

Have been in evidence on the Chicago and St. Louis cattle markets lately. These better prices were due largely to improvement in stock along lines advocated by The Journal.

The Texas Cattle Journal

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1902.

Our Best Friends

Are to be found among those who advertise regularly in the columns of the Journal. Stockmen are prosperous this year. Get in touch with them through a medium which enters their homes each week.

CHANGE IS NOTED.

BIG TERRITORIAL RANCHES ARE GIVING WAY TO SMALL FARMS AND PASTURES.

Purcell, I. T., May 22. (Special correspondence.) Our section of the Indian Territory, once the home of large cattle owners and big pastures, is now giving way to the small farmer and cattle grower, and they are coming in slowly. The exodus of the big cattle man is not followed by the thrifty small farmer and ranchman as quickly as we desire. Now, the conditions here do not warrant such a state of affairs, as there is an immense acreage of fine farming lands lying open at our very door and should be occupied by a class of good farmers and small stockmen. Our territory is being rapidly changed, and it is interesting to note the changes which are taking place. This is hurtful to our trade and reflects back upon the wholesale interests of the commercial centers of Texas and adjoining states. Some things should be done at once to locate in our midst the thousands of good citizens, north and south, who would like information from this section. We appeal to the "Journal" as one of the best of mediums through which we can reach the class of people we wish to get interested in this country. The land owners here will be found friendly to any move inaugurated to bring to us the independent and self-supporting population we are after and which we so badly need. We grow everything that is raised in the South and the natural fertility of the soil grows all crops abundantly without fertilizers, and everything finds a ready market at good prices. It is our boast that we have the best local hog market in the Southwest and nowhere can they be grown and fattened to better advantage than here. Many farmers make all home expenses in this way and thus have money from this source the year around, without touching their main crops. We hope to secure the help of the Journal in pointing immigration in this direction. W. R. ORME.

CATTLE MOVEMENT BRISK.

Col. Albert Dean, of the bureau of animal industry, is authority for the statement that the movement of Texas cattle to northern pasture lands this spring has been the quickest, cleanest and most satisfactory in the history of the industry. As Col. Dean has long been identified with this department of the government, his opinion is held in high regard. "The shipments this year were bunched together better than I have ever known them," he said. "The movement began about the first week in April and continued briskly until the first week in May. A few shipments were made during the first week in this month, but the major part of the cattle were on the pastures before the month set in. In some years the shipments struggle along until the first of June, and there were then not as many cattle to cover the 90 days. Hereford cows, each with a calf by her side, and 300 Hereford bulls. He owns 73,000 thoroughbred Hereford cattle. These, loaded into the ordinary cattle cars, made up one in a single train, would require thirty flatbeds of truck. The last acquisition to his estate was obtained by its present owner from the syndicate which built the capitol of Texas, and which was given 3,000,000 acres of land for the job. The amount paid for this ranch, with its improvements and the cattle included in the deal, was \$750,000.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

The University of Texas commencement program has been decided upon, and is as follows: Sunday, June 8, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon, Bishop Chas. B. Galloway of Leakey, Miss., 8:30 p. m., address before the Y. M. C. A. by Dr. Thos. S. Clyce of Austin college, Sherman. Monday, June 9—Class day, 9 a. m., morning serenade, University band; 9:30 a. m., formal meeting of the Texas Academy of Science; 10 a. m., class day exercises; 7 p. m., alumni banquet, University band; 8 p. m., final exercises of the literary societies; Atheneum-Ruak debate; 9 p. m., president's reception to the graduating classes. Tuesday, June 10—Alumni day; 9 a. m., annual business meeting of the University; 10 a. m., alumni address by Robert W. Hall, L. L. B., 1886, of Vernon; 7:30 p. m., alumni banquet, University band; 8:30 p. m., alumni banquet at Brackenridge hall. Wednesday, June 11—Commencement day; 11:30 a. m., commencement exercises; address by Hon. Frank C. Dillard of Sreman; 9 p. m., final reception.

TRIUMPH OF ENTOMOLOGY.

