

Stock Raisers

will find in the columns of the Journal a complete record of all important transactions in cattle, sheep and hogs; coupled with the latest and most reliable market quotations, officially reported.

The Texas Stock Journal

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1920.

One Reply

to an advertisement in the Journal brought the Gainesville Business College results sufficient to pay for an entire year. A word to the wise is sufficient.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT.

CATTLE RAISERS HAVE NO CAUSE TO BE DISCOURAGED AT PRESENT CONDITIONS.

In summing up the effect of the beef inquiry upon consumption of meat products, the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore takes the position that the policy of economy now being practiced will result in benefit to stock raisers and farmers. The Record argues that they will have things pretty much their own way for several years to come, and reaches this conclusion by the following line of argument and deductions:

"According to reports of the United States department of agriculture and the statistical abstracts of the treasury department, the number of cattle, including milch cows, in 1880, was 3,258,000; the number of sheep, 40,765,000, and the number of hogs, 3,954,000. From this point there was a steady increase. Dropping for a moment the milch cows, the number of the beef-yielding cattle, the number under this head in 1880 was 2,123,000. This number gradually increased to 28,000,000 in 1885, then to 31,000,000 in 1886, to 36,000,000 in 1890, and reached the highest point, 37,651,000, in 1892. Since that year there has been a steady decline, until, in 1900, the total number reported was 27,610,000, or 10,000,000 less than eight years before, notwithstanding the great increase in population and in the beef consuming capacity of the country.

"In sheep there was an increase from 1880 to 50,600,000 in 1884, from which point there was a gradual decline until 1890, when we were again at 41,883,000 sheep, or a decrease of nearly 9,000,000, compared with 1884. The number of hogs advanced from 34,000,000 in 1880 to its highest point, 52,338,000, in 1892, and then steadily declined to 38,600,000 in 1899, the last year for which these statistics are at present available.

"In 1880 the total number of cattle of all kinds, including milch cows, was 3,258,000. By 1892 this increased to 37,651,000, which had declined by 1900 to 27,610,000. In other words, we had 11,000,000 less cattle in 1900 than we had in 1880. Taking all three items—cattle, hogs and sheep—the total in 1880 was 108,058,000; in 1892, 151,402,000, and in 1900, 124,437,000. Thus we had in the latter year 27,000,000 less head of cattle, sheep and hogs than in 1880, although the population of the country had increased from 60,000,000 to 76,000,000. In round figures the gain in the number of cattle, sheep and hogs between 1880 and 1892 was 40 per cent, while between 1892 and 1900 there was a decline of nearly 20 per cent, showing during the same eight-year period the population had increased over 11,000,000.

"Turning to the average value of live stock it will be found that, starting with an average for 'other cattle' of \$11.10 per head in 1880, there was a gradual rise to \$23.52 per head in 1884. In 1885 a decline commenced, which gradually, year by year, went on with scarcely a break, until in 1895 the average was \$14.96, a decrease of \$6.56 per head, as compared with 1884. At that period the scarcity of cattle had reached a point which resulted in a slight upward turn in prices, bringing about an average price of \$15.86 in 1896, and then moving steadily upward to \$24.10 in 1900. Sheep advanced to an average of \$23.52 per head in 1883, and declined to an average of \$1.70 in 1896, and then started with a course an upward movement to \$2.92 in 1900. In the price of hogs the conditions were about the same.

"It is a rather startling situation to find that, notwithstanding the great increase in the meat-consuming capacity of the country by 'virtue of the greater prosperity in 1900, as compared with 1892, the more general employment of the country had in gain in actual population of 11,000,000, or, say, about 15 per cent, there was a gradual decline of 27,000,000 head of meat-producing animals in that period, or a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. Under such conditions an advance in price was inevitable. Following this situation came a decrease last year in the corn crop, in round figures, of about 1,000,000,000 bushels, or, roughly speaking, 10 per cent, and the same conditions which shortened the corn crop retarded the grass of the West and Southwest.

"We are, therefore, face to face with a situation which is very much broader than the temporary question of whether there is a beef trust formed to advance prices, or whether it is securing special rates from the railroads. We are face to face with a condition which indicates that unless the farmers of the whole country and the stock raisers of the West and Southwest turn their attention very quickly to stock growing, this shortage of meat-producing animals in proportion to population as compared with the average of former years must be intensified. Unless it can be met by greater economy in the preparation and cooking of meat, the inevitable result must be a continuation of the unfortunately high prices now prevailing—unfortunate for the vast body of consumers, but, of course, fortunate for the farmers and stock raisers.

"Denunciations of combinations of packers will not meet the case. They cannot be met except by the gradual growth, which may be brought about in two or three years, of an increased production of live stock, or by what would be most unfortunate, a necessarily increased consumption. It is a possibility that the elimination of the tariff on live stock would increase the importations from Mexico, but it is doubtful if Mexico has a sufficient supply to make any material effect upon the market, even with the trade on cattle. The grazing lands of Mexico are being gradually absorbed by stock raisers of this country as well as of that, and the lowering of the tariff on cattle, or its entire elimination, would doubtless result in a marked advance and very quick absorption by the cat-

tle growers of the Southwest of the best available grazing land in Mexico. "Taking all things into consideration, it looks as though the farmer has the assurance of high prices for his meat animals for several years to come, and that the more quickly the supply can be increased the greater will be his profit and from the conditions which have prevailed in the past, it looks as though it will require a steady and somewhat rapid increase in the number of animals for the next four or five years—possibly still longer—before there can be any very marked decline in the average prices which have prevailed during the last two or three. Under these conditions the South should turn its attention as quickly as possible to cattle, sheep and hog raising; otherwise it will not only lose the opportunity of large profits in this industry and by reason of the high prices for its products, but it will also be handicapped by a surplus of its products, and which are now prevailing for corn, its cotton will cost more to produce than for some years past. From every phase of investigation of the results upon the country, North and West, as well as the South, the situation is an extremely interesting one, though altogether a pleasant one to contemplate, since the number of consumers of meat is greater than the number of producers."

SUGAR BEETS FOR CATTLE. The use of the sugar beet for fattening cattle destined for the market is receiving much attention in different parts of Colorado. T. J. Gardner, a leading citizen of Las Animas has a leading hotel yesterday, aroused the interest of cattlemen by telling of the success of sugar beet experiments in Las Animas county as a food for cattle. "I have had a lot of sugar factories," said he, "for we have learned by actual experience that it is very much more profitable to feed the beets to cattle than to sell them at \$4.50 or \$5 a ton, to be ground up in a factory. At the present time our cattlemen are actually paying \$10 a ton for sugar beets in Las Animas county. As a finisher of the beef cattle there is nothing to compare with the sugar beet. It is much preferable to corn or any mixed food. We have secured the beet and we can send cattle to market in as fine condition as the best corned cattle of Kansas. This is not nonsense, but it is a fact which can be proven by any man who will come to Las Animas and investigate for himself."

HAY FEED FOR CATTLE. In a recent issue of the Farmers' Tribune was an account of a sale of a number of carloads of Montana hay-fed steers that sold for \$5.50 in the Chicago market. These steers had never eaten a particle of grain and yet they were in good condition for the butcher's block. And now comes the account of a sale of 78 head of hay fed cattle at Gunnison at \$26.50. These steers were two and three years old and weighed 250 pounds apiece. The price was the highest ever paid for cattle in Colorado and shows what can be done on hay and grain feeding to steers. These steers brought \$68.75 a head on the ranges and shows what can be done by proper care and feeding hay to good steers. It also serves a note of warning to the feeders in the corn belt that in the future they will have to feed more hay to their Western feeders than formerly. This may also help solve the future meat supply problem. Steers will no longer be sent to market from the ranges weighing 500 to 1000 pounds, but will be matured on hay and sent to market in good condition for the market that needs good hay fed cattle.

ABOUT THE PRICKLY PEAR. In a communication to the Journal, J. H. Connell, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations, says: "Readers of your valuable paper will be especially interested in some experiments with prickly pear conducted by one of the stations in Australia and described in the January number of the New South Wales Agricultural Gazette. "The pear crop of the Southwest is now more appreciated than formerly because means for its use have been found that render it an important forage plant to many thousand cattle in Texas. But in some instances it is undesirable as a cheap means of protection and is practiced and on this point the Australians have developed some valuable facts. To begin with, four materials were tried as poisons for the purpose of killing the pear. These were blue stone solution injected into the leaves, spraying with Michelson's 'Morline', spraying with 'Morline', and spraying with a solution of sodium arsenite, using one pound of the poison to eight gallons of water. The effect of the sodium arsenite was far more deadly in its action than the other applications and was much the cheaper. Later trials of the arsenite showed that one pound of the poison to 10 gallons of water made a very effective solution. Cutting or breaking the leaves before spraying was tested on two plots of the same size but this mutilation of the leaves had no influence on the results. "The following brief extracts are taken from the report: "Method of Application.—For applying the solution, a powerful 'Dorchester' sprayer was used. This was mounted on an 80-gallon vat and placed in a light cart drawn by a single horse. Two lengths of hose were attached and connected with nozzles mounted on light iron pipes, so that two sprays were working at once, and by means of the pipes the spray could be over the top of the tallest plants. It takes one man and two boys (or three boys would do) to carry out the work. One to work the pump and drive the horse, and two to apply the spray. With this plant there is no difficulty in spraying an acre of thickly-infested pear land per day, and, generally, as the land is rarely thickly covered, some few acres per day could be sprayed. "Time to Apply.—The experiments extended over two years, and as they

were conducted at regular intervals, a good opinion could be formed as to the best time to spray. It appears that, as might be expected, the spray proved most effective when the sap was accu-

"Solidus arsenate costs in Australia 3 1/2 pence per pound or 5 1/4 cents per pound in currency. Eighty pounds were used in spraying a badly infested acre. The arsenite is quoted in a nearby Texas town at 15 cents per pound.

"Effect of the Spray.—The action of the spray was very rapid, as within twenty-four hours the leaves were fading and strong smell of decaying vegetation was given off. By the end of the first week the foliage had all turned brown, and large numbers of the leaves had broken off and fallen to the ground. Within three weeks a month the foliage had decayed, and was sufficiently dry to burn off rapidly without the aid of brushwood.

"In all cases it was found that the roots of the chemicals destroyed the roots of the pears, and nearly all the plants made a bad showing. The plants were killed, if, however, the decayed mass is burned off, there is very little trouble from plants shooting again; and should they show any signs of life, the few roots that do start can be easily removed, as they are only very shallow. "Danger to man.—In using any poisonous spray for eradicating prickly pears, etc., there is a great risk of stock being killed if they are allowed to graze in the paddock where the treatment is being applied. No matter how carefully the spraying is carried out, the grass near the plants is certain to receive some of the poison, and should stock eat this they may die. If, however, the stock are kept out of the paddock for a week or so, there is little danger afterwards, as the poison soon disappears. "The use of the pear economically in some portions of Texas where it is desired to clear the land of pear quickly in preparing for cultivation or to improve the pasture grasses that are often crowded out by the pear?

WANT THE LINE MAINTAINED. A fund is now being raised by subscription among the cattlemen north of the state quarantine line and others interested for the purpose of trying to prevent the abolition of the line, says the Canadian Record. The intention is to distribute literature among the people south of the line and try to induce them to a point of view which they can see that the abolition of the state line would, of course, result in placing the whole state under quarantine and the number of cattle brought to the quarantine cattle market would be increased by the number now held above the line. An increase in the supply could hardly be expected to result in anything but a fall in prices. It is believed that if the people south of the line are brought to see this matter in its true light, the agitation for the abolition of the state quarantine line will cease.

STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION. The San Saba County Stockmen's association has completed its organization by the election of T. A. Sloan, president; W. F. Sullivan, vice president; T. A. Murray, treasurer, and U. M. Sanderson, secretary. At the last meeting an executive committee was also appointed, consisting of N. R. Sloan, J. M. Kaykendall, J. E. Sorell, John Towertown and W. W. Walker. John Kelley submitted the following, which was adopted: "Resolved that our representative in the state legislature be requested to urge his industry to secure a modification of the quarantine law so as to give an open season from November 1st to February 15th, and upon motion it was endorsed by the association. The reward offered for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons for the theft of cattle, horses or hogs from any member of the association, was amended so as to allow \$250 for theft of cattle, \$150 for theft of horses and \$50 for theft of hogs.

ANGORAS IN HIGH FAVOR. The sale of the Angora goats at Kansas City, Mo., closed after 1400 head had been disposed of at meritorious prices. The highest sale was that of a bunch of kid does, which went to Geo. L. Andrews, of Kansas City, for \$10. Early breeding wethers, clipped in the early spring, sold as high as \$3.80. High grade clipped does, unregistered, sold up to \$4. The bidding was fairly active on all the better stock and indicated that the Angoras are in as great favor with the land owners as with the breeders themselves. The sales included 49 wethers to Geo. W. Jordan of Drakeville, Ia., at \$3, and 125 wethers at \$3; 15 wethers to Rankin & Cowden, Tarkio, Mo., at \$3.25; 25 does to Fisk & Beams, Ottawa, Ill., at \$4; 32 does at \$4, and 26 does at \$3.75.

CATTLE MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS. During the next few weeks the annual movement of Southern stock cattle to the Northern ranges will be in progress. These migrations are largely yearlings and two-year-old steers, this year, it is anticipated, the movement will be larger than usual. While in Denver, the bulk of the cattle will be subjected to a dipping process calculated to exterminate all vermin and parasites. This is an entirely new feature in the handling of range cattle and is the result of experimenting for the cure of mange. It has been found that by dipping in a petroleum preparation mixed with water that the skin disease that has long been a hindrance to the animal improved so greatly by the treatment that many cattlemen are making a practice of dipping their cattle annually. It is announced that the American Live Stock and Loan company has made preparations to treat 20,000 cattle in this way at Denver, and estimates place the total number to be dipped this season at 200,000. Southern cattle are now passing through Denver at the rate of several thousand per day.

TEXAS AT THE FAIR.

NECESSITY FOR HAVING THE STATE WELL REPRESENTED IN ST. LOUIS.

In an address delivered before the Texas Press Association at Gainesville Friday General Manager Louis J. Wortham, of the Texas World's Fair commission, spoke as follows regarding the advantages to the state which would ensue from an adequate exhibit of its resources at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis: "Texans have been too much accustomed to boast of empire and to regret the claims of the state upon capital and immigration upon comparisons of the multiform resources of a state more responsive to man's inventive genius, energy, thrift and to the any and over which discovery has set the standard of sovereignty since the dawn of creation."

"Since the last fat stock show at Fort Worth, that city has become a center for blooded stock. On Saturday J. F. Hovenkamp disposed of nine cows from his herd of registered Shorthorns to Dr. W. A. Adams for the tidy sum of \$2700. "The names of the cows sold are Belva Lockwood, seven years old; Miss Warrington, two years old; Jessamine, three years old; Millie, three years old; Egypt, five years old; Miss Roberts, three years old; Warrington II, seven years old.

All these cows had calves at foot, bred by Royal Cup, and all are in calf again to the same sire, except Elling and Miss Roberts, who have been topped by Mr. Hovenkamp's young sire, Victorious. Dr. Adams will take the cows to his Bear Creek ranch to augment his already fine Shorthorn herd.

THE DRAFTER IN DEMAND. The drafter continues to increase in popularity favor. All the best authorities agree that the heavy work horse brought as much money as he could bring now, and that the demand for all sorts of him never was so broad. The fact is, that despite the absence of much of an exporting demand for heavy drafters, the supply is all too small and the bidders each week almost all the leading horse markets have to hang on a little longer in the hopes of getting enough the following week to fill out their leads.

