

It is invaluable

As an educator along agricultural and stock raising lines. This is an opinion of the JOURNAL expressed by J. J. Williamson, the well known breeder of Buff Wyandottes at Cleburne, Texas.

The Texas Stock Journal

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

VOL. XXIII, No. 20. Established 1880.

DALLAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AUGUST 12, 1902

SAN ANTONIO

Do not delay

But send in your estimates of election results and try for a prize. Besides standing an excellent chance to win a premium, you will receive regularly the only stock and farm newspaper that completely covers the field.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHOCTAW AND CREEK NATIONS—CHIEF PORTER TALKS.

Jaunita, I. T., (Special correspondence).—This section of country, lying south of the South Canadian river in the Choctaw Nation along the M. K. & T. railway, has the brightest outlook for prosperity that this fall the north ever had. Both stockmen and farmers are having a splendid season. Early corn is made and promises an abundant yield, while the late corn is tasseling out and prospects are that it will yield fully as much as the earlier crops.

Cotton has been greatly improved by recent rains, and is in excellent condition over this section; it is blooming out fast and forming bolls.

Cane, kafir and broom corn, beans and millet are all doing well through this section.

Melons and fruit are in good condition and small fruit is abundant. The apple crop is a little short but peaches and pears are yielding heavily.

Stock of all kinds in splendid condition and water abundant in this region.

Land can not be purchased in this section yet, but it can be leased from the Indians. The finest of creek and river bottom land can be leased from \$2 to \$5 per acre or on the third and fourth plan. Most of this land is as rich as it is possible for bottom land to be and is well suited to all crops, especially grain.

Muskogee is the leading town in the Creek Nation and is located in the center of a rich farming country, as well as an ideal stock section.

This is quite a cattle shipping point and many cars of live beef cattle leave here every week for the markets. Cattle are in excellent condition, both water and grass being abundant this season.

Corn and cotton will give the greatest yield ever known here this year and both farmers and merchants are making preparations for an immense business.

Wheat and oats produced well, the latter making from 40 to 60 bushels over different localities.

While in Muskogee your correspondent met General P. J. Porter, chief of the Creek Nation, who was just back from Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, where the Creek council had met and passed the supplementary treaty with the United States. This treaty is the "winding up" one with the Creeks as a tribe. They have taken their lands in allotments and will now get titles for it in a short time so that they can lease, convey titles or do just as they please with it. Hereafter the cattle interests have had most of this domain under pasture while it was held in common, but under the new arrangement it will be cut up into farms and leased or sold to the Indians.

Chief Porter said: "I believe that the Creek country will now be ahead of every other Indian nation, and that its farming interests will receive such an impetus from the new treaty that it will be years ahead of the other tribes. The Creek country is one of the richest farming countries in the world and it only needs to be developed and this treaty opens up the way. The deeds to this land will be given out now, just as soon as the proper officials can get to it and every Indian will know just exactly how much he owns and can do as he pleases with it. The most common titles to the land will be settled permanently when these deeds are given out and the farmer who comes in here with a small amount of capital, a large stock of energy, get-up-and-get, need have no fear—he will succeed. I am glad that the title question has been settled and I am sure that the farming interests will benefit by it."

STANNARD AND HIS HERD. The reputation of C. A. Stannard of Emporia, Kansas, is rapidly becoming a part of the history of Hereford cattle in the United States, and it will not be many years until the Hereford blood of the Sunny Slope farm will find its way into all the greatest herds of the country. The editor of the Journal recently visited the home of this remarkable young man and was much interested in what he saw there. Sunny Slope is a well improved place of about two thousand acres within three miles of Emporia. All of this land is devoted to development of Mr. Stannard's herd of about six hundred registered Herefords. It is divided into many pastures and has a large number of barns, wells and conveniences for the care and protection of his cattle, which are constantly looked after by many experienced men. The Sunny Slope herd of Herefords was founded in 1882 by the purchase of the best strains of cattle, both in America and Great Britain. Beau Real 11055 and his famous son, Wild Tom 51592, have given this herd great prestige in the Hereford world. Both of these famous animals were unequalled, Wild Tom being the champion sweepstakes bull of the country. To the herd served by these bulls, were added several importations and purchases of the best strains known. At the head of the herd to-day is J. A. W. Keep On, and Lord Saxon. It was a pleasure to view the splendid animals and see on all sides the fine specimens of their get, receiving all the attention that could be given in the way of food and consideration for their development. The great cows, Lady Matchless and Annette, deserve special men-

ITS VAST FUTURE.

MR. IRELAND HAMPTON TALKS TO EDITORS ABOUT THE FORT WORTH PACKING INDUSTRY.

In an address delivered at the banquet to the newspaper men of the state after their inspection of the big Fort Worth packing plants, Mr. Ireland Hampton, general manager of the National Live Stock Commission company, told what the market expected to accomplish for the stock raising interests of the state and asked for the cooperation of the editors present. His speech was punctuated with sharp wit and was so uniformly good that the Journal publishes it in full.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have never tried my voice on an assembly of this size, and have feared that it would prove "a still small voice." However, I believe it would be better than I supposed it would. I am called a sponsor for my exchange, an organization which I fear will be the object of more unfavorable criticism than any institution at our market. I believe that most of the criticism will arise for want of understanding of the objects of the organization.

Unlike most of the speakers here to-day, I come with "an axe to grind," and I am glad of this opportunity to state our purposes. To quote from our charter:

"The objects of this association are: To protect the interests of all interested in the purchase and sale of live stock at the Fort Worth Stock yards; to promote uniformity in the usages and customs of said market; to inculcate and enforce correct and high moral principles in the transaction of business; to inspire confidence in the methods and integrity of its members to provide facilities for the orderly and prompt conduct of business; to facilitate the speedy and equitable adjustment of disputes, and generally to promote the welfare of the Fort Worth market. You will, I trust, see worthy objects, and if they are carried out by the rules adopted good cannot help but be the result. Let us see if this is done: Rule VII: 'When any member of this exchange has failed to comply promptly with the terms of any business contract or obligation and has failed to equitably and satisfactorily adjust the same, he shall upon proof of such delinquency be fined or suspended from all privileges of the exchange until all such obligations have been settled.'"

Section 2: "When any member of this exchange shall be guilty of improper conduct of a personal character in any of the rooms of the exchange, or when any member shall be guilty of a willful violation of business contract or obligation, and shall neglect or refuse to satisfactorily and equitably adjust and settle the same, or when any member shall be guilty of any act of bad faith or an attempt at extortion, or any other dishonest conduct, he shall be censured and fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or suspended or expelled, as may be determined from the nature and gravity of the offense committed." If time sufficed I would like to quote further provisions.

The one criticism that will be heard, I anticipate, will be that the members charge uniform prices for the sale of live stock. I say this is true, but experience has determined what the work is worth just as universal public opinion makes a shine worth a nickel. The conduct of a live stock commission business involves expenditures beyond the conception of those who are not informed and only by the most conservative management can this business be made to succeed. Failures are frequent. Then again the exchange does not attempt to maintain a monopoly of the selling at this market. Any man who so desires is perfectly free to come here and sell his own live stock, and any man who so desires can come here, establish a commission business without joining the exchange and exact what compensation he sees fit. The market is open. I do not believe there is a market in the land that can do business without an exchange for thirty days and maintain its fair value for business like methods and integrity. In just the degree that this market becomes important to the people of the Southwest, will this exchange and its support at your hands become matters of moment to your readers.

If I can be pardoned for a digression I would like to recall how the editors of this country with their usual discernment and bold hope have helped to bring about the great work which we have viewed to-day by the encouragement of small enterprises in the packing line. The earliest instance I can recall of a publisher in this line was a regular reader of the "Matador," published at Matador, in Motley county, a paper which at that time looked much like the directions coming with a twenty-five cent bottle of Saint Jacob's Oil. In the editorial column appeared the following:

"On last Thursday Miss Sallie Sikes brought ye editor some antelope sausage, and it was sure good. We do not blame Eau for trading his birthright for a mess of sausage if it was antelope sausage. Come again, Miss Sallie." So be slow to claim the honor for being the first editor to foster and encourage the packing industry in Texas. We believe that we have to-day come to the realization of your bold hopes. Still some doubt. I travel the state considerably and hear the doubters

talk. To such as I can hope to have come and see for themselves, I tell the story of a debating society. There was a very estimable man of good intellect and few words, who had been drawn into a debating society for children. His favorite remark was: "It's a plum sight." He was called affirmative. The subject was: "Resolved that the works of man are more wonderful than the works of God." He said: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. Just look at these telegraph wires—it's a plum sight. Just look at these locomotive engines—it's a plum sight. I believe that is all I have to say, ladies and gentlemen." So with this work. See an doubt not.

If a man should see and still doubt, I know of no argument which would not be wasted on him. If I should find such an one, I think I would be forced to tell another story. On board a man of war in harbor two Irishmen were slushing off deck and had a very large bucket used for that purpose. The officers were all below, and Tim proposed to Terry that he stick the bucket over the end of a large gun which was kept loaded blank for firing salutes. This was done and Tim touched the gun off before Terry got out of the way. The ship shook and Tim stood in a dazed way, his finger on his chin, looking out the port hole. The officers rushed up. One shook Tim by the shoulder and said, "Tim, what is the matter up here? Tim, where is Terry? He came too and looked around. 'Well, I don't know, but if he comes back as quick as he went, he'll be back damn sure.' To apply the story, if these packers do as much as the work here gives promise, they will do considerable.

So, gentlemen and ladies, we expect much for the market and necessarily the exchange, therefore do not let your readers get the idea that it is a close corporation for the benefit of the few. Conservatively stated, a day's business on this market in the near future will amount to \$125,000 of sales, likely by noon of the day. The exchange is an honest effort to see that each of the transactions making up this volume is an honest transaction. Let the reception of the exchange be cordial—hold up her hands. I feel as did the young man who batched with his old father on the banks of the Big Sandy river, which divides Kentucky from West Virginia. At a certain time of his life, without warning to his father, he paddled across the river in the old canoe and married a girl the old man had never seen. He took her home, and the old man, through some natural diffidence and great surprise, did not receive her as cordially as the groom thought should be. He reached out, pulled the cloth closer and said: "Kiss her pap, she's ours." I beg of you to-day, salute the exchange cordially.

I know not how to better define the exchange than the soul of the market blended with its every act, guardian of shipper and buyer alike, a reminder for good men in moments of weakness, furnishing standards for those wanting uprightness—to be cherished when understood, its Portia wedded and let us hope "A Daniel come down to judgment."

MR. HARRELL HEARD FROM. Durham Park, Liberty Hill, Texas, August 3d.

To the Journal: I am off for Canada to-day, to receive some Shorthorns recently purchased by my agent there. About the 1st prox. will send you "ad" for the second annual sale of the Burgess Company and myself, to be held at San Antonio during the fair in October. I have just shipped to Mr. August Mayes of Shreveport, La., four very superior heifers, bred to my stock bull, Imported Count Mysic. Mr. Mayes paid \$1500 for the four at the farm. Such heifers as he selected are hard to "turn loose," only I could but realize that they were going into good hands and were furnished stock for a breeder in his ranks who is sure to be heard from. I quote the following excerpt from his letter: "I feel that the trip to your place has done me more good than any I have taken in the interest of my enterprise, as it has confirmed me in my inclinations towards better stock and given me courage to go ahead on the lines thought best by many." "You are on the way to put the South into the cattle business right, and it will not require very much work to turn the eyes of Southern breeders towards Durham Park for herd leaders. That you do not mind 'em' colors is a great blessing; you will sooner succeed in giving us the great feeders we all wish for than if you would stick to the hard or hidden reds."

If I find anything that will interest you or your readers while in the north, I shall take pleasure in letting you know. Yours truly, DAVID HARRELL.

"Cattle on the Chicago market touched the high mark last Wednesday, when natives touched \$8.90, the highest price paid in twenty years, while Western ranchers scored \$7.15, the highest price ever paid there for cattle of that class. The former were shipped by H. H. Harris & Son of Champaign, Ill., the latter by the Conrad-Price Cattle Company of Chicago, Mont.

Col. William L. Black of Fort McKavett, Tex., shipped from San Angelo to Des Moines, Ia., last Friday, 1999 of the finest Angora goats that ever left Texas. Two hundred and fifty of them were registered and the remainder were high grades.

THE STATE FAIR.

OPENING DAY WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The management of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition has entered into an agreement with the Texas World's Fair Commission, whereby the opening day of the State Fair (Sept. 27) will be designated as "Texas World's Fair Day." The gate receipts, less operating expenses on that day, will be donated to the Texas World's Fair fund. The newspaper men of Dallas have formed a committee, which will undertake to provide entertainment for the visiting newspaper men on that occasion. It is proposed to provide a number of special features for that day and to make it very attractive. Invitations will be extended to governor Dockery of Missouri and staff, to the members of the National World's Fair Commission, to Hon. David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and to other distinguished men to be present. Every newspaper man in Texas will be cordially invited and earnestly urged to attend. The railroads will be asked to make an especially low rate, and it is believed that an attendance, which will eclipse all previous records, will be secured. The Texas World's Fair Commission expects not only to realize a substantial sum of money for its fund, but also to develop, as the result of this meeting, a World's Fair enthusiasm which will result in the securing of the funds necessary to the Texas World's Fair exhibit.

The Texas World's Fair Commission is now engaged in completing the organization of counties. It is expected that this machinery will be complete and ready for operation by Sept. 1, when subscription lists will be placed in every county in Texas. The commission expects to have \$300,000 subscribed by Jan. 1, 1902, and with this assurance that the people of Texas will pay for making a state exhibit, a contract can be let for the exhibit building and definite assurance can be given intending exhibitors as to the space which they may use.

NEW LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE. The contract has been let for the excavations, brick and masonry work of the Live Stock Exchange building, to be erected in North Fort Worth. Work has already been begun, and will be rapidly pushed. About \$75,000 is to be expended on the structure, which will be constructed of brick, with interior finish of quarter-sawn oak. It will be of Spanish design, with two stories in height and a tile roof and domes of copper. The stockyard officials say it will be the handsomest building of the kind in the South.

COL. POOLE AT LLANO. Llano, Tex., Aug. 2d. To the Journal: On the evening of July 28th, at 7 o'clock, at Fort Worth, I boarded the H. and T. C. cars, bound for Llano, to take in the three-day Confederate Veteran reunion at that place. We arrived at Hempstead at 5 o'clock in the morning. This is a nice old town, and the way I devoured watermelons and peaches was a sin to Moses. The town was full of them. At 12 o'clock I took the train by way of Austin. On the way I could see from the car windows many fine farms under water. All the rivers and creeks were bank-full and overflowing, causing great destruction to crops. The country roads were in a terrible condition; bridges washed away and roads torn up by the overflows.