A recent dispatch from Denver, Col., says: "Through the patient efforts of scientists with the microscope, the division of entomology, department of agriculture, has been enabled to save the farmers and stockmen throughout the United States millions of dollars which would have been lost through the scourge of parasite insects. "It is only during the recent years that the art of mounting insects on glass slides was brought to a state of perfection, where the complex organisms of the smallest creatures can be studied through the microscope. "Paul Weiss, an optician of 1606 Curtis street, this city, has aided, in a marked degree, the development of the science of entomology. Mr. Weiss entered the study of the history of the insect at Chicago, under the direction of Professor Marc Delapontaire, an eminent scientist, and since then he has furnished slides to many colleges, universities and scientific societies throughout the United States. "Most insects have their field of vision in the microscope. "It is only the parasite that farmers need fear. I am sure the department of agriculture will eventually find a use for the bodies of hoppers that infest the grain states. "What is proposed now is to find a remedy for the scourge of parasites which kill, maim and disease cattle, and the only method is to study the organism of these insects under the microscope. "I am making a regular business of collecting and mounting these insects

FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

DR. W. A. KNIGHT, STATE VETERINARIAN, TO PREVENT SPREAD OF CONTAGION.

A crusade against contagious diseases, dangerous to man and beast, has been inaugurated by Dr. W. A. Knight, veterinary surgeon for the state of Texas. Recently Dr. Knight issued a proclamation, calling upon the owners of infected animals to isolate them from other stock, and in case of death to cremate the bodies, or bury them at least two feet under the ground, as required by law. Fines of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 are imposed as a penalty for violation. The most deadly disease with which the sanitary board has to cope is known as charbon, caused by the anthrax microbe. The parasite is long and slender and jointed, which clogs up the blood vessels and produces death in from three to fourteen hours. When seen by a reporter, Dr. Knight said: "As a result of my investigation of specimens, in which I made bacteriological and microscopical tests, I am convinced of the fearful possibilities of the disease known as charbon, and if the state of Texas does not take some steps toward stamping it out it will result in great loss to stock raisers. The disease is appearing quite too often, and we are bending every energy to ascertain the identity of the disseminating medium, and to find a cure and preventive. It is not so common in the high altitudes as in the lowlands. The spread of this dangerous contagion has hitherto been a mystery. In my opinion, the fault lies between the farmers and the fairs. The multiplicity of the fairs in allowing dead animals to remain upon the ground is highly reprehensible. For the bones become free from flesh and cattle wanting salt or other mineral substances chew them, become inoculated, contract the disease and die, and the carcass will disappear. Charbon was found last year in Edwards county, along the Neeces river. It has also been epidemic in Illinois, Missouri, New York, Canada and nearly all the Southern states. "Our efforts at sanitation and prevention will be practically useless unless we have the co-operation of the farmers and stockmen, as well as the sheriffs and peace officers. We have determined to stamp out the terrible malady before it obtains a foothold, for if it becomes epidemic no telling where it would stop, and the destruction it might cause is awful to contemplate. It is a menace to human life as well as to cattle. "The practice of skinning animals which have contracted disease, and selling the hide is dangerous and criminal, and a prolific source of danger to the public health, and should be prohibited by the iron-clad law. Every person that handles these hides is subject to inoculation. "The chief factor in the whole matter, perhaps, is the scavenger bizzard, the disease peddler, the dirtiest bird known to natural history. The law providing a penalty for killing them is preposterous and absurd, and should be at once repealed. The bizzard will hold himself up with the deadly anthrax bacilli, which does not harm him, and sail away ahead of a storm and drop it in the grass of the fields; the cattle eat the grass and charbon appears. Flocks of them feast upon infected carcasses, then journey to the watering places and hold a jubilee, dancing and bathing in the water, which the cattle drink, thus transferring the germs and spreading destruction. "Dr. Knight is well equipped with apparatus, and keeps it in touch with the most advanced methods and has been tireless in his efforts to protect the interests of the livestock owners of Texas. He is confident that his efforts will be rewarded by success if the stockmen themselves will co-operate with him. He has an elaborate collection of parasites and bacilli, each one being subjected to analysis and microscopic tests and its "pedigree" carefully preserved. Recently he inoculated a guinea pig with a microbe which he had under examination, and the animal died within fourteen hours. The test proved it to be a charbon bacilli beyond any doubt.

TEXAS CATTLE KING.

The distinction of being the greatest individual cattle and land owner in the world, is enjoyed by Major George W. Littlefield of Austin, Tex. Beside a recent purchase of 24,000 acres in the Lamb, Ballew and Cochran counties, Texas, Major Littlefield owns a ranch of 120,000 acres in Mason county and a ranch in New Mexico, which is best described by the statement that its river frontage is about twenty-five miles, the ranch including the land on the hazy sides of the river. Add to this imperial domain his farms in New Mexico and Texas, and it will exceed in acreage the famous King estate. It is difficult to realize the magnitude of this recent purchase. A strip of land two miles wide from Austin to Dallas would be about the same thing. A cross fence to be built at the narrowest point on the eastern boundary of the purchase is thirty-five miles long. The tract is watered by forty windmill pumps and two artesian wells. As the pumps are large cedar reservoirs, from which the overflow runs into still larger earthen reservoirs, so that a still in the wind for half a month would scarcely affect the water supply. With the ranch Major Littlefield purchased 5,000 head of Hereford cows, each with a calf by her side, and 300 Hereford bulls. He owns 73,000 thoroughbred Hereford cattle. These, loaded into the ordinary cattle cars, made up one in a single train, would require thirty flatbeds of truck. The last acquisition to his estate was obtained by its present owner from the syndicate which built the capitol of Texas, and which was given 3,000,000 acres of land for the job. The amount paid for this ranch, with its improvements and the cattle included in the deal, was \$750,000.

