

NEW STOCKYARDS

OPENING OF UNION STOCKYARDS AT DALLAS—CAPACITY OF THE YARDS.

The Dallas Union stockyards were opened for business last week. The yards are situated south of the city, adjoining the plant of the Armstrong Packing Co. and are accessible from every railroad entering the city.

The pens and sheds are well built and conveniently arranged so that stock may be loaded and unloaded directly from the railway tracks and ample facilities for water, food and shelter have been provided.

Among the shipments received in the early part of the opening day were two cars of hogs from R. B. Whisenant of Atlanta, Texas; four cars hogs from L. Ruppels, Allen; two cars, 136 hogs from W. C. Stevens, Rockwall, Texas; one car of 100 hogs from R. E. Bonbrook, Rockwall; 18 sheep from S. D. Combs, Dallas county; one car of 63 hogs from J. E. Beaver, Garland, and one car of hogs from Chas. G. Gohrth, Rhinehart.

Since the establishment of the Armstrong packing several years ago the livestock business of Dallas has been steadily growing and frequent enlargements of the local packeries have been made to accommodate the constantly increasing trade.

Panhandle Sandstorm.—A very severe sandstorm swept over a considerable portion of the Panhandle Friday. At Haskell, Stanton and some other points, several houses were blown down by the wind and grain was uprooted or covered with sand.

Good Shorthorn Average.—At Marathon, Ia., E. R. Stangland sold in the ring last week 38 head of Shorthorns which averaged \$244.78. The 5th Mistle of Pleasant View, brought the top price, \$1000, and was purchased by N. A. Rolfe of Iowa.

Purchased by Nave.—The famous "Queen's Prize" Hereford bull Proctor, was recently purchased from Sir Joseph Pulley of Herefordshire and shipped to the United States by F. A. Nave of Africa, Ind. The price paid was \$5,333. Mr. Nave was the former owner of Dale the great \$7,500 bull.

Grazing on Reserves.—The rules and regulations for grazing on forest reserves in the West have been issued by Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department. The rules are the same as last year, with a few slight modifications.

In the Big Horn reserve in Wyoming, 125,000 sheep will be allowed within the limits of the reserve south of the thirteenth standard parallel, and 25,000 north of that line.

Wool Growers Organize.—The Eastern Wyoming Wool Growers' association was organized at Denver, Wyo., April 4. About fifty prominent sheepmen were present.

New Pavilion at Omaha.—Ground has been broken for a new up-to-date brick sale pavilion at Omaha. The pavilion and barn will occupy a ground space of 140,000 feet and will be located on the triangular strip lying immediately south of the present brick barn.

For sale at Fort Worth.—The executive committees of the Texas Shorthorn and Hereford associations had a joint meeting here last week to arrange for a joint sale to be held during the session of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association in March next.

bers of the Shorthorn breeders' executive committee were present: H. C. Holloway, J. Frank Hovenkamp of Fort Worth, Charles McFarland and V. O. Hildreth of Alamo, David Harrel of Austin and I. J. Kimberlin of Sherman. The Hereford executive committee was represented by W. F. Hard of Henrietta, J. R. Lewis of Sweetwater and W. H. Myers of Big Lake.

Sale at Sanborn.—At the Shorthorn sale of Britton & Raymond at Sanborn, Iowa, an average of \$138.50 was realized on the 40 head sold. The highest price of the sale was \$225, at which figure Thora Bros., of Ashton, Iowa, secured the cow Second Beauty of Pleasant Ridge, Hector Cowan, Jr., paid \$250 for Florence Mayrose 2d.

Wyoming Stock Growers.—The annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association was held in Cheyenne last week. The attendance was light, most of the membership of over 300 being represented by proxy.

President, W. C. Irvine; vice-president, Alex. Bowie; secretary, Alice Smith; treasurer, H. G. Hay; trustees, J. M. Carey, Ord Haley, Colin Hunter, William Booker, E. W. Whitcomb, C. F. Miller, William Sturgis and Alex. Bowie.

Stockmen Shut Out.—The Colorado legislature adjourned without passing any of the bills asked for by the stockmen of the state. Two bills were especially urged by the stockmen, one providing for the compulsory payment by railroads for stock killed, the other for the consolidation of the inspection boards.

Kansas Ranch Sold.—The Edon Park, Horse & Cattle Co., has sold its ranch to Geo. T. Tremble, of Ellsworth, Kansas, for \$75,000. The ranch is one of the largest in the state comprising 11,000 acres.

Change in Firm.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Box-Saunders Commission Co., of Houston, Texas, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and T. B. Saunders, Jr., will continue the business as successor to the firm.

Range Herefords Sold.—At Kansas City last week were sold one hundred and sixty-five head of range bred Herefords from the San Rafael ranch of Collin Cameron, Lochiel, Ariz. The animals were not prepared for the sale ring and many of them were young.

Sale at Minneapolis.—The sale of 45 animals from the Browdale Shorthorn herd of H. Brown at Minneapolis was very satisfactory, the general average reaching \$331. The top price was \$1250 paid for the cow Lily of the Valley, 17th by Geo. M. Woody of Clyde, Ia.

Cruckshanks Sold Well.—At the Shorthorn sale at Kansas City from the herds of B. O. Cowan of New Point, Mo., T. B. Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., and G. T. Haggard of Western, Neb., one cow, Myrtle 53d, owned by Cowan sold for \$700 and the other went above \$300. The general average on 49 animals sold was \$243.37. Cowan's average was \$292.06; Rankin's average \$126.91; Haggard's average \$133.33.

Peoria, Ill., Sale.—At the Shorthorn sale of \$9,430, an average of \$230. The highest price, \$705, was paid by Martin Flynn of Des Moines, Ia., for the cow, Erinna 2d.

Illinois Shorthorns.—At the Shorthorn dispersion sale of W. B. Risby held at his farm at Mt. Sterling, Ill., 25 head were sold for the high average of \$268.50. Several cows went above \$500 but \$700 was the top price.

Averaged Nearly \$719.—The sale of Scotch Shorthorn cattle at Dexter Park, Ark., last Friday, resulted in the disposal of 46 head for \$33,065, an average of \$718.80 per head. The animals were from the herds of C. B. Dustin & Son, Sumner Hill, Ill.; L. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; C. C. Norton, Corning, Iowa, and S. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill., and were one of the finest lots of cattle ever seen in Chicago.

Dangers of Rinderpest.—An Associated press dispatch of recent date says: On account of the reported existence of rinderpest in the Philippine islands, Secretary Wilson some time ago recommended to the secretary of war that such action be taken as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the Hawaiian Islands and the United States by animals brought on government transports.

New Butter Preservative.—An Associated Press report from Copenhagen says: A Danish buttermaker has discovered a new preservative which excludes everything in that line heretofore known. By means of this preparation it is possible to preserve butter, meats and all kinds of perishable merchandise. Experiments show that butter,

for instance, can be preserved, melted and cooled off again, without losing any of its freshness. It can also be placed among goods that are decomposing or contain rank odors without being affected. The preparation is not injurious from a sanitary point of view and will, it is believed, create a revolution in the shipping of perishable merchandise.

Reported Packing Combine.—A report from London, which has not been confirmed in the United States, says: Private information has been received here that a movement is afoot in the United States looking to a consolidation of all the great packing interests of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. Though the matter is as yet very indefinite, negotiations are apparently being carried on in London with a view of securing some sort of cooperation or assistance financially and commercially.

Texas Beekeepers.—About forty members of the beekeepers' association attended the convention at Greer, Texas, April 5. The subjects of natural and artificial swarming, queen rearing, feeding bees, marketing honey, etc., were discussed.

Fight on Corn.—American corn is now the object of attack of the French agrarians. United States Consul Thackeray at Havre makes this subject the basis of a considerable report to the state department.

Corner in Peanuts.—A firm in Hoboken, N. J., is said to have purchased all the nuts in the Chicago, Boston and New York markets, as well as having secured last week a 125 carload lot from Norfolk, Va. There has been an advance in price from 70c to 90c a bushel lately, and a member of the firm says this has been due to the corner, and expresses the opinion that it will go still higher.

Offers Land Rent Free.—The Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company of Grand Junction, Colo., has just completed the purchase of 2,000 acres of the finest best land in the world near the station of Loma, in Mesa county, Colorado, 16 miles from Grand Junction, on the line of the Rio Grande Western railway.

Cotton Spinners' Meeting.—At a meeting of the board of governors of the Southern Spinners' association, held April 4, it was decided to hold the annual convention in Atlanta on May 9 and 10. The speakers selected for the occasion are: Hon. John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, Major J. F. Hangan of Macon, Ga., Mrs. James H. Hooker of Cincinnati, Hon. John Smith of Atlanta, Mr. C. Woodley of Boston, and Major A. F. McKissick of Pelzer, S. C.

Rice Statistics Wanted.—The division of agriculture of the census bureau is making a special effort to secure independent data relating to rice and its irrigation on the delta lands and inland marshes of South Carolina and Georgia; the alluvial lands of Louisiana, Mississippi and other states and the prairies in southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana.

Will Test Colorado Law.—The Cattle and Horse association of Colorado is preparing with the National Live Stock association to make a test of the state inspection law of Colorado with the idea of knocking out finally for good and all an idea that seems to exist in some states that stock carrying a federal bill of health can be held up at every state line and be forced to pay an alleged inspection fee to state authorities.

The Rush Sale.—Some sixty-five of the finest Shorthorn and Hereford bulls brought to Texas were unloaded at the Fort Worth Union Stockyards Friday and Saturday. They were the first comers of the cattle to be sold by T. B. Rush of Coffeyburg, Mo., at the sale pavilion at Fort Worth, Thursday, April 11. It is understood that Faulkner Bros., and A. T. Miller of Missouri, will join with Mr. Rush in this sale.

Bought Strawberry Crop.—A report from Tyler says that C. R. Pope of Fort Worth has contracted for the entire strawberry crop of that section. The truck-growers held a meeting and accepted his offer of \$1.25 per crate, f. o. b. Tyler. That place shipped about thirty carloads of strawberries last season.

Tobacco in Texas.—A late Washington special says: Representative Burleson conferred at length today with Prof. Whitney, who is the chief of the bureau of soils under the reorganization of the agricultural department. He is possible to preserve butter, meats and all kinds of perishable merchandise. Experiments show that butter,

by the department for tobacco culture. A complete soil survey will be made of Montgomery county and parts of Brazoria county will also be surveyed. Prof. Whitney promised specially that he will make a complete survey of the soils on the state's farm on the lower Brazos. This work is now being outlined and as soon as the appropriation is available the surveying force will be ready to be placed in the field.

Record Cargo of Tobacco.—The steamer Mexico, which arrived in New York harbor Thursday night from Havana, brought the largest crop of tobacco ever shipped from the port of Havana, having on board over 7,000 bales.

Flight of Insects.—From some parts of Denton county last week, the wheat pest, which has been creating such havoc in the wheat fields of that section, took sudden flight and millions of the insects could be seen flying in a northeasterly direction. From some fields in Grayson county in which the ravages of the green bugs, or aphids, have been the worst, comes the statement that the wheat is sprouting up again from the roots, and in many places, having destroyed the first, the pests seem to have disappeared.

Few Meetings Held.—The meeting of farmers called for last Saturday by President Harvie Jordan of the Interstate Cotton Growers' association and President E. S. Peeters of the Texas Protective Cotton Growers' association were not largely attended and comparatively few meetings were held in Hood, Cameron and some other counties in Texas there were good meetings and the farmers resolved to reduce the acreage in cotton.

opportunity, at least so far as announced, to take place at Kansas City this spring, to secure one or more high class Short Horns. The farmer and ranchman will find in the bull offering his one chance to get bulls at his own price.

COLS. F. M. WOODS, JAS. W. SPARKS, and R. L. HARRMAN, Auctioneers. For catalogues address JUNE K. KING, Marshall, Missouri.

Grand Combination Public Sale 110 --- Registered Short Horn Cattle --- 110 At Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion. Monday and Tuesday April 22, 23, 1901

When 110 head, 50 of which will be Bulls and 60 Cows and Heifers, consisting of both Scotch and Bates breeding, a mixture of this blood and a strong infusion of Booth blood. Each consignor, June K. King, Gentry Bros, John Morris & Son, W. P. Harner, N. H. Gentry, Arthur Wallace, Fred Cowley, C. E. Leonard, W. R. Nelson, and Col W A Harris are all established and reputable breeders which is a sufficient guarantee that the offering will be the equal of any known to the breed. It will be the last

THE BEST OF ALL The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York RICHARD A. McCURDY, President. Assets December 31st, 1900, \$325,753,152.51. A Few Reasons Why The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the Best Company.

FIRST—The financial results already obtained by the Mutual Life have never been, nor can never be equaled by any other Life Insurance company. SECOND—It is the largest, best and most popular Life Insurance Company in the World, and has ever been in the minds of the public the greatest of all. THIRD—It has not only collected from its policy holders more than any other Company, but it has paid to its policy holders more, and now holds in trust for payment of future claims more than any other Company. FOURTH—Policies issued by THE MUTUAL LIFE have always brought results more favorable to the insured than any policies similar in character issued by any other Life Insurance Company. FIFTH—The Company is absolutely safe—Its policies the best—Its contracts guaranteed. The certainty of payment in case of death—The certainty of profit in case of living.

"A Good Record is the Best Guarantee for the Future." Liberal loans to the insured at 5 per cent interest. Large Cash Surrender Values Stated in the Policy. Guaranteed Paid-up Insurance without exchange of Policy. Extended Term Insurance. Grace in the Payment of Premiums. Large profits payable to Policy-holders only.

Can be bought of us at a lower premium and with a greater cash guarantee than of any other large company. For further information see our Agents, or Write Chamberlain & Gillette, GENERAL AGENTS, San Antonio, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED

ACENTS WANTED

places, having destroyed the first, the pests seem to have disappeared. If this be the case, and the sprouting wheat matures, it may not be that the loss will be as heavy as at first feared.

Record Cargo of Tobacco.—The steamer Mexico, which arrived in New York harbor Thursday night from Havana, brought the largest crop of tobacco ever shipped from the port of Havana, having on board over 7,000 bales.

Flight of Insects.—From some parts of Denton county last week, the wheat pest, which has been creating such havoc in the wheat fields of that section, took sudden flight and millions of the insects could be seen flying in a northeasterly direction. From some fields in Grayson county in which the ravages of the green bugs, or aphids, have been the worst, comes the statement that the wheat is sprouting up again from the roots, and in many

places, having destroyed the first, the pests seem to have disappeared. If this be the case, and the sprouting wheat matures, it may not be that the loss will be as heavy as at first feared.