May not be increased by the number of foreign countries. "The commission has already selected a site for the Texas building, which will occupy the program of the state buildings of Missouri and Illinois. Our building will be designed to contain the Texas exhibit—complete in the presentation of every known resource, as well as in the demonstration of the progress of the state toward those perfected conditions in education and the arts and sciences that distinguish the best civilization of the century. The exposition has been postponed, and yet Texas must occupy every moment of the time between the closing of the World's Fair and the opening of the state fair, which is now in progress. It is therefore devolved upon the citizenship of Texas to provide the money with which to advertise Texas to the world at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. One of the best informed and most conservative thinkers in Texas has said: "We have been known as an agricultural and lumber and grazing state, and it would come as a surprise to many to know that we have very large resources for almost all kinds of manufacturing. There is scarcely an industry that could not find here its raw materials, some of them in enormous quantities, and most of them within easy reach of transportation facilities. There is building up in Texas a civilization of almost all kinds of industries that will make the Gulf of Mexico the Mediterranean of the new world, and when that time comes the Southwestward section of the United States will have become the abiding home of the star of empire. But to bring the fulfillment of this 'bold prophecy' Texas must demonstrate its capacity to produce a surplus greater than that of any corresponding area on the surface of the earth for consumption in the markets of the Orient and the Occident. Texas can

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than had been anticipated. This means a great deal to the industries of the North, as the people of the South are large purchasers and consumers of products of the North, and with the large amount of money received from the cotton crop they will still further augment their trade; and a part of this money will find its way north to further increase business activities. Good crops and high prices in one part of our country always help all parts of the country. The good feeling between the people of the two sections of the country will be further cemented by business activities.

FIGHTING THE WEEVIL. Experiments towards the extermination of the Mexican boll weevil will be conducted at two points in Texas, under the direction of Professor W. D. Hunter, who is connected with the entomological branch of the department of agriculture. Prof. Hunter states that the government will this year make more comprehensive and systematic investigations than have been heretofore, owing to the appropriation expected from congress of \$200,000 for this special purpose. The experiments will be conducted in Calvert on the farm of Mr. Peters, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, and in Victoria on the farm of W. C. Heath, who is putting 200 acres under government supervision and control. In addition to this a laboratory will be fitted up here, and two specialists will devote their attention to the study of the boll weevil. The Mexican government is expected to co-operate with the United States by similar operations, and exchange of information as to discoveries and observations.

REFLECTIONS OF A FARMER. Col. Aaron Coffee, writing to the Dallas News from McKinney, Tex., expresses the opinion that the state may have too much cotton and not enough hogs. He says: "Cotton is declining under the present promising reports of the incoming crop, while 'top hogs' are in demand at much higher prices, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents per pound gross. There is great danger of 'over-production' of cotton, but little fear of an overplus of hogs. The estimated cost of cotton by the United States department in Georgia by a free use of fertilizers is 6% and 5 cents in Texas in 1899 without fertilizers. So there would be practically no margin of profit at 5 or 6 cents, the probable ruling price this fall. But if we adopt Prof. argument's sake that, owing to the present high prices paid for corn, it costs 2 to 3 1/2 cents, yet we have a very handsome profit on hogs; especially so for the farmer who has ample pastures and facilities for raising plenty of green forage and provided with the necessary sanitary measures. It is much easier to prevent swine diseases than to keep down hunters on cotton, especially since 'pot insects' and trappers have ruthlessly destroyed the quail which once stood sentinel on the farmer's river by the countless thousands as our natural protectors from the ravages of the Mexican boll weevil. The hue and cry of some farmers who live and dwell in unfeathered hobbles of their own concoction, that the quail does not prey upon the Mexican boll weevil has been proved untrue by the finding of many particles of fifty weevils in the craw of one quail in South Texas. Twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the national government to a step in the right direction, and our state laws should be so amended and revised as to allow sufficient funds to find a remedy to destroy the aphid and Mexican boll weevil. With our increased facilities in the erection of the big Fort Worth packeries for a home market for all the hogs the Texas farmer can possibly raise, it is the part of wisdom to raise more corn and hogs and less cotton for the boll worm or Mexican boll weevil to devour. To my ability I will practice the above suggestions as the surest and safest plan."

REPAIRING EARTH ROADS. With earth roads there is a pronounced tendency to rut, and when rutted, the roads are very objectionable. It should be used in selecting new materials with which they should be immediately filled, says the New England Farmer. Every hole or rut in the roadway if not tamped full of some good material, will be a source of trouble. The great ditch for the sewer, which will thoroughly drain the whole yards is now open and ready for the filling. The brick and other work on the packing plants proper is going on at a lively pace. The Swift company have already enlarged the plans for their land refinery twice; they now have a huge derrick erected in the place of the one recently blown down for raising and placing the beams, pillars, etc. The exchange building will be on the extreme west end and will be reached by the electric car line that will run directly north from the Marine corner. From the exchange building a broad avenue runs east between the two packeries, giving easy access to all parts of the grounds. Many new buildings are going up in the residence portion of the north side as well as some large buildings for mercantile use. The top for hogs last week was \$6.85 for two cars and several wagon lots brought the same price.

INCREASE IN COTTON VALUES. It is estimated that \$75,000,000 has been added to the value of the cotton grown in the United States since September 1st as a result of the steady advance in price, covering a period of five months, says the Farmers' Tribune. The total value of the crop this year is estimated at \$405,000,000 on the basis of a production of 10,000,000 bales. By leaps and bounds the price of cotton has risen 2 1/2 cents a pound in the Southern markets since last October, when estimates of the growing crop were first put forth. This means a sheer increase of \$1.25 a bale. The growers, of course, will not receive the full benefit of this advance, but advice from the South indicate that cotton has been closely held, and it is believed that for each bale sold the planters will receive \$7.50 in excess of the prices which prevailed last fall, or \$75,000,000 more for the crop of 10,000,000 bales.

SPANISH LAND GRANT TEST. In the fifty-third district court a Spanish land grant case involving the State of Texas vs. Thomas O'Connor, has just been argued to recover 19,410 acres in Webb county, conveyed by the king of Spain before Mexican independence had been established. The old grants are attacked on the grounds that they are not valid in Texas, and five other suits are pending to recover lands in Webb county as follows: From Claude Hamilton et al. 11,970 acres, from Procopio Garza de Villar et al. 29,666 acres, from J. A. Ortiz et al. 139,482 acres, from Juan Manuel Flores et al. 25,240 acres, and from Juan Vela Cuellar et al. 5432 acres.

BACK HOME AGAIN.

DALLAS TRADE EXCURSIONISTS COMPLETE THEIR TOUR OF THE STATE.

Members of the Dallas Commercial club ended their tour Sunday night when they arrived in their home city, tired, but enthusiastic over the outlook for business in West Texas and New Mexico. The wives, daughters and sisters of the excursionists went to meet the party at Wichita Falls, as guests of General Passenger Agent E. P. Turner of the Texas and Pacific. The long trip of over 1000 miles was one ever to be remembered. At every town visited the tourists received a genuine ovation. They journeyed across the state and back again; up the fertile Pecos valley, redeemed from a barren waste by the science of irrigation and down through the Texas Panhandle, the development of which during the past decade has been marvellous. President Steinhann, Secretary Hunter, J. V. Hughes, L. O. Daniel and every other man who participated in the excursion agreed that the week's journey could hardly have been more successful. They are delighted with the results accomplished and would be glad to be able to start on some journey of the same kind after a rest of not over 48 hours. Everywhere on the long route the excursionists have been received with open arms. "Not a poor speech was made by any of the Dallas orators on the trip. Mayor Cabell, Farmer Shaw, Judge Muse and R. E. L. Smer added new luster to their reputations as orators. Farmer Shaw was particularly everywhere and men who had never seen him called for him at times when he was not presented soon enough to suit them. Those of the delegation who didn't make speeches regularly, men like Royal Ferris, E. O. Tolson, M. H. Thomas, John V. Hughes, L. O. Daniel and others also made splendid talks, filled with lots of common sense and put in language that all could understand. "The much too long trip accomplished incidentally for the business interests of Dallas.

LETTER FROM MR. MARTIN. C. W. Martin of Decatur, Tex., writes the Journal, as follows: "In your paper of May 6, page 5, referring to a transaction of mine with D. P. Norton of Dunlop, Kansas, will say that you were badly informed in the matter. I did buy a Shorthorn calf, not a Hereford, as there stated, named Queen of Roses, and she was sold as there stated, at Fort Worth last March. As to Mr. Norton's false dealing, I endorse fully what you say of him. I placed another mail order with him last week for a Shorthorn farm and found that it was not necessary to make a change, though he granted me the privilege of choosing from his entire calf crop."

PANHANDLE DROUTH BROKEN. The long drouth in Scurry county, which has existed since last fall, from one and a half to two inches of rain fell at Snyder and a much heavier rain fell in the northwest portion of the county. In and around the village of Light fall is estimated at two to two and one-half inches. Reports from the country indicate that the rainfall was pretty general over the county. It extended to Kent county on the north, but no definite reports of its arrival at that there have been received. The best drouth came from the West, hence it is quite likely Borden county received a rain and in appreciable quantity. While not amounting to a first-rate rain, that is anything but a relief. It is a good sign to this section. It will give grass at least a good start and will permit the sowing of crops on ground already prepared. Cattle interests will be especially benefited.

FOOD AND TONIC FOR CALVES. Among dairymen the practice of feeding dried blood in small quantities daily to calves, as a tonic, or as a preventive of scours, is becoming quite general. A recent publication of the Kansas experiment station informs us that dried blood in a number of cases changed sickly, poor calves to thrifty animals, that made most satisfactory gains. In one instance a seventy-nine days' old calf, weighing only ninety pounds, when fed dried blood at once began to improve, and soon was gaining at the rate of fourteen pounds per week. When a year old he weighed 578 pounds. The dried blood consumed during parts of three months amounted to seven and a half pounds. Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. With the seventy head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas station during the past year, there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check. In feeding dried blood, a teaspoonful at a feed is a great plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf, the allowance may gradually be increased to a teaspoonful at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be stirred in the milk while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay any one who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract.

WANTED We have a liberal policy and a liberal contract for BUILDING AND LOAN SOLICITORS. A few hustlers wanted at once. Address Room 4. No. 304 Main St., Dallas, Texas.



When the young mother is allowed to get up for her first meal, even though she takes it alone, it seems good to her to take this one step toward the family circle, and she counts the days until her strength will be fully restored. But very often strength does not come as expected, and she lingers in languor and weakness. At such a time there is need of an invigorating tonic, and the very best tonic which a nursing mother can use is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains no alcohol nor narcotics. It gives real strength. "Favorite Prescription" is a reliable woman's medicine. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and irritation and cures female weakness.

It cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription too highly as a tonic for tired, worn-out women especially those who are afflicted with female weakness, writes Mrs. Ira W. Holmes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. "It has helped me very much and a skillful physician said to me in answer to my question as to its efficacy, 'I know of cases where it has really worked wonders.'"

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chillicothe Normal School, Chillicothe Commercial College, Chillicothe Shortland College, Chillicothe Telegraph College, Chillicothe Pen-Art College, Chillicothe School of Oratory, Chillicothe Musical Conservatory.

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FARM NEWS.

Hay is being shipped in large quantities from Richmond, Tex. Corn shipments are also steadily progressing.

A canning factory has been completed in Bowie, Tex., and will absorb a large part of the fruit crop in that section.

A truck growers' association has been organized at Tolar, Tex., with W. J. Zedly as president and T. J. Stalcup as secretary.

Conditions indicate a yield of about fifteen bushels per acre in wheat near Cleburne. The outlook was very bad before the recent rains.

Reports from Cypress Gap, Tex., state the Truck Growers' association there has been shipping beans for two weeks past and is now loading a car of potatoes.

If present plans are carried out, a tract of 6000 acres on the Colorado river, just below the mouth of the Concho, will be irrigated and planted mostly in alfalfa.

The Brazos county truck growers shipped a solid car of Irish potatoes Friday. Truck of all kinds is good and the association is doing better than expected for the first year.

Irish potatoes are selling in Angleton Brazoria county, at \$2 per bushel. One-half the labor necessary to grow and gather an acre of cotton will grow and gather one acre of Irish potatoes.

It is reported that Cherokee county has over 600,000 peach trees, with a yield which averages 1 1/2 bushels, or a total of 900,000 bushels, which, if estimated, will sell for 72 cents per crate.

The Texas Produce and Commission company got out the first crate of plums out of Lindale this week and they sold on the Houston market for \$3.25. They were grown by H. W. Owens and shipped through the Union-Chicago Market.

Advices from around Gano, Tex., are that the prospects for corn is exceedingly good. With a little more rain, the yield of feedstuffs in Milam and Williamson counties would be greatly increased. Planting is before us.

There was a heavy rainfall in Callahan county Friday night. Though it was accompanied by hail, no serious damage to crops resulted. There is now a plentiful supply of stock water and the moisture will greatly improve grazing.

The Potato Growers' association of Grayson county at Sherman Saturday completed arrangements for the harvest, which will be general within the week. It is estimated that the output will be 800 cars, an increase of 600 over last year.

The crop of snap beans in Calhoun county has yielded much better than

was expected, and now, since the rain, the supply will probably outlast the demand. Up to this time the price realized from shipments has been satisfactory, ranging from 40 to 60 cents net per one-third bushel box.

What is said to be the largest peach orchard in the world is in Cherokee county, near Alto. It is on the Morrill fruit farm. The farm contains 9000 acres, and the most of the farm will be set in peach trees. The orchard is in the world's right here in Brown county.

Advices from Alford, Tex., state that the crops are looking well throughout that section. Corn is waist high, cotton chopping the order of the day and new hay coming in town daily. The produce men are doing a wholesale fruiting business from this point. The fruit crop in this section is now assured.

Recent rains have further improved crop conditions throughout the state. Downpours were reported last week from Spangletown, Ennis, Mabank, Blooming Grove and Denton. At Blooming Grove cotton and corn are reported to be looking well, but oats and wheat are almost a failure on account of the long drought.

Much interest was manifested at the recent meeting of the South Texas Truck Growers' association in Victoria. Business firms and the railroads have offered to co-operate in getting the crop to market. It is estimated that there are 4000 acres of melons under cultivation in that section and this will be an important item.

The wheat crop near Terrell, Tex., has been cut short by the dry weather, and the recent hail and many farmers are mowing their wheat and baling it for hay. They have decided that it is not worth thrashing and the only way to use it profitably is in hay. Several fields have already been harvested in this manner and the product put on the market.

The only complaint about the recent rains is heard at Victoria, Tex., where, it is said, the downpour of May 11 has resulted in more harm than good. None of the crops were in need of moisture, it is said. "The excessive wet will undoubtedly make the soil very wet and the weeds will be reported before this rain, and the farmers seem certain to have a hard fight against them this year as in former years."

G. N. Turner, general freight agent at Palestine, Tex., writes to the Dallas News that 16,000 acres around Jacksonville are being cultivated, classified as follows: Watermelons, 90 acres, berries, 17, cantaloupes, 100, tomatoes, 720, potatoes, 24, peaches, 7800, cucumbers, 5, other fruits, 1000, other vegetables, 100, total, 16,072. He states that tomatoes, peaches and potatoes are doing finely. For the latter, about a bushel is being paid the farmers.

