is never so plentiful but that there is not a strong demand for all that can be produced...

Keep a big chunk of rock salt in the barn yard, where the cows can lick it at their pleasure...

Remove the coops to fresh ground frequently in order to avoid filth.

They are tender until their feathers are full.

On dry, warm days let them range, but never on wet, cold days.

Give them a roost in an open shed facing the south.

One gobbler will answer for twenty to twenty-five hens...

Should you wish to use an incubator and brooder, do not try more than twenty-five to thirty in a lot...

The turkey is a range bird, and cannot thrive in confinement after reaching full size.

Once fully feathered the turkeys are able to look out for themselves largely.

A corn carnival will be held at Belleville, Kas., October 10th to 20th.

DAIRY

That milking machine—Science bids fair to step in shortly and interrupt the communion...

Faculty methods to blame—The poor results which have so often followed the feeding of skimmed milk...

The fall milker pays best—The fall or winter cow is most profitable, says Wisconsin Agriculturist...

An epidemic of splenic fever broke out among the steers on the farm of James Thorp near Marshall, Mo...

Plowing for winter wheat is already actively progressing in Southern Kansas...

SHEEP--GOATS

According to Professor Wilson the present breed of Shropshires sprung from the old Morie Common stock...

The Massachusetts state station has proved that linseed meal, cottonseed meal and Chicago gluten meal...

It is difficult to understand why flockmasters will permit their sheep to die off by the score...

Of the 600 weeds and grasses growing in the Northwest, writes Professor Thomas Shaw...

The Wisconsin station has been experimenting on lambs or lamb raising, and the amount of suckling a ewe will stand...

Why sheep are in favor—Perhaps the best argument that can be advanced as an incentive to sheep raising on the farm...

Take a dose of Prickly Ash Bitters at night when you go to bed...

GOATS

W. G. HUGHES & CO. Angora Goats, Bucks, rams, trios of bucks...

R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN SABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats...

A. NGORA GOATS—WRITE TO M. T. FOUHNS (The German Fox), Marble Falls, Tex.

munton, writes D. B. Thompson, a successful Ohio breeder...

A good many lambs are held too long before being sold...

DIPPING FOR PARASITES—Parasites of all kinds are not only injurious to the wool of sheep...

THE PROFITS IN SHEEP—The question of receiving the highest profit possible in sheep raising is not always answered alike...

A Generation Ago coffee could only be bought in bulk. The 20th century way is the LION COFFEE way—sealed packages, always clean, fresh and retaining its rich flavor.

VARICOCELE A safe, painless, permanent cure. Twenty-five years' experience...

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds...

The "Webber Junior" Pumper It is an excellent, ready to use pump for all purposes...

Genuine C. C. Co.'s PATENT EDGE CORRUGATED ROOFING makes a perfectly tight joint with one corrugated side lap...

DEAL DIRECT WITH MAKER. CHAS. P. SHIPLEY Boots and Saddles

Are yours. Order catalogue and measure blanks. Prices right. Perfect workmanship.

No. 50. Tongue Fresh Calf Boot, price... \$12.00 No. 50c. Alligator, same as boot, price... \$14.00

W. G. HUGHES & CO. Angora Goats, Bucks, rams, trios of bucks...

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A good many lambs are held too long before being sold...

DIPPING FOR PARASITES—Parasites of all kinds are not only injurious to the wool of sheep...

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I Can Sell Your Farm. I can sell your farm, or any other real estate...

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OIL. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers...

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UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Baron Victor VI, still Champion, Dallas Fair, 1901, at head of herd...

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RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by the great Old Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 23267, assisted by Texas Chief...

BIG SPRING STOCK FARM. Best equipped hog ranch in North Texas. Poland Chinas from the most noted sows and greatest boars...

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Hogs intended for the show ring should have plenty of exercise so they will continue to be active and stand well on their feet...

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When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

MARKETS

PORT WORTH.