After passing Austin, for a distance of one hundred miles the heavy rains had not done such damage. Fall crops and grass are lovely. The stockmen in that country are all wearing broad smiles. The grass is immense and all kinds of stock in fine condition. I heard a number of farmers say in Llano that they would make a bale of cotton per acre.

At 3 o'clock the trainmen called out Llano. I was tired, hungry and sleepy. On Thursday morning the town was alive with hacks, wagons and people. Here I met a host of old friends, who gave me a hearty welcome, among them Tom Moore, Judge Johnson, Robert Gilton, R. L. Corbett, Davis Atkins, Judge McFalls and many others too numerous to mention. The grounds selected for the occasion were situated one mile west of town, on the banks of the sparkling Llano river, in a beautiful grove of pecan timber, which afforded shade for the immense throng of people and horses. Rations were issued once a day for the old Veterans and all their families and friends. It was a grand, good old time. Governor Sayers' staff band, of Austin, dispensed sweet music for the occasion. This is one among the best bands in Texas.

The people of Llano deserve great credit for entertaining the old veterans in grand style. All visitors go loud in their praise of the nice treatment of everybody. It was a grand success. The old veterans had a real feast. It was amusing to me to see some old grey-headed men meet that had not met since the war, and they actually hugged each other fondly. (I pause to remark right here that if I am ever caught hugging any one, it will not be a man. I am not built that way.) Taking it all around, it was one of the nicest reunions I ever attended. Llano county has a host of pretty ladies. I almost wish I was a young

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A GREAT PROFIT SHARING CONTEST.

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

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

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

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

Here is the List Prizes. To the nearest correct estimator \$10,000.00. To the second nearest correct estimator 3,000.00. To the third nearest correct estimator 1,000.00. To the fourth nearest correct estimator 500.00. To the fifth nearest correct estimator 200.00. To the next 12 nearest correct estimators, \$15 each 180.00. To the next 22 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each 220.00. To the next 50 nearest correct estimators, \$5 each 250.00. \$95 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. 1, and before Aug. 15, 1902 1,000.00. For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Aug. 15 and before Sept. 1, 1902 1,000.00. For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 1 and before Oct. 1, 1902 1,000.00. For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Oct. 1 and before Oct. 15, 1902 1,000.00.

Total 1009 prizes, amounting to \$25,000.00. In case of a tie or that two or more estimators are equally correct, the prize will be divided equally between them.

Valuable Information. To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following data: Pennsylvania elect a governor only once in four years. Michigan elects a governor every two years, and since 1894 New York has elected a governor every two years. The total vote for governor in New York in 1881 was 1,165,085. The total vote for governor in New York in 1884 was 1,275,671. The total vote for governor in New York in 1887 was 1,359,190. The total vote for governor in New York in 1890 was 1,506,020. The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1885 was 919,512. The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1889 was 928,190. The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1894 was 903,917. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1880 was 297,809. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1882 was 468,637. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1884 was 416,528.

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

W. A. Purvine President Central Savings Bank.

Subscription Blank. Send \$1.00 to apply on Subscription account.

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

High Grade Herefords for Sale. We offer for sale 500 cows, 3 to 8 years old; 150 steers, 1 and 2 two years old; 250 2-year old heifers; 250 1-year-old heifers; 300 bulls, 1 and 2 years old. These cattle are a choice lot of high grade white faces. They are from original J. J. cows and thoroughbred, imported and registered Hereford bulls. They are fine individuals and comprise one of the best Herds in the Panhandle.

RICE & THAYER, or C. PURVINES, Manager, Kansas City, Mo., Panhandle, Texas.

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

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

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

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

Here is the List Prizes. To the nearest correct estimator \$10,000.00. To the second nearest correct estimator 3,000.00. To the third nearest correct estimator 1,000.00. To the fourth nearest correct estimator 500.00. To the fifth nearest correct estimator 200.00. To the next 12 nearest correct estimators, \$15 each 180.00. To the next 22 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each 220.00. To the next 50 nearest correct estimators, \$5 each 250.00. \$95 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. 1, and before Aug. 15, 1902 1,000.00. For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Aug. 15 and before Sept. 1, 1902 1,000.00. For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Sept. 1 and before Oct. 1, 1902 1,000.00. For the nearest correct estimate received on or after Oct. 1 and before Oct. 15, 1902 1,000.00.

Total 1009 prizes, amounting to \$25,000.00. In case of a tie or that two or more estimators are equally correct, the prize will be divided equally between them.

Valuable Information. To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following data: Pennsylvania elect a governor only once in four years. Michigan elects a governor every two years, and since 1894 New York has elected a governor every two years. The total vote for governor in New York in 1881 was 1,165,085. The total vote for governor in New York in 1884 was 1,275,671. The total vote for governor in New York in 1887 was 1,359,190. The total vote for governor in New York in 1890 was 1,506,020. The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1885 was 919,512. The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1889 was 928,190. The total vote for governor in Penn. in 1894 was 903,917. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1880 was 297,809. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1882 was 468,637. The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1884 was 416,528.

Certificate of Bank President. I hereby certify

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HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Tex. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Head established in 1885. My herd consists of 40 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand for sale a number of times of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 10 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised, bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polled 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 HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Gardfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. B. Burrows and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. Choice young registered bulls in service; Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Gardfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on a first class ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see or write your wants to T. RHODES, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 369.

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

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

V. WEISS. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 31, Beaumont, Texas.

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

SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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

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

MAVERICKS.

Will N. Waddell of Colorado, Tex., purchased recently from Cliff Robertson 500 steer yearlings at \$16 around, with 12 per cent rebate. Mr. Waddell reports splendid gains in his section of the country.

R. M. Gatlin, of the Devil's River country, recently purchased from McMullen and Boston a 16-section ranch for \$2000 and 3000 sheep at \$2.25 per head. Mr. Gatlin expects to remove with his family to Del Rio to reside.

T. J. Coffman of Devils River returned a few days ago from Val Verde county where he purchased from John Hutto a two-thirds interest in a ranch near Carter Valley for \$1000. Mr. Coffman will move his stock there in a few days.

Dreyer & Rogge have sold their ranch, south of Hallettsville, Tex., containing several hundred head of cattle to J. W. Ragsdale of Hallettsville. The cattle were counted in at \$10.50 per head, and will be delivered this week.

Earnest Boehrens and R. A. Lindeman have purchased the Cobb ranch at the head of the Pecan, in Tom Green county, eight sections, and 500 stock cattle, for about \$11,000. They will take possession after Aug. 20. Mr. Lindeman and family will make their home on the ranch.

J. D. Hagler, vice president of the Herring Banking Company, of Vernon, Tex., bought of Scoville & Owens their bunch of 250 head of Galloways. From Peter Need has purchased 250 head of range cattle, from D. C. Nowlin 350 head, from W. F. Turner 140, from Tolbert Bros. 250 and from J. M. Parks his bunch of Durhams.

John Arnold of Shreveport, La., has purchased seven sections of patented railroad land in West Tom Green county, situated about thirteen miles north of Stiles, at from \$1.25 to \$2.40 per acre. He wants to buy about that many more sections, fence and water it and stock it with cattle from below the line when the quarantine season opens.

A large cattle deal was closed at Fort Worth last week, whereby Carver & Witherspoon of Henrietta came into possession of about 3000 yearling steers. The cattle were sold by Davidson & Curtis Bros., and are on the D. Z. ranch in New Mexico. The terms are private. This is the largest sale of cattle made in Fort Worth in some months.

Rev. J. H. Marshall of Oklahoma City, former pastor of the Christian church at San Angelo, visited that place recently. He has sold for his wife a four-sevenths interest in the old De Lashmuth ranch, embracing 23 sections in Concho county, to Samuel Henderson at \$2.00 per acre. J. S. Gregory still retains his three-sevenths interest in the property.

A new schedule of cattle rates became operative Monday over the Santa Fe system. It put into effect a 15c

WANDERER'S CREEK HERD

Of registered Shorthorns, near Childress, Tex., contains 65 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 158907—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

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

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS. For sale. I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment station against Texas Fever. 4500 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. I can spare 1000 head of stock on business.

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

DRUMMOND FARM HERD. Of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. JOHN BURKISS, Columbia, Mo. Young county, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

DURHAM PARK HERD. Shorthorn cattle. Scotch top-knots and Plymouth chickens. For sale. DAVY HARELL, Austin, Texas. Farm, railway station, Liberty, B. R. Station, Northwest corner railway, 35 miles from Austin.

H. O. SAMUEL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS. He has a good lot of Red Polled cattle and heifers, also a few Angus goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

CAMP CLARK RED POLLED CATTLE. L. H. JENNINGS, Prop., Martindale, Tex.

J. K. HASELTINE, DORCHESTER, Green county, Mo. Red Polled cattle and heifers, also a few Angus goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs. We are so far south there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. C. ALDRIDGE, PITTSBURG, TEX. Good Texas raised red polled cattle for sale.

J. L. JENNINGS & BRO, Martindale, Texas. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle. A few young registered 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. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Iola county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

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

HORSES.

rate from Missouri river points to Chicago and made the rate to Chicago from points west of the Missouri River 12c per 100 pounds, added to the present rate to the Missouri River. This has materially reduced the cost of shipping livestock from Texas points to Chicago.

Col. Hezekiah Williams of Austin, will soon make another shipment of cattle to his ranch in Puerto Principe, Cuba. In a short talk with a San Antonio Express representative he said: "I am waiting now for a boat. I lost a few cattle last spring when making my first shipments as a result of having to load them direct from the cars on the boat after they had been on their feet twenty-four hours without water. Galveston has provided pens since then where cattle can be unloaded for feed and rest before they are taken on board, and I do not anticipate any losses in future. I have been using the Utah, which has a capacity of 550 grown cattle, but which will comfortably hold 1000 head of the class I will export, as they will be largely young cattle."

T. J. Coggins, a Merkel, Tex., cowman, ranching in several Panhandle counties, accommodated his neighbor the other day when he sold his cattle at Kansas City he found out that he was about \$600 loser by the transaction. When he was loading on his stuff at McLane on the Choctaw road in Oklahoma, a neighbor came along and asked him to take a load of stuff to fill out one of the cars. Mr. Coggins obligingly acceded to the request and loaded on the 12 head. When the stock arrived at its destination the inspector found ticks on the horses and sent the entire shipment of 11 cars to the quarantine division. While Mr. Coggins' stuff came from above the quarantine line and did not come under the head of quarantine cattle they were in bad company and went with the rest. From prices talked of by the buyers before his stuff was sent to the quarantine line he was \$400 loser. Mr. Coggins says he intends to become a regular shipper to the Kansas City market.

C. S. Gracey of Hereford, Tex., writes that conditions are excellent in that part of the country. He says that feed crops are fine, grass good, cattle fat and bones "out of sight."

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

The Fort Worth Wind-Mill and Supply company of Fort Worth, Tex., is offering for sale the entire wind mill at a very attractive price. Any one interested in a wind mill should send to them for their catalogue of what they have to offer. They are perhaps doing a larger business in gasoline engines than any other Fort Worth company. They sell the Alamo gas engine, and they claim that it is not surpassed by any other gas engine made for light running and economy of fuel. This company also handles pumps of the latest and most improved pattern. Should any one have occasion to purchase machinery of this character, they will find that money can be saved by buying from the Fort Worth Wind-Mill and Supply company.

T. A. Babb, of Clarendon, has sold to S. Castibey 29 steer yearlings at \$17.

J. H. Wilson and John Young, of Big Lake, sold 200 steer yearlings to J. M. Shannon at \$13.

L. C. Beverly of Clarendon sold to Harry Bradford of Silverton 100 cows and calves at \$20 around.

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

Roas Coates, of Ozona, has sold his one and two year-old steers to J. M. Shannon at \$13 and \$17 per head.

Captain D. H. Sweeney, of Clarendon, has sold his steer yearlings at \$17.50 per head, delivered at Hereford.

Thomas Taylor, of Big Lake, purchased from E. Davis 120 steer yearlings at \$14 and 105 stock cattle at \$15.

Louis B. Brown of Smithfield, Tex., has sold to L. A. Hightower three registered Shorthorn cows and calves for \$200.

Phil Perner of Ozona has purchased all of W. T. Carpenter's one and two-year-old steers at \$15 and \$16 respectively.

A. M. Remy of Clarendon sold to H. M. Remy of Cataline twenty-five Durham cows and one Durham bull at \$40 around.

Mark Furry, of Schleicher county, traded 140 stock cattle, valued at \$15 per head, with T. J. Wiley for 140 stock sheep.

Elam Dudley, of Ozona, exchanged a bunch of stock cattle to J. W. Friend for 1200 young ewes. The former were reckoned at \$14 per head and the latter at \$2.

Ben Plaster of Colorado City recently sold to the Mitchell boys 32 head of young Whiteface bulls, of his own breeding, for \$50 a head, and 3 head to Ad Porter at the same figure.

A. S. Hawkins, of Midland, Tex., purchased recently of G. W. Hutchinson 75 steer yearlings at \$16 around. He also purchased 35 head of Durham stock cattle from W. W. Stowe, paying \$35 for cows and calves and \$25.50 for dry cows.

R. H. Brown, late of Calvert, has purchased the Perryman cattle and leased the ranch, which is located in Wise and Jack counties. The ranch embraces 12,000 acres, and was leased for ten years. The purchase covers 105 high grade cattle and 100 registered Shorthorns.

W. D. Ake of Rudd, Schleicher county, sold to Sol Mayer, 55 steers, three, at \$25.50, and 12 feeder bulls for Territory shipment at \$25. He also sold to Russell & Bevans of Menardville, 60 steers, two, at private terms. He bought 15 graded Hereford-Durham bulls from Sol Mayer at \$65 and \$75, and bought one registered Hereford bull from Dudley Yaws for \$250.

SALES AT KANSAS CITY.

