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# The Texas Stock Journal

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

The Journal now issues two extra editions—

The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL  
The TEXAS FARM JOURNAL

If you receive either of these editions and prefer the other, advise us to that effect on a postal card.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertiser.

## SUCCESSFUL SALE

GOOD PRICES FOR ANIMALS SOLD AT FORT WORTH.

At the Reynolds Bros. and Andrews Sale of Registered Herefords and Shorthorns the Average Reached Was Much Higher Than Similar Sales Held in Northern Breeding States.

The sale of registered Herefords and Shorthorns held by Reynolds Bros. & Anderson of Higbee, Mo., at the Fort Worth stock yards last week was a decided success, the average price for the cattle sold being considerably better than the average at similar sales which have been recently held in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and other states. The attendance was not large but the breeders present were there to buy cattle. Twelve Herefords brought an average of \$121.00 and five Shorthorns averaged \$185. The top price of the sale \$545 was paid for the Hereford bull, Shadland Boy, by M. C. Hancock of Marlow, I. T. The Shorthorn bull, Lassie's Lad, was purchased by Bush & Tillar of Colorado, Tex., for \$500. Some of the cattle on the grounds were disposed of at private sale.

Following is a list of cattle sold together with the names of purchasers and the amounts paid:

- Herefords—Shadland Boy, No. 67-294, sold to M. C. Hancock of Marlow, I. T., for \$545.
- Fatrick, sold to W. T. Jones of Marlow, Texas, for \$330.
- Roxie, cow, No. 79,454, sold to F. G. Oxshier for \$225.
- Geta Boy, No. 72, 331, sold to Scharbauer Bros. of Midland for \$170.
- St. Valentine, No. 95,547, sold to W. F. Jones, Marfa, Texas, for \$125.
- Wild Tom, sold to G. W. Medley of Valentine, Texas, for \$135.
- William Jennings Bryan, sold to F. G. Oxshier of Fort Worth, for \$165.
- Kate, cow, No. 54,561, sold to Scharbauer Bros. of Midland, Texas, for \$105.
- Nancy Hanks, sold to Scharbauer Bros. for \$140.
- Fannie Clay, No. 58,555, sold to Scharbauer Bros. for \$120.
- Sylphid III, No. 64,131, sold to Scharbauer Bros. for \$105.
- Bessie Anderson, sold to Scharbauer Bros. for \$115.
- Shorthorn—Lassie's Lad, sold to Bush & Tillar for \$500.
- Webster, a bull, sold to Bush & Tillar for \$150.
- Mark Twain, sold to same, for \$100.
- Rock Fellow of Cedar Lawn, No. 107,540, sold to J. T. Smith for \$100.
- Theodorick, sold to F. E. Hunt of Dallas for \$75.

## SHE MILK CREAM HIGHER

When a Smith sound Esquimaux chooses a wife he apparently has regard only to housewifely qualities, says Mr. Walter A. Wycoff, in the October Scribner. She must be able to do the cooking and to sew and to chew the hides. This list is a *sine qua non*. Furs are the only possible dress. Once dry, they are of course, as stiff boards, and before they can be made into garments the fibers must be broken. Accordingly the women bend their backs to the task of making a cream through its length. Beginning then, at one end, they chew steadily to the other. Then, creating the hide a little further on, they chew again, and repeat the simple process until every inch of the surface has been chewed, and with the fibers broken the skin is flexible enough to be made into garments.

## DISCUSSED LEGISLATION

At a meeting of stockmen held in Austin a few days ago, prospective legislation relative to cattle in contagious or infectious diseases was present were: W. B. Lucas, president of the Texas State Livestock Association; V. P. Brown of San Antonio, secretary; G. E. King of Taylor, a member of the executive committee of the association; Prof. J. H. Connell of Bryan, director of the A. and M. college; Dr. Francis, veterinarian at the A. and M. college; and W. J. Moore of San Antonio, member of the Texas Livestock Sanitary commission. It was decided to urge the passage of a law to increase the functions of the State Sanitary commission to the end that better protection of the livestock industry against contagious or infectious diseases may be had. The proposed measure will include as a feature the appointment of a veterinarian by the commission. The meeting pledged its support to the Agricultural and Mechanical colleges in its efforts to obtain a \$100,000 appropriation to further experiments in cattle feeding. Telegraphic regrets were received from R. J. Kieberg, president of the National Live Stock Association, whose late arrival at St. Louis precluded the possibility of attendance at the meeting.

## PROFITS OF THE DAIRY

Whether the dairy will be profitable or not depends wholly upon the management of the farm, says the Farmers' Tribune. There are dozens of dairy farms in the country that are not profitable because the owners are handling ten cows when they can properly feed and care for five. It is the old story, trying to skim over a lot of stuff just because one has it—the farming of fifty acres with the help and material that should be applied to only ten acres. The man with a hundred acres sees no reason why he cannot have a fair profit of considerable magnitude. He forgets, perhaps, that he is not in shape to grow the feed for a large herd of cattle even though he has the land, and as a result his cows are only half fed and his cow milk is correspondingly light and poor. Then he makes butter in the cellar or any place that is handy, apparently forgetting the value of a milk room. He buys cheap milk because it is cheap and therein reduces the grade of his butter. He picks up the inferior product in tubs of various sizes and off it goes to market. When he gets the return for third-class butter he is disgusted and knows that dairying does not pay. Let such a man, and there are many such who will read this, reduce his herd to just the number he can feed well and care for properly. Let him make the best butter possible, pack it in rolls nicely stamped and wrapped in parchment paper and he will soon discover that dairying pays well.

Major Boykins of Memphis, has bought seven registered Berkshire hogs of E. L. Oliver of Cooper, Tex.

## PUBLIC SALE

Will Sell at Quanah, Dec. 14 and 15.

ONE HUNDRED SHORTHORN BULLS, SEVENTY-FIVE SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND COWS, Full Blood and registered. A few Registered and Appled Grand Red Faced Bulls, 30 Full Blood and Registered Whiteface Bulls, 50 head of Full Blood Whiteface Heifers and Cows. Part of these cattle are raised here; the others are topped from the best herds in Wisconsin and Illinois. These cattle will be sold in lots of five and guaranteed as represented. All cows are bred to registered bulls.

## GOBER & WALL

## HOME CREEK HEREFORD RANGH.

I have 75 choice bred Steers, also 15 Heifers, all my own raising, for sale; also 200 well bred cows, from three years to eight, and 50 Bulls, from 2-4 to 8-12, from six months to one year old.

William Anson, Coleman, Texas.

WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00

With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Triumph Steel Range."

Has \$ in Hds. oven 12x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos; burns wood or coal. This special inducement is offered for a limited time only. Write for literature.