(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)
 Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 1.—Our advice from Chicago for the week: Texas steers quotable at \$3.50@4.75, for poor to choice; fancy fed steers, \$5.00@5.50. Hogs, mixed and butchers, 195 to 250 pounds, \$6.70@7.30 on August 21. Same grades August 28, \$7.00@7.85; light grades, 140 to 195 pounds, on August 21, \$6.60@7.25; August 28, \$7.05@7.75. This indicates cattle about steady there, hogs a full 50 cents higher.

St. Louis—Steers supply was light, making Texas steers quotable 10@15c higher than a week ago. During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers averaging 571 to 1145 pounds sold at a full range of \$2.25@4.25, most of them going at \$3.25@4.00. Arrivals for the week practically all cows and calves. The general trade was strong on cows making a general advance of 10@15c during the week. Bulk Texas

cows during the week sold at \$2.50@3.10. Common ones \$2.00@2.25. Butts about steady; calves have declined about \$1.00 per head. Most of the 200 to 250 pound calves striking during this week is feared, therefore it is well for shippers to be cautious.

Kansas City.—The trade has been very unsatisfactory on the parantine side all week, especially on steers. List of sales for the 28th indicate: Steers weighing 788 to 990 pounds, \$2.75@4.05. Cows and heifers weighing 588 to 857 pounds, \$2.00@2.70. Bulls, 8:50 to 1230 pounds, \$2.50@2.70. Calves, 153 to 200 pounds, \$3.25@3.80 per hundred.

Our Own Market.—The steer trade has been very dull all week owing to the refusal of the mills to price feed. The cotton reports have led to a general belief that there is a shortage in feed stuff. We believe feed will be priced high for some time to come. We are also of the opinion that very few can afford to touch the feed owing to the fact that bountiful corn will certainly make cheap beef after Jan-

uary 1st and possibly sooner, and those who buy high feed to put into anything but the very best steers for early market take long chances. The country while dry, in large part shows good grass and forage condition in the greater part of the west. It is unlikely that any one will be forced to feed as was the case last year, and very little cake will be used for wintering. All things considered, we cannot see that conditions warrant high food or its use. Our cow market continues strong on the really smooth, well-fatted cows, the good ones bringing \$2.25@2.50, with the commonest canners as low as \$1.50, and they are in light demand. Good feeder bulls in demand and worth \$2.00@2.10. We are in touch with a good many desirable feeding cattle and the feed supply, and prepared to make conservative loans on feeders.

Hogs during the week moved up from \$6.75 for top hogs to \$7.00, and the local market is about steady at that price. The stock trade is dull. Quotations: Choice fat fed steers, \$3.75@4.00; medium fed steers, \$3.25@3.75; good grass steers, \$3.00@3.25; light thin and young steers, \$2.50@3.00. Choice sorted heavy cows, \$2.60@2.85; medium butcher cows, \$2.00@2.50; light thin cows, \$1.50@2.00. Bulls, stags and oxen, \$1.50@2.25. Yearlings and stockers very little demand. Choice sorted hogs, 200 pounds and up, \$6.50@7.00. Fat smooth medium weights, \$6.00@6.55; mixed \$6.35@6.65. Stockers and feeders, \$5.00@5.50.

COTTON MARKET.

Spot cotton firm and slightly lower.
 Low ordinary 6 1/2
 Ordinary 7
 Good ordinary 7 1/2
 Low middling 8
 Middling 8 1/2-7 1/2
 Good middling 9 1/2-10
 Middling fair 9 1/2-10 1/2

PRODUCE MARKET.