Some of the representative transactions in quarantine cattle at the Kansas City Stock-yards last week were as follows: A. P. Rochelle, Oklahoma, I. T., 171 head, 798 pounds, at \$2.85; Hendricks & Company, Quannah, Texas, 81 head, 1916 pounds, at \$4.00; R. H. Moseley, Davidson, Kan., 150 calves, 145 pounds, \$5.25; Russell Brothers, Elmer, Kan., 171 head, 1008 pounds, \$2.90; Groves Brothers, Comanche, I. T., 160, 569 pounds, \$2.35; D. Ray, Harrod, Texas, 48, 756 pounds, \$2.75; J. W. Gibson, Summit, I. T., 192, 964 pounds, \$4.10; E. Swerdferger, Red Rock, I. T., 37, 804 pounds, \$2.85; J. C. Coggins, McLean, Texas, 125, 900 pounds, \$3.65; 100 calves, 200 pounds, \$4.00; Rogers & Lindsay, Llano, I. T., 143 heifers, 176 pounds, \$4.50; D. L. Phoenix, Granite, O. T., 60, 1026 pounds, \$3.70; Burton & Light, Lindsay, I. T., 67 calves, \$4.65; M. L. Merz, Elgin, Kan., 95, 740 pounds, \$3.10; Blair & Jersik, Red Fork, I. T., 64, 1001 pounds, \$4.15; D. N. Garland, Tuttle, I. T., 204, 770 pounds, \$2.35; D. H. Williams, Tuttle, I. T., 59, 761 pounds, \$2.80; Frier & Bird, Elgin, Kan., 333, 795 pounds, \$2.55; J. M. Doble, Ochelata, I. T., 90, 770 pounds, \$2.75; Porte Brothers, Mounds, I. T., 118, 791 pounds, \$2.80; J. H. White, Wynnewood, I. T., 62, 794 pounds, \$2.70; Hooper & Davis, Ochelata, I. T., 220, 440 pounds, \$3.50; H. H. Haisell, Henrietta, Texas, 166, 445 pounds, \$2.65; J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 104, 1121 pounds, \$5.00; J. C. Jennings & Co., Lawton, O. T., 113 calves, 231 pounds, \$4.00; J. R. Gilleland, Wynnewood, I. T., 50 calves, 156 pounds, \$3.50; L. C. Wantland & Co., Poreell, I. T., 54, 794 pounds, \$2.90; R. M. King, Oklahoma, I. T., 87, 793 pounds, \$2.85; A. P. Rachell, Oklahoma, I. T., 287, 793 pounds, \$2.85; F. P. McDermott, Choctawhatchee, I. T., 181, 696 pounds, \$2.65; Lee S. Stanfield, Terrell, I. T., 95, 911 pounds, \$4.10; White & Swearingen, Quannah, Texas, 118, 772 pounds, \$2.95; 162 calves, 174 pounds, \$5.00; G. H. Frazelle, Bartlettville, I. T., 73, 748 pounds, \$2.85; Ken-

edy & Frizelle, Bartlettville, I. T., 25, 737 pounds, \$2.85; W. O. Neal, McLean, Texas, 32, 392 pounds, \$2.50; J. G. Gatewood, Antler, I. T., 21 steers, 840 pounds, \$3.05; R. T. Lyle & Co., Marlow, I. T., 29 cows, 757 pounds, \$2.55.

SALES AT ST. LOUIS.

From the sales of quarantine cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards last week, the following transactions are quoted and reflect the tone of the market:

A. Coleman, Red Rock, I. T., 201 steers, 889 pounds, \$3.75; Whitehead & Son, Tulsa, I. T., 272 steers, 945 pounds, \$4.10; T. B. Jones, Oklahoma, I. T., 249 steers, 850 pounds, \$4.95; Russell Bros., Elgin, Kan., 220 steers, 933 pounds, \$4.50; Flemming & Davidson, Elgin, Kan., 280 steers, 999 pounds, \$4.45; Shannon & Brown, Omerige, I. T., 229 cows, 783 pounds, \$2.80; R. T. Cox & Co., Summit, I. T., 120 steers, 962 pounds, \$4.15; I. G. Yates, Henrietta, I. T., 156 steers, 1005 pounds, \$4.25; W. A. Matthews & Co., Ochelata, I. T., 303 steers, 810 pounds, \$3.35; W. T. Stranks, Muncie, I. T., 130 steers, 888 pounds, \$3.80; A. P. Rachal, Oklahoma, I. T., 231 cows, 774 pounds, \$2.85; Crumpton & Haskell, Mobeetie, Tex., 149 calves, \$6.75 each; J. F. Taylor, Talpa, Tex., 85 cows, 734 pounds, \$2.85; C. C. Slaughter, Stanton, Tex., 176 calves, \$5.50 each; 82 cows, \$16 each; \$2.85; C. L. & J. H. Hassard, Elgin, Kan., 186 steers, 957 pounds, \$3.90; S. C. Wagoner, Sapulpa, I. T., 123 steers, 900 pounds, \$3.90; Ed B. Beck, Nienekah, I. T., 102 steers, 861 pounds, \$3.80; Geo. T. Hume, Davidson, Kan., 229 steers, 1042 pounds, \$4.40; Childers & Alexander, Temple, Tex., 75 steers, 519 pounds, \$4.30; 24 steers, 963 pounds, \$4.30; Hume Bros., Davidson, Kan., 111 steers, 1154 pounds, \$4.80; R. H. Looney, George Thomas, Muscogee, I. T., 65 calves, \$5.50 each; Shannon & Brown, Henrietta, I. T., 150 cows, 750 pounds, \$2.80; Miller & Hart, Summit, I. T., 115 steers, 1029 pounds, \$4.85; T. B. Jones, Addington, I. T., 245 steers, 940 pounds, \$4.15; C. L. & J. H. Hassard, Elgin, Kan., 250 steers, 951 pounds, \$4.25; Chittim-Flemming & Davidson, Oklahoma, I. T., 131 steers, 908 pounds, \$4.05; T. B. Jones, Oklahoma, I. T., 225 steers, 933 pounds, \$4.20; J. B. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 289 steers, 939 pounds, \$3.30; Flemming & Davidson, Elgin, Kan., 267 steers, 961 pounds, \$4.40; B. A. Ryan, Van Vleet, Tex., 589 calves, \$9.00 each; W. L. Brownfield, Sweetwater, Tex., 229 mixed, 641 pounds, \$2.75; Moore Bros., Stevens, I. T., 104 steers, 886 pounds, \$4.15; 74 steers, 991 pounds, \$4.25; Nutter & Kervilla, Henrietta, Tex., 96 steers, 954 pounds, \$4.10; George Gray & Son, Baird, Tex., 104 steers, 818 pounds, \$3.80; D. Taylor, Stamford, Tex., 79 steers, 845 pounds, \$4.15; Blair & Perry, Red Fork, I. T., 111 steers, 950 pounds, \$4.15; Blair & Jesse, Red Fork, I. T., 107 steers, 834 pounds, \$4.20; J. M. Dougherty, Catoosa, I. T., 82 steers, 841 pounds, \$3.85; Middlebrook & Brigham, Elgin, Kan., 185 cows, 740 pounds, \$2.95; W. A. Mathews & Co., Catoosa, I. T., 64 cows, 689 pounds, \$2.80; T. B. Jones, Oklahoma, I. T., 249 steers, 939 pounds, \$4.25; 207 steers, 926 pounds, \$4.15; Baird-Brook, Wagoner, I. T., 236 steers, 930 pounds, \$4.25.

Uses of an Orchard.—An orchard of well-selected trees, yielding plenty of nice fruit for family use, is a blessing without estimate. The appearance of an orchard will usually tell of the owner's success in other ways of life. It is especially true in the newer states. Rent-free farms suffer most. Once promising young orchards, within a few years, are represented by an ill-shaped, diseased tree here and there, while the intervening space is planted to some crop without regard to the trees. To avoid this, provision should be made so that it will be advantageous to the tenant to care for the orchard. The better the care the greater the reward. Such an investment should be considered by every landlord. This would insure more appreciative families in charge for longer periods of time, as they are loath to leave places so homelike.

The cost of nursery stock, although small compared with the outcome, is one barrier to planting trees. There is a tendency among men to seek vocations which yield ready money, even if they are not always best or lasting. Some people would rather tramp ties than to labor patiently in order to build up a beautiful home. Frequently the annual outlay for fruits for family use equals the cost of an order of trees, which in five years would yield an abundance. The cost and care of the trees would not exceed the middleman's profit. Very few who buy fruit use as much as if it were grown at home. If pests were the only enemies of successful orcharding conditions would be different than now. Bad nursery stock, non-adaptability to locality, poor tillage and other essentials to fruit-growing all tend to discourage the beginner and foster inclinations which lead him to find other work of seemingly more pressing need.

If you are interested in fruit growing for home use only, you had better buy your trees of home nurserymen first, as they know what varieties do best in your locality. If, however, the price does not suit and you can wait for a small tree to grow, send your neighbors to larger nurseries, who pay the freight. Their catalogues can be had for the asking. The cheapness will surprise you, as well as demonstrate the fallacy of trying to raise them yourself. Life is too short to establish an experiment station on each farm. This time spent in your present work would yield sufficient revenue to procure needed trees, thereby lessening the possibility of failure. The beginner will find plenty to do in caring for the trees after they leave the nursery, yet a knowledge of grafting and budding would make us better acquainted with the subject and perhaps induce greater interest, especially to the young, helping to keep them on the farm.

Consult your neighbors and write to your state agricultural college for helpful information. Some trees will do well in every locality. Search them out. Do not worry about age of trees, for the main thing is to get them set properly and care for them rightly. When ordering fruit trees be sure to include a few hundred one-year-old forest trees, ranging in price from 15 to 50 cents per hundred, which is cheaper than you can buy the seed. Time may be improved now by planning and studying conditions that will lead to success. Summer pruning, manuring and cleaning up the old orchards are now in order. Winter pruning is always best, but summer pruning may be followed with profit where the trees are in bad condition. Remove the sprouts and useless branches. To promote growth use plow, shovel, harrow or garden cultivator; keep the surface mellow and free from weeds at all times. This will give vigorous growth and long life. Always keep a plot of the orchard, so that each missing tree may be replaced with the same variety. The acreage of fruit could be greatly increased without harm to commercial interests. Those who are in need should resolve now to set out more trees, and should not be pessimistic enough to cry over-production till the cry of every unfortunate street urchin is hushed and his little heart made glad by a big red apple.

The Journal Institute

CULTURE OF IRISH POTATOES.

Following is a paper read by Capt. B. F. Johnson of Arcadia, Texas, at College Station, before the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' Association: 1. A thorough preparation of the seed bed. For the coast country we must have perfect drainage. 2. The selection of the seed. While I have experimented extensively, I find for all purposes the Red Triumphs the most satisfactory variety, with the Pride of the South next in the list. 3. By all means, before cutting the tubers, soak them in a solution of corrosive sublimate from thirty to ninety minutes—thirty minutes if free from scab. 4. Cut the tubers the long way in from two to four pieces. After cutting them, I sprinkle four of sulphur over them, which serves a three-fold purpose. It prevents bleeding, preserves them in the ground and serves as an insecticide. I know a number of farmers who use nothing but sulphur for scab. 5. Plant by hand, with the rows three feet apart, and set the tubers from twelve to fifteen inches apart in the drill. Fertilizing. I use from three to five tons of barnyard manure broadcast. I use from 2000 to 2000 pounds per acre of sulphur phosphate manufactured by the Standard Chemical and Manufacturing Company of New Orleans. 6. Cultivation as shallow and as near the surface as I can make it. For leaf blight I spray with Bordeaux mixture. This I do as soon as a stand is up, and repeat at intervals of eight to ten days apart, until the disease is conquered. From experience I find Northern grown seed more susceptible to blight than home grown seed. If the Colorado beetle is present, I add to the Bordeaux mixture one-fourth pound Paris green to every fifty gallons of the mixture. The first shipment is by express. I prefer to sell at home if possible. When I can not do this, if I haven't a full carload, I add some other vegetable and get the minimum car rates. I might say 20,000 pounds. This applies to the early crop that begins to mature with us about April 1. My second planting, say February 1, is treated, prepared and planted much the same as the early planting, this being of my home grown seed, which I find will yield from one-third to one-half as much again as the Northern seed. I also find they are much more healthy, blight seldom appearing. The fall grown, or second crop, is grown from the cullings of the early and second crop. I find it difficult to get a perfect stand from these immature castes, as numbers have no germs unless tubers are examined closely for seed germs. I find numbers of them have no germs, or eyes, while others are immature. In selecting my seed from a fall crop, I discard all tra-

chips of Experience too much feed, the supply should be diminished by stripping the cow after allowing it to take only part of the milk, remembering that the last milk yielded by the cow is the richest in fat, and that it is the richness, as well as the quantity, that causes rouble. "When calves are separated from their dams, at first allow them to suck three times daily, soon reducing to twice a day. The greatest danger in the system comes at weaning time, when, if the calf has not been properly taught to eat solid food, it is apt to pine and shrink in weight. To avoid this, teach it to eat a little grain daily, using ground oats, bran, oilmeal and hay. "The suckling calf should gain three pounds per day for the first month, two and a half pounds for the second and two pounds for subsequent months. After weaning, good growth will be continued by using oats and corn with a little oilmeal supplying all the time plenty of bright hay and corn fodder. Nothing excels a pasture grass for flesh-building with the best calf, and to approximate this, in winter the stockman should have roots or silage in order to keep the young animals in a sappy, growing condition. The stockman should not forget that the 'calf fat' or first fat of the calf must not be lost if the beef is the ultimate object. A banquet was tendered Senator Charles A. Culberson at the Oriental hotel in Dallas last Wednesday evening, as a mark of appreciation for his services to Texas in general and his home city in particular. It was conducted by the Commercial Club, and nearly 200 attended. A butter and cheese factory, to cost \$7500, will shortly be erected at Van Alstyne, Tex. A stock company is being organized to conduct the enterprise. An exhibit hall, a poultry house and additional stalls for cattle are being erected on the Central Texas fair grounds at Bryan.

Chips of Experience

DESTROYING ANIMALS IN BURLINGHAM.

DESTROYING ANIMALS IN BURLINGHAM.—The New Hampshire experiment station has a bulletin describing a method of killing wood-chucks with carbon bisulphide, which has proven very effective. The drug is a liquid, which, on exposure to air, volatilizes into a vapor that is destructive to life. It can be used to destroy gophers, foxes, wolves, mice, etc., as the vapor is more than twice as heavy as air; so if it is introduced at the opening of a hole it will quickly follow any opening leading downward, and destroy any living thing that may inhale it. The method is very simple. A wad of cotton about the size of an egg is saturated with the liquid, requiring about an ounce, which is thrown in the hole; or it may be poured upon a wad of old cloth or burlap loosely wound around the end of a stick in such a way that when the stick is pushed into the burrow and then withdrawn the wad will remain. It should be borne in mind that it is highly volatile, inflammable and poisonous, and when mixed with air it is explosive, so no fire should be around when it is used. "With ordinary care, in its use-out-of-doors, there is really no danger. The ordinary commercial carbon bisulphide will answer for this purpose, and costs about 30 cents a pound, and can be obtained at drug stores.