Few Meetings Held.—The meeting of farmers called for last Saturday by President Harvie Jordan of the Interstate Cotton Growers' association and President E. S. Peeters of the Texas Protective Cotton Growers' association were not largely attended and comparatively few meetings were held in Hood, Cameron and some other counties in Texas there were good meetings and the farmers resolved to reduce the acreage in cotton.

opportunity, at least so far as announced, to take place at Kansas City this spring, to secure one or more high class Short Horns. The farmer and ranchman will find in the bull offering his one chance to get bulls at his own price.

COLS. F. M. WOODS, JAS. W. SPARKS, and R. L. HARRMAN, Auctioneers. For catalogues address JUNE K. KING, Marshall, Missouri.

THE BEST OF ALL The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York RICHARD A. McCURDY, President. Assets December 31st, 1900, \$325,753,152.51. A Few Reasons Why The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the Best Company.

FIRST—The financial results already obtained by the Mutual Life have never been, nor can never be equaled by any other Life Insurance company. SECOND—It is the largest, best and most popular Life Insurance Company in the World, and has ever been in the minds of the public the greatest of all. THIRD—It has not only collected from its policy holders more than any other Company, but it has paid to its policy holders more, and now holds in trust for payment of future claims more than any other Company. FOURTH—Policies issued by THE MUTUAL LIFE have always brought results more favorable to the insured than any policies similar in character issued by any other Life Insurance Company. FIFTH—The Company is absolutely safe—Its policies the best—Its contracts guaranteed. The certainty of payment in case of death—The certainty of profit in case of living.

"A Good Record is the Best Guarantee for the Future." Liberal loans to the insured at 5 per cent interest. Large Cash Surrender Values Stated in the Policy. Guaranteed Paid-up Insurance without exchange of Policy. Extended Term Insurance. Grace in the Payment of Premiums. Large profits payable to Policy-holders only.

Can be bought of us at a lower premium and with a greater cash guarantee than of any other large company. For further information see our Agents, or Write Chamberlain & Gillette, GENERAL AGENTS, San Antonio, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED

NUBS OF NEWS

The big irrigation dam at Wichita Falls has been finished.

Complaints of the wheat pests about Grandview are becoming numerous.

Farmers about Hempstead, Tex., were greatly encouraged by the late rains. A good stand of early cotton is reported from that section.

The dry weather which has prevailed in the Alvin country for some time is said to be doing much injury to the strawberry crop which will be cut short unless rain falls soon.

The fruit and vegetable growers about Tyler, Tex., have entered into an agreement not to ship any products on consignment, but will sell only to buyers for cash at the fields, or delivered on the cars in Tyler.

A report from McKinney, Tex., says: T. M. Wilson, while examining the little green wheat-destroying bug under the microscope to-day, discovered an enemy of the pest in the shape of a small black bug. While under the microscope this little black creature killed twenty-two green bugs within five minutes. It possesses wings and flies through the air in the same manner as the wheat destroyer.

A Gonzales report says: Henry Nunn, a farmer, has been experimenting with trap rows of cotton for the boll weevil. Mr. Nunn planted trap rows over his field and the cotton has been up several weeks. He has already caught and killed 200 boll weevils, and the plan is proving effective. The winter has been too mild to kill the boll weevils, and many farmers report them on their young cotton.

J. M. Bryan, a prominent Chambersville, Collin county, farmer, reports the result of a green bug experiment with cotton. He planted cotton seed in a hotbed adjacent to his wheat field, which was being ruined by the green bug pest. The bug speedily destroyed the cotton plant as soon as it was up, which leads him to the conclusion that the latter crop will also be ruined as well as the wheat and oat crops in his section.

The selling of abandoned farms in New Hampshire has prospered, and a large number have been taken up by former residents and natives of the state for summer homes or to retire upon for rest and comfort in later life. Inquiries made in 126 towns in the state show that 829 farms, or parts of farms, have been taken up in this way, and they bring into the state, when occupied, about 12,000 people. It is reckoned that the permanent improvements made on these once abandoned properties amount to over \$2,000,000, and the business is spreading all the time.

A report from Beckville, Tex., says: Blackbirds have come into this country north of town by the multiplied thousands and are completely destroying

the young corn. A little field of Thomas Crawford, who lives three miles north, was attacked by the blackbirds, and he says he can't find a single stalk left. Many farmers will have to plant over. Jack Herring, an expert with them here, is in town and says the birds have done much damage in his section and the farmers are taking their guns to the fields while they are planting corn.

RAISING PEACHES.—"I have set out 1,400 peach trees of the best varieties this spring," said Dr. J. G. Ellis to a Herald man to-day. "I have planted 500 of the Diamond variety, 300 of the St. Clair and 500 of Dean's Red. These are said to be fine varieties, good hardy producers and fine shippers. The soil about Denison is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing, and especially to raising peaches and we can grow them here as fine as in any country in the world, and there is no reason why there should not be several carloads of peaches shipped from Denison every year. The trees we have are guaranteed to produce peaches within three years, and if any tree dies within that period of time, then we will be supplied with another tree to take its place. In other words, we are guaranteed to have a fruit-producing orchard within three years."

There have been thousands upon thousands of peach trees planted in this section this year, and the orchard acreage has been very largely increased, perhaps doubled this year. Many farmers can go ahead using their land just the same from now on till their trees are producing fruit, and need not lose the use of their land. I think it is going to be a great winter for this country to produce peaches and other fruits, not only to supply the home demand, but to ship north when fancy prices may be obtained for early fruit.—Denison Herald.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.—An analysis of the monthly reports of the government weather and crop department from month to month shows a very satisfactory progress of the growing winter wheat crop, says the Current. The fall was favorable for a good healthy start, and very little damage was sustained by winter-killing. February was a little severe, but March was favorable and some improvement was noted. The prospect for a whole is 12 to 15 per cent better than at this time a year ago. The present condition of the crop by states, together with the acreage reported by the department of agriculture, are shown to the right.

New York has 475,000 acres in wheat, which is in good condition. New Jersey, 124,000 acres; grain was injurious, but in good condition. Pennsylvania, 1,121,000 acres; deficient precipitation and dry high winds caused some damage to wheat, but generally crop in excellent condition; outlook for fruit promising; peaches in bloom in extreme southern counties. Illinois—Month rather mild; good rains, but not excessive; ground generally dry; wheat in good condition in some localities; wheat looks well over most of the state and injury from freezing less than last month; in many localities in central district the eggs of

trons, large acreage of wheat sown, grain in splendid condition, will probably yield heavily. Indiana—Moderately cold weather with frequent but not heavy rains; wheat improved much, looks green, vigorous and healthy, except some of the early sown, which is apparently injured by the dry; rye in best condition everywhere; clover and timothy wintered well; meadows and pasturage begin to look green; many tobacco beds sown; some early potatoes planted and some oats and clover sown; ground is too wet and little plowing for corn is done.

West Virginia—Practically no snow protection and almost constant freezing and thawing, but wheat generally reported in fair condition; cattle and sheep wintered fairly well, but feed suffering. Ohio—Typical March weather prevailed; cloudy and windy, with marked temperature ranges; farm work backward; but little plowing done, except in the southern counties, where it is sown; grass and rye backward, but prospects good; maple sugar season poor; wheat generally better than a month ago.

Michigan—Warm rains during latter part of month carried away snow in central and southern counties; high water in lower peninsula streams and lakes as flooded many cities and villages and caused great damage; frost; ground in southern districts; snow on ground, which is still too wet for plowing; sugar-making in progress and some clover seeding begun; condition of winter wheat uneven; considerable snow on ground in northern counties and upper peninsula.

Wisconsin—Central and northern portions of state covered with snow and ground still frozen in southern sections; farm work not commenced. Minnesota—Heavy snows of 12th and 19th melted rapidly, leaving soil bare, except occasional drifts; no work in soil possible, except on highlands, where a little wheat was seeded.

Nebraska—March has been stormy; little progress made with farm work; snow on ground in western counties; sown in southern counties, but generally stalk cutting, with occasionally some plowing; is the extent of farm work; winter wheat is in exceptionally good condition; few plowing for corn; apricots blossoming in south, peaches nearly ready to bloom.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories—Deficient precipitation and dry, high winds caused some damage to wheat, but generally crop in fine condition; over some counties rain is needed. Washington—Wheat reported as coming through winter finely, except some washing out; not so good as last year; ground generally in excellent condition. California, 3,272,000 acres; unusually favorable conditions throughout season render crop prospects excellent in nearly all sec-

tion. California—The unusually favorable conditions throughout season render crop prospects excellent in nearly all sections; large acreage of wheat sown, grain in splendid condition, will probably yield heavily; good crops of barley, oats and hay also promised; fruit rapidly developing, large crops indicated.

At Riverside, a residence suburb of Jacksonville, Fla., however, there is one Chinaman, Sam Lee, who by industry and intelligence, has already earned enough to buy a valuable plot of ground, but at the present rate will soon get rich.

Recently, a reporter of the Jacksonville Times-Union-Citizen visited the place. He describes it as follows: Arriving at the garden, the reporter found Chinese at work, cultivating and picking greens and turnips from one of the prettiest arranged garden lots it has ever been his pleasure to look at.

In an inclosure of seven acres, with almost the entire acreage under the highest type of cultivation, Sam Lee was at work with his Chinese helpers. Each of the workmen was dressed in the loose blouse of the country from which he came, and each wore a picturesque hat seen in Chinese pictures. As they worked they called to each other in Chinese, and were apparently telling each other funny stories, judging from the broad grin which followed the conclusion of the story they related.

One-half of the garden was laid off differently from the rest, and it was in these that the most tender of vegetables were planted, and three Chinese were busy picking a garden engine of "nese mustard greens" and lettuce in barrels preparatory to shipping them to New York.

Two long narrow beds, probably 207 feet by 20 feet, were laid out on each side of a little fence about two feet high. On the top of this fence were two rolls of canvas, and at intervals a wire was drawn across the bed the same height as the fence. At night, when it is danger of frost, the canvas is drawn down both sides, and the plants are protected.

Some washing out; not so rank as last year, but vigorous; spring seeding and planting progressing slowly; fruit trees in fine condition. California—The unusually favorable conditions throughout season render crop prospects excellent in nearly all sections; large acreage of wheat sown, grain in splendid condition, will probably yield heavily; good crops of barley, oats and hay also promised; fruit rapidly developing, large crops indicated.

Chinese Truck Farmer HOW A CELESTIAL GROWS TRUCK IN FLORIDA AND SELLS IT IN NEW YORK.

Americans (except Californians) associate the name of Chinaman with laundries.

At Riverside, a residence suburb of Jacksonville, Fla., however, there is one Chinaman, Sam Lee, who by industry and intelligence, has already earned enough to buy a valuable plot of ground, but at the present rate will soon get rich.

Recently, a reporter of the Jacksonville Times-Union-Citizen visited the place. He describes it as follows: Arriving at the garden, the reporter found Chinese at work, cultivating and picking greens and turnips from one of the prettiest arranged garden lots it has ever been his pleasure to look at.

In an inclosure of seven acres, with almost the entire acreage under the highest type of cultivation, Sam Lee was at work with his Chinese helpers. Each of the workmen was dressed in the loose blouse of the country from which he came, and each wore a picturesque hat seen in Chinese pictures. As they worked they called to each other in Chinese, and were apparently telling each other funny stories, judging from the broad grin which followed the conclusion of the story they related.

One-half of the garden was laid off differently from the rest, and it was in these that the most tender of vegetables were planted, and three Chinese were busy picking a garden engine of "nese mustard greens" and lettuce in barrels preparatory to shipping them to New York.

Two long narrow beds, probably 207 feet by 20 feet, were laid out on each side of a little fence about two feet high. On the top of this fence were two rolls of canvas, and at intervals a wire was drawn across the bed the same height as the fence. At night, when it is danger of frost, the canvas is drawn down both sides, and the plants are protected.

The utility of this protection was fully demonstrated by a sight of the plants. Little tender lettuce, parsley and other greens, which the slightest frost scars and turns brown, were untouched, and the greens, fresh-looking plants were a joy to the eye of the chef or the careful housekeeper.

At one end of the garden there is an engine house and a gasoline engine of improved type for pumping water over the plants and irrigating the place in dry weather, and a line of pipes extended around the garden and through

caladums from Florida and some other southern sections. The seeds he can see from the above that when he buys his assortment of seeds for his garden, he has representatives from nearly every section of our country, and from some foreign lands.—Up-to-Date Farming.

INCREASE IN BEET SUGAR. The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption which is supplied from sugar beets is pointed out by a publication in the monthly summary of commerce and statistics, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. Under the head of "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900," it shows that the total beet sugar production of that year was 2,550,000 tons and the cane sugar crop 2,850,000 tons, more than two-thirds of the world's sugar supply being thus produced from beets.

This statement is followed by a table showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decennial year beginning with 1840 and the percentage which these rival sugar plants have in supplying the sugar consumption of the world. This table shows that in 1820 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar consumption; by 1870 they supplied over 14 per cent; in 1880, 24 per cent; in 1890, over 63 per cent, and in 1900, 67.71 per cent.

The growth of sugar consumption is also shown in a striking manner by this table. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870, 2,416,000 tons; in 1890, 5,702,000 tons, and in 1900, 8,500,000 tons. The world's population has not more than doubled during the sixty years, probably not so much; yet its consumption of sugar is to-day fully eight times as much as in 1840.

The article in question begins with a statement from the London Statist to the effect that but a single factory in all the United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclu-

sively occupied in preparing for the market the raw product of the beet. The seeds he can see from the above that when he buys his assortment of seeds for his garden, he has representatives from nearly every section of our country, and from some foreign lands.—Up-to-Date Farming.

INCREASE IN BEET SUGAR. The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption which is supplied from sugar beets is pointed out by a publication in the monthly summary of commerce and statistics, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. Under the head of "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900," it shows that the total beet sugar production of that year was 2,550,000 tons and the cane sugar crop 2,850,000 tons, more than two-thirds of the world's sugar supply being thus produced from beets.

This statement is followed by a table showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decennial year beginning with 1840 and the percentage which these rival sugar plants have in supplying the sugar consumption of the world. This table shows that in 1820 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar consumption; by 1870 they supplied over 14 per cent; in 1880, 24 per cent; in 1890, over 63 per cent, and in 1900, 67.71 per cent.

The growth of sugar consumption is also shown in a striking manner by this table. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870, 2,416,000 tons; in 1890, 5,702,000 tons, and in 1900, 8,500,000 tons. The world's population has not more than doubled during the sixty years, probably not so much; yet its consumption of sugar is to-day fully eight times as much as in 1840.