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 pound, 20@25c
 New potatoes, Kansas stock, 60c; California stock, 85c
 Tomatoes, Texas, 1/2 bushel baskets, 70@80c
 Beets, per dozen bunches, 30c
 Radishes, per dozen bunches, 30c
 Onions, per pound, Texas stock, 1 1/2@2c; California stock, 2 1/4c
 Beans, 67@70c for one-third bushel
 Celery, dozen bunches, 60@70c
 Green corn, per dozen, 10c
 Live poultry—Chickens, per doz, old hens, \$2.75@3.25; broilers \$1.50@2.00; large fryers, \$3.00@3.50; springs, \$2.50@3.00
 Ducks, per dozen, \$2.50
 Eggs, country, 12@15c per doz
 Creamery butter, 20@25c; country butter, per pound, 14@18c

FRUIT MARKET.

California—Oranges, per crate, \$4.50
 Peaches, 1/2 bushel box, 20@30c
 Plums, crate, 75@80c
 New apples, per barrel, \$3.50@4.00
 Blackberries, per crate, \$1.25@1.50
 Apples, Arkansas stock, bbl., \$3.50@5.00

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—70c
 Carload lots—Dealers charge from stores, 5@10c per 100 pounds on bran, 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn and 10@15c per 100 pounds on hay
 Bran—85c
 Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.40
 Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 83c
 Oats—Per bushel, 60c
 Hay—Prairie, \$12.00@16.00; Johnson grass, \$13.00@15.00
 Grain bags, bale lots—Five bushel oat bags, 3 1/2c; 2-bushel corn bags, 6c

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dry flint beef hides, 16 pounds and up, 13c
 Dry salt hides, 10c
 Green salt hides, 40 pounds and up, 7@8c
 Green salt hides, under 40 pounds, 6 1/2@7 1/2c
 Dead green hides, 40 pounds and up, 7 1/2c; under 40 pounds, 6c
 Bright medium wool, 12 months' clip, 11c
 Wool, fall clip, six months, 10@11c
 Wool, heavy and fine, 7@8c

THE HORSE.

HORSES FOR DRAFT—Any horse the purpose of which is to draw large loads, whether at the walk or trot, may be spoken of as a "horse for draft." Common usage has fixed the term "draft" on horses of specified weight and size, but there are other classes on the market whose conformation is what has come to be known as the "draft form," but which differ from the drafter in the matter of size and weight and the manner of performing their work. The drafter: proper works always at a walk, while other classes of horses of draft type do their work mainly at the trot.—Bulletin United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

MARES TO BREED FROM.

For breeding let farmers take the best mares they own—not the poorest or worn-out, blemished ones, but those that are sound in wind and limb, unless the unsoundness surely comes from accident or some epizootic disease, says Dr. C. D. Smead in a late Minnesota Institute bulletin. Never breed a mare simply because she is good for nothing else, but breed from the one that is good, and the more goodness she has the better.

Mares should be of good size, say 1000 pounds or more. Never, as a rule would I advise breeding from mares of less weight. The coming horse is a larger horse than heretofore in all classes. The more gentle the disposition of the mare, the better.

THE IDEAL SADDLE HORSE.

It is a matter of fact that the breeders of the American saddle horse have found it is essential always to preserve and propagate a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood, thus giving the finish, the courage and beauty which the cross with the thoroughbred has been found to produce, said General John B. Castleman in an address before the National Live Stock Association.

The thoroughbred horse is himself not a saddle horse. His action is different, his stride is not easy, his temper is often objectionable, but by proper selection there has been produced in the family of American saddle horses the most desirable characteristics of the thoroughbred. We have in addition to the finish and courage, his ear, his eye, his shoulder, his couplings, his clean, hard legs.

There is no horse anywhere whose traits are more certainly transmitted than those of the American saddle horse. Therefore it is that the stallions of the American saddle horse, crossed judiciously, produce horses of best utility, produce the best horses for the range, produce the best cavalry horses that can be found in the world, having the greatest intelligence, the fastest walk, the easiest canter, and the clearest trot.—The wish for these horses is coming not only from home but foreign countries as well, and it has not been possible in recent years to furnish the stallions for which there has been an active demand.