RAISING THE BEEF CATTLE.—"Where beef is the principal object, the calf is usually permitted to draw its milk supply direct from the dam. In such cases few precautions are necessary, the most important being to see that the young thing does not get too much milk, as this causes indigestion," says Prof. W. A. Henry in his book on feeding. "If the calf remains with the dam the udder of the cow should be stripped clean night and morning; neglect may result in soreness to the teats and udder, ending in destroying the usefulness of the dam. If the calf is getting

Protect your calves against Black Leg with BLACK-LEG-LINE PASTEUR VACCINE CO., CHICAGO, NEW YORK, FT. WORTH, SAN FRANCISCO.

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BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Sore Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, DALLAS EXPOSITION, 1895. Hold in Dallas, 1896. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. tins. Cresylic Ointment. Take another. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

TONIC STOCK SALT, SUREST, SAFEST AND BEST.

CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. EXPULSES WORMS ARE BRUISES, KEEPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS. A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT LINK COMPOUND. IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.



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DINING CAR STATIONS FOR KATY FLYER PASSENGERS TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS AND FT. WORTH. I. AND G. N. EXCURSION RATES AND ARRANGEMENTS. Marlin, Tex.—The Great Health Resort: Low excursion rates. Tickets on sale every day in the year. Limit 60 days



## A WOMAN FARMER.

MISS ABBIE PORTER DOES ALL THE WORK ON A FIFTY ACRE FARM.

Miss Abbie Peffer, educated for the world and society and for eight seasons a teacher in the public schools, has for the past ten years conducted a fifty acre farm three miles southwest of Mishawaka, Ind. She is a woman of refinement and culture, but has taken up agricultural pursuits because she does not want to see the old homestead pass into the hands of strangers and because male farm hands are unreliable, indolent and worthless when under the supervision of a frail woman. Her fruit and vegetables are famous in that section of Indiana, and her work is really marvelous. Miss Peffer is a niece of ex-Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, and she combines a re-



markable determination with industry and a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

The farm which she cultivates is one of the finest in the locality. It produces corn, wheat, potatoes, the finest strawberries and apples. In addition, the woman sells butter, raises poultry and hogs, cares for two horses and two cows summer and winter and has as a charge an invalid mother eighty-five years of age. All the produce is marketed by herself. Miss Peffer is a socialist, and in twelve years no man has moved a plow, a reaper or a hoe on the Peffer land. She is a very remarkable woman, who takes great pride in that which but few other women could ever carry out. All the work in the fields, in the garden, orchard and stables is done by her own hands. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

A scientific contemporary has been discussing why women as they advance in years grow plainer than men and why marriage, so frequently detested by the good-looking, preserves youth and beauty. Max O'Rell also deals in his latest book, and it encourages the hope that a woman may retain her youthful appearance longer and thus gain another point giving her further equality with man to find that both the scientific and the philosophic writers agree on the point that careful attention to the personal appearance and the temper may do much to preserve youth and beauty. Max O'Rell bluntly says that discreet and judicious coquetry will keep a woman absolutely beautiful and young till fifty. After that we must mercifully draw the veil. Our scientific mentor soberly advises plenty of open air exercise, careful attention to the toilet and diet and the cultivation of amiability. A sense of humor largely helps the retention of youth and might have saved Faust a lot of trouble had he possessed it. But, unhappily, amiability and a sense of humor are alike difficult to cultivate; indeed, they are wholly beyond the reach of a large majority. On the whole, therefore, it is safer to rely on attention to personal appearance. Nowadays it is made so easy for women to make themselves attractive that there is no excuse for looking older than, if as old as, one's age. The astute French philosopher counsels woman to be careful about her hair. Our grave scientific contemporary suggests that a lady's toilet should never be hurried. And to this sage advice may be added a third counsel, which is to cultivate a distinct style of dress.

### CRITICAL INSPECTION NECESSARY.

Naturally the maid upon whom pleasantest desires to look her best on all occasions. It is the small niceties of toilet which make the woman, and sometimes she errs most lamentably, over these same little things. Neatness, cleanliness and order are the foundation stones of good dressing. This does not presuppose primeness or spectacled severity, for even a "fluffy girl" can be orderly and neat. It seems almost unnecessary to tell a nice girl what she should do by way of keeping herself personally attractive, and yet there are many realistic girls who allow themselves to drift into careless habits which they would readily perceive and condemn in another. Before going out let us stop for a moment before the mirror and observe ourselves not admiringly, but critically, with the eyes of a stranger. This is really a hard thing to do, but we may be surprised to learn from our own impartial observation in how many ways we fall short of the true standard of the well-dressed woman.

### THE IDEAL DRAWING-ROOM.

An ideal drawing room is coming, having no rugs, no upholstered furniture, no portieres, no window shades, no sharp corners, no hanging pictures and even no elaborate carvings on furniture, wainscoting or mantel. Mahogany will be the one material for finish and furniture. Wide windows will let in light and air from all sides.

and to the bareness of such a room there will be banks of plants and flowers, and especially will plants of the India rubber and eucalyptus families be kept for their bacteria destroying qualities.

In the bedroom the same simplicity as to flooring and walls should be maintained, and, as to beds, these should be no pillows. The mattress should be on plain springs, stretched eighteen inches above the floor, and it should slope three or four inches from the head to the foot. This allows the blood to leave the brain in just sufficient quantities to induce sleep, and it allows of none of the discomforts and distortions of the pillow.

In the bathroom mats should be discarded. Enameled zinc makes a good wall covering for the room—better, indeed, than tiling. In the pantry everything should be built with regard to cleanliness, with the least expenditure of labor, and in the preservation of meats a cloth suspended over them, containing a shallow vessel filled with some antiseptic, is an admirable device.

The real "health home" is coming. She almost before you know it, and when it does come it will stay. —Chicago Tribune.

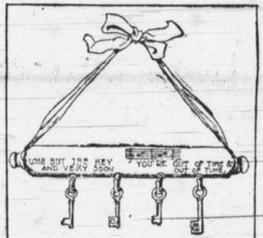
### DON'T BE FLAT-CHESTED.

The flat chested or, worse yet, hollow chested girl ought to be ashamed of herself. She stops or she does not breathe properly. To straighten herself is her first duty to her health and to society, and it is the simplest thing in the world as well as one of the most important to fill out the hollows in a sunken chest and to develop the lungs and thus do away with most of the coughs and colds that sap so much of the strength of many women even at this time of the year.

To "transform" a hollow chest: Stand in a doorway, placing the fattest palms of your hands on the casings just at the height of your shoulders. Then, without removing your hands, walk through the door. Do this forty times night and morning. You will be amazed to see how your chest will rise. You'll look like a grand opera singer in a few months. Any exercise that sends the shoulders back and brings the chest muscles into play is helpful and good. When you begin treatment, measure yourself just under the arms. In six weeks' time measure again. You'll have a surprise party.

### A PRETTY KEY RACK.

The pretty key rack here described will supply an oft felt want and save many a weary search in pockets and drawers for the missing articles. Get a small sized rolling pin, paint in some delicate shade of color with enamel and insert brass hooks at regu-



### HOW THE KEY RACK IS MADE.

lar intervals. Then draw upon it with black ink a few bars of music, and beneath them write this couplet: Lose but the key, and very soon You're out of time and out of tune. This dainty rack should be hung up by a ribbon tied into a smart bow at each end of the rolling pin.

DRESSING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH. A woman whose rich coloring is her greatest beauty should be represented in tones subservient to her vivid flesh tints.

A girl with red gold hair is costumed perhaps in dull brown tints, which do not detract from the brilliancy of her tresses. Black also is a good costume for her. In fact, nearly every woman looks well in black. White accentuates defects and is becoming only to youthful faces.

A middle aged woman with silvery gray hair might be represented in a gown of gray satin, perhaps, or of black velvet, with a bit of white lace somewhere about it. Dignity should be found in every line of her figure.

### DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

Don't take liberties with vanity. Men especially shun girls who exaggerate. Don't stare. Girls do too often, then unjustly resent return stares from strangers. Don't boast. If you are one of the gods' favorites, it will be manifested. Boasting is vulgar. Don't swing your arms while walking. The habit is common; it looks coarse. Girls think it looks athletic. Don't wear jewels in the morning. The nobodies do, and if you glitter in daylight you will be taken for a nobody. Don't use superlatives. Reposeful girls who are used to the things of life that are desirable admire, but never gush. Don't borrow money or jewels from your chums. The first you may find difficult to pay, and the last if lost must be replaced. Don't rob your old father of comforts in order to be stylish. The wage earner should be given his rights before fashion has her privileges. Don't go out with men unless you are well acquainted with their habits, station in life and even financial position in a degree, for you may be taking from another needed expenditure. Don't go into debt. It is remorseless, it robs one of sleep, it turns day into night, and it harasses the brain and body. Better a few things paid for than many with debts. —Exchange.

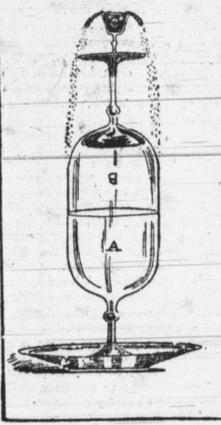
## AN AMAZING TRICK.

ILLUSION ON CHANGING WATER INTO WINE IS EASILY PRODUCED.

Take two drinking goblets of equal size, which we will call A and B, and plunge them into a pail of water, holding one upright, the other upside down. As soon as both are completely full of water and not a bubble of air remains in them put them together, bring them now, with their axes vertical, A below (the right way up) and B above (upside down), remove them carefully from the water. Having allowed them first to drip the outside moisture on a plate and wiping them dry, you will find B remains full of liquid even if you displace the brim the least bit, so as to leave visible a little thread of water, whose function we shall presently perceive.

On the foot of B now place a smaller glass (C) full of red wine, and you are now ready to make the wine in C pass into the glass B without a drop of it entering A.

The operation, we shall see, is double; first, it is necessary to get the wine out of the small glass, C; sec-



THE WINE DESCENDING THE WOOD.

ond, to cause it to penetrate into the upside down glass, B. A fiber of tapestry wool is dipped into the wine in the upper glass, C, and the two extremities are left to hang outside. Soon at each end of the wool we shall perceive a trickling drop of wine, which will grow larger and larger till it drops upon the foot of B, then overflowing down the sides of the glass.

Thus the wine will gently creep toward the brims of the two larger glasses and there, strange to say, instead of continuing its descent under the action of gravity, we shall see it creeping upward and sideways between the rims of the glasses, until all the wine has left glass C and gone to the top of glass B, replacing an equal quantity of water which has been forced out and dripped on to the plate. —New York Herald.

### BEWARE OF HIGH CHAIRS.

A young lady of small stature recently fainted at a dinner given in her honor. It was then found that she had not been able to touch either of her feet to the floor or her back to the chair, and the restricted circulation and prolonged discomfort had finally overcome her. An antiquarian traces the present mania for high seats to the fact that at the old French courts sets of handsome furniture were ranged along the walls for effect, but were never occupied. The chairs and sofas actually used were much lower. Furniture makers of today copy the more showy pieces and further enhance their utility by spring cushions. The dictum of a famous cabinet maker is that in choosing chairs the knee of a person standing should come clear above the seat he intends to occupy. —Popular Science.

### KEEPING A SCRAP-BOOK.

One of the most valuable possessions a housewife can have is a scrapbook containing tried recipes of various dishes that are known to be healthful and nutritious. A good book for this purpose is a strongly bound account book, with index, in which the recipes may be classified and indexed so as to be readily found when wanted. Such a book can be obtained for less than 50 cents and will last a lifetime with reasonable care. A good paste for such work may be made of flour and hot water, but the most satisfactory and handiest thing is a bottle of ordinary library paste. Five cents worth will last a long time and is cheaper in the end than the house-made article.

### ADVICE TO THE WIFE.

Never lavish your caresses, even your attentions, on your husband when you suspect that he is not in the mood to appreciate and enjoy them. The most devoted and loving of husbands has moments of worry. In those moments he does not want the sweetheart wife; he wants the discreet friend, the cool headed counselor and the partner and confidant that his wife should be. The part of a wife is many sided. Happy the husband who possesses one whose versatility enables her to play the right part at the right time. —Exchange.

### TO DEEPEN THE CHEST.

The following simple exercise will assist greatly in rounding out the chest: Lift the hands, palms outward, until the fingers touch at the tips. The hands should meet just over the head and the fingers lightly kiss each other.

so as to give the arms full play and open the lungs. Lift the arms, with elbows protruding, as many times as possible without actual fatigue. Touch the finger tips over the head as often as the hands meet. In mild weather practice this near an open window or in a spacious room with windows wide open, if possible, so as to be sure of good, pure air.

### TIPS ABOUT THE TOILET.

Nothing benefits the scalp which is prone to dandruff more than systematic massage, which starts and keeps in order the circulation. When drying the face, rub upward toward the nose. This will prevent the formation of wrinkles and help to obliterate the crease alongside the nose. Ammonia has been quite generally used for years to dispel the odor of perspiration. Sweet spirits of niter will be found superior in every respect. Use a few drops in the bath water.

Those who are troubled with their hands being rough and dry through constantly being in water will find that washing in boiled starch and water makes them nice and smooth.

Cucumbers and strawberries are sovereign remedies if prepared properly, and even when used raw the former has a bleaching effect on the skin and the latter a bleaching effect on the teeth. Here is a recipe for a good and pure tooth powder: With four ounces precipitated chalk mix two ounces pulverized borax, add one ounce each powdered myrrh and pulverized orris, sift through a fine blotting cloth, and it is ready for use.

### THE CLEVER BRIDESMAID.

It is a wise bride who chooses among her maids one who can write clever notes. For wedding presents must be acknowledged, not only promptly, but with a personal touch in the note, and a fashionable bride would need a private secretary not only with an iron hand, but over it a velvet glove of graciousness. This combination is not easy to find, but a friend may have it, and to lose her services is a mistake too grave to be omitted by the thinking.

Consequently such a girl is asked to be a bridesmaid, and then, on the old general principle that one gets nothing without giving something, she is pretty apt to be asked if she won't help write notes of acknowledgment of the presents. And the best part of it all is that she is always enormously pleased at being asked. Not only is the request a demonstration of friendship, but it is a subtle tribute to her pen about which only the most hardened could be jealous.