W. G. WILLARD, MFG. CO. 821 N. 4th St. ST. LOUIS MO.

## NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

very peculiar disease among the cattle in Lee, Washington and Rayotte counties, of which the Journal has already presented a full report. In the absence of a state laboratory for microscopic examinations but little progress has been made in finding either cause of cure for this affection which somewhat resembles tetanus or lockjaw. Dr. Folsester received quite recently information of the prevalence of a disease among horses in Freestone county which somewhat resembles, and perhaps is glanders, at all events it is represented to be exceedingly infectious.

## MARKETING OF HOGS

With \$30,000 hogs at the eleven markets last week the combined total for 1900 reached 21,000,000. The week's total at the eleven markets was 75,000 smaller than the previous week, 42,000 larger than Thanksgiving week of 1899, and 181,000 smaller than the week ending December 3, 1898. While the total at all markets for 1900 to date is very large, the number shows 121,000 decrease compared with 1900, and 439,000 decrease compared with 1898, which was by long odds the largest year's receipts on record.

## AMERICAN MEAT GOODS

General Stowe of Cape Town, in terms the state department that he has investigated certain advices which emanated from South Africa some time ago to the effect that the British and colonial troops there prefer Australian meat to that imported from America, and that American meats were declared to be inferior in quality to the Australian commodity. Mr. Stowe addressed a letter to an army official in South Africa who was in a position to know the facts, and he has received a reply in the case of a single brand of American meat, which was found to contain an excess of salt, no pronounced preference being shown by the troops in the army, and no preference was declared. Mr. Stowe also stated that he made inquiries about the export commission houses who place orders in the United States for the supply of the trade and found that no preference was there found any dissatisfaction with the American product.

## BOLD CATTLE THEFT

A cattle theft of unusual boldness and magnitude was perpetrated six miles from Rannasgar, Ind., last week. The cattle were sold at Chicago before Alfred McCoy, the owner, was aware he had been robbed. The thieves visited McCoy's ranch in the evening and cut 210 head of the best in the country. McCoy, who has a number of cars standing awaiting legitimate shipments, the bunch was hurriedly loaded, shipped to Chicago and sold the next day. In the course of 24 hours somebody on the ranch came out of a dream and notified McCoy, who is a banker of his. The cattle were checked up and a loss of some \$5000 worth of fine cattle charged to profit and loss and a memorandum entered to clue to the thieves. McCoy, who has a number of cars standing awaiting legitimate shipments, the bunch was hurriedly loaded, shipped to Chicago and sold the next day.

## CANADA'S HEAVY EXPORTS

The Ottawa correspondent of the Chicago Drovers Journal says: The season of navigation of the St. Lawrence will close for all practical purposes, on the 26th inst. The export livestock season for 1900 from the port of Montreal was a remarkable one in many ways. Financially, it did not turn out a profitable one, much above expectations at the beginning of it. The shipments of horses during the past season show a decrease of about 1000 head as compared with 1899. This does not indicate, however, that the trade has been an unprofitable one, but simply that suitable animals for the English market have been hard to obtain. Let him make the best butter possible, pack it in rolls nicely stamped and wrapped in parchment paper and he will soon discover that dairying pays well.

## DISEASES AMONG HORSES

Dr. W. M. Folsester, acting state veterinarian, has recently received a number of calls from various portions of the state where cattle and horses have been attacked by different diseases. A trip to Vernon, Wilbarger county, in response to a telegraphic call, he found four pronounced cases of glanders in horses and learned that in several instances the disease had proved fatal. It is said that the disease was imported from the adjoining territory and its spread was occasioned by various trades that had been made. The county court condemned to death all the animals affected and it is now believed that in Wilbarger county the glanders trouble is over. There is a

## Great Combination Auction Sale

## 160 REGISTERED HEREFORDS,

## FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Tuesday and Wednesday, DEC. 18-19, 1900.

## AT THE NORTHERN PENS

When One Hundred and Sixty Head, about 100 bulls and 60 females, selected out of the following well known herds: Sunny Slope, owned by C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas.; March, Belmont, Mo.; The Riverside Hereford Cattle Company, William Humphrey, V. F. and General Manager, Ashland, Neb., and W. S. Van Natta & Sons, Fowler, Ind., will be sold to the highest bidder. These cattle have been bred and fed in the best manner and are now in that condition that insures no falling off in the hands of new owners. The cattle have been selected from the best of the offering and are, just wanted. The cattle, being yarded and sold at the Northern Pens, buyers worth of quarantine can take advantage of this offering with perfect safety. Such is the necessity and character of our respective herds, no other conditions of the Southwest to attend this sale, believing that the cattle to be sold are the equal of any sold in the Southwest. Sale will be held under cover and will open Tuesday, December 18, at 1 o'clock p. m. For CATALOGUE ADDRESS C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS. C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas. SCOTT & MARCH, Belton, Missouri. WILLIAM HUMPHREY, V. F., Ashland, Nebraska. W. S. VAN NATTA & SONS, Fowler, Indiana.

## NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

one of the greatest ranches in the state. W. E. Miller, Mr. Chittim's nephew will manage the property.

## PACKING PLANT CLOSED

The half million dollar packing plant at New Brighton, a suburb of Minneapolis, is closed. Only the feeding pens will be continued as feeding centers for the shipment of the cattle. The plant is splendidly equipped, fine track facilities and is splendidly equipped in every way, while the business it has done has been enormous, but for some mysterious reason it has finally closed down.

## KILLED BY A PANTHER

On one of W. C. Irwin's ranches in La Salle county, Texas, recently, the home of Jesus Luterio, ranch foreman, was attacked by a panther and two children were respectively eighteen months and two and a half years old. One of the little fellows was missed in the morning and a vigorous search was made without avail. Later in the day the mother was horrified to see a panther seize her remaining child and make off with it. The men on the ranch hunted and killed the animal, but the children were both dead and the mother became insane through her awful experience.

## MUST OWN LANDS

On account of the shortage of summer range it is claimed that Montana stockmen will not only soon be forced to own the land their herds graze on in summer but will have to take steps to increase the productiveness of their range. The stockmen have been urged to utilize timber lands now regarded as useless for grazing purposes and if the stock business is to prosper in the state thousands of acres of mountain slopes must be irrigated in order to increase the growth of grass thereon.

## PASTURAGE IN NEBRASKA

The fall pasture in Nebraska this year is more liberal than ever before and the cattle and herds are in splendid condition to go into the winter. The open range plan of wintering stock in the state has given way to better care and more prepared feed, as ninety days at least of severe freezing weather must be expected. In the buffalo grass districts, however, unless the grass is covered with snow, the cattle and horses are easily wintered. The sand hills country, which has no winter snow, is also abundantly supplied with varieties of grasses which cure on the ground, there, too, fine provision is made by nature for feeding.