Advices received by the Journal report substantial rains on May 14th at Blum, Weatherford, Terrell, Mertens, Polar, Haly, Dublin, Crowley, Chan-

ning, Mineral Wells, McGregor, Ennis, Waxahachie, Dawson, Clarksville, Kingdon, Hillboro, Meridian, Iredell, Cleburne, Brandon, Hico and Van Alstyne, Tex. They proved highly beneficial to the wheat, corn, oat and cotton crops and, in the cattle districts, furnished abundant stock water. At Tolar the downpour was the heaviest for months.

The first peaches of the season have arrived at Galveston, Tex. They were shipped by M. A. Long of Tyler, Tex., and were of a fine variety. They consisted of only one box and the first bid was \$4.50. This was rapidly increased to \$4.50, where it stood for a time, when Attard & Schomburg offered \$4.55, and was knocked down to them.

The first shipment of peaches received here last year arrived May 23 and the year previous it was May 28 when the first peaches put in appearance. The outlook for the peach crop this season is said to be fine.

UPSHUR COUNTY GROWERS.—Fruit and truck growers of Upshur county have formed an association to facilitate the marketing of their products. Organization was perfected at a meeting held Saturday afternoon, J. N. Smith is president and the membership includes most of the prominent agriculturists in the county. The raising and shipping of potatoes is receiving considerable attention. E. L. Christian has been authorized to negotiate for the sale of potatoes and to buy sacks sufficient to make shipments, sacks to hold 1 1/2 bushels each, or as near that as possible, the association has 4000 acres of melons under cultivation in that section and this will be an important item.

COMBINE ON SHIPPING.—Truck growers of Cherokee county, Tex., have formed an association and combined on shipping. C. D. Jarrett of Dalhart, when interviewed regarding the plan, said: "Our shipping organization, including the associations at Dalhart, Craft, Rusk, Alto, Stephens, Frankfort and Kilgore, Tex., have in the aggregate about 1000 acres in tomatoes, from which we expect to ship at least 250 cars at a minimum yield. Each one of the above leading points will have an experienced inspector and every crate will undergo a rigid inspection as to quality, degree of ripeness and uniformity of package before it is permitted to go into a car. This practice in past years has already made famous the name of the organization. The United States shipping conditions, including the large shipping points of Craft and Dalhart. This reputation will not only be jealously guarded, but increased by rigid inspection and high quality of goods this season."

"I have been selected by the above named associations to take charge of the distribution and sale of their shipments. I will have my headquarters in St. Louis during the shipping season, from which point the distribution and sale of all cars will be made. We will also sell on track at leading points as heretofore."

"Buyers are cordially invited to come to St. Louis or to leading points in Texas, where before buying they can see all shipments and examine them carefully. High quality will be our motto. "We will commence shipping tomatoes in cars about June 1 and continue to July 5. Our potato crop is now ready for the market. The quality is fine. These will be sold here on track and we invite buyers to be at the ground and examine quality."

The Gainesville Business college, whose ad. appears elsewhere in this paper, moved to larger quarters on May 1. This institution was established and incorporated in May 1899. Since that time, its growth has been gradual and steady, until now, as it enters upon its fourth year's work, it is forced to move into a building twice as large as the one formerly occupied by the school. During the three years of its existence it has enrolled nearly 400 pupils, many of whom are now holding lucrative positions in different parts of the state and in other states. Its patronage has been, to a large extent, local, thus showing the confidence the home people have in it. However, the school is well advertised, and it has gradually extended its field until now several states are represented in the school. The teachers in charge are thoroughly qualified for the work, as is evidenced by the fact that the pupils of the school have no trouble in finding positions of responsibility and fill same with credit to themselves and to the institution. The building they now occupy is 50x100 feet, well lighted and well ventilated. The school is elegantly equipped with all necessary furniture, bank, office fixtures, etc. The courses of study in this school, which include bookkeeping, banking, shorthand and typewriting, are as thorough as can be found in any business college in the South. We expect its growth to be more rapid and its success more marked than ever before.

Several agricultural societies, co-operating with the Prussian ministry of agriculture, have offered a prize of \$7500 for a process of drying potatoes so that they can be successfully stored for years at a saving in cost of storage, and transported in greatly reduced bulk.

Cattle prices were higher at the Chicago Union Stockyards last Wednesday than at any time previously for twenty years. The top price was \$7.60. All offerings were taken. Hogs and sheep also established record marks.

Col. Jas. Haves Quarles, well known in Fort Worth newspaper circles from his association with the Mail-Telegram has gone to Charleston, W. Va., to accept the management of the Daily Gazette of that city.

Texas has the most goats, 627,333 head. Montana leads in sheep, there being 6,750,483 head, Wyoming coming second with 1,099,813 head.

With a capital stock of \$2,000,000. This company was chartered under the laws of South Dakota, but will maintain its principal offices in Texas at Houston. It will engage in the cultivation of rice on an extensive scale near Wallis. The incorporators are Milton Harners of Lexington, Ill., H. B. Montgomery, J. P. Stringfield and A. Stringfield of Bloomington, Ill., C. H. Twining of Danvers, Ill., M. Palmer and J. A. Stone of Wallis, Tex.

In reference to the prospects of the 1902 rice crop in Louisiana and Texas, Dan Talmage's report says: "Louisiana reports only a slight increase in acreage, but in Texas there is a phenomenal increase, and under any reasonably favoring conditions the outcome of the Southwest will be fully 50 per cent ahead of the present year, and furnish a supply equal to present requirements of the United States and its adjoining colonial possessions."

J. C. Pettey of Sedalia, Mo., recently purchased for himself and business associates five sections of land in Katy, Tex., twenty-one miles from Houston, in which it is intended to cultivate rice. The price paid was about \$50,000, but Mr. Pettey says this is only the beginning of the contemplated enterprise. "We will soon begin to put this land in condition for rice growing, and will also build a mill for preparing our own cereal crops for the market," he stated to a reporter. "We may not be ready for business next season, but if money and work will accomplish that we will."

The following is the rice acreage in Texas for 1902, as furnished by the United States statisticians. Of this only 200,000 acres have been added during the past two years. This is a small per cent of the total acreage of the rice land in the state:

Table listing rice acreage in Texas for 1902 by county: Orange 12,000, Jefferson 25,000, Chambers 12,000, Liberty 10,000, Galveston 1,000, Harris 5,000, Brazoria 10,000, Fort Bend 5,000, Waller 2,000, Austin 5,000, Wharton 15,000, Matagorda 60,000, Jackson 5,000, Colorado 30,000, DeWitt 1,000, Victoria 5,000, Calhoun 2,000, Cameron 6,000. Total 212,000.

PLANS FOR A RICE PALACE.—Rice culture in Southern Texas has gained impetus through the extensive operations of Mr. James A. Radford, a former Kentuckian, who now claims Houston as his home city. He, in company with two or three other gentlemen, purchased among other lands 1000 acres in Harris county and opened what is known as the Bear Lake Rice Seed farm. It is irrigated from Bear creek, a tributary of the San Jacinto river. They keep a complete diary of all their work, and can tell to an hour how long seed has been in the ground, how old the plants are and how long it takes each variety to mature. They secure seed from every

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Write for symptom blanks today. They will be sent absolutely FREE. No matter what the age, sex or ailment. He can cure you. Address

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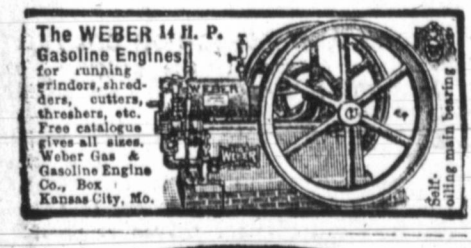
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Business Course, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and all modern branches. Elegantly equipped like business offices and students trained under expert accountants and stenographers to do office work in up-to-date style. No mistakes—no amateurs for instructors. Graduates aided to find positions. Expenses light. Night school free to day pupils. Address H. A. IVY, A. M., Pres., SHERMAN, TEXAS.

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE

Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas, is now sending out his treatment of these habits and guarantees to cure any case that walks the earth for \$25.00. Any references you want.

A SPRING HOUSE ON YOUR GALLERY

In winter a safe, in summer a refrigerator. It requires no ice. The rim on top is raised from 20 to 30 degrees below the atmosphere in hot weather. Sold on trial and approved. No agents wanted. We sell direct from our factory and save purchaser agents' profits. We also manufacture Acetylene Gas Generators. Write for catalogue and special introductory prices. Address MILK COOLER AND STOVE FACTORY, Rogers, Bell County, Texas.



SECURITY COLIC CURE

Any kind of Colic in ten minutes. Money refunded if it ever fails. Our Stock Food is the best, and is the cheapest to feed. Ask local dealer or write us for pamphlet. SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

29 YEARS SELLING DIRECT.

We are the largest manufacturers of bibles and harness in the world selling to consumers, and we have been in business in this way for 29 years. WE HAVE NO AGENTS. We guarantee satisfaction. You are guaranteed satisfaction. We have 100 styles of vehicles and 50 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus a small profit. Our prices are shown on price lists. Send for it.

Make Your Live-Stock Comfortable

You will feel better yourself; your cows will give another third more milk and twice the cream; your beef cattle will fatten on half the feed, and your horses will do their work with ease. The best thing to do to protect your stock is SPRACUE'S FLY BOUNCER. Thousands who have used it gladly testify. Everybody is using it. It is the most effective fly-discourager in \$1.00 the half-gallon can. We have made arrangements with the manufacturer for large quantities that we are enabled to send to subscribers to Farmers Voice and National Rural a half-gallon can as a mark of our appreciation. Send \$1 and pay for a year's subscription and get a can of the "Fly Bouncer." THE FARMERS VOICE, Chicago, Ill. 48-47 Plymouth Place.

RICE STRAWS.

The Business League of Houston, Tex., is supporting the project for the erection of a rice palace there in the fall.

The steamship Clefield, from Bremen, has discharged a cargo of 1,900,000 pounds of rice grills at Galveston. It is stated that the product will be shipped to breweries up North—none of it is destined for Texas points.

The Texas Rice Development company has purchased 12,300 acres of land in Matagorda county and bordering on the Texas coast, which is said to be the finest land of its kind in Texas. The company will divide the land into small tracts and strive to encourage diversified farming.

The rice growers of Texas and Louisiana, through their organization, have opened communication with the implement dealers of Kansas and Oklahoma with a view of co-operating in securing hands, first for the care of the wheat harvest in the North and then in the rice harvest of the South. The final purpose is to organize an army of traveling farm hands to follow wheat, rice and corn harvesting from New Orleans to North Dakota.

In the opinion of J. H. Brace, one of the best known rice experts of Louisiana, Texas land is 50 per cent better than any other in the world for the cultivation of rice, says the Garwood Enterprise. Mr. Brace was in the state for the express purpose of examining conditions, and it was after an extended trip throughout the entire district, which he went over with the eye of an expert, that he arrived at the conclusion. For ten years he has been engaged in the cultivation of rice near Crowley.

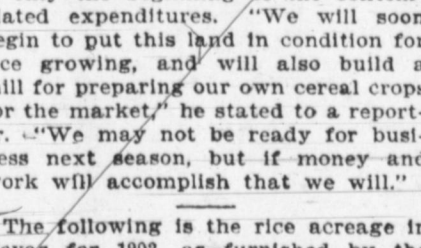
The secretary of state granted a permit to do business in Texas to the Texas Land and Irrigation company.

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The Journal Institute

ABOUT SEEDLESS MELONS.—Hints for the growing of seedless melons are given out by H. M. Platt of Balcon, Ill. His advice is as follows: "Plant your melons in good, well-prepared soil, and when vines are four feet long, cover the vine at a point about two feet, or midway, in good rich earth. Leave the vine between the two hills exposed to air and sunshine; also, leave the tip end of the vine exposed to air and sunshine and leave it in that condition until it takes root at the hill where you covered the vine; but don't allow any fruit to set on vine until you have cut the vine to two between the two hills. As soon as your vine has taken root at the covered hill, cut the vine in two. This will destroy the seed-producing qualities in the vine, and you will raise seedless melons but they will be worthless, and I would like for the United States experiment stations or some one else to explain why the above results are accomplished by cutting vine loose from mother hill."

WINTER WHEAT EXPERIMENTS. Bulletin No. 72, issued by T. L. Leagon, of the business and experiment station, contains the results of five years' experiments with winter wheat. The aims of the experiments have been to secure the varieties of wheat that are hardy and prolific, and that have the ability to adapt themselves to new environments, thus admitting of a gradual extension of the winter wheat growing area in the state; also, to improve the quality and yield of grain by the selection of seed.

Of the 118 varieties of winter wheat tested during the last five years, Turkish red and big frame have—hardness and yield considered—been the best. In 194 tests of these two varieties during 1900-1901 in counties north of the Platte river or west of the 100th meridian, Turkish red yielded better, but big frame proved to be somewhat hardier.

Of the 194 tests in the region above described, there were nineteen cases of complete loss by winter killing. Some Russian varieties of wheat tested indicate great hardiness, and promise well for the northern portion of the state, especially if they can be made to mature earlier.

The selection of large, heavy kernels for seed resulted, on the whole, in increasing substantially the yield over seeds that were not so selected. Wheats of these same variety, but grown in different portions of the country, when grown side by side showed much difference in their habits of growth, which were greatly to the disadvantage of the seed grown east of the Missouri river.

The tendency shown by these alien wheats to adapt themselves to local conditions when grown here for a number of years, encourages the hope that Nebraska-grown seed may become adapted to all arable portions of the state. The yields of these wheats were nearly proportional to their tendency to early maturity.

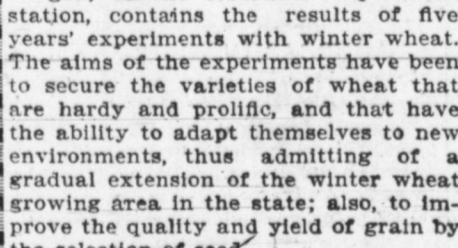
Kansas-grown seed matured earliest and yielded best, but entirely winter-killed when Nebraska and Iowa-grown seed of the same variety passed the winter successfully.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

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

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES: May 27-28, 1902-Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, F. B. Sotnam, Mer., June 21-22, 1902-Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, F. B. Sotnam, Mer.

Farmers who were overlooked by their congressional private secretary in the annual distribution of seeds, will soon have an opportunity to get even. In East Texas the potato crop is somewhat ahead of time, the result being that it commands a good figure.

Profits on potatoes in the irrigated lands of Texas average \$125 per acre, and the crop is ready to harvest within four months after planting. This should stimulate the farmer in the naturally arid sections to greater effort.

The light opera season has been brought to a close with a bloodless revolution in the island of Haiti. President Sam is under protection of the diplomatic corps, and his political opponents have captured the departments of state.

The early bird catches the worm, and the early vegetable catches the eye of the enterprising buyers for the Northern markets. Truck growers in the southern portion of the state are beginning to realize the force of these wholesome truths.

The suggestion is often made that cattle or sheep raisers, with only a few head of stock, should form a community of interests and invest in a sire of high degree. This plan is frequently followed to advantage in other parts of the country.

Farmers who were far-sighted enough to keep their hogs over winter, when feeding materials were expensive and difficult to obtain, are now reaping their reward. Grass and weeds are plentiful and will sustain the porker until a crop of sorghum comes to his rescue.

It's interesting to read in the daily papers about frost and snow storms in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, though difficult to realize that such have actually occurred. Reports state that the fruit crops, which supply the markets in the large cities, have been seriously damaged. Consumers in the North may have to depend upon the gardens of the South for their supply of seasonal delicacies.