### AVOID TIGHT GLOVES.

Tight gloves are worse than tight shoes. The shoes may give a dainty look to the foot in spite of the tortures endured, but tight gloves make the hands fat and red and ugly. The flesh bulges out and wrinkles form. Gloves should be worn so easily fitting that rings may remain under them. The red, creased look of the palm when gloves are too tight is abominable. The maiden who wears the glove is the only one who is deluded into the belief that her hand looks well in it.

Thick, well-ripened honey will not granulate so readily as that which is thin.

## THE TRANSITORY STAGE.

INTERESTING PERIOD IN A GIRL'S LIFE BETWEEN SCHOOLROOM AND ALTAR.

When a girl begins her social career after completing her education, she finds the world far different from what she expected. The schoolroom is one thing, the world another. She may have been popular with her teachers because she was a diligent scholar and carried off the honors of the school, but she finds that book knowledge does not make her popular or successful socially.

Some of the most intellectual people we have known have been among the most disagreeable. A woman whose nature is aggressive, who parades her knowledge before those of inferior education, is an object to be dreaded. Mere learning in a woman is never attractive. It is, on the contrary, offensive unless coupled with feminine graces. School learning should sink into the character and deportment and only exhibit itself as the perfume of a flower is exhibited—in a subtle, nameless and unobtrusive manner.

A woman's intellectual acquirements should simply make her conversation gracious and agreeable. Mathematics should render her mind clear and her judgments true. Her geographical studies should teach her that the world is too small for falsehood to find a hiding place, and history should impress her that life is too short for unworthy ambitions. The time between the schoolroom and the altar should not be a mere harvest time of pleasure, but a sowing time for all the seeds of kindness and self sacrifice for others and of unselfishness and benevolence which alone can make her a happy wife and mother. —New York Weekly.

### CHILDREN'S MUSIC LESSONS.

If the family purse can possibly afford it, every child should have the benefit of singing lessons, not for the sake of an accomplishment that gives pleasure, though that is reason enough to warrant the expense, but for the physical benefit of singing. The girl with a competent singing teacher will blossom into an attractive woman if she is ordinarily careful of herself. As such a teacher insists upon an erect, easy position of the body, grace is cultivated, and the deep, full breaths required to carry and sustain tones expand the chest and carry large quantities of oxygen to the blood. A good skin and the color are the results, and a buoyancy of movement cannot be avoided. All the singers I can call to mind have not been remarkable for beauty, but they certainly were wholesome, free and graceful in movement and possessors of pleasing speaking voices.

### SELF-CONSCIOUS CHILDREN.

Parents make a great mistake when they tell a child his fault in order to cure him of it. He ought to be cured of it without knowing that he has it. In continually chiding your child for his faults you develop one of the most serious of faults—that of self-consciousness. Has he a slouching gait? Do not tell him so; do not bid him stand up straight. Give him a military drill or start him in athletics. Is he slovenly and does he come to dinner

with uncombed hair? Dress for dinner yourself, and buy him a handsome necktie—one that appeals to his fancy—not to yours. Is he selfish? Do not let him guess that he is so. Conceive a Christmas celebration for the happiness of others, and take him into your confidence in preparing for it. Then, when he does what he knows to be wrong, your rebuke will be more significant, and your punishment, if punishment is needed, as it sometimes is, will be more effectual. Punishments always, rebukes generally, should be reserved for the sins of which the sinner is conscious. Faults of which he is not conscious should be concealed if possible without his being conscious of either the fault or the correction. Overcome evil with good. That requires skill. Any fool can point out a fault; only a wise man can correct it. —Outlook.

### FOR THE DRESSING-TABLE.

A toilet tray is a most useful article on a dressing table, and it is not so difficult to make as might be supposed. A board of about eight inches square is covered with pink or blue art linen, and a flap of material is cut large enough to cover the whole and edged with flourishing stitch in white filigree. A little square pincushion is next fixed on the board, with a reel of black and white cotton on either side. A white cord is passed through the reel and a fancy knot made at either side. A board of about eight inches square is covered with pink or blue art linen, and a flap of material is cut large enough to cover the whole and edged with flourishing stitch in white filigree. A little square pincushion is next fixed on the board, with a reel of black and white cotton on either side. A white cord is passed through the reel and a fancy knot made at either side. The board is fastened down to the board by two drawing pins. A needlebook in the shape of an ivy leaf is placed at the lowest corner, and a small pair of scissors and a thimble are placed opposite, held down by loops of white elastic, nailed down by drawing pins. A box for glove buttons makes a good addition to the center. The outer flap is much improved if it is embroidered with an initial, but some people prefer to work an instructive motto, such as "A stitch in time saves nine."

### THE FIRST BLUE STOCKING.

About one hundred and thirty years ago a Mrs. Montague who lived in London introduced the fashion of "convention parties," which were very enjoyable compared with the other parties given then. Among the men who attended these parties was a Benjamin Stillingfleet, who wore blue stockings. Some of the men thus nicknamed the parties "bluestocking clubs." Soon the papers were full of talk about the clubs, and many believed that the ladies who came wore bluestockings. After awhile all studious ladies were called "bluestockings," and today people often speak of some learned woman as a "bluestocking." A man was really the original "bluestocking," so the term ought really to be applied to learned men and not to women.

### HOME-MADE GLASS WINDOWS.

Beautiful homemade glass windows can be made with comparatively little expense if one has patience and good taste. Small pieces of glass in plain colors, mottled or clouded, can be bought cheaply and put together on one side of the ordinary clear window glass with putty. Small cut pieces, called gems, can be worked in with good effect. One woman who has made several of these windows has one of various shades of yellow or color that harmonize with it for her blue room, similar schemes for her yellow room and for her pink one.



When the story of Chinese atrocities filled the papers and shocked the world, it was the women who drew the pity and sympathy of all. Doubtless many a wife who heard her husband's words of sympathy for these women thought with a pang, of the blindness of men to the suffering under their very eyes. It is true. The suffering of women in China was severe but short. Many a wife suffers for years with a daily agony of pain, her nerves shattered, her strength almost gone, and never hears a word of sympathy.

To women such as these Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings the opportunity of a new life of health and happiness. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed every month; had irregular periods, which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. Alice L. Holmes, of Coalington St., Uniontown, Pa. "Had also indigestion so bad that I could hardly eat anything. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and is held as strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

### DAINTY CANDLE SHADE.

A dainty candle shade that only calls for a moderate degree of skill in drawing and coloring is made in this way: Cut from stiff water color paper a circular strip about five inches deep and ten inches long for a small sized shade. Decorate in conventional pattern with tulips and leaves. Sketch one tulip with upright stem and leaf on either side in the center of the strip, and sketch in the other two blossoms and foliage so that when the ends of the shade are joined no break will occur in the design. Outline all the flower petals and leaves in black. The tips of the tulips and leaves should be as sketched in that they project at the top of the paper, which has to be cut out around them. This gives a pretty and natural effect of the flowers rising above the candlelight.

### A NOVEL LAUNDRY BAG.

The newest laundry bag is a handy receptacle and decidedly practical. In addition to the familiar drawing strings at the top, which allow the bag to be opened to its full width or drawn tightly together, there is a deep flap straight across the bottom, which is fastened with buttons and button holes. When it is desired to empty the bag, the flap is unbuttoned and the articles drop out, thus avoiding the necessity of dragging them through the opening at the top. One bag of this type seen recently was of broad check pattern in heavy linen, green and gray in tone.



You Need...  
**PRICKLY ASH BITTERS**

**TO KEEP WELL IN THE CHILL SEASON.**  
In many sections of the country the inhabitants are so accustomed to malarial trouble that they expect a spell of "Chills" every year, hence they take no steps to prevent it. This is a wrong idea. With a little care to keep the vital organs in good condition, you can escape this misery entirely. The proper course to follow is to take frequent doses of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, and to continue its use occasionally through the sickly season. This remedy is a thorough system cleanser and regulator. It conveys a reviving influence to the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, strengthens the digestion, and by its agreeable cathartic effect, keeps the stomach free and the bowels open for the excretion of impurities. When the system is working smoothly and the vital organs are strong the malarial germ which passes in with the air we breathe finds nothing favorable to its development, therefore it is harmless, and although there may be much exposure to the influence of this poison, the happy possessor of good digestion and regularity in the system will pass through the season in robust health.  
**TRY IT THIS YEAR.**

**The System Regulator**  
It cures that "tired feeling." Removes constipation. Helps digestion. Sweetens the breath. Clears the complexion of sallowness and keeps the body in such fine condition that "CHILLS" or other malarial diseases cannot affect it.  
**It is the Worker's Remedy.**  
**Sold Everywhere at \$1.00 per Bottle.**

**POULTRY.**

**57 PREMIUMS—87** In three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Black stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grit, Ground Oysters, and Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cleaners. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 433 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

**THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEHORNS.** Buff Rocks, Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. P. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

**E. EDWARDS, PITTSBURG TEXAS** Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes; C. I. Game; Light Brahma; White, Black and Bar Langshans; Barred, Blue and White P. Rocks; Golden Sebright and B. T. Japanese Bantams, Eggs \$1.25 for 15. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Silver S. Hamburgs, Pekin Ducks, Eggs \$1.00 for 15. White Holland Turkey Eggs \$1.50 for 12. Rough and Sore Head Cure 15c and 25c per box.

**F. X. BOAZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS.** Barred Plymouth stocks, 40 broods, eggs raised, - \$1.00 for 15. Young and old for breeding stock. A fine lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$1 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

If you must feed raw stuff, be sure to mix it up fresh every time. Only mix up just enough and not too much. If you leave meal wet it sours very quickly—in the course of a couple of hours. Never feed any meal that is musty or decayed. Any kind of grain or feed not in good condition should never be fed to fowls or chicks.

If left to forage for themselves, ducks do not thrive near as well as chickens. Careful feeding is essential in order that they may be sold with profit. Good weather for ducks is a rather misleading term as generally used, for while they seek moist places in the day time, they require sleeping quarters which are kept dry and clean.

**DEAL DIRECT WITH MAKER.**

**CHAS. P. SHIPLEY**  
Boots and Saddles

Are winners. Order catalogue and measure blanks. Prices right. Perfect workmanship. Try us with one pair. Visit our store.

Opposite Stock Yard  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

No. 50. Tongue French Calf Boots, price, \$12.00.  
No. 50x. Alligator, same as cut, price, \$14.00.

**POULTRY**

Some hens are certainly prolific, but no fancier has a right to expect them to lay an egg every day in the year.

Give the fowls the feed which they seem to like the best, but guard against overfeeding by not placing within their reach more than they can comfortably eat.

When chicks are dying off and the cause is not readily apparent, try the experiment of changing their feed and see to it that they are free from lice. Give them free range in good weather.

As the time for the annual poultry show approaches, prospective exhibitors should insist that only competent and experienced judges who have established a reputation be employed. Much bad feeling is engendered when men who know scarcely anything about chickens attempt to pass upon their good and bad qualities.

A prominent Eastern poultryman claims corn part of the time is a good grain for fowls, even if they do get a little fat on it. The larger breeds should be fed sparingly of it, while the Leghorns and Minorcas on free range would do well on the corn as the principal part of their food. Conditions and breed should decide the feed.

The amateur poultry raiser should begin with a few hens and a good cock. Select the breeders from the best stock. Choose your strain for your need. If you want eggs, get a non-sitting, ever-laying variety; if you want meat, go to the other end of the scale. But have no faith in mongrels. Know what you want, and then get it, but do not try to eat your cake and keep it too.

If a hen desires to sit, let her have a porcelain egg and remain on the nest two weeks, feeding lightly once a day, writes P. H. Jacobs. If "broken up" from sitting she will lay but few eggs, then become broody again; but if she is allowed to remain on the nest two weeks, then driven off again, she will soon begin to lay, and continue to do so. It is better to allow a hen to hatch out a brood, however, when the conditions for raising chicks are favorable.

William Hughes, the well known poultry authority, says that the pullet that will lay first and longest is an ideal breeder from which to establish a prolific laying strain. Keep all such pullets and give their eggs to some good, sure brood hen, and keep the strongest of her chicks; when they have reached maturity it must be remembered that the males as well as the females come from a laying strain. In mating them during the following

season strive to mate them so that they will not be closely related. Keep watch for the best layers, and so on the following year cull out all the poor layers, and in a few years you will have a strain of heavy layers that will be a source of pleasure and profit to you.

**HINTS FOR HOT WEATHER.**—Care of breeding stock through the hot months of summer is an important question, as on this depends the vigor of the stock for the next season. If the stock you have been breeding from has produced good results in their progeny, better keep more of them and mate them up the same way next season, provided they are not too old. If you have plenty of room, you had better separate the males from the females. If you have been breeding from more than one pen, it is best to have a separate pen for each male, and the fighting they will indulge in, when separated from the hens and put together in one pen, may disfigure them for life.

The most important part is how and what shall we feed them. I want to say that poultry needs more watching in the summer than winter. Part of the feed they consume in winter in the ordinary poultry house, goes to help to keep them warm. In summer they have no such need, and so the larger breeds, if not carefully fed, will put on fat and sit around in the shade, and like a lazy person, become of no earthly use.

My remedy for this is to make them scratch for every grain of food they get, which consists principally of oats and wheat, with a little millet occasionally to make them scratch more. This grain is all scattered in six to eight inches of litter, composed of straw and shavings on a dry earth work, which is always dusty, and the dust rising all day, combined with the dust bath, helps to keep them free from vermin. They have granulated bone and crystal grit before them all the time. A little ground beef scraps twice a week is scattered in the litter. They get all the green food they eat in the shape of lawn clippings, lettuce and cabbage leaves.

Now I have been writing about poultry yarded up, but those running at large get the same treatment, with the exception that they pick up the green stuff for themselves. The house must be kept clean and neat, the perches coal-oiled all over and the droppings removed frequently, which, combined with the scratching material (which should be removed at intervals), will make a valuable compost for the garden or orchard.

The care of the growing chicks is a duty that must not be neglected. If they are raised in brooders, as all ours are, whether hatched under hens or in an incubator. We find it much easier to keep them free from vermin in brooders than under hens in warm

weather. The brooders are cleaned out three times a week, and dry earth or sand mixed with a little powdered sulphur or insect powder and sifted on the floors. If they are hatched under hens they are taken away before they are dry and kept in baskets in a warm place for 48 hours without food. They are then fed on a mixture of seeds and crushed grain, consisting of millet, rye, clover, wheat and hulled oats, both crushed. They never get any soft food until they are nearly full grown. In addition to the above, they get fine granulated bone and beef scraps three times a week and plenty of grit and fine-ground oyster shells. They have a large grass run and can catch a few bugs and insects.