## HUNTER SHORTHORN SALE

The dispersion sale of Shorthorns owned by John B. Hunter of Buffalo, Ill., was lately held at Dexter Park, Chicago. Fifty-seven animals were sold at an average of \$129.80. The prices paid were somewhat affected by the approach of the big sales and exhibition at Chicago, and the fact that the offerings were hardly in exhibition condition. The sale was a success and the prices were well maintained.

## GOOD PRICES FOR JERSEYS

Three Jersey cows and one bull sold at Wabash, Ind., for \$2000, an average of \$500 per head. S. H. Godman and Nathan Daugherty were the sellers and C. A. Jamison, Peoria, Ill., handled the sale. The Jersey cow owners over the money Mr. Jamison owns a herd of Jerseys, located near Hamlet, Ind., no animal in which cost him less than \$500. Godman & Daugherty, of Wabash, recently sold sixteen head of blooded stock for \$5040.

## SHORTHORNS AT CHICAGO

One thousand dollars for a bull topped the recent dispersion Shorthorn sale made by A. P. Cook company of Brookly, Mich., at Dexter Park, Chicago. Imported Kintore Hero brought the price mentioned and Iris, a female, brought \$240. Beside these two, thirty other animals were sold, averaging \$132. A. B. Stevenson of Chicago bought both the bull and cow bringing the top notch.

## A PROFITABLE YEAR

The G. H. Hammond Packing company, limited, has issued a report for the year ending Sept. 30. The English company's operations are now confined to operations in England consisting of a commission business. A profit of \$227,202 was shown after providing for interest, as against the debit balance of 13,662 pounds still to provide for which was brought over from last year.

## DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Statistics giving the results of the census enumeration of domestic animals in enclosures (but not on ranges) have just been issued by the government. Of 327,207 barns or enclosures reporting domestic animals, 784,560 contained 1,466,970 neat cattle; 1,355,636 enclosures reporting horses aggregated 2,832,377 horses. The other animals reported from enclosures were mules 182,415; asses 12,670; sheep 158,470; swine 1,582,861, and goats 47,652.

## PROPOSED CHANGES

A committee consisting of Stuart Harrison and Frank Hovenkamp will be sent to Chicago and other points in Missouri some fine cattle, giving a certain route over which they were to go. It was contended that the railway people diverged from his instructions and that because of the cattle were brought into contact with the quarantine laws of Kansas City and there delayed for some time so that on arrival at their destination they were unfit for market and Kehoe refused to accept a number of them. Upon this the railway company sold the lot and tendered Kehoe the money which he would not receive unless it was made up to the market value of the cattle at the time they should have reached their destination if shipped according to Kehoe's instructions. The company held that it was not responsible for the delay caused by quarantine laws and that Mr. Kehoe was in error in regard to the matter of route. The jury, however, found against the company for the full amount of the price of the cattle on the day they should have arrived at their destination if shipped as ordered. The case will probably go to a higher court on appeal.

## BRITISH MEAT SUPPLIES

A report from London says the British supplies of cattle from the United States and Canada have been a little greater during the last ten months than they were in 1899, but less than the shipments of 1898, taking the same period of the season, while the Argentine Republic has fallen behind to the extent of about 5 per cent. in consequence of the closing of British ports to animals from that source. The decrease in sheep from Argentina is in like proportion; but the number imported in the early months of the year, 178,969, is still by far the greatest received from any country, the United States coming next with 115,860, and then Canada with 27,400, not much more than half last season's contribution. No live pigs have been imported this year. The supplies of all kinds of meat except pork, bacon and hams, show increases, and the total of dead meat, including rabbits, is 15,178,337 cwt. for the last ten months, against 14,948,838 cwt. for the corresponding period of last year, and 13,578,858 cwt. for that of 1898.

## GREAT EXPOSITION

NUMEROUS DISPLAYS OF FINE CATTLE AT CHICAGO.

The great International Livestock exposition at Chicago is on. It was informally opened last Saturday and the big show will continue throughout the present week.

Ten thousand animals, including hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, are on the grounds and the show is perhaps the most notable event of the kind ever held in this country. Six hundred exhibitors, representing thirty-five states of the union and including forty-five exhibitors from Canada and four from England and Scotland, are on the grounds with their choice stock.

Seven state agricultural colleges are represented among the exhibitors—Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska.

The value of the cash prizes to be distributed during the week will amount to about \$5,000. Six different judges of recognized ability in their various departments have been secured to pass judgment on the exhibits. Among them will be Mr. J. B. Ellis of Walsingham, England, who will judge the fat cattle.

The entire diplomatic corps of the South American countries at Washington were ordered by the different governments to go to Chicago and get all possible information relative to livestock industry.

Meetings of the various livestock associations will be held during the week and the exhibition will close with a great sale of fine stock. Texans are very much in evidence in the show of which W. E. Skinner, formerly of Texas, is general manager, and D. O. Lively, also from Texas, is head of the department of publicity and some of the best carload displays of fat cattle on the grounds were shipped by Texas breeders. Texans present with carloads of fat cattle include A. G. Boyce of Channing, Marion Sansom of Alvarado, A. C. Cowder of Midland, Frank Crowder of Fort Worth, A. G. Fannill of Kaufman and Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas.

## FROM THE PANHANDLE

Enma, Tex., Nov. 24. During the past week the weather has been very sharp and cutting and stock look drawn and thin, especially on the plains. Here has been considerable loss.

In Crosby county recently several horses have died of a strange disease. The animals seem to grow very dull and sluggish, and in a few hours die, but without seeming to suffer much pain. There is great swelling in the bowels and along the edges of the lips foamy blood breaks through. The disease was stopped in one case by giving a hooping teaspoonful of copperas dissolved in water.

E. B. Logan of Crosby county, returned this week from Big Springs, where he had been to buy a lot of bulls for his ranch. He reports all prosperous in that country.

This week I met a man who had just come from the NUN ranch, in Lynn and Lubbock counties. He said that all looked very well on the ranch, cattle were fat and water plentiful, but that frost had injured grass considerably. The ranch outfits are busy tanking.

Reports from Lubbock county are very cheerful now. Cattle are in fine order and are very little hurt by the recent cold spells. Some trading has been done recently in small sections.

Wolves of plentiful in the lower plains country now. Coyotes are very thick and lobo wolves are frequently seen. I do not hear any complaint of damage being done now, but later on they will cause heavy loss unless they are killed out.

In traveling through Scurry county now one notices a great improvement over the appearance of the county two or three years ago. Everything has a better look and the people seem happy and contented. The cattle are much improved in grading and show that they have received careful treatment.

## TO CENSUS GUESSERS

The census department at Washington has not yet announced the population of the United States, as shown by the census recently taken. The figures published early in November were based partly on estimates and were not intended as an official statement of the result of the census. It will be given out very soon, and within thirty days thereafter the prize-winners in the guessing contest will be announced by the Press Publishing association of Detroit, Michigan, and all prizes will be paid by that company.