NEW FORT WORTH CONCERN.

One of the new enterprises now in operation in Fort Worth is the Vista Creamery. The new plant is located on Third and Throckmorton street. They have one of the most complete creamery plants in the state, and are to be sold by Mr. Neik P. Anderson, the owner of this enterprise, that it will handle about 150 cows of milk going to this creamery company. In addition to this the company is buying milk from other dairymen, and Mr. Anderson hopes to be able to secure the milk from at least five hundred cows. It is the intention to furnish fresh cream and ice to all of the soda fountains of the city as well as to restaurants and private families. The greatest benefit of the Vista creamery is the large number of cows to be kept on the premises. It is something of a city of Fort Worth has long been in need of, and it marks a great advance in the creamery business in the state. It is worth a visit of inspection to anyone interested in the dairy business. A later day a representative of the Journal will visit Mr. Anderson's farm for the purpose of inspecting his methods of handling his cows and the milk from them, until it reaches the creamery company. He is also interested in the business, and much information is to be gained from his experience.

WHEAT FEEDING TO CATTLE.

There has been a widespread impression in the wheat districts that the farmers hold back their grain every year for a higher price, but millers contend that this idea is incorrect. It is said that great quantities of the product have been fed to cattle annually. There has been a widespread impression in the wheat districts that the farmers hold back their grain every year for a higher price, but millers contend that this idea is incorrect. It is said that great quantities of the product have been fed to cattle annually. There has been a widespread impression in the wheat districts that the farmers hold back their grain every year for a higher price, but millers contend that this idea is incorrect. It is said that great quantities of the product have been fed to cattle annually.

PACKERS ARE ENJOINED

JUDGE GROSSCUP TAKES ACTION ON BILL FILED IN THE FEDERAL COURT AT CHICAGO.

The temporary injunction asked for by the government against the members of the so-called packers' combine is now in force. It was issued by Judge Grosscup, after the close of arguments in the United States circuit court at Chicago. The order gives the relief prayed for in the bill filed by District Attorney Bethea on May 10. It is so wide in its scope that if the packers or their agents continue with their present alleged uniform arrangements they will be taken into court on contempt proceedings and the burden of proof will be on them to show that they have not violated the order in any particular. Little opposition was raised against the government's petition. Attorney J. S. Miller, for the packers, pointed out some objectionable clauses in the order, and the defendants decide to make a fight at an early date in an effort to have the order set aside, they will have until August 4th to make reply to the complaint. The order entered was as follows: "The court doth order that a temporary writ of injunction be restraining, until the final hearing or further order of this court, the said defendants (the court here naming all the defendant's whose names have been repeatedly published) and each of them, their respective agents and attorneys and all other persons acting or claiming, or assuming to act under their authority or that of any of them, from entering into, taking part in or performing any contract, combination or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which will be to trade and commerce in fresh meats, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, the territories and the District of Columbia, either by direction or requiring their respective agents from refraining to bid against each other in the purchase of live stock, or collectively, and by agreement refraining from bidding against each other at such sales, or by arbitrarily raising or lowering prices, or fixing uniform prices at which said meats shall be sold, either directly or through their respective agents or by carting the quantity of such meats shipped to such markets and agents, or by imposing penalties for deviations from prices; or establishing and maintaining uniform rules for the giving of credit to dealers in such matters, or by imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery of such meats to dealers and consumers or by another method or device, the purpose and effect of which is to restrain trade and commerce as aforesaid; and also from violating the provisions of the said act of congress by combining or conspiring together, or with each other and others to monopolize or attempting to monopolize any part of the trade and commerce in fresh meats along the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, by demanding, obtaining, or with the connivance of the officers or agents thereof, or any of them, receiving from the railroad companies or other common carriers transporting such fresh meats in such trade and commerce, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, transportation of or for such fresh meats from the points of the preparation and production of the same from live stock or elsewhere, to the markets of the United States, or by means of rebates, or by any other device, so prepared, or, the District of Columbia at less than the regular rates which may be established or in force which several lines of transportation under the provisions in that behalf of the laws of the United States for the regulation of commerce."