Keystone Stock farm, Benson, Neb., has a promising colt trotter in the three-year-old, The Critic, 2:30, who worked a mile over the Omaha track in 2:25 1/4 before leaving home. This colt is well entered and is expected to give a good account of himself before the season closes.

Representatives of the big packers are now predicting that the cost of meats will soon drop, owing to the decline in price of range cattle.

GOOD SADDLES

AT REASONABLE PRICES

The Famous Pueblo Saddles



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CHEAP SETTLERS' RATES TO THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The Burlington Route renews the low one-way Settlers' rate of \$25.00 from Missouri River to California, Portland and the Puget Sound country every day during September and October, with correspondingly low rates to the Spokane district and the Butte-Helena district; also proportionate rates from interior Missouri, Kansas and Southwest territory.

"The Burlington Northern Pacific Express" is the great through train leaving Kansas City daily for the Northwest. Through Coaches, Chair Cars (seats free), Standard and Tourist Sleepers to Butte, Helena, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland. Connecting train from Denver at night joining this Northwest train at Alliance, Neb.

VISIT THE OLD HOME—EAST.

Home visitors' excursions to points in Ohio and Indiana; dates of sale, September 2, 9, 16 and 23. Limit 30 days.

Also excursion rates to Ohio and Indiana during the first week of October at the time of the big Grand Army reunion in Washington, D. C.

TO CHICAGO—The Burlington's famous "Bill" is the best known and most popular train from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Chicago.

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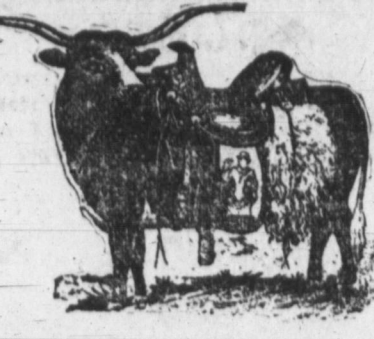
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On the first and third Tuesdays of August, September and October, to many sections of the West and Northwest.

Consult nearest ticket agent or write the undersigned for full information, printed matter and the least cost of your proposed trip.

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Leaving St. Louis.....	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arriving in Buffalo.....	4:05 a. m.	6:50 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Arriving in New York.....	3:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arriving in Boston.....	5:30 p. m.	10:05 a. m.	10:30 a. m.

Unequaled Service Between St. Louis and Chicago.

Leave St. Louis.....	9:22 a. m.	9:05 p. m.	11:32 p. m.
Arrive Chicago.....	5:20 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.

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Along the new Ft. Worth Division of International & Great Northern Ry.

There will be a GRAND BARBECUE at Melton and TOWN LOT SALE at each of these New Towns on Thursday, September 4th,

By the Smith Land and Improvement Co.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent interest. Don't fail to attend this great sale—a splendid opportunity for investment. The I. & G. N. will have very low excursion rates in effect to Hufsmith, Melton and Stoneham for this event and will operate trains to suit the convenience of the people attending sale at all three points same day. Tickets will be on sale for trains arriving September 4. See Flyers or call on I. & G. N. agents for further particulars.

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One-Way Settler's Rate To CALIFORNIA \$25.00

On Sale During September and October. Stop-Over Allowed in California.

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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, en route, in cafe dining cars.

The 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.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 15,000 head, including 500 Texas and 500 westerns. Market steady. Good to prime steers \$7.75@8.50, poor to medium \$4.10@7.50, stockers and feeders \$3.50@5.40; cows \$1.50@5.50, heifers \$2.50@5.50, canners \$1.50@2.50, bulls \$2.25@5.25, calves \$2.75@7.25, Texas fed steers \$3.00@5.00, western steers \$4.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000 head. Market was steady to 10c higher. Mixed and butchers \$7.20@7.50, good to choice heavy \$7.50@7.85, rough heavy \$7.00@7.40, light \$7.25@7.65.