## WILSON'S REPORT

INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual report of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture was recently completed and contains some very thoughtful suggestions.

With reference to the particular work of the bureau of animal industry, the report says that during the quarantine season of 1899 over 1,000,000 cattle were moved under the supervision of the bureau from the districts infected with the southern cattle tick. In Texas alone over 357,000 cattle were inspected for shipment to other sections.

The sheep industry has suffered greatly from sheep grub and much time and attention have been given to securing its control and eradication. Results so far are encouraging and the secretary believes that tuberculous "sheep grub" will eventually eradicate the disease. Over 1,800,000 sheep were inspected and nearly 627,000 dipped under the supervision of the inspectors.

The work of preparing serum for the control of hog cholera and the experiments in treatment therewith are continued, with results which, while they do not justify definite conclusions as yet, are sufficiently encouraging to justify continued experiments. Including experiments on external vaccination, over 1,000,000 doses of blackleg vaccine have been distributed during the year. Summarized reports of 2000 cattle owners testify to its efficiency.

Young stock is reported in the district where blackleg prevails, the loss where vaccination has been tried has been less than one-half of one per cent. Considerable space is given to the condition of the hog raising industry. A prevalent and most destructive disease affecting mankind and the domesticated animal. A great increase in the disease is noted in the principal countries of Europe, especially in Germany, in those where American breeders desire to obtain animals for improving their stock. Experimental shipments of dairy products are still continued and shipments of butter have been extended to Cuba and Porto Rico. The secretary earnestly recommends an inspection of dairy products designed for export.

National legislation on the subject of food adulterations is urged as essential to the protection of the consumer and the several states. Elaborate work in the investigation of food adulterations has been continued. Very little horse meat seems to be sold in the United States, whether under its own name or under any other name.

Secretary Wilson cites the introduction of wheats from Russia, Hungary and Austria, greatly extending in yield our present varieties and points out that if, as the result of these introductions, the wheat of the United States would be increased by one bushel per acre this would mean at the farm price for wheat in 1899, an addition of \$28,000,000 to the income of our farmers.

As a result of experiments conducted in Texas under the supervision of the division of agronomy the grazing of pastures has been so much improved that, where three years ago they were estimated as capable of supporting one steer, sixteen acres will now maintain in good condition one steer to eight acres, a gain of 100 per cent.

Eight typical streams in different parts of California have been thoroughly studied with reference to the conditions under which the water for irrigation is owned, distributed, and used. Similar investigations on a smaller scale have been made in Utah, Colorado, and elsewhere. Interest in the use of irrigation to supplement the rainfall in the humid regions is growing, and valuable investigations have been undertaken in Missouri and Wisconsin.

The secretary calls attention to the fact that the ultimate solution of its problems and must be found not only in state legislation, but in the action of the national government.

Under the head of the section of foreign markets the report says that the study of markets abroad with special reference to extending the demands therein for the agricultural products of the United States has been prosecuted with zeal and intelligence. The rapid growth of export trade in its problems in recent years is most striking. Five years ago our total shipments of domestic merchandise to Asia and Oceania were valued at \$43,000,000, of which only \$8,700,000 were agricultural. In 1900 our exports of agricultural products amounted to \$107,900,000, of which \$30,000,000 worth was farm produce.

During the last fiscal year Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands had an export of \$45,000,000 worth of our products. Five years ago the sea islands took but \$13,000,000 worth.

Feed being scarce in central Wisconsin, hay has advanced to \$14 per ton and the supply of wheat for feed is very scarce. The market for hogs is very good, and within thirty days thereafter the prize-winners in the guessing contest will be announced by the Press Publishing association of Detroit, Michigan, and all prizes will be paid by that company.

A wolf hunt accompanied by 75 hounds will open at Cleburne, Tex., Dec. 6, lasting one week.

# AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

## NUBS OF NEWS

Menard county, Tex., planters are making about a bale of cotton to the acre this year.

Commercial estimates of the 1900 wheat crop of Siberia place it at 92,000,000 bushels.

Two hundred thousand pounds of pecans have been shipped from Junction City within the last month.

A party, consisting of about 20 Chicago people, are settling in the neighborhood of Hope, in Eddy county, New Mexico.

T. P. Hamilton of Trinity Valley, near Bridgeport, Wise county, Tex., gathered 400 bushels of vineless yams on the acre.

W. H. Pate of Wise county, gathered 1300 bushels of sweet potatoes from what he says is a patch "little shy" of six acres.

This has been a great year for the truck gardener and it is likely that potatoes will reach \$1.60 per bushel in some markets.

John Hyde, statistician of the agricultural department, says that notwithstanding reports to the contrary the government cotton report will be issued Dec. 10.

Authorities upon broom corn production estimate the world's consumption of broom to be about 30,000 tons, grown on 12,000 acres, about 28,000 tons being produced in Illinois.

There are about 20 acres planted in celery in Tom Green county and in spots of setbacks during the dry weather of the summer the crop is now being shipped in good condition and quality.

Coffee seed was introduced into Africa about five years ago by English missionaries and last year from Uganda alone 100 tons of coffee were exported while the production for this year will be much greater.

Estimates of the largest wine makers in California indicate that the wine production of the state this year will reach between 13,500,000 and 15,000,000 gallons of dry wine and 7,000,000 gallons of sweet wine.

Statistical agent of the department of agriculture for Montana, with headquarters at Helena, and Daniel E. Morton has been appointed to the same position for the state of Nevada, with headquarters at Reno.

According to Chemist Wiley of the department of agriculture, the annual

production of starch from white potatoes in the United States is about 21,000,000 pounds of which fully 12,000,000 pounds come from Aroosook county, Maine.

The Georgia senate is considering a bill to exempt all farm products in the hands of the producer. Its introduction claims that exemptions are being constantly made for manufacturers, while the taxes of the farmer continue just the same year after year.

The Horticultural Society of southern Illinois held its twenty-seventh annual meeting at Kimmery and had a large attendance and splendid display of fruit. Papers were read and interesting discussions of pertinent matters occupied the members.

The Amity Cantaloupe Growers' Association has been incorporated in Colorado. The object of the society is to grow up a standard cantaloupe of last year which controlled the price of cantaloupes on the market to the detriment of growers outside the combine.

The Kansas association of millers and grain dealers will send to Turkey for a cargo of Russian-Turkey wheat and will deliver it to Kansas farmers at actual cost which will be \$2.25 per bushel. Deliveries will be made not later than Sept. 1, 1901.

R. C. Thornton of Franklin county, Tex., will make this season 1500 gallons of syrup from the product of three acres planted in sorghum. At 40 cents per gallon this brings Mr. Thornton \$600, or \$200 per acre, the total being about an equivalent to 4 bales of cotton per acre.