Already the yearly movement of cattle from the Texas ranges to grazing grounds further north has become quite general. Purchases in Nebraska, Colorado and the Dakotas were heavy early in the season, and shipments now in progress indicate the heaviest migrations for a decade. There is considerable apprehension that the northern ranges will become overstocked.

During the past year agricultural and mineral development have added largely to taxable values in Texas. Though the increase seems remarkable, it has just started. Within the next decade this vast domain bids fair to exceed every state in the Union in available resources, wealth and population. Capital and industry will share equal honors in the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

For a time it was believed that the cotton acreage in Texas would be ten per cent less than last year, but present indications are that the yield will be equal, if not in excess, of former years. In many instances early corn and wheat that was blighted by the boll weevil.

Volcanic eruptions appear to be of almost daily occurrence. Scarcely had news of the awful heaval on the island of Martinique been heralded to the world than advices of similar dis-

turbances on the isthmus of Panama were received. Then came the details of an earthquake on St. Vincent in the West Indies, where over 2000 perished. There's no accounting for the freaks of nature. Cyclones are destructive, but pale into insignificance before a hurricane of fire.

CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY. Now that many of the fruit growers in the Eastern part of the state have successfully organized associations for the purpose of marketing their products, it is to be hoped that these organizations will not plunge into competition with one another. Co-operation all along the line will result in substantial benefit to the truck farmers, but price-cutting once begun is infectious and may result in utter demoralization of the business.

CONVICTS AS ROAD BUILDERS. The miserable condition of many of the earth roads throughout the state gives rise to the thought that penitentiary convicts might be profitably employed constructing public highways. While a friend of labor would not be in favor of bringing convicts into competition with honest toil, they could to advantage be put to work grading and digging ditches without injury to any other industry.

DAIRY COW PRODUCTION. Suggestions for the breeding of dairy cows from stock of different quality are contained in a bulletin recently issued by the Maryland experiment station, which has attracted widespread attention. It would appear that these researches have opened up a new field of investigation in animal husbandry—one fraught with unlimited possibilities for profit. Though the theories advanced seem at first sight to be at variance with the ideas upon which is based the excellence of pure breeds, the Maryland experts claim to have demonstrated that the capacity for the production of milk and butter can be developed in cows without that natural proclivity to a large degree.

Cows that started two years ago with a low yield have had their capacity for production steadily increased until, at the end of the experimental stage, their value was demonstrated beyond question. Such an achievement seems remarkable, but is not at variance with the rules of physical culture as applied to mankind. Proper feeding, close attention and regular milking would certainly prove of benefit to any cow that did not belong by nature to the class that runs entirely to flesh. In view of these facts, farmers who do not class themselves as dairymen or beef raisers, should be able to secure through their own intelligent efforts cows that rank high as producers, and are at the same time valuable as beef animals. Though a Hereford cannot be transformed into a Jersey at will, development will accomplish much towards adding to the productive capacity of the former.

TUBERCULOSIS IS TRANSMITTED. Claims made by Dr. Koch to the effect that tuberculosis in cattle is not transmitted to the human race prompted the bureau of industry to issue the following bulletin on the subject. "Ravensel has put on record three cases of veterinarians in the state of Pennsylvania, who were accidentally inoculated with bovine tuberculosis in making post-mortem examinations. Case 1 was accidentally wounded in the knuckle of his forefinger. The wound healed, but a nodule soon formed, which showed a decided tendency to ulcerate. After some weeks he had the nodule removed, and a section of the excised portion was found to contain a large giant cell, but tubercle bacilli were not satisfactorily demonstrated in the preparation. The nodule recurred after excision and was finally cured by treatment in the hot-air apparatus.

"Case 2 was Ravensel's assistant, who scratched his knuckle on the broken end of a rib in performing a post-mortem on a goat that had succumbed to an experimental inoculation with a culture of bovine tubercle bacillus. The wound healed promptly, but about three weeks after it became reddened, swollen and sensitive. It grew worse and was finally excised with a margin of healthy skin. Two guinea-pigs were inoculated subcutaneously with a portion of this nodule, and both of these developed generalized tuberculosis. Case 3, a well-known veterinarian of Philadelphia, wounded the knuckle of his forefinger in making an autopsy on a tuberculosis cow. Between three and four weeks afterward the scar was noticed to be enlarged, reddened and somewhat sensitive. As it showed no tendency to improve, but rather grew worse, it was excised some six weeks after the inoculation, and the wound was cauterized with bromine, since which time there has been no return. The nodule was examined by Dr. John Guiteras, who demonstrated its tuberculous nature by finding tubercle bacilli in sections.

L. Pfeiffer cites the case of Veterina-

rian Moses, 24 years old, of healthy family and personally of good health, who pricked his left thumb in making an autopsy on a tuberculous cow. The point of the knife probably penetrated into the articulation of the first and second phalanges. The puncture healed without suppuration, but at the end of six months there formed at the site a cutaneous tubercle, and the joint was removed. Soon afterward the patient began to cough, and he died of phthisis eighteen months after the accident. On opening the articulation of the thumb it was found filled with caseous masses, extraordinarily rich in tubercle bacilli.

A somewhat similar case occurred in the practice of M. B. Hartsel, of Philadelphia, and was partially reported at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Philadelphia June 1 to 4, 1897. Further details have been received through Ravensel. The patient, a married young man and weighing 175 pounds, was employed by a railroad company to clean cars used for the transportation of cattle.

He was wounded upon the back of the hand by a piece of broken wood-work of a car, which caused a tuberculous development locally. This was apparently successfully treated by Hartsel. Within a year the patient's general health changed greatly; he was emaciated, had a persistent cough with abundant expectoration, and there was a decided dullness at the left apex, with numerous rales. Death soon resulted from general tuberculosis.

FEED FOR YOUNG CALVES.—The department of dairy husbandry of the University of Kansas has issued a treatise dealing with the comparative values of whole kafir corn and ground kafir corn as a feed for young calves, which reads as follows: "Twenty head of young grade Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus calves were purchased by the Kansas experiment station during April and May, 1901. The feed of these calves was gradually changed to skim-milk, with what grain they would eat, comprising a mixture of whole and ground kafir corn. It was found that the calves would eat the ground kafir corn when from ten days to two weeks of age, and would begin to eat the whole kafir corn when from three to four weeks of age. In 19 calves were divided into two lots, as nearly equal as possible, the lot to receive ground kafir corn weighing 1570 pounds, or 157 pounds per calf, and the one to receive whole kafir corn weighing 1277 pounds, or 127.7 pounds per calf. Each lot was fed all the skim milk, grain and hay the calves would eat without scouring. The roughness for both lots consisted of prairie hay until the calves were twelve weeks old. After that time the roughness was gradually, and for a time constituted one-half of the roughness fed, and later supplanted the prairie hay altogether. Fresh water and salt were available at all times.

"Ground Kafir Corn.—For the one hundred and twelve days under experiment, these ten calves consumed 14,748 pounds of skim milk, 1394 pounds of ground kafir corn, 2381 pounds of prairie hay, 125 pounds orchard grass hay and 622 pounds alfalfa hay. The total gain was 1460 pounds, or 146 pounds daily per calf. The feed cost amounted to \$47.69, or \$4.76 per head. The cost per 100 pounds of gain is as follows: Skim milk, \$1.40; grain, 49 cents; roughness, \$1.19; total, \$2.99.

Whole Kafir Corn Lot.—These calves consumed 14,629 pounds of skim milk, 1941 pounds of whole kafir corn, 2381 pounds prairie hay, 125 pounds orchard grass hay and 622 pounds alfalfa hay. The total gain was 1490 pounds, or 149 pounds daily per calf. The feed cost amounted to \$47.69, or \$4.76 per head. The cost per 100 pounds of gain is as follows: Skim milk, \$1.56; grain, 58 cents; roughness, \$1.20; total, \$3.34.

"Comparing the two lots, it will be noticed that the whole kafir corn lot consumed 247 pounds more grain but 240 pounds less of alfalfa and made 14 pounds less gain. There were a large number of grains, in the case of whole kafir corn, that were not digested through the calves undigested. The experiment indicates that better and more economical gains are made from ground kafir corn than from the whole grain. Nevertheless, if a man is so situated that he cannot grind his kafir corn, very fair gains can be made with the whole seed. Again, it is possible to feed the ground kafir corn the first two or three months and then gradually change to the whole. The weekly weights of the calves in the lot receiving whole kafir corn gained nearly as well as the lot five weeks of the experiment as those receiving the ground kafir corn. Feed ground kafir corn until the calves are three or four months old, then if it is convenient or economical the whole kafir corn may be substituted.

EXPERIMENTAL STEERS TOP THE MARKET.—Beverly feed at the University of Nebraska, in an experiment topped the market at the Omaha stockyards a few days ago. Prof. E. S. Burnett accompanied the shipment and explained the methods used in feeding the cattle. In one bunch were ten head that averaged 1283 pounds, selling at \$6.80, and nine head that averaged 1320 pounds and brought \$7.10, the top price paid for a long time. The nine head bunch has been on feed since they were weaned, while the ten head bunch was fed about six months ago. In feeding, one-half the long fed bunch and one-half the long fed bunch were placed on a feed of 70 per cent wheat, 15 per cent corn and 15 per cent oil meal, and in twenty-three weeks showed a gain of 312 pounds, while the other lot and long fed steers were fed on a ration of 70 per cent corn, 15 per cent wheat and 15 per cent oil meal, showing a gain in the same length of time of 285 pounds, making a total gain of 227 pounds. The nine head of long fed cattle show a gain since November 1 of 360 pounds, while the ten head of short fed cattle show a gain of 311 pounds in a similar time. These animals are all high grades, twelve being Herefords, six Shorthorns and one Angus. With the exception of the Angus the rest of these steers were bred at the Stanton Breeding farm, owned and operated by Prof. Burnett and were especially selected by Prof. Burnett at weaning time. The professor was satisfied with the market and that the experiment had turned out so successfully.

TWO SPECULATORS ... OF MINNESOTA

Years ago, when the four grades of Minnesota was in its infancy, two daring speculators—Peter Muller of St. Paul and David Barnett of Minneapolis—waged a perpetual warfare to control the market. The two towns being kept together, there was frequent commutation between the families in each, and it so happened that a son of Barnett fell in love with and became engaged to a daughter of Muller. The parents of both being wealthy people for those times, it was expected that each would make a liberal donation to the young couple. Barnett, who was a generous man in every way, left by agreement that he would take his son into partnership with him and give him a \$5000. Having made this promise, he waited for some intimation of the intentions of Muller. Weeks passed and no such intimation came. At last Lena Muller told Frank Barnett that her father claimed that in America it was the custom for the husband to take his wife and support her without assistance from her father. As Muller came from Germany, where dowries are always expected, this argument was very weak and showed a penurious spirit.

Not long after that Muller received a business communication from Barnett stating that he had made a contract to deliver 30,000 barrels of flour and offering an astonishingly high price for the lot. Muller wrote that he would furnish the flour, but as barrels were scarce, he would not include them in the contract. To this Barnett agreed.

It happened that the wedding had been arranged to take place a few days before the time agreed upon for the delivery of the flour. Mr. Barnett attended the wedding and was in excellent spirits. Mr. Muller seemed somewhat depressed. Nevertheless there was a cunning look in his eyes. As soon as the wedding was over he took Mr. Barnett aside and after insisting on his sampling some very fine whisky he had just received from Kentucky confessed that he was unable to fulfill his contract to deliver the flour.

"I know that very well, Muller," said Barnett. "I own all the flour in this country. You can't buy a barrel of it anywhere."

"That was very smart of you, Barnett, to corner the market. At what figure will you settle?"

"Oh, give your daughter \$10,000 for a dowry, and we'll call it square."

"All right," And, going to a writing desk, Muller drew a check for the amount, taking a release from Barnett.

"Now I think we'll try another glass of that Kentucky whisky," he said.

After a liberal sampling of the beverage the two men rejoined the wedding party and mingled with the guests. Just before the bride went up stairs to put on a traveling costume Muller stepped up to her, and in presence of the guests, who were flocking around her, he handed her the check for \$10,000. The news of the gift was soon known to the assembly and the two towns and for once Peter Muller got the better of a very liberal man.

The next day Barnett went to Muller's office. He was ushered into the private room, where Muller transacted his most important business. Muller greeted him pleasantly and asked if he had not awakened feeling very well after the fine whisky he had drunk.

"There's not a headache in a barrel of it," he said warmly.

"That about barrels I have come to see you," said Barnett. "I understand that you have a lot of four barrels."

"You're right there. I own all the barrels in Minnesota."

Barnett looked grave.

"You want them for your flour," continued Muller, "and you shall have them. I was offered a good profit for them this morning, but I have been keeping them for you."

"Yes," said Barnett; "you know that I have contracted to deliver a large quantity of flour by the last of this week, and I have no barrels. What do you want for them?"

"Ah," said Muller, dropping into German. "I will turn them all over to you at the price I paid for them, only you give me a check for \$20,000 in return for the one I gave Lena yesterday, with one day's interest. Lena will get all I have when I die. Just now your boy will have to support her. Just give me the \$20,000."

Barnett smiled grimly. Going to a desk, he drew a check for \$20,000 and handed it to his rival.

"All right, Mr. Muller," he said. "Frank is perfectly able to take care of your daughter, and I'll engage that she shall have all that she has been accustomed to have."

"Good morning, Mr. Barnett. Come over with your family to my house tomorrow night. We have a few friends coming. Besides, I want you to try some more of that Kentucky whisky. It is fine, isn't it?" And he slapped Barnett on the back.

The next evening the Barnett family were at the Mullers', where they found a large company. During the evening Muller approached his daughter and said effusively:

"Lena, I will double your dowry. You give me the check for \$10,000, and I will give you one for \$20,000."

The checks were exchanged amid a clapping of hands and the congratulations of the guests.

"Come, friend Barnett," said Muller. "I want you to try some of that Kentucky whisky."

When the two men stood opposite to each other, glass in hand, Mr. Muller said:

"After all, Mr. Barnett, a dowry is a good thing, but it makes a heap of difference who furnishes it."

MAURICE K. BROCKETT.

MACARONI WHEAT IN TEXAS.—The department of agriculture at Washington has issued a bulletin on macaroni wheats, by Mark Alfred Car-

leton. The bulletin is prepared with special reference to their growth with a view to their introduction into the United States. Some of the best varieties of macaroni wheats have been imported by the department of agriculture and have been tested in the future, and have been tested in the future, and have been tested in the future. These grains were noted by the writer in samples from the same source sent to this department for the Paris Exposition of 1900, and were at once considered to be the result of being grown in a locality a little too damp. In Russia macaroni varieties, when grown in a locality too damp, likewise deteriorate in the same manner. The use of Taganrog wheat seed in Texas, as suggested by the French manufacturer, will therefore probably make little difference. The defect will no doubt be overcome, as the writer has before suggested, by growing the wheat further westward in the regions between Wichita Falls and Abilene. The present Nicaragua wheat, grown in Texas, if extended over half its width westward, would furnish a quality of grain much superior to what is now produced. At the same time it would add to the general area of the state thousands of acres of semi-arid lands at present supposed to be unsuited to wheat culture, but which would yield a good average crop of this wheat because of its drought resistance. The writer has observed that this wheat grows well in eastern Colorado or extreme western Kansas produced a grain as clear, hard and yellow as the East and South Russian wheats.