Sheep—Receipts 18,000 head. Market was steady. Good to choice wethers \$3.50@4.10, fair to choice mixed \$2.50@3.50, native lambs \$3.50@3.75, western sheep \$2.30@3.75, western lambs \$4.00@5.60.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 9000 natives, 300 Texans, 600 Texas and 500 native calves. Market steady to 10c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$7.40@8.05, fair to good \$4.55@7.25, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.70, western fed steers \$3.50@5.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.50@3.75, native heifers \$3.25@4.75, canners \$1.50@2.40, bulls \$2.45@4.25, calves \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts 1900. Market 5@10c higher. Heavy \$7.65@7.75, mixed packers \$7.45@7.60, light \$7.35@7.60, pigs \$6.87@7.75.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market firm. Native lambs \$3.25@3.60, western lambs \$3.00@3.60, native wethers \$2.40@4.00, western wethers \$2.50@3.80, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.00@3.05, Texas clipped sheep \$2.90@3.10, stockers and feeders \$2.30@3.30.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts 6500 head, including 5300 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers \$6.00@7.75, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$4.75@7.35, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.25@6.00, stockers and feeders \$3.50@4.70, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.50, canners \$1.75@2.75, bulls \$2.50@4.50, calves \$4.75@7.00, Texas and Indian steers \$2.85@5.00, cows and heifers \$2.65@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts 2000 head. Market 10c higher. Pigs and lights \$7.45@7.60, packers \$7.50@7.65, butchers \$7.65@7.82 1/2.

Sheep—Receipts 1800 head. Market was steady. Native muttons \$2.65@4.45, lambs \$4.50@5.00, culls and bucks \$2.50@4.50, stickers \$1.50@3.50, Texans \$3.30@4.00.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 2.—Quotations on livestock are as follows:
 Best shipping heaves, \$3.00@3.60; grass heaves, \$2.50@3.00; best cows, \$2.25@2.75; light medium cows, \$2.00@2.25; stags, \$2.25@2.50; calves, \$2.75@3.00; yearlings, \$1.75@2.25; most hogs, \$5.50; feeder hogs, \$3.50@4.00; heavy corn hogs, \$6.50@7.00; goats, \$2.00@2.25; sheep, no demand.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live-Stock company.)
 Galveston, Tex., Aug. 20.—Supply of cattle and calves on hand and to arrive ample to meet present demands. Market keeps fairly active, with an increasing consumption. Outlook favorable.

Quotations: Beeves good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; beeves common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; cows common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; yearlings common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; calves common to fair, \$2.75@3.25.

NEW-ORLEANS.

(Reported by Secretary A. H. Isaacson of the Live Stock Exchange.)
 The Journal's weekly letter from Alfred H. Isaacson, secretary of the New Orleans Live Stock Exchange says:
 Desirable steers the past week have been in moderate supply, selling at quotations; other classes of grown cattle in ample supply, selling slowly, the best grades only being in demand. Calves and yearlings have been in full supply and in excess of demand, prices low and irregular—only the best grade of milkers wanted. No corn fed hogs on sale, mutton and hog butchers supplied.
 Quotations: Beeves, Choice, Texas, \$4.00@4.50; fair to good, Texas, \$3.25@

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BELTON, MO.
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YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

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

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100 head in herd. Young stock for sale.
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The Dandy Windmill is the favorite, not altogether because it is made and sold by reliable people, but rather because of its intrinsic merit and its unparalleled record.
Reliable dealers handle it because they cannot afford to recommend machinery—especially of this kind—which does not give uniform and permanent satisfaction.
Strongest and simplest—Hence MOST DURABLE.
Send us your name and we will send you the proof and prices. Your inquiry will have prompt and painstaking attention.