MIXED FLOUR.—A recent report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows the operations of the mixed flour section of the war revenue act during the past fiscal year. Mixed flour was produced during the year to the quantity of 23,232,222 pounds, packed in 40,000 barrels, 14,112 half barrels, 30,132 quarter barrels, and 108,793 eighth barrels, and on this product tax was paid aggregating \$7439. The average monthly production for the twelve months was 1,937,764 pounds.

Mr. Dunlap made an address before the 102 manufacturers of mixed flour, nine packing establishments and one re-packing establishments. This is an increase of eight manufacturers compared with the year ago, a decrease of eleven in packing establishments and of one in re-packing establishments.

HARVEST IN AUSTRALIA.—The South Australian Register of the 10th inst. says: "On the strength of reports which are daily coming to hand from our correspondents in various parts of the province, and judging the outlook generally, it is reasonable to

look forward to a harvest time of great abundance. If all goes well we should have, according to some authorities, more than 300,000 tons of new wheat for export, and with the stock of old grain on hand the Australian surplus produce will be found in South Africa. It will represent a large amount of national wealth. The season and its rich promise constitute good omens for the beginning of our expanded national life. A well-grounded fear is that freight rates will be high and that so they will reduce to the producer here the already low grain prices ruling in the world's markets. Possibly a better outlet than customary for our produce will be found in South Africa; but here again the freight question practically determines whether or not business can be done at remunerative rates.

FOREIGN CROPS.—European reports to the department of agriculture show that the conditions of fall sown wheat, spelt and rye in Germany, as officially reported by the German statistical office, is considerably above medium. The preliminary official estimates of French cereal crops for 1900 show the production of 43,612,498 bushels of barley and 252,877,918 bushels of oats. The final estimate for the 1899 crop is for 43,308,122 bushels of barley and 270,436,556 bushels of oats. Both grains were a little lighter in yield than in 1899, besides returning a smaller yield per acre in measured bushels.

Comparison of the wheat, main, rye, barley and oats production in France for ten years shows that each of these crops is below the crop of 1899, though the deficit as compared with the decade of 1900 is in the case of the more important cereals.

German government advices from Chili report that for the six months of this year the weather has been favorable to wheat newly sown for the crop of 1900 and for the same period the Chilean exports of wheat were very small, due to the short crop of 1899-1900. The Roumanian government reports give 3,928,841 acres of wheat in 1900, with a production of 56,462,989 bushels.

FRUIT IN ILLINOIS.—Some time ago J. W. Stanton, of Richview, Ill., president of the Southern Illinois Horticultural society, with Senator F. W. Dunlap made an address before the southern part of Illinois, visiting the principal fruit-growing farms, to investigate the apple orchards affected by blight and other diseases. Mr. Stanton says: "The Illinois Horticultural society, with the assistance of this district, has been doing much to promote the interests of the fruit growers for the past few years, especially of the apple growing industry through experiments in the winter months. By these societies many of the insects and fungus growths which have threatened the orchards have been successfully over-

come. The two species most menacing to the apple orchards of Illinois are the apple scab fungus and the codling moth. Remedies have been discovered that greatly reduced the danger from these. The solution known as a Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, sprayed over the trees once just before they bloom, then just after the bloom drops, followed by another spraying in about ten days, will prevent injury from codling moth. This must be done at the proper time and in a thorough manner. This mixture is a solution of 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of lime, fifty gallons of water, adding 4 ounces of Paris green to each bushel of mixture. This season has developed one more serious scourge, known as bitter rot. Early in September it was discovered on half-grown apples in some orchards on an alarming extent. After conferring with Mr. Dunlap of the horticultural society, we arranged a trip through the district to investigate as to the extent of the disease. We found it doing great damage, especially in orchards which had been neglected and sprayed. The disease is especially prevalent about October 1, and did not show any developments after that date. From our observations and investigations we are of the opinion that when we have a wet season, followed by extreme warm weather, the bitter rot will be a troublesome hereafter. Prof. Stanton of the Missouri experiment station, reports that he has experimented with the Bordeaux mixture as a preventive with success, and will soon issue a bulletin which will probably lead to a remedy."

PLANTER DOES RECEIVE A PREMIUM.—In an article printed in Southern papers and paid for by the compress interest, the statement is made that the American Cotton Company "has paid" to extend the use of the round bale. This reluctance on the part of the compresses that the use of the round bale is profitable to planters and spinners is not an exact statement of fact. The planter does receive a premium for his cotton in round bale, not as a bonus, but because his cotton in the round bale is more valuable than any other bale. The planter, in like manner, the spinner's profit from the use of round bale comes from the economies they enable him to make. The farmer cares little who pays the premium which his round bale commands. What interests him is that they bring him more money for his profit in his pocket he is not deceived by his misrepresentations of men who, while affecting tender solicitude for his welfare, have only their own selfish purposes to serve.

Two dollars a head was paid E. S. Brant of Sonora, for 700 head of sheep by R. and W. Miers.

Oil on the trunk is just as dangerous to the trees as the pure oil. In the use of the oil sprays noted above, one who has not had experience with them is advised to make some careful preliminary tests to fully master the process, preferably on a cloudy day, the evaporation is slow, and injury to the plant is more apt to result. If the kerosene treatment is adopted, therefore, it must be with a full appreciation of the fact that the oil has been used, however, a great many times and very extensively without any consequent injury of any kind. On the other hand, its careless use has frequently killed many valuable trees. This is especially true of the practice of spraying with kerosene, which is rapidly and much less of it being required to wet the tree than of a soap and water spray. Pure kerosene is more apt to be injurious to peach and apple trees, and it may be prepared after the following formula: Unslacked lime, 30 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; salt, 15 pounds. Place all together in a barrel with 30 or 40 gallons of water and boil for one hour or four hours. For use, the mixture should be diluted to make 60 gallons of wash, and may be preferably applied at a higher temperature. It may be made in smaller quantities by boiling over a fire and adding the proper ingredients. This wash is applied nearly every year, or as often as the San Jose scale develop in any considerable numbers. It has the advantage of leaving a limy coating on the trees, which acts as a deterrent to the young scale lice, and where it is not washed by rains retains its value as an insecticide coating for some time, remaining in evidence on the trees for several months.

Crude petroleum is used in exactly the same way as the common illuminating oil referred to above. It is claimed to have the advantage over kerosene in that, as it contains a very large percentage of the heavy oils and paraffin, it does not penetrate the bark so readily, and, on the other hand, only the lighter portions of the oil, which remains in evidence for months and prevents any young scale which may have escaped from the individuals that were not reached by the spray, from getting foothold. Crude petroleum comes in a great many different forms, depending upon the locality, and very little experience has been had to determine just what brand is most desirable for use. The very heavy brands of crude oil are not to be recommended. The same cautions and warnings apply to the crude as to the refined oil.