FARMERS' WHEAT COMBINE.

Walter Vrooman, of the Western cooperative movement, has closed contracts for the purchase of six of the largest wheat elevators in the Kansas City wheat belt and two of the largest flouring mills. The price is said to have been \$750,000. The concern will be known as the Wheat and Flour Western Co-operative company. The farmers are to be taken into the scheme upon the payment of \$100 each, for which they are to receive the market value of their wheat sold to the company, and in addition will receive one-half of the profit derived, the other half going to the elevator. The scheme through which the wheat and flour will be handled.

WESTERN PORK PACKING.

The Cincinnati Price Current, in its weekly review of packing operations, says: "There is but a small increase in marketing of hogs, and a continued large shortage in comparison with a year ago. Total Western packing 410,000, compared with 385,000 the preceding week, and 385,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 605,000, and two years ago 505,000. From March 1 the total is 4,285,000 against 4,915,000 a year ago—a decrease of 630,000. The quality shows more improvement in some markets and is generally fairly good. Prices have been lowered, and at the close the average for prominent markets is \$7.00 per cwt., compared with \$7.10 a week ago, \$8.10 two weeks ago, \$8.70 a year ago and \$5.10 two years ago. Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 in undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows: March 1 to May— 1902. 1901. Chicago 1,430,000 1,236,000 Kansas City 430,000 785,000 Omaha 480,000 490,000 St. Louis 240,000 425,000 St. Joseph, Mo. 346,500 372,000 Indianapolis 158,000 218,000 Milwaukee, Wis. 62,000 62,000 Cudahy, Wis. 63,000 75,000 Cincinnati 90,000 115,000 Ottumwa, Ia. 86,000 94,000 Cedar Rapids, Ia. 73,000 86,000 Sioux City, Ia. 182,000 375,000 St. Paul, Minn. 127,000 118,000 Louisville, Ky. 25,000 69,000 Cleveland, O. 82,000 83,000 Detroit, Mich. 57,000 55,000 Wichita, Kas. 23,000 66,000 Nebraska City, Neb. 248,000 25,000 Marshalltown, Ia. 13,500 19,500 Above and all other, 4,285,000 4,915,000

CAUSE OF TEXAS FEVER.

In a summary on the cause and prevention of Texas fever, Dr. Cary of the Alabama experiment stations says: "An animal sick with Texas fever cannot infect or transmit the disease to healthy cattle. The only known means by which the micro parasite that causes Texas fever can be transmitted from diseased cattle to healthy ones is through two generations of the Southern tick tick. "Tick free cattle never have Texas fever as long as they are tick free. Cattle with Texas fever have or have had ticks upon them. All cattle must acquire immunity after birth by having one or more attacks of Texas fever. Immunity to Texas fever is not inherited. Southern bred cattle have Texas fever when very young (suckling calves) and are usually but slightly affected by it. The older the animal the more severe the fever; the older the animal the greater the mortality. "A cattle north of the government quarantine line are susceptible to Texas fever as are all Southern bred cattle raised on tick free farms and tick free town lots. Immune cattle will lose their immunity if kept free of ticks for two or more years. In hot weather Texas fever is usually more acute and fatal than in cool seasons. The best time to bring Northern bred or foreign bred cattle into Alabama is between Nov. 1 and March 1. It is safer to bring young suckling calves into Alabama for acclimation than cattle over a year old. "Suckling calves (two to four months old) can be shipped into the South by express fed milk from a Southern bred and immune cow and suckling calves by natural tick inoculations, with little danger of loss. "One or two inoculations with defibrinated blood from an immune animal will produce a relatively safe immunity to Texas fever. The best age for inoculating with defibrinated blood is a year or less. The best time is between Oct. 30 and March 1. "From 50 to 90 per cent of Northern bred or susceptible cattle die with Texas fever when turned into tick infested pastures. Less than 10 per cent are lost when made immune by the defibrinated blood inoculation method."

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY DR. CARY

AFTER CAREFUL STUDY OF THE SUBJECT.

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DEMAND FOR TEXAS LAND.

A special from Austin says that the rapidly settling up of the western part of the state is something startling to the old-timers. By an act of the Twenty-ninth legislature the state public school land was put on the market for sale to the actual settler, and a large part of it was in the great West. It was classified and sold by the land commission at \$1 and \$2 per acre. The 2,000,000 acres have been disposed of, with only a few forfeitures, and they in turn were sold again, so that every foot of that allotment of state land is now in the possession of some sturdy fellow who has thus become a factor in the rebuilding of the state. Since that time many hundreds of acres of new land, so to speak, have been placed on the market and likewise sold. The new-comers, many of them from the North, have become Texasized and are rapidly increasing in numbers and their holdings. "The claimants are well pleased, is shown by the fact that the forfeiture list, recently made public, shows a decrease of over 200 as compared with the year previous.