Now I have been told by intelligent people (who, it seems to me, ought to know better) that it was impossible to keep chickens during the summer months entirely free from vermin, and they have pointed to nature, and as most wild birds are infested with them, they have seemed to clinch their argument, but mankind, in a state of nature, is infested with parasites, and we are living in a state of civilization and have found ways and means to get rid of them, and so we must raise our chicks in a civilized manner and fight this pest of the poultry yard. I own it is a hard task during the hot summer months, but like every other hard task, it has its reward in more and better poultry.—C. J. Sadler, in Poultry Journal.

**THE PROFIT AND CAPITAL.**—The cost for labor with a flock of fowls depends upon the numbers of hens. The larger the flock the lower the cost for labor, for it requires just as much time to perform some duties for a small flock as it does for a larger one, says Mirror and Farmer. The expense in the production of eggs is reduced in proportion to the number of fowls that compose the flock. The utilization of foods that cannot be disposed of to advantage in any other way cheapens the cost of labor to a great extent. A substitution of something that may be had on the farm for something that has to be purchased cheapens the cost of a flock of fowls. If the farmer who buys grain can save buying it by feeding something that he raises himself, he finds a market for his produce to that extent and saves that much. The cost of the poultry should be charged to the hens and the profits based on the interest that would be derived from the capital invested in the house if it should be put to other use. In fact, fowls should be used on the farm to assist in disposing of that which would otherwise be wasted, but they should never be neglected, however. If one expects to lessen the cost of keeping a flock of fowls he must see that he has a large enough flock to make the time spent on them pay him, and also see that they are used to advantage on the farm.

**DAIRY**

Avoid mixing fresh milk which is still warm with that which has already cooled and see to it, too, that the can is not closed before it has been thoroughly airtight.

The highest dairy and beef authorities agree that the "dual purpose cow" is a popular fallacy. Some average fairly well but the "specials" far outstrip them.

There is no better food for cows than good fresh pasture grass where the grass is plentiful enough so that cows do not have to work too long to get what they need.

Teaching the farm calf to drink is easy, if you go about it in the right way. About twelve hours after being placed beyond the reach of its mother, it should be approached with a pail containing fresh milk, and a small cup or basin. Dip the left hand in the milk and insert it in the mouth of the calf, watching for a favorable opportunity to pour a little of the milk from cup or basin into his mouth. After repeating this process a few times, lower his mouth into the milk and he will usually begin drinking instead of sucking, if a finger is still kept in his mouth. Gradually remove the finger and he will soon be drinking naturally enough, without realizing it. Should this method fail to prove successful the first time, repeat it.

**DAIRYING IMPROVES FARMS.**—It improves the farms on which it is carried on, correctly. The best way to increase the value of a farm is to put the stock on it. This the dairyman does. If he feeds his cow and feeds the milk of the cow, the conditions must improve from year to year. There is, however, a way to run down a farm even when dairying is carried on on it. That way is to grow timothy for the cows and sell the milk to the city milk peddlers. There will be a constant removal of the elements needed in the soil, and the farm, instead of being improved, will become impoverished. There are many farms now in the vicinity of Chicago that are now undergoing this experience. There are on the other hand, farms on which are kept more cows than can be fed from the crops grown on the area. To increase the feed, concentrated foods are purchased and the droppings from the cattle are constantly put upon the land. Even if no foods are purchased there should be a betterment of the land from year to year if the manure is returned to the soil and incorporated with it before they have lost anything from evaporation or leaching. The process of food elaboration is going on in the soil from year to year, and if the annual draft on the soil is not large the land will not retrograde. Nature's plan, however, is for all fertility to go back to the land, and she has not planned to have the fertility in any one field taken away year after year and nothing returned to its place. The man that attempts that is in a manner bankrupting himself, as he is constantly using up the capital stored in his fields.

**ADVICE TO BUTTERMAKERS.**—The following communication from Chas. Y. Knight, secretary of the National Dairy Union, has been received:

The new oleomargarine law went into effect July 1. Oleomargarine is now the color of white tallow. A great deal of farm butter has come to the market so light in color as to be mistaken by consumers for oleomargarine. Kindly advise your readers that unless they want their butter sold as packing stock they must color it so as to resemble June butter. Otherwise consumers in the cities, because of the repeated misrepresentations made to them, will believe it to be oleomargarine and refuse to buy it.

If uncolored or white butter is made it will entirely counteract the effects of the new law, because if people become accustomed to eating white butter they will be easily deceived by oleomargarine swindlers. The salvation of the butter business depends upon keeping up the standard color of butter to distinguish it from oleomargarine.

**A PROFIT-SHARING CREAMERY.**—The Continental Creamery of Kansas, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, has adopted what it calls the profit-sharing plan. To a newspaper man that interviewed the president of the company he said: Our profit-sharing plan inaugurated

since Jan. 1 is rapidly proving itself an unqualified success. The more generally it is understood the more popular it becomes. The plan is very simple. The prices we pay for butter-fat are absolutely out of our hands. We have arranged matters so we cannot control the price. We base the price every day upon the New York market, paying always two and one-half cents less than the quoted price.

Then we ask the patrons to pay the actual running expenses of the skimming station. This expense runs from one-half cent to five cents per pound, according to the amount of milk received at the station. It takes about the same labor and expense to manufacture 20,000 pounds of butter as it does to make 100,000 pounds. If we receive 20,000 pounds of milk per day at a station it takes little more labor and expense to handle it than if we were receiving 1000. So the running expense of the station is in the hands of the patrons. They get all the profit gained by the greater quantity of milk received, there is a corresponding decrease in the price per pound for handling, and the patron gets all the saving.

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**SWINE**

**SWINE BREEDING AS A PROFESSION.**—To have spoken of swine breeding a few years ago as a profession would have caused something more than a smile of derision. Not so long ago the opinion prevailed that any man could be a farmer or stock raiser and that those who had failed in other lines of work or business might be depended upon to make more or less of a success at farming. But ideas have changed materially along this line, brought about largely by the agricultural colleges of the middle West. It has been demonstrated that while it may not be quite so absolutely essential that a farmer or stock raiser have a course of instruction as is required in some of the professions, yet whatever measure of success an individual might be able to obtain in conducting a farm, the success will be much greater if it be fortified by a proper course of instruction, now so easily obtained.

So it happens that to speak of swine raising as a profession sounds much more appropriate than would have been the case some time ago. The necessity for the most up-to-date ideas is recognized by the hundreds of breeders who attend the various judging schools. Such meetings as this of the Iowa swine breeders is only kept alive by the recognized need for interchange of ideas as a means of posting up along the lines in "hogology."

There are two branches of the hog breeding business in which a person must be well posted in order to be successful. The first, and most important, is that of form. The score card has a great many sins to answer for, and because some blunders and some things that might be called by worse names, have been made in the name of the score card, a great many are inclined to say that it has done more harm than good. It has become a generally admitted fact that there is a certain point in the use of the score card by a breeder beyond which it is not wise to go, but nothing that has yet been devised will so readily fix the proper type in the mind of the breeder as the score card. There are a great many breeders who do not know a really good hog when they see it. There are those breeders that you can visit year after year and note little or no improvement. They usually are a long way from the best standard of the breed they handle and do not realize how far from the right they really are. This class of breeders above referred to are those who are outside the premium awards of our good fairs, and are pretty liable to be in the class who are obliged to explain "how it happened" when the premiums were passed around. A wonderful amount of misdirected energy results from the failure on the part of a large proportion of hog breeders to properly recognize the right standard of excellence. While it is not possible for us to attain our ideal, yet it is only the breeders with the proper

ideal of a hog in their minds who can make a success in breeding them, so I would set down as the most important essential to success, a thorough knowledge of the ideal standard of the breed, and while I am not an advocate of the score card, I believe that in no way can this knowledge be secured as readily and as correctly as by a thorough study of the score card. Some years ago we had a number of breeders who carried the score card with them constantly, and set it up as a sort of god to worship. The fallures they made by this course prejudiced a great many against the use of the card in any way. It is a self-evident fact that unless we have a clear idea of what we are trying to do, that we can not obtain success in the hog business any more than in any other line of endeavor.

Next in importance would come the proper appreciation of the value and knowledge of pedigrees. I would suggest that the man who wishes to fill a long-felt want might write a volume on the subject, "The Pedigree, Its Uses and Abuses." Only by the intelligent use of the knowledge of pedigrees have the best results in breeding been obtained, and yet nothing has been attended with such disastrous results as the pedigree craze. It seems quite impossible for the average breeder to know just how far to go with the use of the pedigree. He learns to study pedigree so as to derive the information he wants in regard to what it means and to note the effect of blood lines in crossing and to determine what might reasonably be expected from an animal after the proper study of its ancestors. Having attained some little success along this line, a breeder is almost sure to become intoxicated with the pedigree craze, and then comes the disaster, both in a financial way and in the breeding results. No man ever yet made a success who bred for pedigree alone, and, on the other hand, no man has ever made a permanent success who disregarded pedigree. A pedigree should be valuable for the purpose of showing the commingling of blood which produces certain results. A well posted breeder soon learns that certain families have peculiar characteristics, or he may wish equal, as much to avoid them. It is unfortunate, however, that the study of pedigree frequently leads to the use of an animal simply because it is well bred. In no way is it possible to perpetuate a certain undesirable quality than by the use of a well bred, or so-called well bred scrub. A thorough knowledge of families will enable a breeder to foresee certain results of development in an animal that is of great advantage in determining its value.

The study of form, or standard of excellence, and that of pedigree constitute the theoretical part of swine breeding as a profession. Their importance is becoming recognized more and more, and every opportunity is being taken by the up-to-date breeder to improve himself in knowledge of them.

**SHEEP--GOATS**

As has been indicated, some attain a large measure of success without formal instruction along these lines, and yet there can be no question that their success would be greater and more readily attained with such instruction. Ideas and methods have radically changed in the last few years as to the necessity for being posted in them, and it is probable that there will be still greater changes and still more pronounced reasons for the necessity of such knowledge for the conduct of the breeding business in the future.

But underlying all these is the more practical question of feed and care. Feeders are born, not made, and a person is not satisfied that he is a success as a feeder and a care-taker, he had better try something else. Visit a model hog farm and note how the litters are divided and cared for separately, and watch with what regularity the food is given. Careful attention to these matters is absolutely necessary where hogs are raised in large numbers. A few on a farm can be cared for with some degree of success without so much attention to these details, but where a farm is given over almost exclusively to hogs, and that is made the main product of the farm, the success or failure of the venture depends more on the manner of their care and methods of feeding them than on any other feature of the business. Swine breeding as a profession will become more and more of an exact science, and many of the methods of feeding and breeding which have heretofore yielded fairly good results must soon be discarded for better ones. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to just what the American hog is. Some would have us believe that he is of a bacon type, but I am convinced that the bacon type of hogs for this section is a long way in the future. It is remarkable how near to the same standard all breeds of hogs are working to-day. It would seem hardly probable that such a practically unanimous opinion as is evidenced by the results sought to be secured, could be entirely wrong. Our Canadian brethren are convinced that we are chasing after false gods, and could make a great deal more money if we were careful to produce a little different type of hog and market it at 200 pounds weight. They point to the fact that they get over \$1 per hundred weight more for hogs than we do, making allowance for the difference in freight rates, but I think the much talked of bacon demand would fade into insignificance if it was supplied at the rate of 200,000 hogs per week, of this type, going into the Chicago market. So I am convinced that our type and our methods as recognized by the most up-to-date breeders are the proper ones for the country in which we live, and that a thorough study and improvement of them will result in the most profit and best advancement of swine growing as a profession.—W. M. McCadden, before Iowa Swine Breed-

ers meeting at Ames, Iowa, Dec. 1900.

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**QUALITY OF AMERICAN MOHAIR.**

—How true it is, says the Farmer, that in growing all kinds of live stock it pays to grow the best! The market for mohair fine and long has been excellent during the past year, and that for medium has been dull. Nearly all the best comes from Asia Minor at the present time, where every attention would seem to be given to securing fineness in the fleece. Some of the American product has proved equal to the best of the Turkish mohair, but the proportion of this has been exceedingly small. Cape Colony mohair used to rank high, but the breeders during recent years have been giving more attention to quantity rather than to quality. As a result the prices of Cape Colony mohair have gone down in comparison with the prices paid for Turkish. The breeders were tempted to breed thus because of the brisk demand at one time for certain braids into which mohair was manufactured. That some of the best is grown in America makes the future radiant with hope, for it assures us that more can be thus grown if the breeders are so minded. How long it will take to reach this high standard with the bulk of mohair cannot be determined, but the aim should be to reach it all along the line. To attain it every attention should be given to the selection of the males used and to culling out the goats whose mohair falls below the standard.

**TRANSMISSION OF PLESH.**—I have noticed in a flock that all the lustrous, thick and naturally fleshed lambs come from a ram that has this quality. I have in mind one of several that headed in the way peculiar to this condition. He always was round and smooth in form. No matter how thin he might become his back was always covered and smooth, while there were others, though carrying considerable fat, whose backbones could be felt from shoulder to hindquarter. Now, lambs from the muscular ram seldom seem to go wrong, writes John A. Craig. They are born with a good covering of natural flesh, and this they seem to maintain throughout their career, if given a chance. Contrariwise, the other lamb is very apt to go to pieces. He may do extra well while on the mother's milk, but as soon as he has to depend on other sources a collapse takes place. It seems easy for a lamb or a calf to attain a high degree of natural flesh if this feature has been considered in its breeding. It is possible to select for it, because I believe it is possible by the handling to come to a correct conclusion as to the character of the flesh.

I must confess to having been somewhat skeptical regarding the ability some have claimed to distinguish between the different classes of meat on an animal. It appeared reasonably certain in the instance of cattle; but sheep seemed to originate the most uncertainty because of the fleece of wool, and

When a sheep is in a sickly condition during the early fall it's a pretty sure sign that it will die before another season of mild weather rolls around. If it should chance to survive, the game will not be worth the candle.

There are two ways of ridding the goat range of coyotes and wolves. The first is by traps and the second by poisoning. These animals are very cunning and it is difficult to use. Col. Black suggests small capsules of strychnine placed in the carcass of a dead horse.