THE OIL-WATER TREATMENT.—Various pump manufacturers here now claim to have the market spraying machines which mechanically mix kerosene or crude petroleum with water in the act of spraying. The proportion of kerosene can be regulated so that the mixture will follow all can be thrown out with the water. A 10-per-cent-strength kerosene can be used for a summer spray on trees where the San Jose scale is multiplying rapidly and it is not desirable to let it go unchecked until the time for the winter treatment. The winter treatment with the water-kerosene sprays may be made at strength of 20 per cent of the oil. Applications of the oil-water spray should be attended with the usual precautions, as with the pure oils, and there is even somewhat greater risk, owing to the natural tendency one has to apply the diluted mixture much more freely than the pure oil.

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USES OF CORN.—At the Paris exposition there was a little show case which displayed the more important Indian corn products of this country.

They made an amazing display, including the following articles: Corn meal, hominy, bullock corn, cream of corn, cracked corn, canned green corn, canned hulled corn, maizena, sump, degerminated sump, cream meal, self-rising pancake flour, quick malt, brewers' grits, husks for mattresses, cellulose for packing, paper, paper-stuffs, starch, paper stock prepared from corn stalk, degerminated brewers' meal, Bourbon whiskey, alcohol, bolted corn meal, hulled corn meal, feed of ground blades, stalks and cobs, varnish, cob oil, corn lager beer, table syrup, popcorn, tandy grits, British gum, salves, laundry starch, frumentum, flaked hominy, gum paste, corn oil, vulcanized corn oil, oil cake, grape sugar, glucose, corn, confectionary paste. Corn oil, vulcanized forms the basis of a substitute for rubber.

This substitute, compounded with 60 per cent commercial rubber, is used in rubber boots, shoes, and other articles. Crude corn oil has been used in the manufacture of toilet soap. Rectified, it is as clear as alcohol, and is the base of a substitute for olive oil. Cornstarch is of value in making paper, and is used in imitation silks and gun cotton and other explosives.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.—The monthly statement of the weather bureau of the crop and weather conditions in the United States includes the following information: Texas—Weather generally favorable for continuation of wheat seeding, except occasional delay caused by rain; major portion of crop in ground; weather exceptionally favorable for germination; early sown wheat up to good stands and growing nicely; outlook for crop very favorable.

Arkansas—Weather favorable for sowing wheat, early sown coming up to good stands and looking fine; Hessian fly doing some damage; acreage smaller than last year, except in northwest, where it is about same; heavy rains fell latter part of the month.

Tennessee—Early sown wheat greatly injured by Hessian fly, many fields ruined and being re-sown; late sown wheat generally looking well; acreage somewhat reduced; some seeding yet to be done; warm, dry weather first half of month favored ravages of fly; extensive rain lately damaged wheat by washing and flooding.

Kentucky—As a whole month was quite favorable to winter wheat and other crops, there was, however, considerable complaint of drouth up to extensive rain lately, which damaged wheat severely in some localities, but area affected is small and crop is up to average condition for this time of year.

Illinois—Month favorable for wheat, though condition of which is very promising, although considerable damage has been done by fly in central

district and some damage by fly and wire worms in southern district; early sown wheat has suffered more than late sown; a large acreage of rye in northern district shows fine prospects.

Indiana—Moderate temperature and frequent rains were quite favorable; frosts did no injury; wheat is well stood, deep rooted and of vigorous growth, but fly is injuring early sown; corn husking continues, though much is yet in shock; yield is large and quality good.

Kansas—Month very favorable. Wheat—usually fine generally and is being pastured to prevent stouling; it is showing effects of drouth in extreme northwest counties, and of fly in some central counties.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Wheat and rye in excellent condition, though rather rank and some jointing reported; acreage largely increased; precipitation abundant and well distributed; cattle in fair condition, being pastured on wheat; cotton picking still in progress.

GEORGIA PEACHES.—Theodore Dreiser contributes an article to Harper's on the fruit industry. He says that peaches are to be Georgia what oranges are to Florida and grapes to California. In fact, he declares that peaches have already come to be king in Georgia instead of cotton, choice orchards supplanting cotton plantations and orchard houses and canning factories taking the place of cotton gins and presses. In treating of Georgia's peach industry, he says: "There is a section of the state, traversed by one of the large east coast roads, which is full of the advantages of peach orchards in Georgia. This part of the state is singularly productive, and during the dull summer months, when cotton and grain crops are laid by, there are busy scenes among the peach-pickers and peach-pickers. The whole section of the state, from Griffin to Smithville, thence to Albany, Cutbert and Fort Gaines, is one unbroken stretch of fruiting trees and perfect-bearing speckles. There is one man at Marshall, who is generally known as the State peach industry in Georgia. He is in charge here. In spite of tons of fruit shipped to eastern and western markets, the industry has just begun. The railroad traversing this one section handled 378 refrigerators cars last season, loaded and in fact, the various points of shipment. In the past few years the same road has built twenty-five miles of spur tracks to accommodate growers whose orchards were coming into fruitage."

ROADSIDE FRUIT TREES.—In No. member Consular Reports is a statement that the cultivation of fruit trees along the highways of France is being extended each year. The government first set the example, then communities adopted the practice as a source of revenue, and now roadside fruit cultivation has become an

important branch of national industry. In Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg the plan has also been adopted. The roads of Wurttemberg yielded \$200,000 worth of fruit in 1878, and over \$500,000 worth last year. In Saxony the annual revenue from this source rose from \$9,000 in 1850 to \$42,000 in 1882, a total of \$340,000 in thirteen years. In Belgium the 711,571 roadside fruit trees yielded \$2,000,000, while in France the production is estimated at \$80,000,000 in some provinces of Germany and in Switzerland the employees of the road supervisors are instructed in fruit cultivation. In southern France the roads are bordered with wild cherry trees, from the fruit of which wine, preserves and alcohol are made. In Lorraine, plum trees lead; in Allier and Limagne, walnut trees transform the roads into shady walks; in Auvergne the chestnut flourishes; in Normandy the apple tree is the one generally planted. Some twenty years ago the roads of northern France were lined with stately poplars. They were ordered cut down by the authorities and the mirabelle, a small white tree, has replaced them. The fruit is thousands of bushels of the fruit are shipped daily to Paris. Large quantities are distilled and the product brings not less than 50 to 60 cents a gallon.

TO BE TAUGHT DAIRY METHODS.—The subject of dairying is receiving special attention at the agricultural college of the University of Missouri. A large number of prizes will be offered students who show special knowledge and efficiency in the study of dairying. This is designed to attract special attention to the importance of the subject. In the new department established to promote general knowledge of the dairy, free instructions will be given, and the attention of those students who are able only to attend the winter course are especially invited to this industry. Dr. H. W. Water, president of the college, believes that a general renewing of dairying will mean millions to Missouri.