The article in question begins with a statement from the London Statist to the effect that but a single factory in all the United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclu-

THIS ELEGANT SURREY No. 2842 \$66.90

SEND NO MONEY

F. W. AXTELL, 600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Tex. MANUFACTURER.

Little Giant Corn Shelter

Can Sell Your Farm

Cut-Cut-Ca-Da-Cut

KERR'S TREES BEAR FRUIT

John S. Kerr, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Laclede Hotel, American and European Plan.

ARE YOU INTERESTED? LOOK AT IT!

Not a Peach, but a Bird.

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO. DALLAS, TEX.

EAGLE HAY PRESS

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO. DALLAS, TEX.

THIS ELEGANT SURREY No. 2842 \$66.90

SEND NO MONEY

F. W. AXTELL, 600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Tex. MANUFACTURER.

Little Giant Corn Shelter

Can Sell Your Farm

Cut-Cut-Ca-Da-Cut

KERR'S TREES BEAR FRUIT

John S. Kerr, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Laclede Hotel, American and European Plan.

ARE YOU INTERESTED? LOOK AT IT!

Not a Peach, but a Bird.

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO. DALLAS, TEX.

EAGLE HAY PRESS

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO. DALLAS, TEX.

Packing Fruit and Vegetables for Market

H. A. Brown Commission Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Recognizing the fact that production and exportation of fruits and vegetables has become a principal industry in the South, causing a lively increasing demand in the North, and bearing in mind the thorough knowledge of prevailing requirements, together with a closer unity of understanding and action will result beneficially to both producer and merchant, will offer the most suggestions and advice relative to the appearance and quality of an article offered for sale and success of prominent features that give assistance is derived by carefully studying the existing wants of the market to which shipment is to be made. Each and every individual market has its peculiar wants and demands. Unconsciously a custom is established relative to the appearance and quality of an article offered for sale and success of prominent features that give assistance is derived by carefully studying the existing wants of the market to which shipment is to be made. To illustrate, neither mustard nor condive can be disposed of at any price in our market, while there are other markets in the state which take both freely. And again such laboriously produced delicacies as egg plant and cauliflower are usually in great demand and when scarce, often bring fabulous prices, and we have adjacent cities which will use but little of either at any season of the year. In our judgment each producer should ascertain what market or markets he is particularly interested in, and should then gauge his production according to the demands of these markets, producing the most popular varieties and endeavor to prepare them in a reliable, attractive manner, thereby establishing a demand and reputation.

W. S. DAY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Seeds For The South

It Catches the Parent of the Worm.

It Catches the Parent of the Worm.

Handsome profit can be derived from the business of packing and shipping of fruit and vegetables for market.

Each and every individual market has its peculiar wants and demands. Unconsciously a custom is established relative to the appearance and quality of an article offered for sale and success of prominent features that give assistance is derived by carefully studying the existing wants of the market to which shipment is to be made. To illustrate, neither mustard nor condive can be disposed of at any price in our market, while there are other markets in the state which take both freely. And again such laboriously produced delicacies as egg plant and cauliflower are usually in great demand and when scarce, often bring fabulous prices, and we have adjacent cities which will use but little of either at any season of the year. In our judgment each producer should ascertain what market or markets he is particularly interested in, and should then gauge his production according to the demands of these markets, producing the most popular varieties and endeavor to prepare them in a reliable, attractive manner, thereby establishing a demand and reputation.

W. S. DAY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Seeds For The South

It Catches the Parent of the Worm.

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN. There are still a few seedsmen who want the public to believe they grow all their seeds on their own seed farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue.

"Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one hundred bushels of the seed they sell. Seeds are raised in the best soil and under the best care that the grower can give them, and are carefully selected and cleaned before being put in the bag."

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and true. We are able to furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sown by any one seedsmen being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please. Also, the large growing varieties of field corn being grown in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota, for seed. It is impossible to do this, for the seed of the large berries on top, but to top off with good-sized, well-colored ones, evenly arranged. Good pickers soon learn to do this neatly and quickly.

It is very essential that the berries should be full colored before it leaves the vine. For, although it may afterward ripen in a fashion, it cannot gain richness in color. Some kinds, owing to inherent conditions of flesh, can be allowed to get deep red and still bear carriage a long distance. Other things equal, a variety of this kind is far more valuable than one that softens as, or before it colors. Not even the fragrance and lucidness of the strawberry berry have had as much to do with its universal popularity as its beautiful color.

But to get back to the subject in hand, picking, packing, selling. Much has been said about the importance of clean, attractive cups or baskets and crates, but not too much. As long as the world is influenced in its estimate

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN. There are still a few seedsmen who want the public to believe they grow all their seeds on their own seed farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue.

"Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one hundred bushels of the seed they sell. Seeds are raised in the best soil and under the best care that the grower can give them, and are carefully selected and cleaned before being put in the bag."

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and true. We are able to furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sown by any one seedsmen being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please. Also, the large growing varieties of field corn being grown in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota, for seed. It is impossible to do this, for the seed of the large berries on top, but to top off with good-sized, well-colored ones, evenly arranged. Good pickers soon learn to do this neatly and quickly.

It is very essential that the berries should be full colored before it leaves the vine. For, although it may afterward ripen in a fashion, it cannot gain richness in color. Some kinds, owing to inherent conditions of flesh, can be allowed to get deep red and still bear carriage a long distance. Other things equal, a variety of this kind is far more valuable than one that softens as, or before it colors. Not even the fragrance and lucidness of the strawberry berry have had as much to do with its universal popularity as its beautiful color.

But to get back to the subject in hand, picking, packing, selling. Much has been said about the importance of clean, attractive cups or baskets and crates, but not too much. As long as the world is influenced in its estimate

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN. There are still a few seedsmen who want the public to believe they grow all their seeds on their own seed farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue.

"Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one hundred bushels of the seed they sell. Seeds are raised in the best soil and under the best care that the grower can give them, and are carefully selected and cleaned before being put in the bag."

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and true. We are able to furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sown by any one seedsmen being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please. Also, the large growing varieties of field corn being grown in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota, for seed. It is impossible to do this, for the seed of the large berries on top, but to top off with good-sized, well-colored ones, evenly arranged. Good pickers soon learn to do this neatly and quickly.

It is very essential that the berries should be full colored before it leaves the vine. For, although it may afterward ripen in a fashion, it cannot gain richness in color. Some kinds, owing to inherent conditions of flesh, can be allowed to get deep red and still bear carriage a long distance. Other things equal, a variety of this kind is far more valuable than one that softens as, or before it colors. Not even the fragrance and lucidness of the strawberry berry have had as much to do with its universal popularity as its beautiful color.

But to get back to the subject in hand, picking, packing, selling. Much has been said about the importance of clean, attractive cups or baskets and crates, but not too much. As long as the world is influenced in its estimate

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN. There are still a few seedsmen who want the public to believe they grow all their seeds on their own seed farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue.

"Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one hundred bushels of the seed they sell. Seeds are raised in the best soil and under the best care that the grower can give them, and are carefully selected and cleaned before being put in the bag."

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and true. We are able to furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sown by any one seedsmen being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please. Also, the large growing varieties of field corn being grown in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota, for seed. It is impossible to do this, for the seed of the large berries on top, but to top off with good-sized, well-colored ones, evenly arranged. Good pickers soon learn to do this neatly and quickly.

It is very essential that the berries should be full colored before it leaves the vine. For, although it may afterward ripen in a fashion, it cannot gain richness in color. Some kinds, owing to inherent conditions of flesh, can be allowed to get deep red and still bear carriage a long distance. Other things equal, a variety of this kind is far more valuable than one that softens as, or before it colors. Not even the fragrance and lucidness of the strawberry berry have had as much to do with its universal popularity as its beautiful color.

But to get back to the subject in hand, picking, packing, selling. Much has been said about the importance of clean, attractive cups or baskets and crates, but not too much. As long as the world is influenced in its estimate

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN. There are still a few seedsmen who want the public to believe they grow all their seeds on their own seed farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue.

"Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one hundred bushels of the seed they sell. Seeds are raised in the best soil and under the best care that the grower can give them, and are carefully selected and cleaned before being put in the bag."

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and true. We are able to furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sown by any one seedsmen being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please. Also, the large growing varieties of field corn being grown in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota, for seed. It is impossible to do this, for the seed of the large berries on top, but to top off with good-sized, well-colored ones, evenly arranged. Good pickers soon learn to do this neatly and quickly.

It is very essential that the berries should be full colored before it leaves the vine. For, although it may afterward ripen in a fashion, it cannot gain richness in color. Some kinds, owing to inherent conditions of flesh, can be allowed to get deep red and still bear carriage a long distance. Other things equal, a variety of this kind is far more valuable than one that softens as, or before it colors. Not even the fragrance and lucidness of the strawberry berry have had as much to do with its universal popularity as its beautiful color.

But to get back to the subject in hand, picking, packing, selling. Much has been said about the importance of clean, attractive cups or baskets and crates, but not too much. As long as the world is influenced in its estimate

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN. There are still a few seedsmen who want the public to believe they grow all their seeds on their own seed farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue.

"Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one hundred bushels of the seed they sell. Seeds are raised in the best soil and under the best care that the grower can give them, and are carefully selected and cleaned before being put in the bag."

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and true. We are able to furnish you with the best quality of seeds, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than are charged by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality."

Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sown by any one seedsmen being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH.
Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & P. R. R. P. O., Alamo, Texas.

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX.
Breeder of Registered Short-horn Cattle.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bull and cow registration papers. Each animal sold. Address: W. H. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

THOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON, PARIS, TEX. Breeder of short-horn cattle. Car lots a specialty. Good domestic and export trade. Prices reasonable.

SON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG, KY. Closing-out sale. We have a fine lot of short-horn bulls at \$250. and heifers at \$225. 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beautiful reds and guaranteed to live in Texas.

S. QUICK & SON BROOKLYN, IND. Breeder of Polled Durhams. Best breeding and quality. Catalogue. By post \$200.00. Address: S. Quick & Son, Brooklyn, Ind.

MEADOW BROOK HERD of Short-horn cattle, property of L. L. Greig, Hicks City, Mo. Have for sale 50 bulls and 50 heifers of various ages. Richly bred in Crutchfield blood, bred by Crutchfield Bull Cattle Co. of Kansas. I dry competition in breeding and prices. Will sell all or singly. Come and see or write. Parties met by appointment at Oak Grove, Mo. Address: A. R. Greig, 23 miles east of Kansas City.

J. H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the largest collection of high class cattle in the world. More prices have been won than any other herd. Inspection of herd invited.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Polled Durhams and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north of Ft. Worth. Call on T. H. E. Beckman St., Phone 201.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Mo. Breeding of high class cattle. Headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 10592. Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address: W. W. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

HOUENKAMP & MINATT, FT. WORTH, TEX. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. R. NORTON DUNLAP, KANSAS. Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Prices, quality guaranteed, duty competition.

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred short-horn cattle. Whole and export trade. Handle strictly by own raising. Correspondence solicited.

W. A. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle.

FRED COWMAN—LOST SPRINGS. Marion County, Kan. Registered short-horn bulls and heifers. Address: W. A. W. Hudson, Lost Springs, Kan. Thirty bulls for sale, 6 to 12 months.

MAVERICKS. W. P. Brown and J. M. Shannon will ship about 3000 head of cattle to the Territory this spring, beginning about the 15th of April.—Ozama Kieker.

Local cattlemen are receiving encouraging offers from commission houses of assistance in case they desire to ship their beefs to the Territory for fattening for the market.—Boeville Bee.

From San Angelo, Harris Bros. recently shipped 45 cars of cattle to Davidson, Kan., and J. N. Stator shipped 32 cars to the same point.

Lidded Cowden this week closed a deal, at private terms, with Cowden & Crowley for a part of the M—pasture, consisting of forty sections of improved lands. Mr. Cowden is now in New Mexico gathering his cattle to remove to the M—ranch.—Midland Reporter.

Some cases of black-leg are reported from Callis, Colina county.

J. M. Shelton, of Fort Worth, has purchased 51 sections of land on the north fork of Red river, in Wheeler county, from Ira H. Evans, of Austin. The price paid was about \$65,000.

Mr. A. Epps, of Post Oak, Texas, writes: "I send check for subscription for the Journal. I think every stock farmer should take it, or some other paper of its kind, and that is hard to

CATTLE SALES.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA, IOWA. Editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book, has sold over 20 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sale in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, AN. Registered Aberdeen Angus herd in the U. S. Register. American hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address: THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale, Allen County, Kansas, and in this herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSE.
LOMO ALTO FARM, DALLAS, TEXAS. Lomo Alto Farm, Dallas, Texas, has a lot of 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 213-1-1, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas. Trot 2:12 1/2 and 2:10 in 2:30 or better. Season of 1901, \$109 with return trotters next season. Palakades, Inamut, cent stallion, \$200.00 the season, and other mares at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares and yearlings and horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

BREED TO GOV. STRONG. 210-1-4 Standardbred stallion, sire of 27 stakes out of 27 races out of 45 standard crosses in pedigree, combining the Wilkes and Mambrino Chief strains. Standardbred, 2:12 1/2, P. a great race stallion, and sire of many champions. Address: A. R. Greig, 23 miles east of Kansas City, Tex.

W. M. HILL TROTTER, TEXAS. W. M. Hill Trotter, Texas, has a lot of 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 213-1-1, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas. Trot 2:12 1/2 and 2:10 in 2:30 or better. Season of 1901, \$109 with return trotters next season. Palakades, Inamut, cent stallion, \$200.00 the season, and other mares at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares and yearlings and horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

W. S. HARRIS, MANAGER, HENRIETTA, TEXAS. W. S. Harris, Manager, Henrietta, Texas, has a lot of 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 213-1-1, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas. Trot 2:12 1/2 and 2:10 in 2:30 or better. Season of 1901, \$109 with return trotters next season. Palakades, Inamut, cent stallion, \$200.00 the season, and other mares at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares and yearlings and horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

US. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX. Breeder of pure bred registered short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north of Ft. Worth. Call on T. H. E. Beckman St., Phone 201.

HERFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HERFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. H. NELSON, KANSAS CITY, MO. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
L. K. HASLETINE—DOCHESTER, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. JENNINGS, MARTINDALE, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. CONVERSE, CRESCO, IOWA. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horn cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE, Thoroughbred Black Spanish Jennies. Address: K. McLENNAN, Battle, McLennan Co., Texas.

RAPID TRANSIT IN JAPAN. A curious street car line is that between Atami and Yeshohama, two cities in the province of Izu, Japan. The line is seven miles long, the rolling stock consists of a single car, and the motive power is furnished by a couple of muscular coolies, who push the car along whenever power is necessary. When the car comes to a down grade they jump on and ride.