As the traffic in macaroni wheats increases it will be necessary to construct special elevators for handling them. It is plainly impossible to handle these wheats and the common wheats together, as each would ruin the other by the mixture. There ought to be, then, a local elevator at each of the points of these wheats grown in the next few years to justify the construction of several large terminal elevators at such points as Galveston, Chicago and Minneapolis, in addition to various smaller local elevators, all of which will handle only macaroni wheats.

CULTURE OF COTTON.—H. I. Keith, of Nixon, I. T., gives in Home and Farm these suggestions for the culture of cotton in Texas. "I take a 10 or 12-inch breaking plow and run two furrows, just lapping the dirt good, which leaves a very small furrow in the middle. I let it remain in this way until it gets ready to plant. Then I take a good heavy drag, long enough to take three or four rows at a time, and go over the ridges lengthwise, which flattens them on top and makes them almost level with the surface. Then I proceed with sweep and planter. This leaves the level cotton a little below the level, and a small sharp ridge on either side of same, which can be run over with a light drag, if desired, before cotton is up sufficient to cultivate, or it can be done by hand, or by machine, to do this just as the cotton is coming up. I have followed this plan for the last five years, and it is the wisest of any I have ever tried, and I make more cotton per acre. I attribute this to giving the land a better drainage than any other mode that I have ever tried."

The United States census reports the total number of goats in the country is stated to be 1,371,252, of which Texas has 627,833, the largest number, exceeding one-third of all in the United States and New Mexico had the next largest number, a total of 294,198. Exclusive of the kids less than one year old, only a portion of the goats reported or kept for their mohair or goat hair, hence there are reported only 454,332 fleeces of an aggregate weight of 61,232 pounds of unwashed fiber. The total value as reported for mohair and goat hair was \$267,864. Oregon reported 109,661 goats, California 109,021 and Alabama 117,413, these being the other states having upward of 100,000 head.

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time only. The Texas Stock Journal; The Texas Farm Journal; The Fort Worth Journal; Dallas County Farm Journal.

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RANCHES. FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the state, write to WINTERS & CO., Houston, Texas.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE.—Big bargain for quick sale is offered in a farm of 200 acres, seven miles from court house, Fort Worth, in excellent neighborhood, three-fourths of a mile to school and church. Every acre is strictly cultivated. Dwelling has 6 rooms, ordinary outdoors, but very nice. Can run long time on half or more. This is an opportunity for the man who wants to buy for home or investment. Map and full particulars furnished by J. N. WINTERS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.—Ranch and cattle in Been county, Colorado; 800 to 1000 head of graded Hereford female cattle; 1902 crop of calves gross average, which will be about 40 head; ranch contains about 30,000 acres of land, almost enclosed by natural fence. Eight patented claims which covers all the water, balance government land; good outfit to free range. Price of cattle 20 per head; ranch \$5000. If you want a bargain in one of the best ranches and cattle in the Northwest write for particulars at once to JACK M. POTTER, Kennan, O. T.

STOCK FARMS. STOCK FARM for sale at a bargain; on railroad 125 miles west of Fort Worth, school, 2000 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of water; one, two, three, four, five or six sections; price low, nearly all cash. Also other lands, horses and mules. A. H. WEBB, Baird, Tex.

FOR SALE.—2000 acres best North Texas pasture, good tanks, never failing wells, fine house, barn, and outbuildings, 100 acres in cultivation; 90 head high grade, all registered, fine horses, mules, about 45 head of horses, grade Percherons, about 20 head of cattle, 100 head of sheep. All Jack. Wish to sell stock to party leasing ranch. Fine opportunity for practical ranchmen in Texas for selling stock of owner. Address, BOX 10, Whit, Tex.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Easy terms; three stock farms, 60, 150, 180 acres, twenty-five to thirty miles from Dallas. Own-ERS, Box 24, Creason, Texas.

FARMS. WRITE FOR our list of Bosque county farms and ranches, now on the market. Fort Worth; running water. We buy and sell cattle; MASSEY & MYERS, Walnut Springs, Tex.

FOR BARGAINS in Clay county farms, write to E. PATTERSON & CO., Henrietta, Tex. Prices \$5 to \$15 per acre.

TWO HOURS distant from Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco and within one mile of town, we have for sale a fine combination farm and ranch of 900 acres. It is all prairie, has fine abundance of running water, enough timber for fuel and shade, and from 30 to 40 acres of good farming land, 2000 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of room frame dwelling, artesian well, full stock of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and hogs. Short-horn cattle and forty good hogs for sale with the place. This ranch will easily carry 200 head of cattle. Will be a bargain in the whole outfit. J. N. WINTERS & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FARMS.—FARMS.—A little and a big bargain; about forty acres, with new house on; all under cultivation; young orchard, bearing first crop; one and a half acres in cultivation. Best of all little beauty; for \$25.00 per acre. 200 acres black land, near Aledo, two houses, tanks, windmill, etc. Will be a bargain at \$25.00 per acre. GEO. R. WEST & CO., 703 1-2 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

40-ACRE black land prairie farm, 10 in cultivation, 100 best hay land in Tarrant county. 80 per cent high grade Hereford and Angus cattle, 3000-gal. galvanized steel reservoir or tank, 1000 same quality, 3000-gal. steel tank, new three-room house and a better ten-room house, large new two-story barn, school, churches, etc. at same place; price \$2500. GEO. R. WEST & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Nine hundred acres of fine black land in Kaufman county, five hundred acres of which is in cultivation. A creek runs through the place and is fed by springs which furnish everlasting water. One-half mile from the place, with a well at each end, and three miles from the Texas Midland and the same from the Texas and North Texas. The owner will trade this for a ranch and stock in any of the above. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth.

OWNER of a choice farm, 320 acres, all good black prairie land, nicely located, in Victoria county, highly improved, 150 acres in cultivation, good six room dwelling, abundance of excellent water; will sell cheap, or will exchange for farm in North Texas, and can pay \$6000 or less cash difference. Write to GEO. R. WEST & CO., 1500 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Four (4) registered Hereford bulls, two adn up; Texas raised; also 50 head of very high grade Hereford bulls, coming yearlings. Address W. W. WELLS, manager Sprague, Abilene, Texas, or GEORGE WOLF HOLSTEIN, Wolfe City, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Five registered Red Poll bulls, W. A. FREEMAN, Smithville, Tex.

FOR SALE.—200 yearlings, 150 two-year-olds and 150 three-year-olds, all my own raising; high grade Hereford; of colors, above quarantine line. W. E. RAYNER, Newburg, Okla. Co., Tex.

ONE registered Short-horn bull for sale. J. A. HARRIS, Eley Hill, Tex.

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.—Registered and very high grades; located near Fort Worth. J. L. CHADWICK, Creason, Texas.

FOR SALE.—100 head of two-year-old steers E. C. OPERATHER, Henderson, Rusk Co., Texas.

FOR SALE.—130 head full-blood Durham cows, 2 to 5 years old, springers, by registered bulls; dropping calves now. ADDRESS: D. WARREN, Hillsboro, Tex.

TERRITORY STOCK CATTLE for sale—500 head, including 8 high grade and pure bred bulls, and will give grass for 400 head of stock. Price of this herd: 450 stock cattle with grass for one year; also Oklahoma farms. PECK & MILLER, Comanche, I. T.

FOR SALE.—200 or more stock cattle, including one two and three-year-old steers, graded with Durham. F. A. DEATS, Newburg, Comanche county, Texas.

DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.—60 head of full-blooded steers and registered sires, all deep reds, in fine condition and ready for immediate sale. All stock bred in Williamson county. Can show mothers and sires. Located one mile from Taylor. Address W. C. WRIGHT, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE.—Land and cattle, above quarantine, in lots to suit purchaser. H. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Tex.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE FOR SALE.—40 head high grade cows, 5 head yearling heifers, 4 head registered cows, 3 registered bulls, 2 yearling and 2 head four year old deep reds, all the cows bred to extra fine registered Short-horn bulls. Address S. B. EBERETT, Colbert, I. T.

FORTY REGISTERED Hereford bulls, 5 yearling, balance two's past, big growthy fellows. Buy breeder and save speculator's profit. Prices delivered in Texas, \$34 per head. W. H. FRENTECH, Levellon, Mo. Breeder of registered Herefords.

POOLED DURHAM and Fotted Angus cattle, and Cleveland Bay horses, and stock for sale. DICK SELLMAN, general agent, McCulloch county, Texas.

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

SHEEP. FOR SALE.—172 head of sheep (ewes) and 10 lambs; will sell in numbers to suit purchaser; three and one-half miles westward of Duncanville, on Moss place. W. A. HILL, No. 2, El Paso, Tex.

POULTRY. BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs only \$1 per 10, Belgian Hares, 1000 stock, only \$3 a pair. ARTHUR FERRELL, Greenville, Texas.

BELGIAN HARES. BRED.—Full-blooded Belgian hares, 5 weeks old, 1000 stock, only \$3 a pair. AARON L. WILSON, Alvin, Texas.

POSITIONS. WANTED.—Wanted to do general work on a ranch. Must be sober, energetic and willing. Address: E. B. CHICK RANCH, P.O. Box 2, Mason county, Texas.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of work? Address: R. M. OWEN, Fort Worth Employment Office, 1611 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS. MORPHINE.—Send to DR. J. S. HILL of Greenville, Texas, for a guaranteed cure of this habit.

30-HORSEPOWER double cylinder Buffalo Pitts traction engine, nearly new, at a bargain. Address E. J. BROWN, Brownwood, Tex.

LADIES.—Use our harmless remedy for delayed or suppressed period; it cannot fail. Trial free. FALLEN CHEMICAL CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

ANTINAIKOTINE.—This is the name of my guaranteed cure for Whisky and Morphine. Send for it. DR. J. S. HILL, Greenville, Texas.

Cancers cured within ten days without pain. No pay until cured. W. M. SADDONS, M. D., Grandview, Johnson county, Texas.

PINK EYE or red water in cattle. Sure cure. Formula \$1.00. Fire and burglar alarm. Sample free. Address: J. B. CHICK, Chickens, cholora, sorehead and prevent all diseases; formula \$1.00. Both sent for \$1.00. Postpaid. GLEN E. WYNN, Newsmo, Ga.

DRUGLESS HEALING by Prof. Nell W. JARRELL embracing cancer, rheumatism, hypnotism and mental science. It teaches you just how to heal. You can heal after reading the book over once, or send a dollar and get it. It will be sent to you, postage paid, by inclosing \$1.00. DRUGLESS PUBLISHING CO., Ennis, Tex.

WE WANT women workers in every locality; good wages. Don't write unless you are willing to carry out the business. This is legitimate and our goods stand up. Sample free. Address: W. M. SADDONS, E. S. Swayze street, Dallas, Tex.

FLY EXTERMINATOR.—Send us fifty cents for receipt to exterminate flies. Harmless. Make it yourself. For a few cents you can be rid of them all summer. CHAMBERS CHEMICAL CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED.—Salesmen and firms to handle the celebrated "Alpine Fire and Burglar Proof Safes"—exclusive or franchise. Big demand. Lowest prices. Outfit free. ALPINE SAFE AND LOCK CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

H

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY DOLLY GRAY

Raisins should be soaked in cold water before they are stoned.

Stoves should be cleaned with a brush and clear water, salt or soda being used to remove particles. Soap ought never to be applied.

Stale bread is well adapted to dressing for ribs or backbone. When properly seasoned and baked, such a dressing is nearly as palatable as when served with game or poultry. Cold potatoes or rice should be mixed with the bread. This dressing is also delicious served with beef, either boiled or roasted.

Rachel Worland, an Illinois authority, has promulgated this recipe for mince-meat: For one gallon of meat, use three gallons of apples, two pounds of beef suet, chopped fine, four pounds raisins, cooked well, four pounds carrots, two ounces cinnamon, four nuts of cloves and two of allspice, four nutmegs grated, one quart boiled cider and sugar to taste.

A delicacy well adapted to supper is cheese pudding, a recipe for which follows: One-half pound grated cheese, four tablespoons of bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter. Rub cheese and bread together, add the milk, then the cream, last the well-beaten whites. Bake 20 minutes. May be baked in one large dish or in individual ones.

An excellent Irish stew is made by following these directions: Cut the lamb in dice. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly until tender. When about half cooked add one-half cup each of carrot and turnip, cut in small pieces, and one onion, sliced. Fifteen minutes before serving add potatoes cut in dice. Thicken with flour. Season with salt and pepper and chopped celery.

Mock cherry pie, almost as dainty as the genuine article, may be made with these ingredients: One cup of cranberries cut in halves, one cup of sugar, one-half of cup of seedless raisins, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring, one-half cup of boiling water. Mix sugar, flour, berries and raisins, add water and vanilla. Fill a lined pie plate. Cover with pastry cut in thin strips and bake 20 to 30 minutes in a quick oven. Serve cold. Just as good the second day.

If these hints are followed in the preparation of deviled chicken, the effect will be all that could be desired: Pick, singe and clean a plump young chicken. Wash thoroughly. Rub over it one teaspoonful salt, dot thickly with small pieces of butter and place in a hot oven breast side up. Bake frequently. Put the giblets in a saucepan with enough cold water to cover, one teaspoonful salt and one small onion, boil until perfectly tender and chop fine. As soon as the chicken is

done remove it to a hot dish, skim the fat from the gravy, add one-half cup of hot water and thicken. Turn the giblets into the gravy and cook a few moments; then pour over the chicken and serve. Garnish with parsley.

In preparing potatoes for baking, the housewife should be careful not to break the skin. Put them on the grate in a moderately hot oven. If the oven is too hot the outside will harden and prevent the evaporation of water from them. When the potato is soft take each one in the hand, in a towel to protect the hand, and work or mash carefully without breaking the skin and return to the oven to keep hot. Serve as soon as possible after they are mashed.

Dr. Mary F. Bissell advocates the use of fat as an article of diet for thin children who are inclined to sore throats and others of an irritable temperament. She says: "They would be greatly benefited by its continued and judicious use in some digestible form, such as fat bacon, the use of which is a moderate supply of good butter. All of these fats will be more digestible if well sub-divided: hence we spread butter on our bread and use bread crumbs or potatoes with fat bacon. Chocolate or cocoa is also useful as a fat provider.

Boiled Bermuda onions with Hollandaise sauce are a delicious side dish for dinner when prepared according to this recipe. Cook the onions until tender in salted water. Take up and pour over them a sauce made in this way: Cook together half a gill of vinegar and the same of water. Season with salt and white pepper, and when it is ready to absorb one-half of the hot water over the fire. Stir in slowly then the beaten yolks of five eggs; beat with a wire egg beater till smooth and creamy, then add a small piece at a time, four ounces of fresh butter. Strain if it is not perfectly smooth, and pour over the onions.