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Uniform Courtesy; Frank Advice; Absolute Honesty
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Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken or undeveloped organs which 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.
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COMMISSIONERS MEET.
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOUTHERN STATES DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The Cotton States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture met in the senate chamber at Nashville, Tenn., last week and discussed many topics of interest to the farmers of the south. Governor Benton McMillin of Tennessee delivered the address of welcome. Mr. L. S. Patterson, president of the association, who is commissioner of agriculture for North Carolina, occupied the chair. Among the subjects dealt with were the following:

"Cotton Culture," J. F. Dugan, agriculturist, Alabama experiment station.
"The Essential Characteristics of Good Varieties of Cotton; How Can They be Developed?" R. J. Redding, director Georgia experiment station.
"Cotton Wilt and Cowpea Wilt," W. A. Orton, United States department of agriculture.

"Protective Measures Against the Principal Insect Enemies of Cotton," H. A. Morgan, entomologist Louisiana experiment station.
"Can Pork be Raised Profitably in Connection With General Farming in the South, and if so, How?" R. L. Bennett, director of Arkansas experiment station.

"The Making and Curing of Virginia Hams," E. W. Masgruder, chemist department of agriculture, Virginia.
"Some Common Diseases of Swine, and the Means of Preventing Them," G. E. Nesom, veterinarian South Carolina experiment station.

"Alfalfa," W. R. Dodson, assistant director Louisiana experiment station.
"Methods of Fattening Steers," H. J. Waters, director Missouri experiment station.

"What Can Be Done to Save the Forests of the South?" J. A. Holmes, state geologist, North Carolina.
"Co-operative Marketing of Fruit, Truck and Farm Crops," T. B. Parker, Hillsboro, N. C.

"Treatment of the San Jose Scale," W. M. Scott, entomologist department of agriculture, Georgia.

"The Soil Survey as an Aid to Immigration," Milton Whitney, bureau of soils, United States department of agriculture.

"Fertilization in the South," S. A. McHenry, Texas experiment station.
"Steps Necessary to Build up the Sugar Cane Industry of the South," J. B. Wright, Cairo, Ga.

"Measures for the Decrease of Malaria in the South," G. W. Herrick, biologist Mississippi experiment station.

"Apple-Growing in the Mountains of the Southern States," Chas. A. Keffer, horticulturist Tennessee experiment station.

"Improved and Labor-Saving Implements for Use on the Cotton Farm," Jefferson Johnson, commissioner of agriculture, Texas.

"The Torrens System of Land Registration, and its Effect on the Value of Country Property," Judge W. H. Taylor, Uniontown, Ala.

"Relations of Departments of Agriculture and Experiment Stations," J. G. Lee, commissioner of Agriculture, Louisiana.

"The last theme dealt with was 'Extension or Improvement in Old Lines of Work of the Department of My State, and the Addition of New Ones During the Past Year,' and was spoken on by each of the commissioners in attendance.

Estimates of the cotton crop, made by the commissioners were that the total would be about 9,712,354 bales, compared with a yield of 9,582,782 bales last year, when their estimate made, however, in October, was 8,750,000 bales.

WELCOME TO CONFEDERATES.
It has seldom been the pleasure of an audience of Confederate veterans to listen to a more eloquent or inspiring address than that delivered by Miss Mae Foreman in welcoming the heroes of the Lost Cause to the recent reunion at San Angelo. She spoke on behalf of Tom Green Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy and her intense earnestness aroused the old soldiers to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"From the earliest ages men have everywhere sought to preserve and perpetuate the memory of their achievements," said the fair orator. "This spirit seems to be instinctive in the race and finds ample recognition and commendation even in Holy Scriptures.

"I deem it an honor to be a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and it is an honor made possible only by the heroic valor and magnificent deeds done by you and your brethren Confederates throughout our beloved Southland—who on a hundred hard fought fields gave to the world its fairest illustration of magnanimity in victory, devotion to duty and courage in defeat.