THE GOOD DAIRY COW.

The researches of Prof. T. L. Huecker have prompted him to give the following advice on this subject: Always avoid the cow that has a tendency to lay on fat if you want cheap milk production. No need for many signs. One or two signs tell a good cow as well as twenty. In a poor cow the thigh runs down straight, so there is no space between the thigh and udder on one side and the tail on the other. There should be plenty of daylight between the tail and the udder. One of the best ways to tell what kind of a cow you have is by her temperament. A good dairy type has a sharp spine, strongly developed nervous system and sharp horns. A good cow has a large and powerful digestive system to use her food quickly and make the best returns for it.

IN NATURE'S WONDERLAND.

For scenic splendor, the Grand Canyon of Arizona is unsurpassed by any landscape in the country. The traveler stands appalled at its rugged grandeur, and its fame, since the discovery by Spanish explorers in 1540, has gained steadily. During the past two years thousands of tourists from all over the world have paused to gaze upon nature's wonders as here unfolded. The canyon is among the principal attractions of a California trip, and a journey to the Pacific coast is scarcely complete without a visit there. It is reached directly by the Santa Fe railway, and an interesting description of the trip appears in the April issue of the International Railway Journal. Leaving the trans-continental train at Williams, Ariz., passengers change to a "local" of the Grand Canyon railway, and after a eight-sewing trip of 120 miles, excellent through connections are made at Williams upon the return. The Santa Fe system maintains a free reading room system for the enlightenment of its patrons. Under the able superintendency of Mr. E. Buser, these resorts are completely equipped with the latest newspapers and periodicals and located at convenient points along the lines. Competent librarians are in charge, and the effect has been highly beneficial. The controller of the currency last Friday approved the application of L. F. Rodgers, J. L. Harbison, J. O. Baker, J. W. Deutschman and A. T. Pelroy to organize the First National Bank of Collinsville, Tex., with \$25,000 capital.

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STATISTICS JUST COMPILED BY THE LAKE COMMISSIONER AT AUSTIN SHOW THAT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL THE LAND COMMISSIONER SOLD 53,136 ACRES OF LAND WHICH BELONGED TO THE SCHOOL FUND, AND DURING THE SAME PERIOD LEASED 206,343 ACRES OF LAND OUT OF THE SAME FUND. THE SALES DURING APRIL WERE HELD DOWN BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HOLDING ALL LETTERS AND REMITTANCES FOR TWO WEEKS, WHICH CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DELAY.

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.

CATTLE PASTURE IN OKLAHOMA.

Have pasture for 750 head of cattle above federal quarantine at Bliss, O. T., and for 750 below the line, at Red Rock, O. T. Both pastures on the Santa Fe Railroad and stock yards in the pasture. Abundance of grass and water. Will take cattle off and return to railroad for \$2.00 per head for the season. If you want pasture, wire me at once.

JOSEPH C. MILLER, Bliss, O. T.

The following comparison shows that the price of cattle largely coincides with the price of corn, and corn has ranged much higher in price during the feeding season commencing September 1, 1901, than for many years. The wholesale price of dressed beef is governed by the cost of live cattle. Prices months of April, 1901-1902.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows include beef cattle at Chicago, average price No. 2, cash corn, and average price of dressed beef.

Increased cost since 1901... \$10.88. On a 1000-pound steer this increased cost would amount to \$1.08 per 100, live-weight, and, estimating the dressed beef in a steer at 65 per cent of the live weight, would increase the cost of dressed beef \$1.98 per 100 pounds.

A temporary order has been issued by Judge John W. Henry in the circuit court at Kansas City, restraining Nelson, Moorje & Co. from selling the price of meat or from working in conjunction with the alleged combine.

The new-comers, many of them from the North, have become Texasized and are rapidly increasing in numbers and their holdings. "The claimants are well pleased, is shown by the fact that the forfeiture list, recently made public, shows a decrease of over 200 as compared with the year previous.

Always avoid the cow that has a tendency to lay on fat if you want cheap milk production. No need for many signs. One or two signs tell a good cow as well as twenty. In a poor cow the thigh runs down straight, so there is no space between the thigh and udder on one side and the tail on the other.

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Have pasture for 750 head of cattle above federal quarantine at Bliss, O. T., and for 750 below the line, at Red Rock, O. T. Both pastures on the Santa Fe Railroad and stock yards in the pasture. Abundance of grass and water. Will take cattle off and return to railroad for \$2.00 per head for the season.