With the production of corn, cotton, coal and other minerals, and the rapid increase of railroad facilities, Texas combines within her borders all the advantages to be found in all the other states of the Union. All she now needs is a railroad in the front rank of the great constellations of states, in factories to work up her raw material, and they are rapidly coming to the front.—Hempstead News.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

About 2000 head are yearlings, the balance cows and calves. The prices were \$14 for yearlings and \$24 for cows and calves. Delivery will be made in 90 days.

F. E. Rankin & Co. have sold their known and cattle in Upton county known as the Billie White ranch, to M. M. Mosely of Memphis, Tenn. The price was about \$18,000.

F. B. Thaxton, of Tom Green county bought of Shields & Tankersley 230 head of yearlings at \$14.

M. B. Pulliam, of San Angelo, sold a Red Polled bull to Geo. B. Rappley for \$350.

At Midland, Davis and Purcell sold to Buchanan & Harrington 25 bull calves at 25 ahead.

At Lancaster, Dallas county, Taylor Bros. bought 40 head of beef cattle from W. B. Brazeeale.

Campbell & Cunningham purchased 2-year-old steers at \$20 per head this week: From D. E. Sims, 90; R. W. Morris, 200; Lon Mapes, 20; H. N. Beakley, 400. These steers will be shipped to the Omega National about April 20.—Concho Herald.

At San Angelo, Lum Hudson bought from Cunningham & Emerick 40 cows at \$15. He also bought from W. T. Cawley 50 cows at private terms.

Harold Westcott, late of Syracuse, N. Y., but now of Concho county, Texas, has bought of B. P. & Mertz, of San Angelo, 200 cows of the D. & O. H. brand at \$20.

T. T. Mead has purchased of Bruce Norton at Quanah, 80 cows and heifers at \$25 and three bulls at \$50.

At Sonora, A. F. Clark bought of R. F. Halbert 7 head of Short-horn bulls at \$50.

I. T. Brennand, of Istan, sold to F. M. Bourne 200 head of steers which were shipped to Kansas.

B. W. Fears, of Fisher county bought of Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex., five Hereford bulls at \$50 a head.

Scharbauer & Aycock, of Midland, have sold to the Soper Cattle company 35 yearling bulls at \$50 a head.

Geo. Mapes bought of C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett, 50 Territory cows at \$15.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

Fires & Crows, of Childress have purchased 500 head of cattle from W. L. Brown of Dickens county.

Gibson & Baldridge, of Pecos county have purchased from Ed Loehausen, of San Antonio, Dallas Friday and paid his ranch in southwestern Texas.

Ben Van Turl of Colorado, Tex. recently sold 70 head of stock cattle at \$16 a head.

C. G. Burbank, of Fort McKavett sold 200 cows and 2-year-old heifers to Flowers & Richardson at \$20 for cows and \$15.50 for heifers.

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water, insert the needle in your cattle, and inject four cubic centimeters. The vaccine is a sure preventive of Blackleg. It is a sure preventive of Blackleg. It is a sure preventive of Blackleg.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Michigan. BRANCHES: New York City, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Montreal, Que., and London.

THE TEXAS FARMERS' STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Home Office, Fort Worth, Texas. Rooms 512 and 513 Hoxie Bldg.

We issue policies protecting your crops from destructive elements. Purely mutual and every policy holder is a member of the company.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

P. O. Box 183.

STOCK REMEDIES MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE. For protecting cattle against blackleg.

PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE. For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon.

SCOUR CURE. For cure of scour in calves, pigs, foals and lambs.

LINCOLN FEEDING COMPOUND. Invaluable for all livestock; aids digestion, removes internal parasites, improves and fattens the animal.

LINCOLN DIP. An unexcelled wash dip for livestock and poultry; kills parasites, scabs, worms, etc., cures skin diseases.

PASTEUR RABBIT VIRUS. A vaccine protecting rats and mice by contagious disease; harmless to man and domestic animals.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago Texas Manager, P. W. Hunt, 808 Main Street, Fort Worth.

70 DURHAMS 70 FOR SALE

All three year old heifers that have been bred to registered Short-horn Bulls. About 30 or 40 calves on hand now.

A. D. WARREN, Hillsboro, Tex.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

SHORTHORNS—KANSAS CITY. One Hundred and Ten Head—20 Bulls, 80 Cows and Heifers, April 22-23, 1901.

The reader interested in high class registered short-horn cattle will find in this issue a list of all the registered short-horn cattle in the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

The Gentry Bros. of Sedalia, Mo., will offer 25 head of pure bred, two-year-old heifers and a yearling bull, bred by the Kansas City show last fall. These are the best of the breed in expectation to the herd bull.

POULTRY.

POULTRY

J. F. FARRELL, HANDLEY, TEXAS. My Buff Cochins have no superiors in Texas. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS. Dallas, Texas. 1000 Premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry. Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, the best for sale at reasonable prices. Longhorn eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. White F. Rock eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 45.

MAPLEHURST FARM RUSSELLVILLE, Tenn. W. F. Deak, prop. Poland China pigs, entitled to register. \$10 pair. Collie pups, working strain, \$9 a pair. South Downs and Shortorns, straight-lined and square ended. Bronze Turkeys, Pekins, Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, and Seabrights from show birds at \$2.50 a setting; out of heavy egg and meat producers, \$1.50. Express paid on four setting orders. Stock always for sale. E. P. Hook and Wyandotte incubator eggs \$3.50 per 10.

EDWARDS, IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Golden Yellow and White Wyandottes, barred white and buff P. Rocks, and white and black Langshans and Light Brahmas, eggs \$1.25 per pair. Golden Yellow and Silver S. Hamburgs, black Minorcas, Pekin Ducks and white Geese. \$1.00 for 10. Buff Langshans, \$2.00 per 12. M. Bronze and white Holland turkey eggs, \$3 for 10. Toulouse turkey eggs, \$3 for 10. Stock for sale. Roupe cure, lice and zec per box by mail.

W. R. MICKLE, SHEPTON, COLLIN County, Texas. Fine poultry. Brahma, Golden Yellow and White Wyandottes to spare. From forty to one hundred yearling Tom, E. P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Orpingtons and Pekin Ducks. We won on 12 fowls 16 premiums in 1898. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 10.

J. W. PITTMAN, BERRYBROOK, TEXAS. Breeder of fine poultry. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$2 per setting. Toulouse turkey eggs, \$3 for 10. Gosse Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer questions. Mention the Journal.

EX BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and breeding stock. \$1.00 per pair. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS. Austin, Texas. Fine poultry. Brahma, Golden Yellow and White Wyandottes to spare. From forty to one hundred yearling Tom, E. P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Orpingtons and Pekin Ducks. We won on 12 fowls 16 premiums in 1898. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 10.

P. DOUGLAS BEAVER, TEXAS. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Golden Yellow and White Wyandottes, direct. Eggs \$1.50 setting, \$2.50 two settings. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. C. SPRUILL, FARMERSVILLE, TEX. Breeder of fine poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, winners at South-western show, 1898. Eggs \$1.00 per pair. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3 for 15.

W. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEX. Breeder of fine poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks at \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY by buying your seeds, plants and poultry supplies of me. Send 6c stamps for catalogue of bargains and receive Free and postage paid. I have 500 bushels of seeds, a 50c coupon check and our 50c cash price. Ask for special prices on seeds and potatoes. Address Q. E. BEVINS, Keittsburg, Ill.

SWINE.

SWINE

E. L. OLIVER, FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality, by birth. Price \$23.34, 2343, 2343, 2343. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

MORRIS & CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX. One 200 lb. Crockett street. Two fine litters of pigs for sale at reasonable prices. They are of the Stumpy and Longlegged strains and away up in quality. Just what you want for your hatching and prove your herd. Also, Scotch Collie pups of best strains.

W. DUFFEL-ROSS, M'LENNAN CO. Texas. Breeder of registered Poland China swine. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

EDGAR VALE HERD OF POLAND CHINA SWINE. McKinney, Collin county, Texas. H. E. Stinson, proprietor. The home of such fine Poland China swine. No. 2629; Double Whites Model, No. 4291; Chief Marshall, No. 4292; Advance, No. 4293. Sons of all the leading strains. Up-to-date breeding. Stock all ages for sale. Pairs and trios not at all. B. B. Keyes, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

TOM FRAZIER-KOPPEL-BOSQUE county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of choice registered; now ready to ship. Artisan Farm.

W. R. MICKLE, SHEPTON COLLIN county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of choice registered; now ready to ship. Artisan Farm.

WINCY FARM, S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH. Wanted—500 customers to buy Barred Plymouth Rock eggs at \$1.00 per pair. \$2.00 per pair. \$3.00 per pair. \$4.00 per pair. \$5.00 per pair. \$6.00 per pair. \$7.00 per pair. \$8.00 per pair. \$9.00 per pair. \$10.00 per pair. \$11.00 per pair. \$12.00 per pair. \$13.00 per pair. \$14.00 per pair. \$15.00 per pair. \$16.00 per pair. \$17.00 per pair. \$18.00 per pair. \$19.00 per pair. \$20.00 per pair. \$21.00 per pair. \$22.00 per pair. \$23.00 per pair. \$24.00 per pair. \$25.00 per pair. \$26.00 per pair. \$27.00 per pair. \$28.00 per pair. \$29.00 per pair. \$30.00 per pair. \$31.00 per pair. \$32.00 per pair. \$33.00 per pair. \$34.00 per pair. \$35.00 per pair. \$36.00 per pair. \$37.00 per pair. \$38.00 per pair. \$39.00 per pair. \$40.00 per pair. \$41.00 per pair. \$42.00 per pair. \$43.00 per pair. \$44.00 per pair. \$45.00 per pair. \$46.00 per pair. \$47.00 per pair. \$48.00 per pair. \$49.00 per pair. \$50.00 per pair. \$51.00 per pair. \$52.00 per pair. \$53.00 per pair. \$54.00 per pair. \$55.00 per pair. \$56.00 per pair. \$57.00 per pair. \$58.00 per pair. \$59.00 per pair. \$60.00 per pair. \$61.00 per pair. \$62.00 per pair. \$63.00 per pair. \$64.00 per pair. \$65.00 per pair. \$66.00 per pair. \$67.00 per pair. \$68.00 per pair. \$69.00 per pair. \$70.00 per pair. \$71.00 per pair. \$72.00 per pair. \$73.00 per pair. \$74.00 per pair. \$75.00 per pair. \$76.00 per pair. \$77.00 per pair. \$78.00 per pair. \$79.00 per pair. \$80.00 per pair. \$81.00 per pair. \$82.00 per pair. \$83.00 per pair. \$84.00 per pair. \$85.00 per pair. \$86.00 per pair. \$87.00 per pair. \$88.00 per pair. \$89.00 per pair. \$90.00 per pair. \$91.00 per pair. \$92.00 per pair. \$93.00 per pair. \$94.00 per pair. \$95.00 per pair. \$96.00 per pair. \$97.00 per pair. \$98.00 per pair. \$99.00 per pair. \$100.00 per pair.

DOGS. B. HUDSPETH, SIBLEY JACKSON county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of choice registered; now ready to ship. Artisan Farm.

SUNFLOWER HOUND KENNELS. The largest exclusive kennels in the United States. Breeders of high priced Blooded Hounds, trained with other breeds on application. Address SUNFLOWER KENNELS, Aledo, Texas. Lock Box 4.

TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS. WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR? Is the title of a little book published by the Passenger Department of the Great Rock Island Route, giving detailed description of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations, commonly known as the "Fort Hill Country," which is to be opened for settlement in the near future. It also contains the laws under which settlers can obtain homesteads, and other valuable information for those who propose to obtain a home in the fertile Indian Territory.

OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES. Is the title of a little book published by the Passenger Department of the Great Rock Island Route, giving detailed description of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations, commonly known as the "Fort Hill Country," which is to be opened for settlement in the near future. It also contains the laws under which settlers can obtain homesteads, and other valuable information for those who propose to obtain a home in the fertile Indian Territory.

Copy of this book will be mailed free to applicants on receipt of 10c. Address: F. A. C. B. I. & N. Ry. Fort Worth, Tex.

growing. The turkey, it must be borne in mind, is of a semi-wild nature, and requires to be treated accordingly; and for this reason one should not expect to get the same advantage where confined to a limited space as would be ample for any variety of chickens. Although young turkeys are exceedingly delicate, the mature birds are particularly hardy, and I have found that, entirely without shelter, they are not only more vigorous and healthy, but through this treatment the hen turkeys lay earlier than those confined in a pen. It is true that this way there may be trouble with the hens laying away from the buildings, but this may be guarded against by keeping watch on them when they first begin to set, and for this reason the feed should not usually exceed five or six hens on one farm, although it is estimated that one male is sufficient for twelve or fifteen hens; but when breeding for commercial purposes is the object, and the latter number of hens kept, two male birds would be a safer allowance, these to be let out in turn day about, thus insuring a larger percentage of fertile eggs. As good turkeys are valuable, there is to be obtained as many eggs as possible from each hen; therefore, when she first becomes broody, by breaking up the nest she generally begins to lay a second batch at an early date, and for this reason the first eggs are often set under a common hen, but when this is done, and there are a number of turkey hens, one of these should be also set at the same date, and the second batch of eggs is laid, when these are sufficiently old to go out to range the fields, as young turkeys raised with a common hen appear to lose the faculty of foraging for themselves, and, therefore, some attempt to give them the natural food which they bring up like the size of those chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

junction with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia. In congestion of the lungs, the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. If "cold" can be given, if possible, will attempt to gather warmth from a ray of sunshine which may find its way into the brooder house. The symptoms appear quickly, and the disease runs its course in a short time. The chickens upon examination the lungs are found to be very dark in color and filled with blood. If a blood vessel has been ruptured the bronchi and air sacs will be filled, a thick mucous will likely be found in the windpipe and mouth, and suffocation is the cause of death. In pneumonia the symptoms are similar to those described on congestion of the lungs, the discharge from the mouth or nostrils may be colored with blood or have the color of prune juice; the bird becomes mopy, with head drawn in, drooping wings, and ruffled feathers. The appetite is poor, but thirst increases.

The lung, or lungs, after death, are found to have a dark color and are solidified, owing to the engorgement with an exudate. If a portion of the lung were dropped into water it would sink, whereas the healthy lung tissue would float. This form of pneumonia is known as stragous pneumonia. There is another form of pneumonia, which is called croupous pneumonia, in which the bronchial tubes are affected with inflammation and the lung does not become so solidified.