"As you know, one of the leading objects of our organization is to revive, cherish and perpetuate a true record of the deeds of fathers, husbands and sons, who, forsaking all for love of country and devotion to what they believed to be right, freely gave their time, strength, property and their lives in the service of the Lost Cause. Not alone do we desire to honor the dead heroes of the Lost Cause, but to care for and to cry all honor to the living heroes.

"With malice toward none and charity for all, I think it may be truly said that the rank and file of the armies of the Southern Confederacy were composed of the best blood that ever stepped to martial music, or followed a flag on land or sea. It could not be otherwise with absolute conviction of duty free from any mercenary consideration, was the motive power behind every musket.

"As a Daughter of the Confederacy, my heart swells with pride when I think of that bright galaxy of heroes whose names are imperishably linked with the history of that four years of terrible yet glorious warfare. Jefferson Davis, the noble president of the Confederacy; the immortal Lee, the Chevalier Bayard of the South; Jackson, the stern yet tender Ironsides of the Virginia army; the Johnsons, Hood, Bragg and, coming nearer home, our own General Tom Green, Col. Terry, Dick Dowling, and many others—who shall deny to those an enduring niche in the temple of fame?

"Yet their deeds were made possible by the heroic self-sacrifice and unparalleled courage of the men in the ranks—of the men of blood and iron, who quailed not when shot and shell fell thickest, and who loved the Stars and Bars with a love bordering on idolatry.

"You Confederate Veterans gathered here were sharers in the hardships and dangers of that perilous time; you now share their glory. You share the love we bear for them, and will share their reward when you stack arms on the other shore and bivouac at last on fame's eternal camping ground.

"In the name of the Tom Green Chapter, I again bid you welcome, thrice welcome to our hearts and home."

THE TWIN TERRITORIES
A street fair will be held at Waggoner, I. T., four days, commencing Sept. 17th. There is to be a fine display of agricultural products.

A street fair and carnival will be held at Davis, I. T., October 5th to 11th. Hon. Henry Watterson and Rev. Sam Jones have been engaged to deliver lectures.

Regulations have been adopted by the United States department of agriculture prohibiting the moving of cattle from that portion of the Otoy and Ponca Indian reservations lying west of the Santa Fe railroad, on account of the existence of Texas fever there. No exporting will be made to the rule, excepting as provided for Southern cattle for immediate slaughter, and all cattle moving must be accompanied by a permit signed by a department inspector and another from the state or territory for which the cattle are destined.

A "new disease," alleged to have been discovered in the herd of L. A. Layton of Dewey county, Oklahoma, is diagnosed as splenic fever by Dr. Leslie J. Allen, a government inspector. The doctor established a quarantine to prevent the spread of the disease.

One of the straws showing the desirability of Oklahoma lands is the eagerness with which the school lands of the territory are sought. Five years ago school sections in the "short grass" area went begging. The school land board recently selected some indemnity lands in Beaver county, and the office is flooded with applications to lease the same.

The game law of the Osage nation is that prairie chickens and wild turkey may be killed from September 1 to February 1. It is unlawful to shoot deer at any time. Outside parties found hunting or fishing on the reservation are liable to have their guns and tackle confiscated and to be fined and deported outside the reservation.

Application for an injunction against Indian police to prevent them from ejecting large herds of cattle into Texas, has been denied by Federal Judge Bryant on the ground that he has no jurisdiction. The federal government is enforcing the tribal cattle tax of 25 cents on cattle in the Territory. Several stockmen refused to settle and their stock was driven to Red River and put across into Texas.

The decision of the interior department virtually attaching a strip of land four miles wide to Oklahoma from the Chickasaw nation brought thousands of people to El Reno last week. The lands promises to be almost as great as at the opening last fall. There are about 1500 farms in the strip. Land officials have so far rejected filings on the ground of illegality.