JOSEPH C. MILLER, Bliss, O. T.

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE

There's fire, the saying runs, and so as a general rule the saying holds true. The fire is unseen, hidden, but the ascending smoke makes its presence undoubted.

Similarly you can argue from eruptions of the skin to corrupt blood. You can't see the blood, but the pimples, boils, etc., which mar the skin surely indicate impure blood. For this reason the medicine which cures these surface blemishes must cure them through the blood.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, removes the waste and poisonous substances which corrupt it, and thus cures diseases which originate in impure blood, such as boils, pimples, salt-rheum, itching eruptions, sore throats, and other painful and disgusting diseases.

"Golden Medical Discovery" also increases the activity of the blood-making glands, thus increasing the supply of pure blood, rich in the red corpuscles of health.

It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was afflicted with a skin disease which was cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Accept no substitute for Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing just as good for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

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

Allen Moore, Pres., Box 1, Chillicothe, Mo.

Paint Your Roofs WITH DONKEY PAINT. One coat will last 5 years.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

FARM NEWS.

There are 200,000 pear trees in the Newsome orchard, Brazoria county, and the fruit is looking fine.

English pears and snap beans are growing in large quantities near Alvin, Tex. The shipment of strawberries from that point are in excess of former years.

In East Texas, at the present time, there are forty-nine truck growers' associations, with a membership of 7,000 gardeners, who have 21,000 acres planted in various garden crops.

Potato shipments from around Pittsburg, Tex., are quite heavy. Eighty cents has been the local prevailing price. Some of the product has been sent to Kansas City on consignment.

It is estimated that 170 carloads of cabbage will be shipped from the vicinity of Corpus Christi, Tex., this season. This industry has developed to its present importance within the past few years.

Reports from Thomaston, Tex., are to the effect that the product of 500 acres planted in melons will be ready for shipment from there by June 15. The "Alabama Sweet" variety is that mostly raised thereabouts.

The wheat harvesting season in North Texas is now in full blast and the total yield will exceed the most sanguine expectations before the recent rains. It is believed that the average of Denton county will be more than ten bushels to the acre, while in some localities twelve to fifteen bushels will be produced.

Orchards, corn and small grain crops in Delta county, Tex., were considerably damaged by heavy rains, but conditions have improved greatly during the past week.

Truck growers in the vicinity of Alto, Tex., are preparing to ship their melon crop to market.

Since the recent rain prospects for good crops in the vicinity of Lampasas, Tex., have much improved.

The sum of \$100,000 has been agreed upon by the business men's committee at Houston for the rice project.

The Rice Growers' association of America is discussing the organization of the Louisiana & Texas Rice Kitchen co., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Mr. Oswald Wilson, special state agent of the department of agriculture, has returned to Houston after escorting Mr. Uchida, the Japanese consul general, over the Texas rice belt.

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OVERPRODUCTION NOT LIKELY.—During the past decade the production of rice in the United States has steadily increased in importance.

He has returned to New York and will urge his government to aid a colony in settling in South Texas.

There is no question about the desirability of spraying before the buds open, or at the time they are swelling.

Most sheep, especially when young, have a great fear of other domestic animals and strangers.

By acquiring the habit of planting a few trees every spring or fall, the farmer will keep up his orchard and insure a steady yield of fruit each year.

In high spots, as all tanks and watering places are full to overflowing and grass is coming by leaps and bounds.

There have been twenty solid carloads of Irish potatoes shipped to the different markets from Jacksonville, Tex. The average price received by the growers is \$1 per bushel.

One of the most successful farmers in Upshur county or, for that matter, in Texas, is T. J. Covey, who resides three miles south of Coffeyville.

C. D. Jarrett of Dalwille, Tex., shipping agent for Dalwille, Rusk, Craft, Kilgore, Frankfort and Lewis, has left with a corps of eight men.

"Real estate agents are, in a great many cases," says Prof. H. T. Attwater, of the Southern Pacific exhibit department, "hurting Texas. They insist on selling great bodies of land to speculators in the North."

The statistician of the department of agriculture has completed his estimates of the acreage and farm value of the cereal crops of the United States in 1911.

CONDITION OF COTTON.—The freight department of the Houston, East and West Texas railway has issued a statement as to the conditions

and may market it when and where the best price is procurable; he is not under bond to deliver it to a factory as soon as grown, but may sell at his discretion and leisure.