Spice cake is excellent for dessert, and may best be made by following these directions: Before beginning to mix the cake pick over and wash with cold water a cupful of dried currants, and rub them on a clean towel; stone a cupful of raisins and slice two ounces of citron; butter a large cakepan, or line one with buttered paper. When all these preparations are made, beat to a cream one cup of butter and two cupfuls of brown sugar; beat three eggs to a froth and stir them into the butter and sugar, then add to these ingredients a cupful of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of powdered cloves and half a nutmeg grated. Sift together three and a half cupful of flour, a level teaspoonful of salt, and two heaping teaspoonful of baking

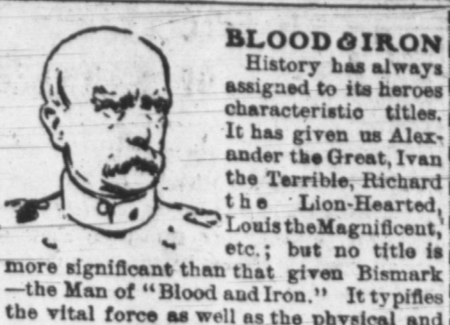
powder and stir the flour quickly into the above-mentioned ingredients. When the flour is nearly mixed with this add the fruit, prepared as already directed, then put the cake at once into the buttered pan, set it in a moderate oven, and bake it for about half an hour, or until a brown-plum run into it can be withdrawn without being sticky with uncooked cake. When the cake is done open the oven door, and let the cake cool gradually in the oven. When quite cool take out of the pan.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO REST.—Health, a magazine devoted to physical culture, gives out the following valuable suggestions on "How, when and where to rest." Rest does not mean absolute inaction, but a change to mental occupation; muscular work has been indulged in, and vice versa if mental work has been indulged in. We should endeavor to sleep eight hours out of twenty-four. The most favorable conditions are: As to where: In a comfortable bed on a firm mattress and pillow, or cotton mattress and pillows, as both answer the same hygienic purpose. Among out books three hours a day for the most favorable conditions. As to when: 1. As nearly as possible, one day in seven. 2. An annual vacation. 3. After excessive mental or physical exercise. But always remember that too much work means waste, wreck, and too much rest means rust, death."

SUMMER LUNCHEON DISHES.—Miss Farmer had mid-summer luncheon in mind at a recent lecture before the Boston Cooking school. Her recipes given out on the occasion were as follows:

Chicken and Veal Jelly.—Cut a four-pound fowl and two and a half pounds of veal into small pieces; add five cups of cold water, one small onion stuck with six cloves, half a bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, a teaspoon each of peppercorns and salt and six slices of carrot. Heat slowly to the boiling point and then simmer on the back of the range, keeping the heat below the boiling point. Wet a piece of cheese cloth in hot water, then strain the hot liquid through and cold. Remove the fat, clarify the stock and strain with a fork after it is firm and pile on a serving dish.

Mayonnaise of Mackerel.—This is a savory dish, for which clean the fish, put it in a baking dish with one-half cup of water, one cup of cider and one cup of vinegar, 12 cloves, a bit of bay leaf and a teaspoon of peppercorns. Cook in a moderate oven. Mash with a mayonnaise thickened a little with gelatine and garnish with cucumbers. Chill well before serving.



BLOOD & IRON
History has always assigned to its heroes characteristic titles. It has given to Alexander the Great, Ivan the Terrible, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Louis the Magnificent, etc.; but no title is more significant than that given Bismarck—the Man of "Blood and Iron." It typifies the vital force as well as the physical and mental strength necessary to unify Germany.

Blood and Iron have really been inseparable since the Creation, and when in perfect harmony man perfect health and strength. Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic is calculated to preserve this harmony, supplying the blood with iron in proper form as a tonic. Iron has always been used as a tonic for the blood, but remained for Dr. Hartner to discover and perfect a combination of iron and other tonic ingredients. A trial of half-century has proved that Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic is created from the most reliable and purest of iron compounds—namely, iron sulphate and ferrous sulphate. The blood carries necessary supplies to every part of the body. If it fails to do so, some part of the bodily machine will lag. Lagging means sickness. Don't permit lagging. Don't wait until you are down sick. Use Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic and keep well. It is a scientific compound (not a crude mixture) of iron and other tonic ingredients—a blood purifier and builder.

Auburn, Texas, Aug. 1, 1901.
"I think it my duty to write you that I have been using your medicines for twenty-four years, and I think Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic has an equal."
E. A. Gilmer.
(15,000 guarantee had above testimonial in German.)

hot. Make a thick white sauce with one-half cream and one-half clam liquid with the ingredients: Devilled Chicken with Vegetables.—Dip pieces of cold boiled fowl in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Make a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three level tablespoonfuls of flour and three-quarters cup each of chicken stock and cream, pour on the yolks of two eggs, season with salt, lemon juice and pepper. Pour over the chicken and serve with green peas, carrots and cauliflower. Strawberry Neapolitan.—Make a strawberry ice and serve in champagne glasses in alternate layers with strawberries cut and powdered with sugar. Decorate the top with half a cup of heavy cream beaten stiff, sweetened, flavored with strawberry juice and mixed with the white of an egg beaten stiff.

Junket Ice Cream.—Add one tablet dissolved in like warm water to four cups of heavy cream, one and a quarter cups of sugar and one-eighth teaspoon of salt. Set in a cold place overnight and in the morning turn into the freezer and add any flavoring and coloring that is liked. Use three parts of cream to one of salt. For freezing. Serve with sliced peaches.

tonic, Tex.; May 23, 8:30 p. m., primary; May 24, 8:30 p. m., art levee and band concert; May 26, 9 a. m., anniversary F. E. Willard literary society; May 28, 4 p. m., oration and essay contest; May 28, 8:30 p. m., concert; May 27, 9 a. m., anniversary S. H. Literary society; May 27, 4 p. m., Junior music and oratory; May 27, 8:30 p. m., senior music and oratory; May 28, 9 a. m., anniversary W. G. Literary society; May 28, 4 p. m., military drill; May 28, 8:30 p. m., Miss Reeves' recital; May 29, 9 a. m., alumni meeting; May 29, 8:30 p. m., graduating exercises.

TEXAS AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.
A Washington special to the Dallas News conveys the following information of interest to residents of the Lone Star state:

Postmasters appointed—Ben Arnold, Miami county; T. J. Denison, Alazan, Nacogdoches county; S. A. Smith, Attoyac, Nacogdoches county; S. B. Blackshear, Bradsford, Tarrant county; R. C. Averett, Jacobia, Hunt county; N. L. Kitchen, Papatote, Bee county; W. M. Long, Potts, Ross county; F. J. Hudson, Twohigs, Lasalle county; Julia Thompson, Wagner, Hunt county; R. A. Craig, Charco, Goliad county; D. H. Stockton, Collier, Miami county; W. T. Johnson, Cryer Creek, Navarro county; Orest Whitman, Devilla, Miami county; E. C. Wilson, Nederland, Jefferson county; C. S. King, Silvertown, Briscoe county; M. E. Kelly, Stryker, Polk county; J. A. Vinson, Stryker, Custer county; B. M. Childress, Garvey, Crockett county; E. M. Howe, Riverland, Clay county; Maggie Wells.

Postoffices established: Jeffrey, Hutchinson county; John M. Archer postmaster; Elard, Caldwell county; Charles L. Bonner postmaster. Patents issued: Samuel B. Allison, deceased, Galveston; C. A. Dorestein, administrator, after separating machine; Andrew E. Carlson, El Campo, casing pump on strainer; Edgar T. Meador, Gilles, cattle guard; Thomas L. Ray, Fort Worth, magnetic bandage; John Saunders, Dunbar, plow; Joseph E. and W. Terrell and F. M. Montgomery, Clarendon, cattle holder; John L. Van Hook, Floydada, combined heating and cooling stove.

It is announced that the postoffice at Idlewild, Bexar county, will be discontinued after May 31st.

J. P. Vaughan, a well-to-do resident of Lawrenceburg, Ky., has expressed himself as so well pleased with Texas that he expects to locate in Denton county and engage in farming. He attended the reunion in Dallas and afterwards visited several parts of the state.

Miller Medical Institute,

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Specialist.

This institution, located at Greenville, Texas, is the largest concern of the kind in the Southwest and is fully equipped in every way to treat the afflicted. We MAKE A SPECIALTY OF treating diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS AND CATARRH IN ALL ITS FORMS. If you have HICKEYS, CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLE we can cure you. DISEASES OF WOMEN AND ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES YIELD READY to our treatment.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

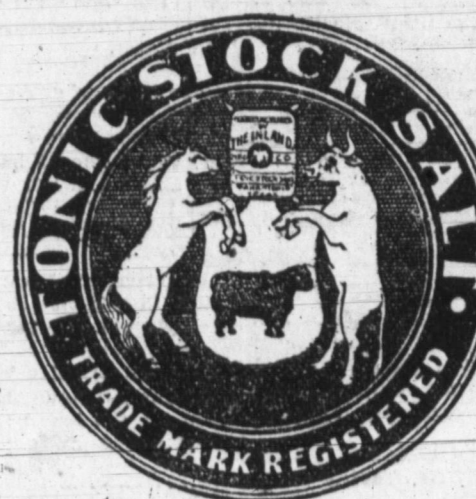
If you can't call, write and enclose stamp for question blank for our perfect mail treatment. We refer to: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Minco, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

X-Ray examinations made of persons injured in railroad accidents. Photographs made for use in suits against railroad companies. Address all communications to:

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Greenville, Tex.

TONIC STOCK SALT,

SUREST, SAFEST AND BEST.



CONTAINS NO NUTRIOUS CHEMICALS.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
EXPELS VERMIN AND WORMS.
KILLS CATTLE PRICK FROM TICKS.
A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT LINE COMPOUND
IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH, AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION

PACKED IN 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 AND 500 LB. BAGS.
IT HAS MERIT AND DOES THE BUSINESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO CALVES AND GROWING CATTLE.
FOR RANGE ANIMALS AND FEEDERS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
MAKES A PERFECT HEALTHY ANIMAL.
YOUR DEALER HANDLES IT. ASK FOR IT.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.
MANUFACTURED BY THE INLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A 20th CENTURY TANK.

Advertisement for a 20th century tank, featuring the 'Katy Flyer' and 'Shreveport' brand. It lists various models like 'Katy Dining Stations' and 'Meats 30 Cents'. The advertisement is for the Inland Manufacturing Company, San Antonio, Texas.

HER GUILTY SECRET

Joshua Hurd married late in life a widow of thirty-five.

For a space of a week after their marriage everything went on lovely. Mrs. Hurd was very affectionate and charming, and Joshua was as proud and happy as it was possible for him to be.

At the end of that time Joshua's suspicious disposition received a morsel to feed on. One day Mrs. Hurd was missing from the house, and nobody knew where she was.

High and low Joshua sought her, questioning every one he met, but receiving no satisfaction. He went in his frantic haste around to all the neighbors, asking for his wife.

He felt sure that she had eloped, just as the wives do in story books. When he reached home, Mrs. Hurd was working in the parlor as usual and contented as usual.

Joshua overwhelmed her with a torrent of questions, but she gave him only laughing replies.

A week went by, and the mysterious absence occurred again. This time it extended over nearly all the afternoon, and Joshua's indignation reached a white heat.

He searched the premises very thoroughly, he cross questioned the servants and made himself obnoxious to everybody he encountered by a relation of his difficulties, but he got no light on the subject of Mrs. Hurd's mysterious absence.

At dinner time she appeared, quiet and serene as ever, and to all Joshua's indignant entreaties that she would tell him where she had been she only laughed and declared he was the silliest old noodle she ever saw.

Then Joshua took refuge in dignified silence, and his wife kissed him and called him a bear and went off to ride with Katie Evans, a young girl favorite of hers.

At the end of another week the mysterious absence was repeated, and as time passed, on strange things occurred with wonderful regularity.

Joshua grew nearly insane with the

wild and dreadful suspicions which had crept into his mind. He felt himself fully justified in watching his wife closely.

After two weeks of the most persevering surveillance he was able to trace her to an unoccupied chamber over the coachhouse. The door was always locked, and the wooden shutters of the windows always closed.

He said nothing to his wife of his discovery, but he resolved to be quiet and relentless as the grave the next time she indulged in one of her secret sessions in the chamber of the coachhouse.

That time soon arrived. Joshua had made confidants of two gentleman friends, old bachelors, who had warned him of the evil to come when he had married the Widow Bedford.

There was no method of getting into that chamber of secrets except through the chimney. Mr. Hurd did not want to effect a forcible entrance, because he feared in that event he should not find out his wife's secret.

Mr. Hurd had been closeted in her secret chamber not more than half an hour when Mr. Hurd's friends planted themselves in the passage outside the locked door, while Mr. Hurd climbed on a long ladder to the roof of the coachhouse and made preparations to descend the chimney.

The chimney was rather small, and Mr. Hurd was not the leanest man in the world, and the consequences were that after descending about eight or ten feet the aperture narrowed, and Mr. Hurd stuck fast.

Frightened half out of his senses lest he should be obliged to remain there and perish, Mr. Hurd made violent efforts to extricate himself, but he was very soon convinced that it was useless to wriggle in the expectation of getting any farther down the chimney, so he directed all his efforts to the aim of going up.

On the top of the house he disrobed himself of all apparel except his underclothes and again essayed the descent. This time he was more successful than he had hoped for or even desired, for the chimney grew suddenly wider just below the narrow place, and Joshua shot down the opening like the last

kernel or corn through the hopper of a gristmill.

There was a small fire on the hearth, and the frantic leap given by our hero to avoid scorching his feet scattered the coals in every direction.

At the sight of the sparsely clad, sooty apparition thus suddenly launched upon her notice Mrs. Hurd uttered a piercing scream and fled to the door, which she unlocked in mad haste and precipitated herself into the very arms of Mr. Hurd's sentinel friends.

"Don't kill me!" cried Mrs. Hurd, too much beside herself with terror to recognize her husband. "I did all to please Joshua. I wanted to keep his love. It was getting gray-and, oh, dear, dear, dear, dear!" And she burst into a fit of passionate sobbing.

"Getting gray?" cried Joshua. "My love getting gray? The woman is insane!"

"My hair!" screamed she. "It was my hair that was gray, and I'm a young woman yet. And I dyed it! I knew my husband was dreadfully down on make-believe, and I wanted to keep it from him. Oh, dear, dear, dear!"

"The great mogul!" cried Joshua, leaping from the floor like a very boy in his exceeding great relief. "Why, bless you, Susannah, you needn't have been so private. I dye too. Forgive me, Susannah, and henceforth we will dye for one another."

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd are an extremely happy couple now. They still continue to dye, but Mr. Hurd dyes Mrs. Hurd and vice versa.—London Evening News.

EXCURSION RATES.

Bryan, Tex.—Reunion Hood's Texas Brigade Association, June 27 and 28, limited to June 29; one and one-third fares plus 10 per cent.
Waco, Tex.—Eighteenth Annual Session Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias (colored), June 9 to 14, limited to June 15; rates one and one-third fares plus 10 per cent.
Atlanta, Ga.—Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, Aug. 6 to 11; rate one standard first-class limited-fare plus 50 cents membership fee. See Santa Fe agents for limit.
Monteagle, Tex.—Monteagle Sunday School Institute, Aug. 11 to 23, limited to Aug. 27; rate one first-class standard fare for the round trip.
Asheville, N. C.—Southern Students' Conference, Y. M. C. A., June 14 to 23, and annual first-class limited fare for round trip, limited to June 28, 1902.

A British agent is reported to be in the vicinity of Hallettsville, Tex., buying mules for the English government for use in South Africa. The agent offers the low price offered and the demand for mules for use in the rice lands, he was able to purchase but a few.

An assessment of property included in the Mahank, Tex., independent school district just completed shows a valuation of \$255,000, an increase of \$52,000 as compared with that of last year.

A WEATHERCOCK LOVER

(Original.)

Mary Jane was the best servant I ever had. She was young and strong, practical, saving and withal very pretty. One day I was sadly disappointed, on my own account, at the discovery that Mary Jane had a lover, for as soon as she married her service with me would be ended. However, I was not entirely selfish and resolved to give her a first rate wedding and substantial presents.

"What sort of man are you going to marry, Mary Jane?" I asked.

"Deed, ma'am, he be a pretty fellow, with blue eyes and fair hair."

"Strong and of good character?"

"He character, he's like a weathercock—blown about by any wind."