**SUMMER CARE OF SHEEP.**—On the management of sheep during the summer months depends to a very considerable extent the success of the flock. There are a few things which must not be neglected in caring for the sheep in very hot weather, as at that time they are liable to suffer from many causes, says the Breeder and Sportsman. The water is a matter that will require almost constant looking after to maintain a constant and pure supply. Tall grass should be avoided in the pasture fields, especially if it is a wet season. The grubby deposits its eggs and the maggots do great damage, especially in warm, damp weather. Sometimes a few of the sheep will get out of condition and it will need a little attention and perhaps feed to get them in good shape again. One of the important items in sheep raising is to make them grow rapidly during the summer on grass and to

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**ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUCHS**

(The German Fox), Marble Falls, Tex.

the fact that the form cannot be seen accurately while the wool is on. For some time past I have tried to follow this point; and at the last International, in judging the class of fat sheep, I kept it in mind throughout. When through, I think I could have described the handling of every sheep for a time when other characteristics had passed out of my mind. There were two prize animals that surpassed in handling any that I had ever touched before. The one was Richard Gibson's prize winner, and the other the lamb that won a prize for the Minnesota Station. As this lamb afterwards won in the carcass competition, let me describe the nature of the handling, especially that of the back. The lamb was well covered over all regions

# HEALTH PLEASURE REST

In the mountains of Tennessee, 2000 feet above sea level.

COOL NIGHTS!  
PURE FRESH AIR!  
MINERAL WATERS!

Monteagle, Lookout Mountain,  
East Brook Springs, Monte Sano,  
Estill Springs, Nicholson Springs,  
Beersheba Springs, Fernvale Springs,  
Kingston Springs, Bon Aqua Springs,

And many other favorably known  
Summer Resorts located on

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND  
ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Send for elegantly illustrated Pamphlet  
describing above resorts.

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Traveling Pass. Agent,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

H. F. SMITH, W. L. DANLEY,  
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NASHVILLE, TENN.

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SLEEPING CAR  
SERVICE VIA



TO  
COLORADO

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

The Best Meals are Served by Fred Harvey  
Send 2c postage for  
"A COLORADO SUMMER,"  
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.

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ALSO TO ALL  
NORTHERN RESORTS  
DINING CAR SERVICE  
A-L-A-CARTE  
BY ANY OF THE GREAT WHITE  
E. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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FOR THE  
North and East,  
VIA  
ST. LOUIS OR MEMPHIS,

In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars,  
Reclining Chair Cars or  
Elegant Day Coaches.

This is the Short and Quick Line  
AND  
HOURS ARE SAVED  
By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.

For further information, apply to Ticket  
Agents of Connecting Lines, or to  
A. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.  
H. C. TOWNSEND,  
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

## MARKETS

**FORT WORTH.**  
(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)  
Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 11.—We use here principally cows for killers, and get far too few of a desirable kind. Our quotations are based upon actual sales and the outlook, and will be found reliable. We do not want a single car to come on a false prospect. We want your confidence always, and your business when you can profitably let us have it. On good cows we are a little stronger. Quotations:  
Beaves, choice Texas, \$3.75@4.50; fair to good, Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Cows and heifers, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good Texas, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Yearlings, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good Texas, \$2.75@3.00. Calves, choice Texas, \$3.50@4.25; fair to good Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Bulls and stags, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.50; fair to good Texas, \$1.75@2.00. Hogs, choice corn fed, \$6.25@7.75; mast fed, \$4.00@5.00. Sheep, choice, \$3.25@4.00; fair to good, 75c@1.25. Milk cows, choice, \$30.00@45.00; fair to good, \$15.00@25.00. Springers, choice, \$20.00@30.00; fair to good, \$12.00@17.00.

**GALVESTON.**  
Galveston, Tex., Aug. 11.—Cattle and calves in fair demand; supply light and prices steady. Quotations: Beaves, good to choice, \$2.00@2.15; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; cows, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$2.75@3.25.

**COTTON MARKET.**  
Dallas, August 11.—Spot cotton quiet and lower at following quotations:  
Ordinary ..... 6 1/2  
Low Ordinary ..... 7  
Good ordinary ..... 7 1/2  
Low Middling ..... 7 3/4  
Middling ..... 8 1/4  
Good middling ..... 8 1/2-1/4  
Middling fair ..... 9 1-1/4

**PRODUCE MARKET.**  
Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—The prices offered are those charged by buyers on orders, and are 25¢ to 50¢ per cent higher than are paid by dealers or growers. Quotations:  
Cabbages, per pound 24c.  
New potatoes, Kansas stock, 65¢@70¢; California stock, 90c.  
Rhubarb, per pound, 50¢.  
Tomatoes, Texas, 4-basket crates, 65c.  
Onions, per pounds, Texas stock 2¢; California, 2 1/2¢.  
Beans, 67¢@75¢ for one-third bushel.  
Lettuce, home-grown, 20¢@30¢ per dozen.  
Green corn, per dozen, 10c.  
Live poultry—Chickens per dozen, old hens, \$3.00@3.25; broilers, \$1.50@2.00; large fryers, \$2.50@3.00; springs, \$3.00@3.50.  
Eggs, country, 12¢@15¢ per dozen.  
Creamery butter, per pound, 23c; country butter, per pound, 18¢@20c.

**GRAIN MARKET.**  
Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—Wheat 70c. Carload lots—Dealers charge from stores 55¢@10c per pound on bran, 20¢@25¢ per bushel on oats and corn and 10¢@15¢ per 100 pounds on hay.  
Bran, 90 cents.  
Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.50.  
Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 83c.  
Oats—Per bushel, 60c.  
Hay—Prairies, \$12@16; Johnson grass, \$13.00@15.00.

**FRUIT MARKET.**  
Dallas, August 11.  
Oranges, per crate, 4.40  
Peaches, 1/2 bu box, 20¢@30c  
Plums, crate, 75¢@1.00  
New apples, bbls., \$3.50@4.00  
Blackberries, crate, \$1.25@1.50  
Apples, Arkansas stock, per bbl, \$4.00

**DALLAS.**  
(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)  
Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—The supply of cattle was light to moderate and the smallest for some time. The demand from killers was good, and prices steady to strong. There was a noticeable improvement in quality and everything offered found ready sale. We look for a strong and active market throughout the week, and shippers who have anything ready to go would do well to let them come forward, as there is no doubt but that cattle will net more here than on the Northern markets.  
Hog receipts, as usual, were very small and demand exceedingly good. The supply of sheep has been very light for some time, and the demand is good for several loads at from \$3.00@3.50. Northern markets came in steady on cattle and sheep, and slow on hogs. Quotations here are as follows:  
Prime steers, 500 lbs. up, \$2.25@4.25; choice steers, 700 lbs. up, \$2.50@4.00; choice cows, 800 lbs. up, \$2.75@3.00; choice heifers, \$2.75@3.00; medium fat cows, \$2.00@2.50; choice mutton, \$2.00@2.25; bulls, \$1.50@2.00; sorted hogs, 200 lbs. up, \$7.00@7.25; choice hogs, 170 lbs. up, \$6.85@7.00; mixed packers, 100 lbs. up, \$6.75@6.85; Rough heavies, \$6.50@6.70; light fat hogs, \$5.90@6.25.

**CHICAGO.**  
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11.—Cattle receipts were 20,000 head, including 1000 Texans and 3000 Westerns. Market steady. Good to prime steers \$8.00@8.50, poor to medium \$4.50@7.50, stockers and feeders 2.50@5.25, cows \$1.50@5.20, heifers \$2.50@4.25, canners \$1.50@2.50, bulls \$2.25@5.40, calves \$2.50@7.25, Texas steers \$2.50@5.00, Western steers \$4.75@6.95.  
Hog receipts were 20,000 head. Market 10¢@20¢ lower. Good to choice heavy \$7.10@7.45, light \$6.50@7.30, bulk \$6.75@7.10.  
Sheep receipts were 17,000 head. Market 10¢@15¢ higher. Good to choice wethers \$3.50@4.25, fair to choice mixed \$2.50@3.50, Western sheep \$2.50@4.25, native lambs \$3.50@6.25, Western lambs, top \$6.25.

**SAN ANTONIO.**  
San Antonio, Tex., August 11.—Quotations on live stock today are as follows:  
Best shipping beaves \$3.00@3.50; grass beaves \$2.00@3.00; best cows 2.25@2.75; light medium cows \$2.00@2.25; calves \$2.25@2.50; bulls, \$1.75@2.00; stags, \$2.75@3.00; yearlings, \$1.75@2.25; mast hogs, \$5.50; feeder hogs, \$3.50@4.00; heavy corn hogs, \$6.50@7.00; goats, \$2.00@2.25; sheep, no demand.

**NEW ORLEANS.**  
Alfred H. Isaacson, secretary of the New Orleans Live Stock Exchange, writes: Receipts of Texas cattle have been light and prices have advanced some since last week. The outlook is good for all classes of fat cattle, and also favorable for good fat sheep and corned hogs. Desirable milk cows are a little stronger. Quotations:  
Beaves, choice Texas, \$3.75@4.50; fair to good, Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Cows and heifers, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good Texas, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Yearlings, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good Texas, \$2.75@3.00. Calves, choice Texas, \$3.50@4.25; fair to good Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Bulls and stags, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.50; fair to good Texas, \$1.75@2.00. Hogs, choice corn fed, \$6.25@7.75; mast fed, \$4.00@5.00. Sheep, choice, \$3.25@4.00; fair to good, 75c@1.25. Milk cows, choice, \$30.00@45.00; fair to good, \$15.00@25.00. Springers, choice, \$20.00@30.00; fair to good, \$12.00@17.00.

## E. G. SENTER, LAWYER

341 Main Street, DALLAS.

## GOOD SADDLES

AT REASONABLE PRICES  
The Famous Pueblo Saddles



MADE BY  
R. T. FRAZIER  
PUEBLO, COLO.

Send for New Catalogue No. 4

## GRECIAN LEGEND

When the Greeks undertook the Trojan war, Ulysses, one of the most renowned of the Greek heroes, the king of Ithica (one of the small Ionian isles) and the husband of the exemplary PENELOPE, after long declining to join the alliance, at last consented, and embarking his small, but picked band, set sail for the Phrygian shores. During the war he acted a prominent part, and after the fall of the city of Troy, he embarked on board his small fleet with his followers to return to his wife and kingdom. But adverse winds and fearful storms made him the sport of winds and waves, and his efforts were fruitless for a long period. After an absence, however, of thirty years, he regained his island home and found his faithful and still beautiful

## PENELOPE.

This name has been given to a townsite in Hill County, 25 miles north of Waco, on the Fort Worth Division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, in the famous black land country on the rolling prairie, and as *Constantia* was the charm of its namesake. There is little speculation that the growth of the new I. & G. N. town will be constant and that it will soon become a beautiful little city.

## Attend the Big BARBECUE AND Town Lot Sale

AT  
PENELOPE,  
Thursday, August 14,  
BY THE  
SMITH LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The I. & G. N. will have very low excursion rates in effect to Penelope for this event and will operate trains to suit the convenience of the people in attending sale. Tickets will be on sale for trains arriving Penelope morning August 14.

See Flyers or call on I. & G. N. Agents for Further Particulars  
L. TRICE, D. J. PRICE,  
24 V. P. & G. M. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.  
PALESTINE, TEXAS.

## 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-Heleas district; also proportionate rates from interior Missouri, Kansas and Southwest Territory.

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 "Eliz" is the best known and most popular train from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Chicago.  
TO ST. LOUIS—Two daily trains carrying all classes of standard Burlington equipment.  
HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.  
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.  
O. W. ANDREWS, L. W. WAKELEY,  
T. P. A., 209 Scullard Bldg. Gen'l Pass. Agt.,  
Dallas, Texas  
St. Louis, Mo.  
O. M. LEVEY,  
General Manager,  
St. Louis, Mo.

## The GALLUP SADDLES

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



## The I. & G. N.

(International & Great Northern Railroad Co.)  
IS THE SHORT LINE  
Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.  
Superior Passenger Service.  
Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.

IF YOU ARE GOING ANYWHERE ask I. & G. N. Agents for Complete Information, or write  
L. TRICE, 2nd Vice Pres. & Supt., Palestine, Texas.  
D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.

## The I. & G. N.

Between TEXAS and KANSAS CITY  
Between TEXAS and MEXICO  
Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

## Cheap Rates

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

## Great Rock Island Route

Colorado, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania Resorts  
LIMIT OCTOBER 31  
Through Sleepers to Denver and Chicago. Colorado books sent free.  
W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., C., R. I. & P. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

## Cheap Rates to Texarkana

For Negro Old Peoples Union of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana via  
Special Entertainments, Band Concerts, Base Ball Games.

## RATES FROM STATIONS

Gatesville to Malakoff	\$3.00	Greenville to Sulphur Sprgs.	\$2.05
Fort Worth and Dallas to		Pittsburg and Mount Vernon	1.55
Wylie	3.00	Mt. Pleasant and Naples	1.00
Athens and Nevada	2.50	Bassett	70
Tyler to Gilmer	2.00	Redwater	70

## SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS NOW ON SALE

VIA  
Houston and Texas Central Railroad  
TO POINTS IN  
Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, North Carolina  
Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina  
Colorado, Maryland, New Mexico, Tennessee  
Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Wisconsin

## TRY CLOUDCROFT. N. M.,

9000 feet above sea level. It's delightfully cool. Or you might TAKE A TRIP TO NEW YORK via Houston, New Orleans and Crosswell Line.  
S. F. B. MORSE, M. L. ROBBINS, T. J. ANDERSON,  
Pass. Traf. Mgr. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## GOOD SERVICE 1901. BETTER SERVICE 1902.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC

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

## THE VERY BEST AND TO ALL POINTS

DON'T FORGET our EXCURSION SLEEPING CARS to WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, and CINCINNATI. Birth Rates LESS THAN HALF STANDARD.  
Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RICH COOK BOOK, containing 200 recipes.

S. F. B. MORSE, T. J. ANDERSON, M. L. ROBBINS,  
Pass. Traffic Mgr. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

### CLEAR TRACK FOR THE "KATY FLYER"

BETWEEN ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, FT. WORTH, DALLAS, WACO, HOUSTON.

DISTANCE SHORTENED, ACCOUNT QUICKER TIME

### Wabash Route FOLLOW THE FLAG

TO New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all Eastern Cities.

The shortest and only line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own tracks to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and equipment unexcelled.

THREE SOLID FAST THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

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	5:20 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.	11:33 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.

Hours of Valuable Time  
Are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address  
W. F. CONNER, S. W. P. A., 353 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

### Another Thru Train to Kool Colorado

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

One will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 A. M., the other 11:10 P. M., after the arrival of all evening connections.  
For guests who wish to retire early, a sleeping car will be ready each evening at 9 o'clock.  
Both trains will be run thru to Denver. Each will carry thru coaches and sleeping cars, and meals will be served, en route, in cafe dining cars.  
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.