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of the cotton crop along its line, which reads as follows:

Condition.	Inc. Dec.
New Caney—Good	25
Cleveland—Very good	25
Shepherd—Fair, boll weevil	25
Livingston—Fair, boll weevil	25
Moscow—Good	10
Moscow—Good	10
Corrigan—Fair	25
Burke—Good	25
Lufkin—Good	10
Naogoches—Very good	10
Appleby—Good	10
Garrison—Fair	10
Tripson—Very good	10
Tenaha—Good	10
Joquin—Very good	10
Logansport—Very good	10
Kachie—Good	10
Shreveport—Good	15

POTATO CROP FAILURE.—With relation to potato crop failures W. Paddock, of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment station, has issued the following bulletin:

In the spring of 1909 the experiment station issued a press bulletin on the subject of potato failures. No experimental evidence was at hand at the time, but it seemed evident from observation that plant diseases were the cause of the failure of the potato crop in many localities.

Since that time this subject has formed one of the principal lines of investigation of the horticultural section. The results of the work are to be published as bulletin No. 79 of this station.

While the experiments are by no means complete, it has been proven that our first impression of the difficulty is correct. We now know that some of the conditions which have been ascribed to peculiarities of altitude and climate are due to the attacks of a fungus on the underground portions of the potato plant.

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potatoes should be sorted carefully, then disinfected by soaking in one of the solutions given in the formulas below.

The fungus thrives best in heavy, poorly-drained land, therefore such soils should be avoided if possible.

Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, and it should be used in wooden or earthen vessels, since it corrodes metals.

Soak the potatoes two hours in this solution, prepared but a short time before planting.

Waco, Tex.—Texas Grain Dealers' association, May 22 and 23; limit May 25; rates on the convention plan.

Waco, Tex.—Eighteenth annual session grand lodge Knights of Pythias (colored), June 9 to 14; limit June 15, 1902; rate on the convention plan.

Monteagle, Tenn.—Monteagle Sunday School institute, Aug. 11 to 23; limit Aug. 25; rate on standard first class limited fare for the round trip.

It's a waste of time to prune the peach cherry, plum and pear trees, usually. They are in very little need of this kind of attention, which is often more injurious than beneficial.

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DR. FANNING'S HEALING and MEDICAL INSTITUTE

NO. 1214 PRESTON AVE., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Dr. Fanning, the World's Greatest Specialist in Chronic Diseases—16 Years' Successful Practice in Texas.

Has opened the above institute, and, assisted by a corps of America's best physicians, is prepared to treat personally or by letter, all chronic diseases, and especially those pronounced incurable by other physicians.

Dr. Fanning is so well known in Texas that references are superfluous, but by permission refers to: HON. GEO. T. JEFFER, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Palestine, Tex.

Fanning's Healing and Medical Institute, No. 1214 Preston Ave., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

EMPIRE STEEL MILLS AND TOWERS

SALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETED. Special care is taken to see that each part is made extra strong and durable.

Fort Worth Windmill and Supply Co., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR STEEL TANKS

For any purpose, Steel Awnings, Roofing or Siding, Acetylene Machines, Carbide, Clipper Fire Extinguishers, Metallic or Graphite Paint, write

New Process Mfg. Co., 66 W. Street, Dallas, Texas.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

RURAL NOVELTY MFG. CO., 819 Boyce Bldg., CHICAGO

TELEGRAPHY

Good paying positions open at all times for competent telegraph operators. Easily learned. Pleasant work. Don't be humbugged.

Fort Worth School of Telegraphy, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Gainesville Business College

A thorough, practical training school, complete and up-to-date in every department.

Sherman Business College

NOT THE LARGEST, OLDEST OR CHEAPEST—JUST THE BEST

The Southern School of Correspondence

Teaches carefully by mail. Book-keeping as used in General Merchandising Grocery Business.

Alamo City Business College

SEATING CAPACITY 400. Established 1885. Sixteen years of Continued Success.

McKinney Business College

One of the best equipped and most thorough schools in the South. Students entering almost every week in the year.

1/2 DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST

SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND THE "KATY FLYER" TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.

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.

SECURITY GALL CURE

Secure Shoulders on Horses and Mules while they are working.

The "Weber Junior" Pumper

It is an complete, ready to use pump, with a 2 1/2 H.P. motor.

VARICOCELE

A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES.

Following excursion rates are announced by Mr. W. H. Weeks, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cotton Belt Route:

Annual meeting Fraternal Order Eagles, Minneapolis, Minn., June 3-8. Rate, one fare for the round trip.

Annual meeting Southern Educational Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., July. Rate, one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

Monteagle Assembly Bible School, Monteagle, Tenn., July 3-Aug. 15. Rate, one fare for the round trip.