"But, Mary Jane, how can you expect to be happy with such a man?"

"He do need some un-keep him straight."

Weeks passed, during which Mary Jane was very cheerful and prone to talk of her approaching marriage. I began to lay plans for making her comfortable in her new home. Then I noticed that she ceased to speak of the affair and went about her work with a feverishness that surprised me.

"Of what material, Mary Jane," I asked, "would you like to have your wedding dress made?"

"Deed, ma'am, I don't want no wedding dress."

"Is the affair broken off?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Tell me about it."

"There's not much to tell, ma'am. Bessie is a good boy and a pretty boy, and the girls all take to him like the flies to the sweet things. 'Twas no fault of his, ma'am; no more 'twas mine. It happened this way: Bessie asked me to go with him to the gardens, where on Saturday nights they have rows of electric lights and music and a dancin' platform. So I went with him, and we danced together, and I told Bessie to go and dance with some other girls, but he said he didn't want to dance with any one but me. So we danced again together. Opposite us was a girl that looked at Bessie wistful-like, and every time he took her hand to turn her I thought she was going to cry.

"Bessie, I said, 'who is the girl opposite?"

"I was sweet on her once," he said.

"What made you go back on her?" I asked him.

"Well," he said, stammerin', "I liked you better."

"I didn't say nothin' more to him then, but when the dance was ended I noticed that the girl as she went off with her partner looked at him so melancholy that I felt sorry for her, for Bessie is that changeable I might have been chosen first, as she was, and she stands in my place at that very moment. Bessie seen me set down on a

bench, and I lookin' round, there was the girl sittin' beside me.

"You're stuck on my Bessie," I said to her.

"It was my Bessie once," she said, solemn-like. She didn't stare up, but just tore it patient.

"What did you let him go for?" I asked.

"I couldn't help his goin'!"

"You might have brought him round with stickin' a pin in him. Bessie needs walkin' up. He ought to have a strong woman for his wife."

"She didn't say nothin' more, but I just put the corner of her handkercher first to one eye, then to 'tother. She seemed to be a bendin' sort of a girl, and I wanted to get a pump and put some strength into her. I took Bessie by the arm and moved him away, and as we was goin' I seen him lookin' over his shoulder sheepish, and her eyes was turned on him pitiable.

"Bessie," said I, "you need a poken in your sack to stiffen you."

"What 'd you mean by that?" he asked.

"You've broken her heart!"

"Mebbe I have," he said, sighin'.

"Well, what are you goin' to do about it?"

"I dunno."

"I'll tell you, Bessie. You go back to her. Mebbe it's had for you and bad for her. She needs a strong man, and you need a strong woman, for neither of you are any good. But the girl'll die of a broken heart if you don't go back to her; so you must."

"What'll you do?" asked Bessie.

"I'll get along somehow."

"Just then we met the girl walkin' with a feller, and I says:

"Bessie's got somethin' to say to you."

"I pushed him to her. She dropped the feller, took Bessie's arm and walked away with him. Bessie lookin' back at me reproachful. I just went and set on a bench, and they was walkin' round the room, once in awhile passin' me. First time they both looked as if they wasn't hitched together right; the next time they was talkin'; the next time they was laughin'. Then I left the gardens. I hadn't seen Bessie since. But, oh, dear, it's lonesome whether it be all, because neither of 'em ain't got no backbone."

There was a knock at the kitchen door, and in walked Bessie. He looked very sheepish and hung his head.

"Where's your girl, Bessie?" asked Mary Jane.

"Oh, she bain't no girl to tie to," said Bessie. "I want somethin' to hold on to."

"You go right straight back!" And without ceremony Mary Jane pushed him out of the door and locked it.

Bessie for once persisted, married Mary Jane, and she sustained him through life, making the best of what there was in him.

OLIVER PENNEWELL.

Getting rich is an art. Few men get rich on a salary. They must take something generally costing but little

BUCHANAN'S

Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Borew Worms and will cure Foot Itch.

It beats all other remedies. It won't.

First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 16 lb., 1 lb., 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas. N. Y. City.

I will ship to any station in the United States THE CELEBRATED WILLARD STEEL RANGE \$25.00
It has six burners, 15-gallon reservoir, large warming closet; oven 11 in. deep, 17 in. wide, 12 in. high; top cooking surface, 30 1/2 inches; lined throughout with asbestos; duplex grate; burners 4 1/2 inches apart. Guaranteed in every respect; weight 400 lbs. Terms: \$10 with order, balance payable, five notes of \$5 each or one note of \$15. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.
WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 10, 619-21 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY Rubber Stamp Ink Pad
RURAL NOVELTY MFG. CO., 517 Boyce Bldg., CHICAGO

With your name, address, and Rural Route Number for 20 cents in stamps. Cash or cents everywhere. YOU NEED IT. Write Address and Route No. plain.

It is not much money, surely, yet on an investment of that much you gain have ten Dollars a day selling the Calumet Cold Process Preserving Fruit, Vegetable and Liquors. It is the greatest preservative of the century. I have peaches, plums and blackberries one year old, fresh as when picked. No cooking or sealing. Keeps perfectly fresh. Costs almost nothing. Last year I sold directions to 120 families in two weeks. I will send directions to agents for 25 cents. I want agents everywhere. How about you making a few dollars with little effort? B. S. MILLER, Duffau, Texas.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.
Cancer, Tumor, Ointment, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Wound Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address to DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Kansas City, Mo.

and add brains and muscle, and make it worth a great deal more than the mass of unjunk make it, says the Farmers' Tribune. The most precious something out of the common that sells at a large profit. Some men quickly get a home and pay for it and find a good deal of pleasure in life, while others work hard every day and plod on to the end of life without home or common comforts. If you have only a cow, a sheep or a hog, have only a best. If you cultivate the soil, whether it be one acre or a thousand, do your work thoroughly, have the very best seed, in fact, use your brains while you are using your hands.

Beveille will have a cotton mill in operation for this year's crop. A. C. Jones, V. Kohler, John Woods and other prominent cottonmen and feeders of that city have bought the mill at Yoakum for \$15,000 and the work of removing it is now in progress. Herman Jenische, who has had several years' experience in the mill business, will supervise the work of moving and rehabilitating the plant and will be manager. With the present prospects for a good cotton crop, Beveille will likely prove one of the important feeding points in the state next season.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
Fistula, Hemorrhoids, Ulcerations and Hydrocele. No Cure no Fee. Guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patients are well. Send for Free Pamphlet of testimonials. Write to DOCTOR C. M. COE, 616 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

VARIOCELE A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patients are well. Send for Free Pamphlet of testimonials. Write to DOCTOR C. M. COE, 616 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

SECURITY POULTRY FOOD. Makes Hens Lay Eggs. Warranted.

POULTRY

OKLAHOMA POULTRY FARM
Has better stock this year than ever before. Buy your eggs from a practical breeder who has proved in the show room that his stock is second to none. 30 days' return on the best evidence that my stock is as good as the best. I offer eggs for hatching from the following breeds: Buff Orpington, Game, the pure white strain; Buff Orpington Game, fine extra large; Barred Plymouth Rocks, very large; they are beautiful; Brown Leghorns, winners every time. I am now advertising my stock and double my business this year. I will sell Leghorn eggs thirteen for \$1.00; all other breeds, thirteen for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. D. Ackley, proprietor, Box 18, Fort Worth, Tex.

67 PREMIUMS—57
In three shows in 1931. Breeders of high class poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Game, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie States Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for literature. Also carrying stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grit, Ground powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Meal. THE NORTH TEXAS POULTRY YARDS, 433 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

POULTRY

Only on the farm-can market poultry be grown with profit.

To rid fowls of lice, use insect powder in liberal quantities.

Generally fowls that feather and mature early are good producers of eggs.

Little chicks should be fed often and in small quantities each time. They are apt to injure themselves.

Genuine roup is incurable and fowls afflicted with this disease ought to be killed and put out of their misery. Doctoring does no good.

In feeding it should be remembered that the fowls which are the most economical in the long run. Milk is a "good thing."

The symptoms of indigestion and cholera are quite similar and the former is frequently mistaken for the latter. Indigestion is often the result of feeds too concentrated, of grit and bad water.

The habit of egg-eating by fowls may best be discouraged by making a paste of flour, red pepper, mustard and water, which should be placed into empty egg shells and where the hens will stand them. One dose of this decoction is enough for a lifetime.

Fanciers of Brown Leghorns are much in evidence this year. The interest taken in the larger size and better quality of the birds is in this direction. On all sides is heard the talk of six-pound Brown Leghorns. This is good for the breed that is most valuable for egg-production.

USE OF THE INCUBATOR—One hundred fertile eggs of average size will lose 3.23 ounces during the first five days of incubation, or 12.65 ounces during the next seven days; and 352.3 grams, or 12.5 ounces during the next seven days. These conclusions are based upon observations by Horace Atwood of the West Virginia Experiment Station.

One hundred unfertile eggs will lose 7.04 ounces during the first five days; 11.46 ounces during the next seven days; 10.82 ounces during the next seven days.

Before placing eggs in an incubator they should be weighed upon scales reading to ounces. This may be done conveniently by weighing the trays, placing the eggs upon them ready for the incubator, and then weighing trays and eggs together. The difference will be the weight of the eggs. At the end of the fifth day the eggs and trays should be reweighed, the loss in weight determined.

It is important that the trays be thoroughly dry when first weighed, as wooden trays, especially when recently washed, may appear quite dry and yet contain several ounces of water which will evaporate when the trays are placed in the incubator, and thus make the loss in weight of the eggs during the first five days appear larger than it really is.

DAIRY

On land valued at \$100 to \$150 an acre dairying or truck farming are the pursuits that can be conducted most profitably.

The statement is made on good authority that the salt used in butter does not accomplish such a preservative. Its principal value is to impart flavor.

A Jersey cow in New York is reported to have produced nearly her weight in milk during one month. She tipped the scale at 1040 pounds and yielded 109 3/4 pounds.

The largest creamery in the world, having 17,000 patrons, is located in Kansas. Most of the milk used is sent there by rail and much of it travels long distances.

During the past few years much progress has been made in dairy science. This is indicated by reports from Germany to the effect that an apparatus has been invented there by which flour may be manufactured from milk.

A very satisfactory food for a two-year-old heifer is cotton seed and grain meal in limited amounts, properly mixed with some bulky materials. The amount that it would be prudent to use on the whole is what was by the animal itself. If the heifer has a decided dairy temperament, by which is meant a decided ability to use feed stuffs for milk production, she can, of course, safely and profitably be fed more than another animal with less ability in that direction.

PREPARING FOR MARKET

The majority of fowls that are sent to market are dry picked, and should be, yet some prefer to send them scalded, and then are surprised that they are not so much as much for them as the dry-picked birds. A bird that is a few weeks old is a very tender article and it requires the greatest care and skill to prepare it nicely, as the least little thing shows so plainly, and appearances have much to do with things in the market. When the birds are scalded the texture of the skin is changed and the picker has not the natural firmness of the flesh to assist him. When scalded the flesh becomes limp and soft, and when the birds are dry-picked the flesh is claimed to be tough, and in many cases the skin has to be taken off before cooking, which is not at all to the credit of the fowl when on the table. Decomposition soon follows if the birds are scalded, for the contents of the bowels are also changed. This is plainly seen at the vent, and is fatal to the selling price. A bird that has been dry-picked is very much more likely to keep than a scalded one. The dry-picked birds are washed, and then are dry-picked. The scalded fowl will keep a while on ice it is nothing in proportion to the time that the dry-picked ones will keep. The dry-picked birds will save time for the one who has the dressing to do, and the birds are scalded for many times the skin will tear if the bird is not scalded and will soon turn black. Not only is the work facilitated in picking birds dry, but the birds look finer, and more can be realized for them than when they are scalded. It is better then for the poultry raiser to look after his own interest by looking after the desires of the buyers, for that is where money is made on poultry. Catering to the poultry raiser and the funds will soon show for it.

POSSIBILITIES IN DAIRYING

Although always an economical feeder, a good cow has no power to make something out of nothing, says the Texas Farmer. On the other hand, a poor cow can make nothing out of something and not half try.

Dairying is too steady a job for a great many people, as it requires attention and constant care. It is too confining and they want a job that has a let up once in a while. Let us look among our acquaintances and note how many who are succeeding in life have no steady job. Do the farmers who switch around from one branch of farming to another succeed so well as those who adopt a certain plan and stick to it? The time has come when the man who gets a start must have something to keep him profitably and continuously employed, and he must use his brain as well as his hands to improve. Be willing to try it. There are possibilities in dairying for anyone who will do the work required.

ABOUT DAIRY FARMING

It is a well known fact that dairy farming is a much less profitable business than it would be if better cows were kept, writes W. H. Jenkins of Sidney, Cal., in the "Dairyman's Digest." There is good evidence that at least one-half the cows in New York are not paying their board, because they have not been bred for the economic production of dairy products. There are too many cows that are of

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEGHORNS
Buff Leghorn Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

W. J. WARRINER'S S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
Horns have been selected for their superiority by winning the principal prizes at the following shows: THE NORTH TEXAS POULTRY YARDS, 433 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.

IMMATURE STOCK AS BREEDERS
It is surprising to what extent immature stock is used for breeders, even among poultry fanciers. A cocker less than a year old is mated with pullets, and this is kept up for generations. The results can hardly fail to be disastrous, at least so far as hardness is concerned. When hardness departs or is bred out the door is open to many evils. Breeders that have carefully looked into the matter believe that the resulting fowls lay eggs infertile or with a germ weak in fertility. Moreover the tendency is to develop a strain of fowls that will have little of the force of matured birds.

BERKSHIRE

E. D. OLIVER
COOPER TEX.
Pigs. The very best quality. By check or cash. 24 1/2 lbs. winner of first and sweepstakes prizes at Dallas Fair, 1931. Also at Dallas Fair, 1930. Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

SWINE

A sow that has proven herself an efficient mother by raising large litters and giving an abundance of milk is too valuable to kill.

At the Evert Worth market last week, J. H. Stamford, of Nevada, had 69 head of swine that averaged \$6.85. Mr. Allen, of Marietta, shipped 66 head of hogs.

Corn and cob meal, ground together, are of greater value as a diet than ear corn whole or unadulterated corn meal. Hogs thus fed eat less of the corn per day and show better.

That rye pasture, too, is profitable for hog raisers, experience has demonstrated. A farmer who sowed rye last August had pasture from it since early in the spring. It is of vigorous growth, and is especially adapted for filling and is relished by swine. If clover, timothy or other grasses were sown this spring, it would be months before they would furnish pasture or be safe to pasture them, but with rye it will stand almost any kind of hard pasture, and is therefore of great advantage in supplying a pasture quickly when needed.

SHEEP---GOATS

Lemler & Co., of Sanderson, Tex., sold at St. Louis last week 854 head of 83-pound sheep at \$4.75.

W. McCutchen sold to T. H. Hornsby of Urelo, Tex., 570 fat muttons at \$2.75 per head. They were raised on Coke county grass.

Thomas Metcalf of Ozona, Tex., delivered to R. R. Hamilton of San Angelo, Tex., last week 958 good mutton, which sold for \$3 per head.

A string of 498 good 8-c-pound Texas sheep raised by Kelley & Norris of Comstock, Tex., sold at the Chicago stockyards recently for \$5.30.

A shipment of 1851 head of sheep from N. E. Fullinwider of San Angelo, Tex., sold on the St. Louis market Friday at \$4.40. They averaged 80 pounds.