The pneumococcus, the germ which is conceded to be the cause of pneumonia and which is so closely associated with it, is also found in the air, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to develop. When a bird becomes chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

growing. The turkey, it must be borne in mind, is of a semi-wild nature, and requires to be treated accordingly; and for this reason one should not expect to get the same advantage where confined to a limited space as would be ample for any variety of chickens. Although young turkeys are exceedingly delicate, the mature birds are particularly hardy, and I have found that, entirely without shelter, they are not only more vigorous and healthy, but through this treatment the hen turkeys lay earlier than those confined in a pen. It is true that this way there may be trouble with the hens laying away from the buildings, but this may be guarded against by keeping watch on them when they first begin to set, and for this reason the feed should not usually exceed five or six hens on one farm, although it is estimated that one male is sufficient for twelve or fifteen hens; but when breeding for commercial purposes is the object, and the latter number of hens kept, two male birds would be a safer allowance, these to be let out in turn day about, thus insuring a larger percentage of fertile eggs. As good turkeys are valuable, there is to be obtained as many eggs as possible from each hen; therefore, when she first becomes broody, by breaking up the nest she generally begins to lay a second batch at an early date, and for this reason the first eggs are often set under a common hen, but when this is done, and there are a number of turkey hens, one of these should be also set at the same date, and the second batch of eggs is laid, when these are sufficiently old to go out to range the fields, as young turkeys raised with a common hen appear to lose the faculty of foraging for themselves, and, therefore, some attempt to give them the natural food which they bring up like the size of those chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

junction with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia. In congestion of the lungs, the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. If "cold" can be given, if possible, will attempt to gather warmth from a ray of sunshine which may find its way into the brooder house. The symptoms appear quickly, and the disease runs its course in a short time. The chickens upon examination the lungs are found to be very dark in color and filled with blood. If a blood vessel has been ruptured the bronchi and air sacs will be filled, a thick mucous will likely be found in the windpipe and mouth, and suffocation is the cause of death. In pneumonia the symptoms are similar to those described on congestion of the lungs, the discharge from the mouth or nostrils may be colored with blood or have the color of prune juice; the bird becomes mopy, with head drawn in, drooping wings, and ruffled feathers. The appetite is poor, but thirst increases.

The lung, or lungs, after death, are found to have a dark color and are solidified, owing to the engorgement with an exudate. If a portion of the lung were dropped into water it would sink, whereas the healthy lung tissue would float. This form of pneumonia is known as stragous pneumonia. There is another form of pneumonia, which is called croupous pneumonia, in which the bronchial tubes are affected with inflammation and the lung does not become so solidified.

The pneumococcus, the germ which is conceded to be the cause of pneumonia and which is so closely associated with it, is also found in the air, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to develop. When a bird becomes chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

growing. The turkey, it must be borne in mind, is of a semi-wild nature, and requires to be treated accordingly; and for this reason one should not expect to get the same advantage where confined to a limited space as would be ample for any variety of chickens. Although young turkeys are exceedingly delicate, the mature birds are particularly hardy, and I have found that, entirely without shelter, they are not only more vigorous and healthy, but through this treatment the hen turkeys lay earlier than those confined in a pen. It is true that this way there may be trouble with the hens laying away from the buildings, but this may be guarded against by keeping watch on them when they first begin to set, and for this reason the feed should not usually exceed five or six hens on one farm, although it is estimated that one male is sufficient for twelve or fifteen hens; but when breeding for commercial purposes is the object, and the latter number of hens kept, two male birds would be a safer allowance, these to be let out in turn day about, thus insuring a larger percentage of fertile eggs. As good turkeys are valuable, there is to be obtained as many eggs as possible from each hen; therefore, when she first becomes broody, by breaking up the nest she generally begins to lay a second batch at an early date, and for this reason the first eggs are often set under a common hen, but when this is done, and there are a number of turkey hens, one of these should be also set at the same date, and the second batch of eggs is laid, when these are sufficiently old to go out to range the fields, as young turkeys raised with a common hen appear to lose the faculty of foraging for themselves, and, therefore, some attempt to give them the natural food which they bring up like the size of those chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

junction with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia. In congestion of the lungs, the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. If "cold" can be given, if possible, will attempt to gather warmth from a ray of sunshine which may find its way into the brooder house. The symptoms appear quickly, and the disease runs its course in a short time. The chickens upon examination the lungs are found to be very dark in color and filled with blood. If a blood vessel has been ruptured the bronchi and air sacs will be filled, a thick mucous will likely be found in the windpipe and mouth, and suffocation is the cause of death. In pneumonia the symptoms are similar to those described on congestion of the lungs, the discharge from the mouth or nostrils may be colored with blood or have the color of prune juice; the bird becomes mopy, with head drawn in, drooping wings, and ruffled feathers. The appetite is poor, but thirst increases.

The lung, or lungs, after death, are found to have a dark color and are solidified, owing to the engorgement with an exudate. If a portion of the lung were dropped into water it would sink, whereas the healthy lung tissue would float. This form of pneumonia is known as stragous pneumonia. There is another form of pneumonia, which is called croupous pneumonia, in which the bronchial tubes are affected with inflammation and the lung does not become so solidified.

The pneumococcus, the germ which is conceded to be the cause of pneumonia and which is so closely associated with it, is also found in the air, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to develop. When a bird becomes chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

growing. The turkey, it must be borne in mind, is of a semi-wild nature, and requires to be treated accordingly; and for this reason one should not expect to get the same advantage where confined to a limited space as would be ample for any variety of chickens. Although young turkeys are exceedingly delicate, the mature birds are particularly hardy, and I have found that, entirely without shelter, they are not only more vigorous and healthy, but through this treatment the hen turkeys lay earlier than those confined in a pen. It is true that this way there may be trouble with the hens laying away from the buildings, but this may be guarded against by keeping watch on them when they first begin to set, and for this reason the feed should not usually exceed five or six hens on one farm, although it is estimated that one male is sufficient for twelve or fifteen hens; but when breeding for commercial purposes is the object, and the latter number of hens kept, two male birds would be a safer allowance, these to be let out in turn day about, thus insuring a larger percentage of fertile eggs. As good turkeys are valuable, there is to be obtained as many eggs as possible from each hen; therefore, when she first becomes broody, by breaking up the nest she generally begins to lay a second batch at an early date, and for this reason the first eggs are often set under a common hen, but when this is done, and there are a number of turkey hens, one of these should be also set at the same date, and the second batch of eggs is laid, when these are sufficiently old to go out to range the fields, as young turkeys raised with a common hen appear to lose the faculty of foraging for themselves, and, therefore, some attempt to give them the natural food which they bring up like the size of those chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

junction with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia. In congestion of the lungs, the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. If "cold" can be given, if possible, will attempt to gather warmth from a ray of sunshine which may find its way into the brooder house. The symptoms appear quickly, and the disease runs its course in a short time. The chickens upon examination the lungs are found to be very dark in color and filled with blood. If a blood vessel has been ruptured the bronchi and air sacs will be filled, a thick mucous will likely be found in the windpipe and mouth, and suffocation is the cause of death. In pneumonia the symptoms are similar to those described on congestion of the lungs, the discharge from the mouth or nostrils may be colored with blood or have the color of prune juice; the bird becomes mopy, with head drawn in, drooping wings, and ruffled feathers. The appetite is poor, but thirst increases.

The lung, or lungs, after death, are found to have a dark color and are solidified, owing to the engorgement with an exudate. If a portion of the lung were dropped into water it would sink, whereas the healthy lung tissue would float. This form of pneumonia is known as stragous pneumonia. There is another form of pneumonia, which is called croupous pneumonia, in which the bronchial tubes are affected with inflammation and the lung does not become so solidified.

The pneumococcus, the germ which is conceded to be the cause of pneumonia and which is so closely associated with it, is also found in the air, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to develop. When a bird becomes chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

growing. The turkey, it must be borne in mind, is of a semi-wild nature, and requires to be treated accordingly; and for this reason one should not expect to get the same advantage where confined to a limited space as would be ample for any variety of chickens. Although young turkeys are exceedingly delicate, the mature birds are particularly hardy, and I have found that, entirely without shelter, they are not only more vigorous and healthy, but through this treatment the hen turkeys lay earlier than those confined in a pen. It is true that this way there may be trouble with the hens laying away from the buildings, but this may be guarded against by keeping watch on them when they first begin to set, and for this reason the feed should not usually exceed five or six hens on one farm, although it is estimated that one male is sufficient for twelve or fifteen hens; but when breeding for commercial purposes is the object, and the latter number of hens kept, two male birds would be a safer allowance, these to be let out in turn day about, thus insuring a larger percentage of fertile eggs. As good turkeys are valuable, there is to be obtained as many eggs as possible from each hen; therefore, when she first becomes broody, by breaking up the nest she generally begins to lay a second batch at an early date, and for this reason the first eggs are often set under a common hen, but when this is done, and there are a number of turkey hens, one of these should be also set at the same date, and the second batch of eggs is laid, when these are sufficiently old to go out to range the fields, as young turkeys raised with a common hen appear to lose the faculty of foraging for themselves, and, therefore, some attempt to give them the natural food which they bring up like the size of those chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

junction with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia. In congestion of the lungs, the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. If "cold" can be given, if possible, will attempt to gather warmth from a ray of sunshine which may find its way into the brooder house. The symptoms appear quickly, and the disease runs its course in a short time. The chickens upon examination the lungs are found to be very dark in color and filled with blood. If a blood vessel has been ruptured the bronchi and air sacs will be filled, a thick mucous will likely be found in the windpipe and mouth, and suffocation is the cause of death. In pneumonia the symptoms are similar to those described on congestion of the lungs, the discharge from the mouth or nostrils may be colored with blood or have the color of prune juice; the bird becomes mopy, with head drawn in, drooping wings, and ruffled feathers. The appetite is poor, but thirst increases.

The lung, or lungs, after death, are found to have a dark color and are solidified, owing to the engorgement with an exudate. If a portion of the lung were dropped into water it would sink, whereas the healthy lung tissue would float. This form of pneumonia is known as stragous pneumonia. There is another form of pneumonia, which is called croupous pneumonia, in which the bronchial tubes are affected with inflammation and the lung does not become so solidified.

The pneumococcus, the germ which is conceded to be the cause of pneumonia and which is so closely associated with it, is also found in the air, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to develop. When a bird becomes chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

growing. The turkey, it must be borne in mind, is of a semi-wild nature, and requires to be treated accordingly; and for this reason one should not expect to get the same advantage where confined to a limited space as would be ample for any variety of chickens. Although young turkeys are exceedingly delicate, the mature birds are particularly hardy, and I have found that, entirely without shelter, they are not only more vigorous and healthy, but through this treatment the hen turkeys lay earlier than those confined in a pen. It is true that this way there may be trouble with the hens laying away from the buildings, but this may be guarded against by keeping watch on them when they first begin to set, and for this reason the feed should not usually exceed five or six hens on one farm, although it is estimated that one male is sufficient for twelve or fifteen hens; but when breeding for commercial purposes is the object, and the latter number of hens kept, two male birds would be a safer allowance, these to be let out in turn day about, thus insuring a larger percentage of fertile eggs. As good turkeys are valuable, there is to be obtained as many eggs as possible from each hen; therefore, when she first becomes broody, by breaking up the nest she generally begins to lay a second batch at an early date, and for this reason the first eggs are often set under a common hen, but when this is done, and there are a number of turkey hens, one of these should be also set at the same date, and the second batch of eggs is laid, when these are sufficiently old to go out to range the fields, as young turkeys raised with a common hen appear to lose the faculty of foraging for themselves, and, therefore, some attempt to give them the natural food which they bring up like the size of those chilled from exposure or draughts, dampness, or sudden changes of temperature, the blood is forced from the surface of the body into the lungs and other organs, the circulation is checked and congestion follows.

Such a condition of the lungs, aided by the germ, no doubt checks congestion into inflammation, and the blood vessels throw out a fluid which coagulates after filling the air cells, thus accounting for the firmness and solidity of the lungs in croupous pneumonia. Some of the brooders and brooding houses in use are altogether wrong for this climate, where there is such a great difference in temperature between night and day, especially in the humid spring months.

Some of the brooder houses visited were constructed of rough lumber; and were cold, drafty, and were not but mere shells without any means of maintaining an even temperature. The brooders were placed on the floor and heater with kerosene lamps, which continually gave off irritating fumes; and three troubles were found, one was pneumonia, another congestion of the lungs, and the third was the results of the little chicks having become chilled.

There is a great difference between the two diseases, and the environments which are responsible for the chicks taking cold and producing a congestion of the lungs, are the factors in con-

junction with the pneumococcus in producing pneumonia. In congestion of the lungs, the chick, after being chilled, becomes mopy and stupid, the respiration is rapid and difficult. If "cold" can be given, if possible, will attempt to gather warmth from a ray of sunshine which may find its way into the brooder house. The symptoms appear quickly, and the disease runs its course in a short time. The chickens upon examination the lungs are found

SADDLES on solid leather tree. Made by hand. Guaranteed not to break. Warranted not to hurt. Wholesale prices. Write for illustrated catalogue of saddles, saddles, etc. W. R. Dillingham & Co. Louisville Ky. (Mention this paper.)

The Famous Pueblo Saddle
R. T. FRAZIER, Manufacturer,
PUEBLO, COLORADO.



WE GUARANTEE THAT
THE FAMOUS PUEBLO IS THE BEST.

Send for our 1901 Catalogue.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER,
341 Main St., Dallas.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest Main Line was completed September 15th. It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at Alliance, Neb. It is the shortest line, Denver to Helena, Spokane, and the direct line to the entire Upper Northwest.

Only 36 hours to Butte-Helena.
Only 48 hours Denver to Spokane.
Only 62 hours Denver to Puget Sound.

This will be the main traveled road for passengers going via Denver to Northern Pacific Points.

TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO, UTAH, PACIFIC COAST. Two great daily trains from Kansas City, leaving weekly California excursions, personally conducted.

TO THE EAST: Best equipped trains to Chicago and St. Louis.

TO THE NORTH: Best trains to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

C. L. BECHTOLD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Texas.
T. E. WATKINS, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
HOWARD ELLIOTT, General Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

HOUSTON & TEXAS
CENTRAL R. R.
Sunset-Central Special.

DENISON TO NEW ORLEANS
And Carries Free Chair Cars.

Through Pullman Sleepers daily—
From GALVESTON via DENISON to ST. LOUIS.
From GALVESTON via FT. WORTH to DENVER.
From AUSTIN via ELGIN to CHICAGO.
From HOUSTON via DENISON to ST. DALLAS, MO.
From HOUSTON to WACO and AUSTIN.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
"SUNSET ROUTE."
The Best Service in the South

Between Points in Louisiana, Texas, Mexico and California.