A corporation of Kansas City interested in dairying has offered a prize of \$50 for the best essay on the adaptability of Missouri to dairying. The state board of agriculture offers two prizes of \$40 each to the students showing the greatest efficiency in judging beef and dairy cattle, and the State Horticultural society offers \$50 for the best three essays in orchard management and the adaptability of the state for fruit growing. Other prizes for like subjects are also offered.

L. Erwin of Waxahachie recently drove 400 Angora goats from Memphis to his ranch in Wheeler county. The goats were purchased on the Medina river south of San Antonio for \$3 per head. Mr. Erwin expects next April and October to obtain at least 1600 pounds of wool from the bunch and at that to find big money in it.

NEWEST THING OUT FOR FARMERS.—Complimentary Harvest Ringers, a complete repair shop in one tool. Punches hole, drives and clinches rivet in one operation. Will save many dollars. Complete outfit sent express paid for 90 cents. R. P. STRAND, 267 (D) St. John, N. B. Agents wanted.

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### The Lot of the Farm Laborer.

J. R. DODGE.

What is the condition of the farm laborer on farms of the United States? How does his compensation compare with that of other laborers of similar intelligence? Is his lot relatively a happy one?

There has been a great deal of unnecessary pity expressed for an independent, comfortable and self-respecting class. Quoting current rates of farm wages and comparing with city laborers' wages, without a thought of the environments of each, or the purchasing power of a dollar in each of the two situations, the hasty and thoughtless conclusion is reached that the farm laborer is in hard luck, with little chance to rise in the world, to develop into the full breadth of honorable manhood and influential citizenship.

It is a great mistake. The country is full of men of intelligence, of enterprise, of comparative wealth, who started as farm laborers, bought land, partly on a credit, paid up their mortgages, made improvements and acquired a competency. They are found in every township of the great farming regions.

Every practical observer of facts in rural life can point to individual instances of experience, both in country and city life, in which the same persons have tried both, tested their relative advantages and disadvantages, and proved the superiority of country conditions, even though city labor offered fifty per cent greater wages.

How is this explained? It may seem strange to the citizen who has never been a countryman, or to the farm laborer who has never known life in town, but not to any one familiar with both positions. In the city the humblest laborer may expect to pay ten to fifteen dollars per month for a decent habitation—twenty or more if his wages warrant more ambitious accommodation; it may be less than these rates in a hamlet, more in a large city. He must pay for gas and water, and high prices for fuel in the city, while on the farm his rent is either free or nominal, his light is furnished by the Standard Oil monopoly, but is yet very cheap, and his fuel is supplied from the farm for the cutting. Vegetables and fruits, after paying profits to the wholesaler and the huckster, are obtained by the city laborer in a wretched condition, flavorless and often deleterious, while the farm laborer takes her vegetables for dinner fresh every morning from her free garden allotment, and is allowed a share of the fruits of the farm orchard, or if she buys, she pays less than half the city retail price. For meats she depends

partly on her chicken yard and pig pen. The cash cost of living is a trifle compared with the constant outgoes for every item of city living.

Milk is an essential part of living in the country, and the farm laborer with family and separate house is usually allowed pasturage for a cow, and often the cow is furnished. In many instances, where no cow is kept, a quart of milk daily is a perquisite from the farm house. Even if the milk must be bought, it costs only about half as much as in cities, and is sure to be sweet and wholesome and unwatered.

In towns, the laborer finds horse-hire an expensive luxury, to be indulged in only on holidays or extremely rare occasions. The farm laborer seldom has a cent to pay for horse-hire, and in many instances the use of a horse, sometimes the exclusive use, is furnished to him free.

Repeated instances are reported of laborers who have saved money, become ambitious for city living and opportunities, who have gone to the city with their families, spent all their little accumulations, and after a struggle that had nothing in it of the experience of the prodigal son, had been glad to return to the farm in a hope of recouping themselves for their losses and enjoying the advantages of country life. Eminent authorities, of large experience and standing in town and country, unite in a very positive statement that the larger city wage is more apparent than real; that the economical can live better and save more money in the country, and that the larger city wage is a better opportunity, a social position and chance to become a broader man and better citizen. This is the almost invariable opinion of representative farmers, agricultural educators and keen observers of conditions in the laboring man's life, with great unanimity and positive emphasis.

This comparison is of course with the upper class of permanent rural laborers, not the casual day laborer, who is not receiving higher pay and better appreciation. It is made up of the native element of our population, and the more intelligent and efficient of foreign laborers, coming mostly from the countries of northern Europe.

This is not the only class of agricultural laborers that is comfortable and thrifty. There are others of less intelligence, who are fairly reliable and moderately skillful, both native and foreign, who are saving money. As an example in New England, a well known veteran agriculturist writes that he employs year after year men of several nationalities, and white as well as colored, not exactly what he would like, but getting his purposes fairly well, and that they average a saving of a hundred dollars per annum.

The class of casual farm workers, harvest hands, hop-pickers, apple-pickers, fruit-gatherers, and many in similar temporary demand, is not one exclusively of farm laborers. They are from villages and towns, offering a helping hand in an emergency, enjoying a sort of country picnic, and filling in the gaps in their other employments. They are a miscellaneous lot, from the entirely respectable to the more or less reckless and vicious, from the industrious and thrifty to the tramp. There is a great exodus in the grain harvest of the northwest, from the cities, a great throng moving northward with the ripening grain, receiving large wages, and returning to other temporary employments or to hibernation for the winter. It is an unfortunate system, debasing in many of its influences, but necessary under existing conditions, dominating these great rural specialties.

As a whole, the condition of the mass of white labor is improving. There is a tendency to greater permanency and more continuous service, to employment by the year, to increase of homes and accommodations for occupancy of families of skilled laborers. The tendency is slowly to shorter hours of daily labor, especially in the more populous with mechanical laborers holding for eight hours per day and factory laborers working ten. In many directions ameliorations of former conditions appear.

The condition of colored laborers leaves much to be desired. There are too many of them in the cotton states; they crowd one another, and this is one reason why they go to towns. They

find permanent employment irksome, preferring to live by odd jobs, at higher rates of pay, with much leisure for their own pleasures and amusements. They are quite too liberal in taking no thought for to-morrow, content with the present hour if it brings anything endurable.

Most of the Southern people declare the negro more inefficient and more unreliable than ever. A few insist that he will acquire a home if he has any encouragement or assistance.

Much of the education received by the freedman is not helpful, leading him away from common labor, and inspiring ambition for the professions, anything that admits of an easier life and better clothes. A radical departure is necessary, and has been inaugurated by Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee industrial training school, by which he would have them work up to higher conditions through agriculture, foreign farm labor, and the sciences, hold economy. It is a slow process, but the effort is practical and hopeful.