The receipts of sheep last week at St. Louis included about 10,000 head of Texas, which found ready sale, the most of them going at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

W. W. Means of Ozona, Tex., bought of Robert Massie last week 630 mattons at \$3.15. This transaction tops the market for Crockett county sheep.

Do not expect a sheep to eat feed that is stale and undesirable. What the appetite by giving wholesome and tempting feed. Pure water they must have.

Duncan Spargo, representing Swift & Co. of Chicago, bought and shipped to market a few days ago, from J. R. Hamilton of San Angelo, 3000 muttons that weighed on the market 87 pounds. They were a very fine lot.

The Captain Sheep company of Lincoln county, New Mexico, lately sold 10,000 head of sheep at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a head, being 50 cents a head less than it received for the same grade of sheep last year.

A sale of Angora goats owned by Mrs. M. Armer at the Kansas City stock yards Friday, drew fanciers from all parts of the West, and about 2000 animals were disposed of. Fish & Bean of Topeka, Ill., made the heaviest purchases. They bought ten does for \$7.50 a head, 300 wethers for \$3.25 per head, 125 wethers for \$3.50 and 125 does for \$3.05. Most of Mrs. Armer's offerings consisted of unregistered animals.

The Roswell Sheep company, of New Mexico, recently put on the Kansas City market 500 shorn wethers ranging from kids to two years old, which averaged sixty-eight and one-half pounds and sold for \$3.80 per hundred-weight. Knollin & Smith, who sold them, said they were fair killers, but not extra fat. The firm seemed well satisfied, as they had been offered 35 cents for the mohair, and this made the average better than they had expected.

Farmers at all the important markets have agents in Texas just now trying to contract for sheep from the ranges there just as soon as they shall be fat enough to come to market and kill out

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH GRADE
L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Tex., Grayson county.

AMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE BRED
Mrs. Eugene Webster, Lamar Ave., Paris, Texas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—PRIZE WINNERS
R. H. RATHELL, Bro., Waco, Texas.

HUBBY'S WHITE WYANDOTTES Were raised in the best conditions and are shown. Eggs \$2.00. T. E. HUBBY, Waco, Tex.

BERKSHIRE

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES
Baron Victor, of 6011, Champion, Dallas Fair, 1931, at head of herd. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

POULTRY

67 PRIZES WON THIS SEASON—R. A. Nagel, Cuero, Texas.
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Seabirds, Italian Game, and other breeds. Belgian Hens reasonable. Catalogue free if you mention The Journal.

DAIRY

POSSIBILITIES IN DAIRYING
Although always an economical feeder, a good cow has no power to make something out of nothing, says the Texas Farmer. On the other hand, a poor cow can make nothing out of something and not half try.

W. G. HUGHES & CO.
Angora Goats, pure bred, tricos or buck, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county, Texas.

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

ANGORA GOATS
\$3.00 per year-load. H. T. FUSCHE, Tiger Mills, Texas.

LARGE REGISTRY OF GOATS—Secretary McIntire, of the American Angora Goat Breeders' association, estimates that by the first of June there will be from 33,000 to 34,000 goats on the registry of the association. At present applications for registration are pouring in faster than the office force can take care of them. There are now about 7000 applications on file, which will take until June to clear away. The inspectors who are at work in the country passing upon animals that are eligible for registry will stop work in August.

Thursday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, occurred one of the famous sales of "brush cleaners." About 1000 wethers were offered and a choice lot of recorded and high-class does. Mrs. M. Armer, the chief breeder of the Southwest, contributed heavily to the offerings.

The Gulf Coast Livestock association has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

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67 PRIZES WON THIS SEASON—R. A. Nagel, Cuero, Texas.
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Seabirds, Italian Game, and other breeds. Belgian Hens reasonable. Catalogue free if you mention The Journal.

W. G. HUGHES & CO.
Angora Goats, pure bred, tricos or buck, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall county, Texas.

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

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\$3.00 per year-load. H. T. FUSCHE, Tiger Mills, Texas.

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Thursday morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, occurred one of the famous sales of "brush cleaners." About 1000 wethers were offered and a choice lot of recorded and high-class does. Mrs. M. Armer, the chief breeder of the Southwest, contributed heavily to the offerings.

The Gulf Coast Livestock association has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

BERKSHIRE

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES
Baron Victor, of 6011, Champion, Dallas Fair, 1931, at head of herd. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

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CONSTIPATION
It is surprising how many people there are who allow themselves to become and remain constipated. They apparently do not know that this condition poisons the entire system. Not immediately of course, but after a little time as the poisonous impurities accumulate they attack the vital organs and undermine the constitution. As a result, the victim becomes pale, hollow-eyed and sallow, the breath is foul, the head aches frequently, the strength slowly declines and the once strong, active body becomes weak and nervous.

Prickly Ash Bitters
is a cleansing tonic and restorative just suited to such conditions. It is a general stimulant for the stomach, liver and bowels, purifies the system thoroughly and invigorates the kidneys, conveying strength and new life to the whole internal organism. Under its marvelous reviving influence there is at once a brightening up in body and brain, renewed energy, strength, vim and cheerfulness.

SOLD AT DRUG STORES. PRICE, \$1.00.

Things at Home and Abroad.

The Retail and Butchers' association will convene in Dallas June 10.

A. P. Boyd, editor and proprietor of the Paris (Tex.) Morning News, died Thursday morning, aged 59 years.

A windstorm at Goldthwaite, Tex., Thursday night wrecked a grain elevator, two churches and several dwellings.

A St. Louis syndicate has purchased the gas, electric and street railway plants of Paris, Tex., the purchase price being \$500,000.

The Mayors' association of Texas will meet at Corsicana May 22 and 23. Problems of municipal government are to be discussed during both sessions.

The controller of the currency has approved the application for organization of the First National Bank of Floresville, Tex., with \$50,000 capital stock.

W. N. Armstrong died Saturday in Atlanta, Tex., at the age of 104 years and 5 months. He was born in Maryland Jan. 5, 1782, and came to Texas in 1835.

Armour & Co.'s lard refinery in Chicago was destroyed by fire Friday night. Five persons were fatally injured, over twenty seriously hurt, and about \$75,000 damage resulted.

Four white men and three negroes are dead, five white men wounded and an entire block of buildings burned, as a result of a conflict Saturday morning at Atlanta, Ga., between the police and blacks.

On Saturday the controller of the currency approved the application of H. J. Bolton, A. M. Waugh, M. E. Guy, W. J. Croom and R. S. Lockwood to organize the Wheaton, Tex., national bank, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Dr. C. S. Morse, clerk of the supreme court of Texas, died suddenly of Bright's disease at Austin, He was fifty-three years of age and a native of Georgia, but had resided in this state since 1881.

Nearly thirty persons are dead and not less than 200 others are injured as a result of a terrible naphtha explosion at the Sheridan yards of the Pennsylvania railroad in Pittsburgh, Pa. Several more of the injured will probably die.

Lewis Nixon, who has been schemer of Tammany Hall for six months, resigned that position May 14th. It is stated that his action was prompted by discussion among the leaders of the possibilities of his losing control to the John F. Carroll faction.

A mass meeting of the business men of Abilene, Tex., was held recently

looking to the betterment of the trade territory leading into Abilene. The rapid settlement of certain portions of the trade territory within the last year has made it necessary for a number of new roads to be opened and committees were appointed for that purpose.

Mayor J. W. Riggs of Waco, Tex., wrote to the New Orleans Progressive Union a few days ago, inviting the members to visit Texas. They promptly accepted and started last Sunday on a tour of the state.

A revolution has broken out in the island of Haiti, and the palace in which President Sam resided attacked. The latter, fearing an attack on his person, has placed himself under the protection of United States Minister Powell and the diplomatic corps.

A cotton factory company is being organized at Weatherford, Tex., with a capital stock of \$50,000. Nearly the entire amount of stock has been subscribed. The mill is to be located on the former site of the Parker county flouring plant, in the eastern section of town.

The Texas Press association, in session at Gainesville, elected officers last Thursday as follows: C. N. Ouseley, president; R. M. Yantis, vice president; T. T. Robinson, secretary; C. T. Lehmann, treasurer; W. G. Stierrett, orator; Mrs. Buchanan, assist; Mrs. Mary Winn Smoots, poet.

The Texas State Dental association adjourned its session at Waco, Tex., Thursday, to meet next year at Houston. Officers were elected as follows: J. C. Pife, Dallas, president; T. P. Williams, Houston, first vice president; R. D. Gaffis, Paris, second vice president; Bush Jones, Dallas, secretary and treasurer.

Advices from Philadelphia state that mine workers throughout the entire anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania had the number of 145,000 have begun their strike for increased wages and shorter hours. News in the history of hard coal mining has a tie-up been so complete, not one of the 257 collieries in the territory being in operation.

The Rock Island railway has applied to the residents of Corsicana for right of way through the county and city, including a double track the full length of one of the city's streets, together with depot grounds and yard room. The proposition, the railroad officials announced, is to be definitely decided that a line would be built to the Gulf, it would not come to Corsicana, unless it could get what it asked for.

Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas has invited the business men of Chicago, through the Illinois Manufacturers' association to visit the state. The Temple and Weatherford Boards of Trade, the Dallas Commercial club, the Business Men's club of San Antonio, the Houston Business League, the Beaumont Oil Exchange, the Fort Worth Board of Trade, the Denison Commercial club,

and the Corsicana Commercial club have joined in the invitation.

The Grand Council of Texas Redmen, in session at Fort Worth, elected the following officers: Great sachem, W. C. Henderson, Brenham; great senior saganore, John E. Shipman, Austin; great junior saganore, John P. King, Greenville; great prophet, Geo. B. Griggs, Houston; representative to the United States great council, G. B. Griggs, Houston.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER. Advices received this morning from Coal Creek, Tenn., convey information of the most terrible mine disaster which ever occurred in that state. Between 175 and 225 men and boys met instant death in a gas explosion at the Fraterville tunnel, two miles west of that town. Two rescuing parties are now at work recovering the bodies. The mine is the oldest in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870.

CYCLONE AT GOLIAD. A destructive cyclone at Goliad, Tex., Sunday, killed ninety people and seriously injured over a hundred more. The storm struck the town from the Southwest at 3:45 in the afternoon and left ruin in its wake. The Baptist and Methodist churches and the Baptist parsonage were among the buildings destroyed. Medical aid was sent from all nearby towns.

A severe storm in San Antonio, Tex., earlier in the day, damaging Fort Sam Houston, the St. Louis College, Hot Sulphur Wells hotel, the West End Methodist church and numerous other buildings. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

Wind at Ballinger, Tex., blew down telegraph and telephone wires and injured fruit crops in that section.

VOLCANO ON ST. VINCENT. Telegrams from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, under date of May 14th, convey intelligence of a volcanic upheaval on the Island of St. Vincent, among the West Indies, in which 2000 people perished. Mount Sanriève is reported to have been in a state of eruption since May 7th and about half the island is devastated. Among those exterminated are the Carib Indians.

In a cablegram to the British colonial office, Sir Robert Llewellyn, governor of the Windward Islands, gives the following graphic account of the appalling disaster, under date of May 13th: "I wired to St. Vincent yesterday and found the state of affairs much worse than had been stated. The administrators' reports show that the country on the east coast between Rock and Georgetown was apparently struck and devastated in a manner similar to that being reported at St. Pierre, and I fear that practically all living things in that radius were killed. "Probably 1600 persons lost their lives. The exact number will never be known. Managers and owners of the estates with their families and several of the better class of people have been killed. A thousand bodies have been found and buried. One hundred and sixty per-

sons are in the hospital at Georgetown. Probably only six of this number will recover.

"The details of the disaster are too harrowing for description. I got, at St. Louis, a coasting steamer, which is running up and down the Leeward coast with water and provisions. Twenty-two hundred persons have received relief.

"I have asked for medical officers from Trinidad and Grenada. All the neighboring British colonies are assisting generously. Every effort is being made to grapple with the awful calamity.

"All the best sugar estates in the Caribbean country are devastated and the cattle are dead.

"The eruption continues, but is apparently moderating. Anxiety is still felt. All the officers and residents are co-operating with me. The ladies are making clothing." "Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, the governor of Barbadoes, forwarded to the colonial office the report of the colonial secretary, who has just returned from a visit to St. Pierre, Martinique. It conveys the worst accounts of the disaster. The secretary compares the ignited matter, which destroyed every thing within an area of ten miles long by six wide, to burning sealing wax. He adds, significantly, that the services of doctors are not required, as there are no wounded persons. Gov. Hodgson estimates that 2,000,000 tons of volcanic dust fell on the island of Barbadoes.

THE WAR CLAIM ISSUES. Interest at the general conference of the United States publishers, held during the past week, has been centered in the copyright controversy over the claims of the publishing house. On behalf of the majority members of the committee, Dr. J. E. Wilson read a paper replying to a statement made for the minority by Judge J. P. Strother, setting forth that the allegations made by the latter were incorrect. In reply, the judge declared that he had ruled the Congressional Record not admissible as testimony before the committee, because a majority had so voted, in spite of his own desire to have the Record admitted.

Dr. Wilson said, among other things, that the committee in 1888 had called upon all who were supposed to possess information concerning the war claim to come forward and testify. They had called for the telegrams and letters sent to Senators Pasco and Bate. Dr. Denny, Dr. Lovejoy and others had given the committee a full history of the matter. The course pursued by the committee was, he said, as long as anyone could be found to testify. No speech or testimony had been suppressed by the committee. Even after a motion to table had been adopted the minority had been permitted to speak by the chairman. Strother had ruled the Congressional Record out as not being official. The Congressional Record of March 8, 1898, had been offered as evidence, but E. C. Reeves had objected, because the original telegrams and letters were before the committee, and the Congressional Record only contained a summary of the proceedings in debate. This was sustained by Judge Strother, the chairman. This

same paper was in the hands of two men who had used it in the examination of Mr. Smith. There had been no motion to close the testimony and the minutes of each session had always been gone over carefully. The only testimony which had been ruled out was the admission of the Congressional Record by Judge Strother. The committee had insisted that they could not on so delicate a subject. The majority had, he said, done their duty as they saw it and made no complaint against those who differed from them. Collins Denny took exception to the remarks made by Judge Strother and other members of the minority, and argued which he never uttered and which did not represent his opinion.

Replying, Judge Strother declared that after the adjournment of the 1898 conference he had received letters from persons in various parts of the South which showed a misconception of the situation. He had kept quiet until he saw in the Advocate a copy of the book committee. He could keep silent no longer, and on July 7, 1898, he replied to it. He read from that article where in he said he was a member of the committee on publishing information and authority for doing so. It was necessary for some one of the minority to make a statement. Personally he preferred to remain silent under the misrepresentations of motive and action rather than bring injury to the church. The book committee claimed to be in possession of information which it published. As the well had been removed the minority was not bound to keep silent and permit wrong impressions to prevail. The minority, he said, thought it unnecessary to protest, so one had the right to place them in a wrong attitude.

Judge Reeves stated the minority had merely wished to correct the record after four years of deliberation, as men in their zeal for a certain cause gave too little attention to the quality of their testimony. All testimony bearing on the subject was referred to the committee on publishing information. The war claim matter was again brought up at Saturday's session and two reports were submitted. That of the majority is quite brief and seeks to finally dispose of the whole matter by the adoption of a series of resolutions which oppose returning the money to the government; condemn the methods used in the collection of the claim by the attorney; criticize the book committee's course; and request the bishops when the senators complained of having been misled. The minority report is a lengthy and carefully prepared document, in which the prosecution of the war claim is exhaustively reviewed. 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