Nothing superior to the "Sunset-Central Special" or Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleeping Car Service, nections, to Raplatios mfwywywpywpyw nections, to all points

North, East, Southeast and West.

Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.

S. F. B. MORSE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Houston Texas.
L. J. PARKS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Houston Texas.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY
North and East.

Great Rock Island Route

MEMPHIS or ST. LOUIS.
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

Hours are Saved
By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route.

For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to
J. C. Lewis, Traveling Passenger Agent,
R. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

THE RIGHT ROAD.

MARKETS
Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., as second class mail matter.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission.)
Fort Worth, Tex., April 8.—The market of hogs on our market continues liberal. The receipts the past week were 61 cars. The market was strong at all points. Good to choice packers and they sold readily at \$3.00 to \$3.10. A great many of the cars were badly mixed. The bulk of this kind going at \$2.95 to \$3.00. We do not look for the present heavy run to keep up and think that prices in our market will advance as receipts drop off; for this reason we advise our customers to load back the half finished and light weights and mature them as it will pay them even on one corn. We report our market as follows: Choice fat steers \$3.00 to \$3.10; medium fat steers \$2.95 to \$3.00; mixed fat, 150 lbs up, \$2.90 to \$3.00; heavy fat, 150 lbs up, \$2.85 to \$2.90.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
Fort Worth, Tex., April 8.—Receipts of hogs on our market the first of the week were moderate and prices ruled steady as per quotations Monday. Receipts increased, however, as the week advanced and the market was strong at all points. Local packers were carrying over from 1,500 to 2,000 hogs each day, had a bullish effect on the market. The trade was slow and values very uncertain. We look for lighter receipts this week and stronger prices. Receipts of hogs on our market the first of the week were moderate and prices ruled steady as per quotations Monday. Receipts increased, however, as the week advanced and the market was strong at all points. Local packers were carrying over from 1,500 to 2,000 hogs each day, had a bullish effect on the market. The trade was slow and values very uncertain. We look for lighter receipts this week and stronger prices. Receipts of hogs on our market the first of the week were moderate and prices ruled steady as per quotations Monday. Receipts increased, however, as the week advanced and the market was strong at all points. Local packers were carrying over from 1,500 to 2,000 hogs each day, had a bullish effect on the market. The trade was slow and values very uncertain. We look for lighter receipts this week and stronger prices.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
Dallas, Tex., April 8.—Receipts of both cattle and hogs were quite liberal for our opening week, everything offered found ready sale at satisfactory prices. Demand for cattle exceeds the supply. Why ship your fat cattle north when you can get a better price here. You will notice by our list of sales below that we sold some 600 head of choice hogs. We sold some half fat 82 lb steers at \$3.50. Choice steers would sell readily at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Our market needs more finished hogs. We write, wire or telephone if you have any market last week considering the heavy every load in our list of sales below was sold at a profit. The opening day of these loads would have brought \$3.50 to \$3.75 but we figured they would bring \$3.00 to \$3.25. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
Dallas, Tex., April 8.—Receipts of both cattle and hogs were quite liberal for our opening week, everything offered found ready sale at satisfactory prices. Demand for cattle exceeds the supply. Why ship your fat cattle north when you can get a better price here. You will notice by our list of sales below that we sold some 600 head of choice hogs. We sold some half fat 82 lb steers at \$3.50. Choice steers would sell readily at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Our market needs more finished hogs. We write, wire or telephone if you have any market last week considering the heavy every load in our list of sales below was sold at a profit. The opening day of these loads would have brought \$3.50 to \$3.75 but we figured they would bring \$3.00 to \$3.25. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
Dallas, Tex., April 8.—Receipts of both cattle and hogs were quite liberal for our opening week, everything offered found ready sale at satisfactory prices. Demand for cattle exceeds the supply. Why ship your fat cattle north when you can get a better price here. You will notice by our list of sales below that we sold some 600 head of choice hogs. We sold some half fat 82 lb steers at \$3.50. Choice steers would sell readily at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Our market needs more finished hogs. We write, wire or telephone if you have any market last week considering the heavy every load in our list of sales below was sold at a profit. The opening day of these loads would have brought \$3.50 to \$3.75 but we figured they would bring \$3.00 to \$3.25. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them. The market is not straight as there was quite a sprinkling of light and rough heavies in them.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
Chicago, Ill., April 8.—Cattle—Receipts 19,000, including 200 Texans; market strong to 10c higher and active; good to prime steers \$4.00 to \$4.25, dressed beef \$3.90 to \$4.00, stockers and feeders \$3.75 to \$3.90, calves steady at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Hogs—Receipts 12,000, market active and 5c higher; mixed and butchers' \$3.50 to \$3.75, choice heavy \$3.60 to \$3.75. Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market strong and active; good to choice wethers \$1.85 to \$2.00, natives \$1.75 to \$1.85, western lambs, including clipped \$1.90 to \$2.00.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—Cattle—Receipts 2,100, including 1,400 Texans. Market steady to strong. Native shipping and export steers \$3.60 to \$3.75, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$3.60 to \$3.75, steers under 1,000 pounds \$3.50 to \$3.60, stockers and feeders \$3.40 to \$3.50, calves \$3.50 to \$3.60. Hogs—Receipts 7,500. Market steady to strong. Western lambs \$1.75 to \$1.85, western wethers \$1.85 to \$1.95, natives \$1.75 to \$1.85, western lambs, including clipped \$1.90 to \$2.00.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission.)
New Orleans, La., April 8.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16 lower. Ordinary 5 1/2-16, good ordinary 5-16, middling 5-16, strict middling 7-16. Houston, Tex., April 8.—Spot cotton easy. Good ordinary 7c, low middling 7 1/4c, middling 8 1/4c. New Orleans, La., April 8.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16 lower. Ordinary 5 1/2-16, good ordinary 5-16, middling 5-16, strict middling 7-16. Houston, Tex., April 8.—Spot cotton easy. Good ordinary 7c, low middling 7 1/4c, middling 8 1/4c. New Orleans, La., April 8.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16 lower. Ordinary 5 1/2-16, good ordinary 5-16, middling 5-16, strict middling 7-16. Houston, Tex., April 8.—Spot cotton easy. Good ordinary 7c, low middling 7 1/4c, middling 8 1/4c.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
The Best of All.

The Record of the Greatest Financial Institution in the World.

We record in an calling attention to the card of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which appears in this issue of this paper. In commenting upon it, we wish to call the attention, not only of the policy-holder, but of the general public, to some very important points that deserve careful consideration. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is a company of the highest strength of the business world. It enters its fifty-ninth year with over \$200,000,000 in assets, the greatest trust fund ever held by any institution.

It is not necessary to go beyond this to assure the general public and its policy-holders that the Grant Old Mutual still represents their interests in the best possible manner and in the present American Company.

The Texas business of the company is under the able management of Messrs. Chamberlain & Gillette of San Antonio, and that of the people of Texas has been a success. The company writes all forms of policy contracts and its results in its maturing policies have been exceptionally fine and give great satisfaction to the policy-holders. The policy-holders are certainly to be congratulated on this splendid showing as it carries with it assurance of perfect security and ultimate profit.

THE BLURRED CHECK
Erving Keller started with a hall bedroom on the East side, and paid \$200 in advance. For three days he stared at the money with four days of scraps, luncheons of tea and toast at 7 cents, and dinners of soup with faded strips of beef at 15c; coffee with two lumps of sugar were included at the half of his money with four days of his paid up lodging left. He must begin to economize.

The next morning he omitted coffee and saved 3 cents, left off tea at luncheon and saved 2, and substituted eggs cents more. This for one day only. The havoc wrought in his purse only too frightful. After that he sneaked in at a free-lunch at 77 in the forenoon, and went without until the next morning, which made him ill with a headache that did not let him work on his syndicate serial. That would not do, for it was a big thing when he should have it done. Rogers, the editor, was a friend of his, and when the syndicate editor is your friend your fortune is made—or you are apt to think so. Keller decided that it was the coffee that he missed most. He roused himself, was surprised to find what stuff he had written, half dreaming. And it all been done in that state of mind. He had not let his work on the syndicate and the patches put in while a momentary drowse were not always contiguous.

"I'll buy stale bakeshop cakes at half price and have a cup of coffee every morning as long as my cash lasts," he decided. The plan was followed until the end of the first week. He so gained a vilitated liking for mold on cake as well as cheese; but he had only 18 cents left, and the end of everything began to loom up, especially when the landlord swore at him and refused to let him come in. The worst of it was, his unfinished manuscript was in the top drawer of the dressing case, and with it that his situation was hopeless. He looked at the clock, and the hands were hideous, and for two nights he appeared to him in his dreams with a troop of three-horned devils. Yet, in spite of all, he knew that she was in love with him. Her eyes told him the secret of the day, that she stood suckling her fingers, while he bargained with the landlady; the same eyes explored mercy for him when her mistress blasphemed. The mere thought of what he must do was revolting, but he did not hesitate on that account. He waited until he was sure that the landlady was dozing after her evening dram, and then used the latch key, which, in her haste to get rid of him, the woman forgot to demand.

The slaver met him on the stairs, sniveling and manifesting symptoms of a fit. Keller took hold of her hands and spoke soothingly, though the flabbiness of things, covered as they were with warts, felt like toads kicking feebly to escape.

"My manuscript, girl," he said. "You know where it is, in the pasteboard canny box, top drawer in my room. Get it for me, that is a good girl."

She leaned her frowny head against him and sobbed and trembled. He had heard that love in the hearts of the simple and the foolish, but he had not and as she smoothed her hair he inwardly cursed his own duplicity. He thought he would never make her understand what it was he wanted, and when she at last brought him the canny box, he felt a relief, and he had to go. When he finally escaped from the house it seemed to him that he must feel the loose lips of the slaver against his cheek as long as he should live.

A few hours later he found new lodgings on one fifty, and he had to go there, but the last, without having to pay in advance.

"Luck has turned; everything going my way," he chirped.

The next night a fellow lodger knocked on Keller's door. "My name is Kittridge," he said, "and I have been announced. A man may think as he pleases in this house and no questions asked. By the way you look hungry. So did the last man who had this room."

"I'm hungry," he said, "and I don't do me no good," lied Keller.

"You needn't hint to the landlady that I told you," continued Kittridge, "but three successive lodgers committed suicide in this room. You had better take another."

"Conesons!" said Keller. "I wouldn't have spoken of it only I know a man will do anything when he is proud and doesn't have enough to eat."

"I bought a twenty meal ticket yesterday in a rather cheap place, and before that is used up I will have some more money," explained Keller, with an air of candor.

"Anyway," added Kittridge, backing away from the door, "I don't know till you begin to grow feverish. If it comes to that I will help you—God knows how, though."

"He didn't believe a word that I told him," raved Keller. But the warning haunted him and he spent his last 10 cents for a cup of coffee to help him to work that night, which would see the end of the story if he could keep awake. But he was caught by sleep on next to the last page, and when he awoke it was morning and he had to go out for air before he could touch pen to paper. There was a cheerful sound of sunrise through the mist that hung over the city. A flock of sparrows twittered and chirped merrily on the pavement. Two strays of dogs started in for a fencing contest, with broomsticks for foils; and the keeper of a bakeshop stepped out on the sidewalk to watch the sport. To Keller there seemed to be something providential in it, for he saw a slipper through the unguarded doorway snatched a small loaf of bread from a basket and made off with it.

Back to his own room Keller bowed his head to ask a blessing before cutting the loaf.

In an hour the story was done, but a kind of hopelessness possessed him as he read over the manuscript, for it seemed to him that it was tediously dull. He carried it to the office of the syndicate, but did not see Rogers. Keller left his address with the office girl and then went home to wait.

As he gathered up some scraps of unneeded paper on the table he found a sil-

ver quarter, and with the thrill of pleasure that the sight of it brought him came a mental photograph of Kittridge.

"But he would have given it to me openly and blurted out the conviction that I was a thief," he thought. "If he thought first of a cup of coffee as a luxury which he might now enjoy, and he rushed out to get it. As he passed an apothecary's a queer suggestion flashed through his mind. 'If the story failed what then? Anyhow, I need a good night's sleep, and that will save food.'"

Yet the slumber did not refresh him as he had hoped it might do, for he awoke with a feverish, aching feeling in flesh and bones. "Queer, but I don't feel as hungry as I did," he muttered. "Probably the sleep did me good. Think I will lie down again."

It was aroused some hours later by a terrible headache. The conclusion after careful and regular weighing was that no serious setback resulted from dehorning. It was observed that nervous, irritable animals were much more affected than sluggish, phlegmatic ones. The time and circumstances of the test were such that animals would not have made much beef, even under a course of ordinary feeding. No great difference resulting from the use of the instruments in the process of dehorning, and a constant running using the saw, less blood was made to flow.

Chips of Experience
EFFECTS OF DEHORNING.—The Canadian authorities have been investigating the results of depriving matured cattle of their horns. During the past winter, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Chicago Drovers Journal, an experiment was made on the branch experimental farm of the Dominion government at Brandon, Manitoba, to ascertain whether the operation of dehorning when performed on fattening steers, was beneficial or not. Three lots of Shorthorn grades, containing five head each were selected. One lot was dehorned and the remaining two lots were left to grow up to maturity. Another lot dehorned and allowed to run loose in a small pen. The third lot was tied in stalls, no operation being performed. The ration in each case was the same, and the end of six months the following results were ascertained: Steers, dehorned and tied, made 950 pounds; steers, dehorned and left loose, made 980 pounds, and the steers, not

dehorned, made 963 pounds. The greatest difference was 18 pounds, less than a pound per month, and it may be concluded that neither tying nor dehorning produced any material effect.

It is generally believed that the excitement, pain and loss of blood caused by dehorning, has a degenerative effect on the animals. An experiment for information on these points was tried at the Central experimental farm at Ottawa, with 22 steers, each two years old. The steers were placed, some dehorned, others not dehorned, and some facing each other to find the effect of any excitement thus caused. They were weighed regularly, and it was discovered that steers facing each other lost as much from excitement as the dehorned ones, and each class required a long time to recover from the operation, as coming in contact with a territorial rival. The conclusion after careful and regular weighing was that no serious setback resulted from dehorning. It was observed that nervous, irritable animals were much more affected than sluggish, phlegmatic ones. The time and circumstances of the test were such that animals would not have made much beef, even under a course of ordinary feeding. No great difference resulting from the use of the instruments in the process of dehorning, and a constant running using the saw, less blood was made to flow.

SOME FORAGE PLANTS FOR SIMULATED FEEDING.
The experiment station has just issued bulletin No. 69. It contains reports on pasturage tests of a number of annual forage plants, and also a comparison of pasturing and feeding out forage. The pasturage tests a number of annual forage crops made in 1908 were with a few exceptions duplicated in 1909, the intention being to note such variation as might be induced by a difference in climatic conditions or in the individual preference or aversion of animals for a certain feed.