The war between the cattlemen and farmers in western Oklahoma continues unceasing. Information comes direct from Roger Miller, an agent of counties of the destruction of crops, burning of cribs of grain, killing stock, ambushing and shooting farmers and cattlemen shooting into each other's houses, defying the United States marshals and ignoring the laws in every place. Reports state that county officers have been elected by one faction or the other refuse to act. The situation has been made more serious by the driving of large herds of cattle from the Texas Panhandle by cattlemen, who have run short on grass

at home. The homesteader fears a further menace to his claim, and alleges he has no protection.

A convention of the Indian Territory Anti-Horse Thief association met at Vinita, I. T., last week and formed a county organization by the election of the following officers: President, T. J. Gambrill, Bluejacket; vice president, J. B. Hallum, Altam; secretary, J. F. Kenworthy, Woody; treasurer, A. A. Morgan, Welch; executive committee, T. J. Vann, Pryor Creek; F. J. King, Big Cabin, and Thomas Pyeatt, Altam. The next meeting of the order will be held on Nov. 21 at Vinita.

Dr. L. J. Allen, the Federal livestock inspector stationed in Oklahoma, has discovered an unusual case near Garber, in Garfield county. Cases of infection were reported from that locality and after making an investigation Dr. Allen found that a number of horses had been shipped from Gainesville, Texas, to that place and that they carried fever ticks with them, transmitting them to cattle. This is particularly a new case in Oklahoma, and heretofore shipments of horses from localities infected with Texas fever will be closely watched.

NEW MEXICO
J. J. Hagerman, who has large stock-raising interests in New Mexico, has closed a deal with the Santa Fe Railway Company for the purchase of 165,000 acres of land east of the Pecos river in the Long Arroyo country, near Roswell. It is probably the largest body of well watered pasture in the territory and will be divided and stocked with thoroughbred cattle.

The raising of Angora goats is becoming quite an industry in New Mexico. Sierra county takes the lead, and it is estimated that it contains between 20,000 and 40,000 graded animals. With long three years business bids fair to be a most important one, and it is believed that the number of goats in New Mexico will not be less than 30,000.

The ranchmen of New Mexico are experiencing trouble over the loss of horses and cattle. Their stock has been disappearing mysteriously, and one man who turned out thirty head of fine brood mares last fall says that in the spring he could find only seven. The blame is laid upon the Indians, but proof is not easy. It is claimed that they sweep the range of stock and take them to more distant ranges, where they trade for stock procured in a similar manner, thus making it almost impossible for a man to trace and secure his own animals.

During the past month Governor Otero has received numerous petitions from the sheepmen of Rio Arriba county, who are losing heavily on account of the drought, to use his influence with the department of the interior to secure permission for the grazing of sheep on the Pecos forest reserve. Last week permission was received from the department permitting the grazing of 5000 sheep or goats on the reserve. Small flocks will be given the preference.

The town of Roswell has completed a permanent organization for the purpose of holding a fair some time during the fall of each year. Nature, capital and hard work have contributed to the establishment in the Pecos valley of a pleasant and fruitful garden spot, whose attractiveness is vouchsafed, for every visitor, and the citizens of Roswell are determined to invite the people of the great southwest each year to come to their fall festivities. The fair this year will be held Sept. 28 to 30, inclusive.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.
Mr. W. P. Stewart of Jackboro, Texas, widely known in live stock circles, has an advertisement on the first page of this paper that should attract the attention of stockmen in this section. He offers for sale 500 head of cattle of different ages and grades. Any one in need of good stock, at an attractive price, would do well to write him.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. announces the opening of its Pauls Valley Branch for freight and passenger traffic. This branch is known as the Kiowa, Chickasha & Fort Smith Ry., and is completed to Lindsay, a distance of 24 miles westward. It is expected that another corporation will build from Lindsay to Chickasha. The new line traverses one of the richest valleys in the Indian Territory, that of the Washita River, which drains the Chickasaw Nation from northwest to southeast. Pauls Valley is also to be the southern terminal of a new line now being built by the Santa Fe through Eastern Oklahoma, thus making it an important junction point.

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