Receipts of Texas cattle have been light and prices have advanced some since last week. The outlook is good for all classes of fat cattle, and also favorable for good fat sheep and corned hogs. Desirable milk cows are a little stronger. Quotations:  
Beaves, choice Texas, \$3.75@4.50; fair to good, Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Cows and heifers, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good Texas, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Yearlings, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.75; fair to good Texas, \$2.75@3.00. Calves, choice Texas, \$3.50@4.25; fair to good Texas, \$3.00@3.50. Bulls and stags, choice Texas, \$2.25@2.50; fair to good Texas, \$1.75@2.00. Hogs, choice corn fed, \$6.25@7.75; mast fed, \$4.00@5.00. Sheep, choice, \$3.25@4.00; fair to good, 75c@1.25. Milk cows, choice, \$30.00@45.00; fair to good, \$15.00@25.00. Springers, choice, \$20.00@30.00; fair to good, \$12.00@17.00.

### \$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal loss, 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. Address: DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

### Scott & March BELTON, MO.

Breeders of Hereford Cattle. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

### "Sunny Slope Herefords."

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

G. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

### REGISTERED HEREFORDS

700 head in herd. Young stock for sale. GUDGELL & SIMPSON INDEPENDENCE, MO.

### \$3.00 WE PAY THE FREIGHT \$3.00

And deliver anywhere in the United States 4 full quart bottles of the celebrated, CANEY CREEK WHISKEY. Upon receipt of THREE DOLLARS—cash or money order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Refer you to any bank or merchant. Established in 1861. Wholesale Liquor Dealers, H. BRANN & CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

### A Prime Favorite

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 bring prompt and painstaking attention. Texas Challenge Windmill Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

### Things at Home and Abroad.

John W. Kirby, a farmer near Winfield, Kas., killed his wife and himself with a revolver, early last week. The motive for the crime has not yet been discovered.

Andrew D. White, ambassador of the United States to the German empire, has tendered his resignation, to take

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Fistula, Piles, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free. Applied by DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

effect early in November. Ill health is assigned as the reason for his withdrawal from the diplomatic corps.

A collision in Lake Erie between the steamers City of Venice and Seguin, off Rondeau, Ont., resulted in the sinking of the former, the drowning of three seamen and the injury of three others.

Commodore Joseph E. Montgomery, an aged Confederate naval officer, who nearly captured General Grant during the civil war, died in Chicago last week, at the home of his son. He was an intimate friend of Jefferson Davis.

United States Senator, McMillan of Michigan, died early Sunday morning at his summer home in Manchester-on-the-Sea, Mass. His taking off resulted from heart disease after an illness of only a few hours.

Ernest Loveswar, who killed George Puck and Frank Ostrander, two ranchmen, was sentenced to be hanged at Sturgis, S. D., last week, after being found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury. The crime was committed June 10.

Masked men held up the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy limited northbound train two miles north of Savannah, Ill., last Tuesday night. They cut off the Adams Express car, forced the engineer to run up the track and then blew up the express car.

The people of Mississippi have voted to place the names of the following distinguished citizens of that State in the "Hall of Fame," a part of the proposed new capitol building: Jefferson Davis, L. Q. C. Lamar, E. C. Walthall, James George, S. S. Proutis, J. M. Stone, George Polindexter, William Sharkey, George Foote and J. L. Power.

The business district of San Angelo, Tex., was visited by a destructive fire early Sunday morning. It originated in the kitchen of the Landon hotel, and the block in which the hostelry was situated is a total loss. It is known that four persons were burned and several others are missing. The losses aggregated nearly \$150,000, partially covered by insurance.

W. L. Elken of Mayville, N. D., and Albert Anderson of Jennings, La., president and vice-president, respectively, of the Northern Immigration company, have bought the Kountze tract of 17,000 acres, near Bay City, on the Gulf of Mexico, and will engage extensively in rice culture. They expect next year to build a canal six miles in length, with laterals sufficient to irrigate 7000 acres. The capital back of the enterprise amounts to \$250,000.

A bad wreck occurred on the Santa Fe railroad, at the stockyards, one and one-half miles west of temple, Tex., Aug. 5. While a train of cars was standing on a trestle over Bird's creek, a "double-header" freight train, running at full speed, dashed into it. One of the engines and six of the cars were demolished and about thirty head of cattle killed.

One of the Americans who robbed the Wells-Fargo express car of \$53,000 at Bermejo, Mexico, recently, has been captured at Mapimi and identified as Bill Taylor, who held up the Santa Fe train at Coleman Junction, Tex., and killed two men. Taylor was a fugitive under sentence to be hanged. He went to Mapimi to buy a horse and was captured. Fifteen thousand dollars of the stolen funds was recovered.

King Edward VII. was crowned monarch of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India at London, Saturday, the ceremonies being much simplified from the original plan, though they were still medieval and impressive. After the coronation in Westminster Abbey, His Majesty and Queen Alexandra returned to Buckingham palace. The royal couple were greeted with demonstrations of patriotism and enthusiasm on every hand.

Harry Tracy, the notorious outlaw, who, with David Merrill, escaped from the Oregon penitentiary at Salem on June 9, after killing three prison guards, killed himself early last Wednesday morning after being wounded by the rifle of one of a posse in pursuit. He had been surrounded in a wheat-field near Fellows, a station on the Washington Central railroad, about forty miles west of Spokane. In his break for liberty, Tracy killed seven men, including Merrill, his pal.

A bold attempt to hold up the southbound fast mail on the rock island railway, was made by a lone bandit at a desolate spot ten miles south of Chickasha, I. T., last Wednesday morning. In a struggle with brakeman D. W. Carpenter he was shot three times through the right hand, but afterwards made his escape.

All preparations for the great naval engagements to be participated in by the Atlantic squadron and the forts along the New England coast have been completed. There will be maneuvers by the torpedo boats, by cruisers and battleships. Forts and cities will be bombarded. On land the army will try to circumvent the hostile action of the navy. Balloons as instruments of war will be brought into use, and every modern apparatus incidental or accidental to warfare will find a fitting application. The first practice work began July 19, the first real campaigning will begin Aug. 23 and last till Aug. 30. Ten thousand men will be brought into the game. These are the New England cities threatened: New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Providence, R. I.; New Port, R. I.; Bristol, R. I.; Westerly, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Stonington, Conn.

### LOUISIANA.

News comes from New Orleans that a large concern is negotiating for the establishment of a packing house at St. Bernard parish, just below New Orleans, and it is said the enterprise is to be run in opposition to the alleged meat trust, and will be ready for operation during the coming winter. Augustin B. Wheeler, president of the Crescent City Stock Yards and Slaughter House company, is at the head of the movement, and he gives it out that the company means business.

Illinois capitalists have a bid for the Barataria marshes on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite New Orleans, and stretching from Lake Salvador to the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of leveling and draining them. Nearly all the marsh land on the gulf has been bid in during the last four months to Northern capitalists, who propose to reclaim the marshes after the manner prevailing in Holland. The success of the plan is problematical and the expense heavy, but if successful it will bring under cultivation a territory nearly as large as Holland.

FRUIT IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.—Clingman's nurseries at Keithville, La., established in 1873, are widely recognized as among the most extensive and scientifically conducted in the entire South. Hon. A. K. Clingman, the proprietor, through successful horticulture, has gained considerable renown and is not unknown politically, having served in the Constitutional Convention of 1898. Before the Texas Horticultural Society at the Farmers' Congress he read a paper on "Fruit and Fruit Trees of North Louisiana," in which he said:

Mr. President and Members of the Texas Horticultural Society: It affords me much pleasure to meet with you again, after years so busily spent that it seems almost incredulous to call the time a year. And again I am reminded that time is brief, and I will at once commence the subject assigned me by your honorable committee; and, indeed, the subject is of so much magnitude that I am almost ready to say that I am too busy to give the subject the thought it should have, which is really true. But as I have spent many years among the fruit and fruit trees of this section, therefore it would seem dull indeed to say that I know nothing about them. North Louisiana is truly a great fruit belt, that will grow almost an endless class of fruits, and of the finest quality. Indeed, many fruits grow in the natural forests, and all things are abundantly fruitful.

The wild crab apple grows in rich profusion. The Yellow Forest, a most beautiful and delightfully flavored apple, was found growing wild in the forest of Bossier parish, Louisiana, by the late Capt. Joe Winston, who transplanted it to his orchard, which is now largely disseminated over several States, and with perfect success wherever planted.

The mayhaw grows along the borders of the lakes and produces the finest jelly fruit of the world.

Wild grapes are abundant, growing over hills and valleys, of enormous yield, many vines climbing to the tops of trees over one hundred feet in height and measuring six to eight inches in diameter.

Then we must not forget the adaptability of this section to nut culture. The hickory nut, walnut and pecan grow in the greatest abundance. And all other wild fruits are exceedingly prolific.

Then, after the divine hand of creation has done so much for us, is there a man so blind as to say "This country won't grow fruit?" If so, I pity him.

The first cultivated fruits of this country were planted by the pioneers who settled here, mostly from the southeastern States, who brought with them peach and plum seeds and apple and pear sprouts, and planted them, and soon had orchards, consisting largely of horse apples and Red June apples and a great variety of seedling peaches and plums. And many of these fruits are still in evidence, being kept up by the younger generations.

The conditions were good at that time, but now another day has dawned. Growers have awakened as from a sleep and found that their lands will produce the finest fruit of the world.

Last year, 1901, we took the bronze medal and diploma at the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and this year we took a gold medal and diploma at the Exposition at Charleston, South Carolina, on an exhibit of peaches, plums and pears. I mention these facts to more forcibly demonstrate the possibilities of North Louisiana as a fruit growing country.

We are shipping peaches to New Orleans and to Chicago, and have been since May. The first car of Elberta peaches we shipped to Chicago created a sensation on South Water street and were pronounced the finest peaches of the season.

Plums are not only at home here, but grow to perfection, of the finest size and quality. And for pears, they grow to perfection—very abundant growers and of the finest flavor.

About the year 1875 I noted a report of a French gentleman who was sent to America to investigate pear culture, and in making his report to the Horticultural Society of France, he said: "There are sections of country in South Arkansas, East Texas and North Louisiana that produce the finest flavored pears that I have ever seen."

This report, coming from such high authority, commands more than ordinary notice, and I do not think that it only holds good in pears, but on many other fruits as well.

I would not have any one believe that I mean that fruits will obtain perfection here without proper cultivation and good varieties; for it takes proper care to succeed in any line.

Right here I wish to say that I am a

### COMBINED SCIENCE TESTED.

Why Dr. Duncan is so much more successful than all others without drugs or knife.

Combined Science means every science useful without drugs or useless operations. It means a mountain of remedy and skill, superior to all others who only have attained a spark of knowledge of some science not effecting to cure any one alone. The traveling cure-all has always proved a failure, and should not be placed before the suffering public until the operator has gained a full knowledge of the body and all the methods sufficient to meet any condition of the system and a full knowledge of all diseases and what disease really is. So many have sent a small fee to some persons representing themselves competent to teach them any or all diseases. What folly! What an imposition, not only upon the person who accepts their offer and sends them money, but upon those who go to such persons for treatment. Such a profession could not be attained by correspondence and misrepresentation. Dr. Duncan states that it cost him five thousand dollars to make him proficient in Combined Science, and that he feels sure that unless the whole scientific science is well known, and full knowledge of the body and diseases as well, that no one should claim to be able to treat with any success any disease, and could not do so truthfully. Dr. Duncan cures almost all his worst patients in thirty days to six weeks, and it is permanent. He has been in Fort Worth more than three years, and has maintained one of the best regulated drugless sanitariums during all that time in the state of Texas. He has treated successfully five thousand people who were afflicted with the worst and most aggravated diseases, pronounced incurable, and which all other professions had pronounced incurable, classed among all diseases known in this country to human flesh, and has always succeeded. Out of all these thousands treated by him he has lost but three patients by death. He has accepted the worst insane and cured them sound and well. He has accepted the consumptives and cured them. He has accepted the dreaded meningitis of the worst form and mastered that disease. He has accepted the worst paralytics and cured them. He has cured the cripples from all causes and forms. He can, beyond doubt, reduce any fever in thirty minutes. He can control and regulate the circulation in the same length of time. He has, by his method, full control of the heart action, nervous system and digestion, and soon regulates them with ease and precision. He can, beyond doubt, re-establish normal conditions of the mind in all cases. In fact he can establish complete normal conditions of the entire body. Could you ask for more? If you have any disease do not waste precious time and money with drugs or operations, remembering that Dr. Duncan can cure you in less than sixty days without either drugs or the surgeon's dangerous knife.

no difference who may tell you that you are incurable. This successful physician is located at 300 East Fourth St., Fort Worth, Tex.

believer in good cultivation and vigorous growth. We all know what effect poor treatment has on the offspring of live stock. Just so the effect is felt on fruit. Then, to build up a variety, use the large and healthy buds and grow nursery stock under the most favorable circumstances, if you expect to get best results. This section is yet comparatively free from Rosette and San Jose scale, which has destroyed many fine orchards and nurseries of the South since within the last few years, and I feel it a duty to warn the people against these deadly foes to fruit trees. Be careful to not procure trees or buds from infected localities. Shun them as you would a horse from a glandered herd. You may not have much at stake yourself, but remember there are many who have, and that the success of the fruit industry depends upon the intelligent management and manipulations of the orchardists.

### THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The City National bank of South McAlester, I. T., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Frank Craig, L. E. Dounsbury, G. N. Halley, E. N. Allen and Joseph Fassino.

The third annual exhibition of the Pottawatomie Fair Association will be held Sept. 16 to 19, at Shawnee, O. T. Premiums to the amount of \$2000 will be offered for agricultural products, and purses for the race programme amount to \$8000.

There is a phenomenal oat crop in Oklahoma this season, the yield averaging from 75 to 100 bushels per acre in some localities. Land which was formerly devoted to wheat culture has been planted in this staple, with flattering results.

Warfare has broken out between cowmen and farmers near Whitehead, Wood county. The trouble was started by the trampling on farmers' crops of a herd of stock belonging to a prominent cattleman. Several head were killed in retaliation. One of the agriculturalists, a Methodist minister, was tarred and feathered.

One of the biggest cattle deals on record in Oklahoma was closed at Guthrie Saturday, when C. J. Shomaker, a ranchman of Beaver county, transferred to H. M. Stoneburger the lease on thirty-seven sections of territorial school lands, together with 11,000 head of cattle, for a consideration of \$300,000.

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