The crops tested were rye, oats and peas, Indian corn, millet, sorghum, Kafir corn, and cow peas, as representing the annuals, also alfalfa and vernal leucaena, as representing the perennials. The amount of pasturage afforded, and the effect of the feed upon the production of milk and butter fat.

The following are some average results for the two years:

The crops giving the largest amounts of pasturage were rye and sorghum, Indian corn and millet gave less pasturage than any of the other annual forage plants. Alfalfa and vernal leucaena gave the least pasturage of any of the crops, affording considerably more than the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the annuals may be pastured during only a certain period of each season, while the alfalfa and vernal leucaena furnish feed early and late.

Cow peas produced an actually greater quantity of milk and butter fat from a given area of land than any other crop.

A comparison was made of the amount of feed produced and the effect upon the yield of milk and butter fat when certain crops were pastured and when they were cut and fed. The crops so tested were alfalfa, sorghum, and Indian corn. In the case of each of these, the former affording considerably more than the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the annuals may be pastured during only a certain period of each season, while the alfalfa and vernal leucaena furnish feed early and late.

The same tests indicated that the average daily production of milk and butter fat was greater for cows when they were pastured than when they were cut and fed. This on an average amounted to 1.17 times greater butter fat production from the pastured than from the soiled crop.

HOSE.
W. S. Boswell of Ballinger sold to J. P. Cross of San Angelo 43 one and two-year-old mules at \$30 a round.

Arwin, a three-year-old colt by Electric trotter, 11 months old, 2 1/2 at Dallas fair grounds track a few days ago. The last half was trotted in 1:10, the last quarter in 0:32 1/4—a 2:10 gal.

Frank Anson, who for some time has been engaged in shipping horses and mules from Fort Worth to the British government, said Saturday that he expected to ship 750 more horses to New Orleans, and in the West he had weekly 600 mules and 200 horses were shipped to New Orleans to be transported from that port. Charles Hicks also shipped last week about 600 mules and he expects to send out about 200 more this week.

TO STOP SHIPMENTS.—A New Orleans special states that the war in London has called its agents in order, and that the business and to make no further purchases of mules and horses for the South African war.

The official order is said to have borne the further instructions to hurry all stock now on hand in the West and to the port at New Orleans, where it will be gotten aboard ships as speedily as possible. Colonel De Burgh, the ranking officer of the detachment of British army men in the United States, is now in the West and he is expected there in a few days.

May 1 has been set as the time for closing up the business of shipping stock from the United States, and it is expected that the last of the lots will be aboard the transports and off to sea by that date.

It is said most emphatically, however, that the order from the war department in London had been promulgated before the Bose Injunction suit had been filed in the New Orleans courts. The English claim is that the action of Commissary General Pearson and Edward Van Ness, the New York agent, had nothing to do with the terminating of the stock business from the United States, which has grown into such mammoth proportions.

A slight idea of the magnitude of the traffic can be had when it is stated that 90,000 head of American mules and horses have been secured to aid in the fight against the Boers. The British have expended in this country about \$15,000,000.

THE BEST PLACE FOR REST, RECREATION, OR PLEASURE, OR TO REGENERATE AFTER ILLNESS, OR TO RELIEVE FROM THE FATIGUES OF A TRIP, OR TO MAKE YOU FEEL AS IF YOU WERE AT HOME, IS AT THE CELEBRATED AND FINEST OF HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

The Peoples' Sanitarium, under the control of the United States government, for the relief of the people, has been open for years since the establishment of the Sanitarium. It is the most remarkable mineral springs in the world, not excepting the renowned springs of Europe.

The treatment at this Sanitarium is the best way there, offering unsurpassed equipment and superior service. Pullman sleeping cars, reclining chair cars, and the best of food coaches are among the inducements of the line.

A letter to the general passenger agent, H. C. Townsend, St. Louis, or to any agent of the line, will bring you full descriptive matter in regard to Springs, Arkansas, or address,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

BUZZINESS
A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver trouble, as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and intestines, and a ringing noise in the head.

Chronic Diseases

Are Cured by the Great Texas Specialist.



There is a necessity for any honest man or woman to take out of his miserable life, because of some chronic or private disease. Fully ninety out of every twenty chronic diseases can be cured and he who suffers from their existence to be determined by any of those distressing diseases has only himself to blame, because modern science and the skilled specialist offer you a speedy cure. You may have tried others, but that makes no difference. If you need more care come to my office and let me explain my methods of curing these troubles. I especially invite every man or woman who has become dissatisfied with treatment elsewhere or have about lost hope of ever finding a cure. I will explain to you as best I can your exact condition and tell you just what you may expect from my treatment. My examination and my charges will cost you nothing and my charges for a perfect and permanent cure are in the reach of every honest sufferer. The certainty of a cure is what you want. I will cure you, by permission, when satisfied that information is really desired by sincere people to thousands whom I have cured in this state who have been abandoned by family physicians and co-located specialists and experts. What I have done for others I can do for you. If you can not call, write me a full and truthful statement of your present condition. My home treatment is successful and strictly private.

J. H. TERRILL, Specialist
President of Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute.
235 McMillen St.
DALLAS, TEXAS

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, GLEET, GONORRHEA, OR FLEET, POISONING, which my remedies fail to cure. Young, old, middle aged, single or married men, and all who suffer from the effects of

LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Urinary Issues, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, should send for a FREE MEDICAL TREATISE, which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases.

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Syphilis, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This cure is backed by \$2,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and all charges free. Send stamp for symptom blank. Address: DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 105 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Took the Oath.—Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States but he is still held a prisoner at Manila and his fate has not been determined by the American government. Many suggestions have been made relative to his appointment to some important office in the Philippines.

Boers Want Injunction.—At New Orleans last week an injunction suit to stop the shipment of mules and horses to South Africa, alleging violation of the neutrality laws between the United States and the South African Republic, was filed in the United States district court by Samuel Pearson, late commissioner general in the Boer army, and Edward Van Ness, a rich New York Boer sympathizer. It names J. Pearson, a ship captain commanding the British mule transport Anglo Australasian, Elder, Dempster & Co. and Messrs.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
(INCORPORATED)
Consign your cattle and hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections in all the markets. Market reports free. Correspondence solicited. Liberal advances made to our customers.
J. F. SIMPSON, Pres., A. J. CROWLEY, Sec., BEN SMITH, Treas.
V. S. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest.
The only Market in Texas where you can secure
TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS
Every day, regardless of how many head are on the market.
PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.
B. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

National Live Stock Commission Co.
Dallas Union Stock Yards Ft. Worth Stock Yards
DALLAS AND FORT WORTH
A. C. THOMAS, Mgr. and Salesman. JAMES D. FARMER, Vice-Prest. and Salesman.
We are prepared to give you first-class service on either market. Write wire or telephone. No trouble. Reports free on application. Correspondence solicited. See our market report in Journal.

MALLERY COMMISSION CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1892. Chicago, Sioux City, South St. Paul, South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.
Money to Loan on Texas Cattle.
A. F. CROWLEY, Southwestern Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The wheat pest has not been doing great things so far, but the wheat crop of the Indian Territory, but the crop in some sections has suffered severely from its ravages.

Something in the neighborhood of 80,000 acres of prairie soil will be sown in the Creek nation this season. Reports received by Chickasaw from every section of the nation show that many full-blood Indians who have never heretofore attempted agriculture are opening farms and planting grounds. The increased acreage of agriculture in the Indian Territory is expected to increase the value of farm products grown in the Creek nation by over a million dollars.

D. H. Johnson of the Chickasaw nation, who is in Washington upon matters pertaining to the tribe, is also Secretary of the Chickasaw of the interior department grant permission to the resident Indian agent in the Indian Territory to issue orders for the eviction of whites who refuse to pay the tribal tax. The interior department has heretofore always insisted upon the value of farm products which those who refuse to pay the tax, but this system has been slow and unsatisfactory to the Indians. John Johnson is of the opinion that matters would be simplified if the department should grant the order.

Oklahoma's New Board.—Guthrie has been selected as headquarters of the live stock sanitary commission and Secretary Becker will have his office in the executive building.

W. E. Bolton, president of the board, is enthusiastic over the outlook for the commission and says they will watch the quarantine matter very closely and any infringement will be prosecuted. The board has given the Santa Fe company permission to unload in the quarantine pens at Red Rock and place their stock in tie pens on the west side of the track. The appointment of inspectors of the board which will be held on April 23. The members of the board are William E. Bolton, Woodward, Thomas H. Morris, Logan county; P. A. Becker, Grant county.

Decisions Reversed.—Two opinions of considerable importance to residents of towns in the Indian Territory, were handed down during the term of the Indian Territory court of appeals which adjourned on the 10th of April. In the case of Grayson Brockbankrupt, it was held that improvements owned by a member of one of the Five Civilized Tribes in any town in the Indian Territory are assets which the bankrupt retains and that they cannot be turned over to the trustee of the estate to be sold for the benefit of creditors. In the case of Albert Z. English it was held that incorporated towns in the Indian Territory had no authority to regulate the

Andrew and Robert Warner as the defendants in the case, alleging that they are Britishers, all loyal subjects of King Edward VII., and that they are in New Orleans carrying on this illegal business. The stock, mules and horses and forage that are being shipped are pronounced munitions of war by Gen. Pearson's petition. He declares that the British flag against the Boers is being sustained, aided and abetted by the United States.

Judge Charles Parland received the petition and set next Saturday at 11 o'clock as the time for the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be sustained as prayed for. In the meantime the immense business of shipping stock must stop.

China Will Not Sign.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. "It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all. However much she might be willing to grant any special

privilege to one power, when others object it is impossible, that for the sake of making one nation friendly, she should alienate the sympathies of all others.

Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely and that Russia was informally notified to that same effect on March 23.

According to Paris advices, Russia has withdrawn the proposed Manchurian treaty with China. This step is attributed to the personal instigation of Emperor Nicolas, and is accepted as evidence of his determination to avoid at the present juncture any conflict with Japan.

Democratic Mayors.—In the elections held last week Rolla Wells, gold democratic candidate, was elected mayor of St. Louis, and Carter Harrison, democratic candidate, was re-elected mayor of Chicago. Both won by large majorities.

Land Bill Passed.—The Texas senate on Friday passed the bill to substitute the house general land bill. The substitute provides for the sale of all unsurveyed public land; protection of existing leases in the counties to be taken out of the absolute lease district and the removal of the lease land west, so as not to include the counties of Kent, Garza, Lynn, Scurry, Borden, Dawson, Mitchell, Martin, Howard, Coke, Sterling, Glasscock, Tom Green, Irion, Schleicher, Menard, Mason and Uvalde.

NEW MEXICO

Ed. Kaufman has purchased from R. F. Barnett the Rock Tank ranch, about 25 miles northwest of Roswell.

Perry Culberson of Silver City recently sold 250 cows to Perry & Roberts, delivery to be made in May.

Cattle prices in the vicinity of Silver City are \$12 for yearlings, \$18 for twos, and \$21 for threes and over.

J. H. Hicks and D. R. Brigham of Catskill have purchased the Auga Negro land grant in San Miguel county, consisting of 20,000 acres.

W. E. Washington of Hagerman recently purchased from the Milne Bush Land & Cattle company a registered Hereford bull calf for \$150.00.

W. S. Prager of Roswell recently bought 25 head of cattle from J. S. Williamson. Mr. Prager also sold about the same number to Ed. Kaufman.

W. M. Atkinson, manager of the Milne Bush Land and Cattle company, recently delivered at Roswell 80 Hereford bull calves in December to J. O. Curtis of Henrietta, Tex.

J. C. Webster has contracted to deliver at Silver City, May 10, 2,000 head of yearlings, twos and threes, to F. M. Walker, R. H. Speed, D. H. Tullock and other cattle owners ranging in the vicinity of Gold Hill.

Henry Cresswell and the Thatchers of Pueblo, Colorado, have bought the ranch and equipment of the Penasco Cattle company of Chavez county. The good calves for several hundred acres of land for which the price is \$35,000 and \$5,750 was paid for the horses and ranch equipments. The cattle on the ranch were not included in the deal.

TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS. WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR?

Railroad financiers are said to be back of the scheme and aside from the profit attaching to such an enterprise, it is urged that one reason why financiers back of the transcontinental railroads desire to control any canal across the Isthmus of Panama is that it would enable them to maintain rates on such a basis that the railroad business would not suffer.

Austin, Tex., April 9.—The legislature adjourned sine die at the legislative noon, but 1:30 was the regular time.

The morning was devoted to signing bills and throwing bouquets. The house member gave Speaker Prince a gold watch and chain.

An occasional dose of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS keeps the system healthy, wards off disease and maintains strength and energy.

London, April 9.—Kitchener reports under date of Pretoria, April 8: "Plumer occupied Pietersburg with a detachment of 100,000 men, and the capture of Pietersburg is regarded here as important. The place is the terminus of the railway, and has been the capital of the Boer government since the evacuation of Pretoria. The whole northern railway is now in the hands of the British."

According to Kitchener's dispatch only one officer and one man were killed. The Boers evacuated the town during the night prior to Plumer's arrival, after blowing up two bridges laden with ammunition. Kitchener further reports the capture of sixteen prisoners, fifty horses and depot war stores at Bishmenskop, Orange River colony.

As an offset, the commander-in-chief reports the capture of a hundred men of the Fifth lancers and Imperial yeomanry were attacked by 400 Boers the northward of Aberdeen, Cape Colony, and after several hours of fighting were surrounded and captured, with the exception of twenty-five, who succeeded in making their escape.

Atlanta, April 9.—The famous Okefnoke swamp in South Georgia, has been sold to Chas. Hebard & Sons of Michigan. The consideration, it is understood, is \$175,000.

The swamp contains 354,000 acres and its circumference is 137 miles. The sale carries with it the land, timber, water courses and game with which the swamp is richly supplied. The swamp, it is said, was purchased for its standing timber, and after it is cleared the land will be devoted to sugar cane and cotton. A company will be organized in Savannah to maintain the game preserve on the possession until the lumber is removed.

For the Confederate Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 23rd, to 30th, inclusive, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets at very low rates. On sale at stations west of Big Springs, May 21, 25 and 28. At Big Springs, Big Springs, Tex., East, Big Springs, Tex., May 25 and 28. At Big Springs, Tex., May 25 and 28. At Big Springs, Tex., May 25 and 28.

For the Confederate Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 23rd, to 30th, inclusive, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets at very low rates. On sale at stations west of Big Springs, May 21, 25 and 28. At Big Springs, Big Springs, Tex., East, Big Springs, Tex., May 25 and 28. At Big Springs, Tex., May 25 and 28.