There is great satisfaction in comparing the condition of American with that of the European, and realizing that none have better opportunities than in this country, none can equal them in the blessings of citizenship, in social or educational advantages. The average wages is by no means all the advantage held by the American. I make the average wages of white farm labor \$23.67 per month, without board; or \$284 per annum; for white and colored, range \$225 per annum. The rates compare with those published by the department of agriculture a few years ago, and not essentially different now: \$150 for Great Britain, \$125 for France, \$100 for Holland, \$90 for Germany, \$90 for Russia, \$50 for Italy, and \$36 for India.—Country Gentleman.

### THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Local capitalists are organizing a new bank in Oklahoma City.

The territory of Oklahoma, according to the census recently concluded, has gained 336,411 inhabitants since 1900, when it had but 61,534 against its present showing of 392,245.

Citizens in the Osage nation (which for judicial purposes is annexed to Oklahoma) have been having some tax troubles, but Judge Hines has succeeded in arranging matters.

R. F. Self of Crowder, I. T., writes as follows: "We have made good crops in the Choctaw nation. Corn is light. Stock have done very well but cattle are shrinking from eating acorns."

AGENT DENIES REPORT.—A newspaper story was recently sent from Oklahoma to the effect that Osage reservation lands being leased by Agent Mitscher for agricultural purposes. As all the lands are leased now for grazing purposes and the leases do not expire till April next, it would be impossible to lease the lands now.

AGENTS TO TRY TO CAPTURE OKLAHOMA.—A Populist committee of three will soon leave Nebraska for Oklahoma, with a uniform system of locating large tracts of land in the territory upon which to place colonies of people of Populist political faith. It is said that their idea is that Oklahoma be left in the hands of the state government and the two United States senators may be secured to the Populist party by a judicious augmentation of its population.

AMONG THOSE SAID TO BE AT THE HEAD OF THE movement are Mr. Hall, State Bank commissioner, Mr. Porter, Secretary of State, De France, deputy state treasurer, Beck, deputy state superintendent, and some 400 other ex-officials. These parties are alleged to have had the project in mind for some months and to have plans of great magnitude and detail.

TO URGE ACTION.—A Washington dispatch says: The pressing necessity for legislation which will provide funds for the carrying on of the reservation in the Osage and Comanche Indian reservation has moved the interior department to a decision to formulate for the committee of congress before whom the matter will come all of the necessary legislation. The department has been charged with the duty of surveying and allotting all of the lands in the reservation, but the law did not carry with it an appropriation which would make this possible. Under the circumstances, the department was obliged to use all of the funds it had for allotting purposes in other parts of the country, and to entirely suspend all other work of the same kind. Now the members for the southwest have come to a realization of the magnitude of the task which the department has in hand, and of the prospect that unless a fund is set aside for the purpose the work will drag along for many months and perhaps several years. The work is now in charge of C. H. Nessler, one of the agents of the Indian office, and he reports that the difficulties with which he has met are almost insurmountable.

THE INDIAN TO RECEIVE A PORTION OF THE lands which the survey was made with the marks and stakes are most difficult to locate. In some cases the blades of the trees are covered with 4 inches of new wood and bark, and the labor of locating them has been great. The department has ordered him to thoroughly canvass the field and see that the marks are covered with 4 inches of new wood and bark, and the labor of locating them has been great. The department has ordered him to thoroughly canvass the field and see that the marks are covered with 4 inches of new wood and bark, and the labor of locating them has been great.

OSAGE RESERVATION.—A plan is on foot for the opening up of the Osage reservation in Oklahoma Territory by the temporary and, finally, permanent allotment of the lands. The plan is to induce the individual members of the nation to take temporary allotments of 150 acres of agricultural and 500 acres of grazing land. After these allotments have been taken the Indian agent will be called upon to rent the lands for the individual Indians to reliable parties who can give bond for the faithful performance of their contracts.

LEASES WILL NOT BE FOR cash considerations, but "on the share system," the Indians to receive a portion of the crop and the lessee the remainder. Before this can be done the reservation will be surveyed and laid off in tracts of 150 acres of agricultural land and 500 acres of grazing land. Then the Indians will be invited to make their selection, and those who comply promptly will be given their choice of the selections. Those who demur and refuse will be compelled in the way of men and supplies. With his knowledge of field work he will make recommendations upon which the department can base an estimate for congress. There is every reason to believe that the necessary amount will be appropriated, as it will be apparent to the members that

the law providing for the allotments cannot be carried out unless the necessary money is provided.

GRAZING CASES TO BE TRIED.—A report from Washington says: word has been received at the interior department that the cases which were pending against the cattlemen in the Southwest who allowed their cattle to invade the reservation of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, are to go to trial. Something over \$100,000 is involved in the matter. It is generally believed here that the reservation will cover the sum sought, as the law in relation to the matter is most specific, and provides that a forfeit of \$1 per head shall be paid to the Indians for the cattle invading their reservation.

The cases have had a peculiar course and some of the developments in relation to them do not reflect entire credit upon representatives of the government in the Indian department. The trespass was committed no one denies, but it appears, upon investigation, the department learned that the agent of the government in charge at the time permitted to the cattlemen the opportunity of driving the cattle into the reservation. After the suits to recover had been instituted in Judge Hines' court in the territory, it was generally believed that the suits would be dismissed something like \$150,000 from the cattlemen. About this time an arrangement was made with the judge for the parties to be heard in chambers on a proposal to grant lands to the cattlemen that hearing, Judge Hines' court was decided by one of the men in the Indian service of the government, who claimed to represent the interests of the Indians and the government, and that they wished to have the case decided on a basis explained to the court, although the court records indicate that the consideration in the compromise was but \$1.

There is a general belief here that if the case goes to trial, as seems probable now, there will be developments out of the ordinary. The Indian agent who was involved in the matter when it first came to public attention, and also the Indian inspector, have withdrawn from the service.

REFORMS URGED.—The annual report of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory calls attention to the fact that the territory embracing nearly 20,000 square miles is owned in common by citizens of the various tribes, comprising Indians, negroes and intermarried whites, aggregating 84,750 people, including freedmen, within which are also included some 350,000 whites or non-citizens, who have no title to property, and are without representation in the government of the territory. (Until the last year the territory was divided by the commission to the Osage and Choctaw nations to comply with the tribal laws and of the fact that the only remedy for the present law, which recommends that Congress should, in the same as in the states, for seizure and sale of property sufficient to pay taxes due, or that some other method be adopted to compel payment other than the present law, which is in view of the combined refusal of non-citizens within the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations to comply with the tribal laws and of the fact that the only remedy for the present law, which recommends that Congress should, in the same as in the states, for seizure and sale of property sufficient to pay taxes due, or that some other method be adopted to compel payment other than the present law, which is in view of the combined refusal of non-citizens within the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations to comply with the tribal laws and of the fact that the only remedy for the present law, which 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