FROM THE TEXAS STATION.

WHY COTTON SEED MEAL IS LAXATIVE.

The following questions were answered by Prof. J. H. Connell, director of the Texas experiment station, Austin, Tex.

Having some sixty head of northern cattle to feed during incubation, I write to ask you a question as to the effects of cottonseed meal. Is it a laxative, or is it binding? That is the question. If laxative, it forms a valuable addition to the bran, oats and hay, or hushum an affluo; also, Johnson grass. My feeding has all been done in the north. I believe Prof. Henry has said it is binding in its effect. Down here it is variously regarded. The majority of local stockmen, apparently say it is a laxative. Some say "It is our best laxative." Will you please give me a reliable opinion on this? I want one that is authoritative. Will be glad to give you any particulars desired.

I am pleased to say that cottonseed meal, when fed liberally, exerts a laxative effect, even when fed in combination with cottonseed hulls, which are very binding in their tendency. A small quantity of cottonseed meal exerts no apparent influence upon the digestion, because the amount of cottonseed oil contained in a ration of three or four pounds of cottonseed meal is not sufficient to prove laxative. This statement will probably explain why some feeders look upon meal as laxative, while others to whom it exerts a costive effect upon the digestive track. The quantity used, together with the nature of the roughage, or hay, fed, will control its effect upon the digestive system.

AWNLESS BROOM GRASS. Grayson County, Texas.

I read a great many reports from experiment stations from many states and from seedsmen for several years about "awnless broom grass" where it is highly recommended to farmers to plant for the state colleges. An address of seed countries, I bought a pound of seed and intend to try it, but I would like to find out if it is like Johnson grass, that cannot be killed; if so, I don't want any more grass of the same character. As I know you try all kinds of seed at the experiment station, please let me know if you have tried broom grass and what you think of it?

F. F. With reference to awnless broom grass, must say that there are but few sections of the state that will grow this grass profitably, and according to numerous experiments conducted under our supervision by farmers throughout the state the broom grass is not so successful as is its near relative, the Rescue grass. If you wish to plant Rescue grass early in the fall instead of the broom grass. However, the broom grass is not a pest, as is the Johnson grass.

The meeting of the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle club was held on March 27th at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, Sibley in the chair. After routine business, President Sibley was re-elected president; Hugh Anderson of Talley Carey, vice president, and J. A. Quay of Morgantza, and James B. Buchanan of Kendall, directors for three years. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the agricultural conference at state college on June 4th and 5th, 1900, requesting the legislature of the state, by granting the appropriations asked for by the state colleges. An address was delivered by Prof. Hayward on "The Best Methods of Making High Class Butter," in which he stated that Pennsylvania ranks third in the amount of butter produced. Dr. Johnson of Franklin, made an address on "The Principles of Breeding;" The state veterinarian, Dr. Leonard Pearson, also an address, his subject being "Contagious Abortion." One of the most important addresses of the day was made by W. F. Barclay, M. D., of Pittsburgh, his subject being "The Production, Care and Sale of Milk."

Ornithologists are just now paying considerable attention to bird protection, and in some instances, one might say, to bird culture. There is a great deal of force in the argument that birds destroy so much pestiferous insect life that they are becoming a necessity of our civilization. States should be passing laws to stop the indiscriminate and useless slaughter of birds. If the argument of humanity would not avail, then the selfish argument that the birds are our protectors and benefactors from insects should be forcibly put.—Denison Herald.

Both Riding and Walking—a Complete Success. J. B. Tower & Bro.,—We have given your Surface Outfit a trial through the past season and we have been highly pleased with the result, not only as regards the superior condition in which it left the soil for conservation of moisture, but as regards the way in which it handled the weeds, such as milk weeds, iron weeds, that stiff-stemmed weeds, had to go. The destruction of the small weeds, such as clover, was also more complete than with the old "plow."—J. J. Edgerton, Farm Foreman, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. For Treatise on Corn Culture, and discount to introduce where we have no agents.

TOWERS SURFACE CULTIVATORS.
Both Riding and Walking—a Complete Success. J. B. Tower & Bro.,—We have given your Surface Outfit a trial through the past season and we have been highly pleased with the result, not only as regards the superior condition in which it left the soil for conservation of moisture, but as regards the way in which it handled the weeds, such as milk weeds, iron weeds, that stiff-stemmed weeds, had to go. The destruction of the small weeds, such as clover, was also more complete than with the old "plow."—J. J. Edgerton, Farm Foreman, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. For Treatise on Corn Culture, and discount to introduce where we have no agents.

WHOLESALE CURING
At Dr. Duncan's Private Sanitarium—An Interview Calls on Dr. Duncan and Witnesses the Effect of His Treatment and Talks With the many After They Have Been Cured—Only a Few Mentioned Below.

There is no abatement in the success that Dr. W. E. Duncan, Fort Worth, has achieved in the cure of complicated maladies and deformities. The doctor's personal attention to all patients in the Sanitarium has won for him the respect and admiration of every one who has come in contact, whilst the relief immediately experienced after the first treatment is always conducive to rest and sleep. In the book recently published by Dr. Duncan the history of every extraordinary difficult case was given with the same result with every one, namely, a complete cure, since that time a large number of additional cases have been made, many of them exceedingly intractable.

Dr. Duncan calls his methods "Combined Sciences," and it is just what he calls it, a combination of what is best and most curative of all sciences that are used for the alleviation of pain, or the relief and cure of diseases combined of heat and cold in all forms, European magnetic medicine, Swedish osteopathy and many other forms of scientific treatment are used at the Duncan Sanitarium, and they have always been successful.

The Duncan Sanitarium is a large, homelike, two-story building at No. 309 East Fourth street. There is an effective corps of servants and the establishment is conducted in an up-to-date, high manner. Mrs. W. E. Duncan assists in the treatment of all cases, and there are under her direct charge. There is not a more complete institution in the country, and certainly not as successful a one in the world.

Dr. Duncan opens a class on the first of each month in his "Combined Sciences," in which he instructs those desiring to learn the profession. Any one afflicted or suffering or desiring to learn "Combined Science" as a profession can learn all particulars by addressing Dr. W. E. Duncan, 309 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the most important cures that have been recently made can be mentioned that of Mr. H. J. Weltman, Fort Worth, Texas, a leading business man of this city, connected with a wholesale house. His trouble was a complete breaking down of the nervous system, and his trouble verged upon insanity. All physicians had given him up as incurable, and advised his friends to place him in an asylum. He came to the Duncan Sanitarium, and in thirty days was able to resume his business duties, a well and strong man.

The little daughter of Mr. E. J. Mason, also of Fort Worth, 9 years old, had a severe attack of the st. virus, and was paralyzed. Her physicians had given her up as being permanently afflicted. On the other hand, Dr. Duncan has permanently cured her.

Another very interesting case excited the curiosity of the interviewer, being the long-standing case of 20 years of an aged gentleman from Winchester, Texas, J. H. McCalum, who was so enthusiastic he could not refrain from exhibiting his delight over the cure he obtained in 30 days, as he said he had spent over one thousand dollars with all other methods of treating disease and had never received even temporary benefit until now. He felt he was permanently cured, all done in 30 days.

WHOLESALE CURING

At Dr. Duncan's Private Sanitarium—An Interview Calls on Dr. Duncan and Witnesses the Effect of His Treatment and Talks With the many After They Have Been Cured—Only a Few Mentioned Below.

There is no abatement in the success that Dr. W. E. Duncan, Fort Worth, has achieved in the cure of complicated maladies and deformities. The doctor's personal attention to all patients in the Sanitarium has won for him the respect and admiration of every one who has come in contact, whilst the relief immediately experienced after the first treatment is always conducive to rest and sleep. In the book recently published by Dr. Duncan the history of every extraordinary difficult case was given with the same result with every one, namely, a complete cure, since that time a large number of additional cases have been made, many of them exceedingly intractable.

Dr. Duncan calls his methods "Combined Sciences," and it is just what he calls it, a combination of what is best and most curative of all sciences that are used for the alleviation of pain, or the relief and cure of diseases combined of heat and cold in all forms, European magnetic medicine, Swedish osteopathy and many other forms of scientific treatment are used at the Duncan Sanitarium, and they have always been successful.

The Duncan Sanitarium is a large, homelike, two-story building at No. 309 East Fourth street. There is an effective corps of servants and the establishment is conducted in an up-to-date, high manner. Mrs. W. E. Duncan assists in the treatment of all cases, and there are under her direct charge. There is not a more complete institution in the country, and certainly not as successful a one in the world.

Dr. Duncan opens a class on the first of each month in his "Combined Sciences," in which he instructs those desiring to learn the profession. Any one afflicted or suffering or desiring to learn "Combined Science" as a profession can learn all particulars by addressing Dr. W. E. Duncan, 309 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the most important cures that have been recently made can be mentioned that of Mr. H. J. Weltman, Fort Worth, Texas, a leading business man of this city, connected with a wholesale house. His trouble was a complete breaking down of the nervous system, and his trouble verged upon insanity. All physicians had given him up as incurable, and advised his friends to place him in an asylum. He came to the Duncan Sanitarium, and in thirty days was able to resume his business duties, a well and strong man.

The little daughter of Mr. E. J. Mason, also of Fort Worth, 9 years old, had a severe attack of the st. virus, and was paralyzed. Her physicians had given her up as being permanently afflicted. On the other hand, Dr. Duncan has permanently cured her.

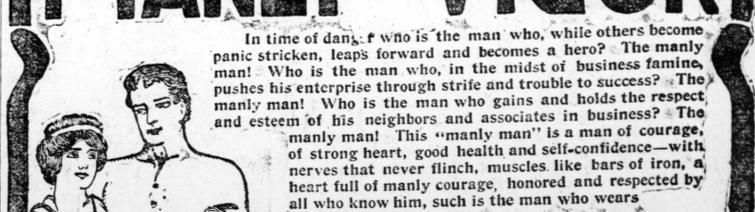
Another very interesting case excited the curiosity of the interviewer, being the long-standing case of 20 years of an aged gentleman from Winchester, Texas, J. H. McCalum, who was so enthusiastic he could not refrain from exhibiting his delight over the cure he obtained in 30 days, as he said he had spent over one thousand dollars with all other methods of treating disease and had never received even temporary benefit until now. He felt he was permanently cured, all done in 30 days.

WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR?

WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR?

WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR?

"MANLY VIGOR"



In time of danger, who is the man who, while others become panic stricken, leaps forward and becomes a hero? The manly man! Who is the man who, in the midst of business famine, pushes his enterprise through strife and trouble to success? The manly man! Who is the man who gains and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! This "manly man" is a man of courage, of strong heart, good health and self-confidence—with nerves that never flinch, muscles like bars of iron, a heart full of manly courage, honored and respected by all who know him, such is the man who wears

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.
This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. I offer it to you in my wonderful belt.

I CURE to stay cured, Nervous Debility, Weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuritis, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where Call and rest will cure them.

DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN,
406 Linz Building, Dallas, Texas.
Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

ness, President Sibley was re-elected president; Hugh Anderson of Talley Carey, vice president, and J. A. Quay of Morgantza, and James B. Buchanan of Kendall, directors for three years. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the agricultural conference at state college on June 4th and 5th, 1900, requesting the legislature of the state, by granting the appropriations asked for by the state colleges. An address was delivered by Prof. Hayward on "The Best Methods of Making High Class Butter," in which he stated that Pennsylvania ranks third in the amount of butter produced. Dr. Johnson of Franklin, made an address on "The Principles of Breeding;" The state veterinarian, Dr. Leonard Pearson, also an address, his subject being "Contagious Abortion." One of the most important addresses of the day was made by W. F. Barclay, M. D., of Pittsburgh, his subject being "The Production, Care and Sale of Milk."

Ornithologists are just now paying considerable attention to bird protection, and in some instances, one might say, to bird culture. There is a great deal of force in the argument that birds destroy so much pestiferous insect life that they are becoming a necessity of our civilization. States should be passing laws to stop the indiscriminate and useless slaughter of birds. If the argument of humanity would not avail, then the selfish argument that the birds are our protectors and benefactors from insects should be forcibly put.—Denison Herald.

Both Riding and Walking—a Complete Success. J. B. Tower & Bro.,—We have given your Surface Outfit a trial through the past season and we have been highly pleased with the result, not only as regards the superior condition in which it left the soil for conservation of moisture, but as regards the way in which it handled the weeds, such as milk weeds, iron weeds, that stiff-stemmed weeds, had to go. The destruction of the small weeds, such as clover, was also more complete than with the old "plow."—J. J. Edgerton, Farm Foreman, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. For Treatise on Corn Culture, and discount to introduce where we have no agents.

Metropolitan Business College
W. W. DARBY AND A. RAGLAND, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.
The best equipped, largest, most progressive and successful business college in Texas. Patronized and endorsed by more bankers, prominent business men and high public officials than all other business colleges in the state combined. The State Department of Education in Texas has granted the college a license to receive students. Department of Telegraphy incomparably superior to all others in Texas. Railroad fare paid to Dallas. Board \$10 per month. Catalogue free.

Finest Equipped Stockyards in the Southwest.
CAPACITY:
2,000 Cattle, 2,000 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep, Daily.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS,
Can be packed by all railroads entering the city of Dallas. Right at the great packing houses.
NO SHIPMENT TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL TO BE WELL CARED FOR. You can sell all kinds, all ages, all classes and every known quality of cattle, hogs, and sheep for the highest price obtainable IN THE STATE. REMEMBER THE PARTY who is ready for business on and after APRIL 2. Call on us and our Mr. Bradrick or Mr. Sharp will take pleasure in showing you around.
W. H. BRADRICK, General Manager. L. C. (Jack) SHARP, Yardmaster.

BOX-SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY.
We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Stock, Hogs and Sheep. Main office: HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free. Correspondents: St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Ft. Stockton, Commercial National Bank, Houston, D. & A. Oppenheimer, Bankers, San Antonio, F. W. House, Banker, Houston.

Tamblyn & Tamblyn,
Live Stock Commission Agents, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, TEXAS DEPARTMENT.
B. T. WARE Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex. GEO. C. WOLFFBARTH Agt., Amarillo, Tex.
J. T. STEVENS, Agt., Quanah and sold. Write J. DAVIS, Agt., Gainesville, Tex.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.
STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. (Incorporated)
Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.
A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. F. P. NORMAN, Salesman.
W. F. DAVIS. W. A. P. McDONALD. W. T. DAVIS.
Davis, McDonald & Davis,
(Successors to W. F. Davis)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.
Stocks and Futures bought and sold. Write us. See Market Letter in this issue. Stock Yards, S. St. Joseph, Mo.