SANTA FE EXCURSION RATES. Account Summer State Christian Endeavor meeting, Palestine, Tex., June 17th to 19th, 1902.

W. W. Means purchased of Robert Massey, of Ozona, Tex., 393 muttons at \$2.15 per head.

The Journal Institute

FEEDING FOR BEEF.—It is a well established principle in animal nutrition that a young animal makes more economical gain than an older one.

MANAGEMENT OF HENS.—In an able article on the management of hens, C. B. Barrett writes:

A BIG EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The Kansas State Agricultural College has just completed the construction of an abandoned Fort Hayes military reservation.

PEACH AND PLUM ROT.—Our experiments in the treatment of monilia, the rot of peaches and plums, last year were not altogether satisfactory.

There is no question about the desirability of spraying before the buds open, or at the time they are swelling.

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Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH BREEDER OF SHORTHORNS has a number of registered bulls and young cows for sale, all red, large and fine. Texas raised. Cattle and horses on Iowa Station, on T. & P. Railroad, Fort Worth, Texas.

WILPAIR'S STOCK FARM—Howard & Wilpaire, 1909, Texas. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Standard Bred Horses.

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY—Breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Double Standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. & J. I. BURGESS, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

DURHAM FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS—Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal. Address: G. W. HUNT, Drummond Springs County, Texas, or P. H. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 40 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 1899—48. Four of five bull calves for sale. Address owner, 250 Rogers, Mineola, Texas.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS—Must be bulls at \$2.00 and heifers at \$1.50. Registered in Missouri. Exported to Texas last winter. Only best great success. This is headquarters for the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjected to the same treatment in Texas last winter. Only best great success. This is headquarters for the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS—Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS—Will have a fine stock of young spring 300 bulls, strictly pure bred registered. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM PARK HERD—Shorthorn cattle, Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bismarck. Selection of both classes for sale. DAVID HARRIS, Austin, Texas. Farm railway station, Liberty Hill, on Austin & Northwestern railway, 33 miles from Austin.

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

W. M. & W. H. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE TEXAS—Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

HEREFORDS.

BROOKDALE STOCK FARM—Glasbrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas, P. O. box 717. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and high grade Herefords.

LEDALE HEREFORDS—Lee Bros., proprietors, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Polson (6), 200 at the head of herd. Registered and high-grade Herefords of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Two hundred high-grade bulls on hand for sale. Write for particulars.

RED POLLED CATTLE—W. I. can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin. Also, a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

L. K. HASELTINE-DORCHESTER—Green county, Mo. Red Polled calves raised in Southwest. From imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. H. HELL PROPRIETOR—Hearns Valley Stock Farm, Cedar Creek, Neb. Breeder and shipper of Red Polled cattle of the finest strains. Farm at southeast of Cedar Creek, Nebraska.

EXCELLENCE HERD RED POLLS—The largest herd in the state. Cattle of both sexes for sale. Notable but high-grade Herefords of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Two hundred high-grade bulls on hand for sale. Write for particulars.

Scott & March BELTON, MO. Breeders of Hereford Cattle. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

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

C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS. REGISTERED HEREFORDS 700 head in herd. Young stock for sale. GUDGEON INDEPENDENCE, MO.

WHY PAY RENT OR INTEREST? WHEN THE HOME CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

Will furnish you the money to pay off your mortgage or buy a home in any locality, and give you 10 years and 8 months to pay it back at the rate of \$5.35 per month, without interest. In case of death or total disability a clear deed will be given. Strictest investigation courted.

N. W. DUNHAM, State Mgr. 849 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED. Copyrighted 1901 by George A. Neal.

Livery Business For Sale. Or will Trade for Real Estate. Long established, paying well at Fort Worth, Texas. Owner will give reasons for selling.

Geo. R. West & Co. 703 1/2 Main St. Ft. Worth, Texas. When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

REDFOLDED CATTLE. One car bull, two cars heifers; all straight registered stock and guaranteed. C. W. PARKS, Maquoketa, Iowa. River View Herd.

J. J. JENNINGS & BRO., MARTINDALE TEXAS, breeders of Registered Red Polled Cattle. A few young Registered and Grade Cattle for sale.

ACCOMPLISHED POLLED BULLS. I have for sale Registered Red Polled Bulls, coming two years old, that have been in Texas since May of last year. Write for catalogue and particulars to E. H. SMALL, Aberdeen, Collingsworth County, Texas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS. ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN ANGUS, the oldest and largest herd in all Texas. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Their system of raising and stock on go safely to any part of the state. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iron Allen Co., Kansas, and visit the herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

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

RANGE CATTLE GOING NORTH. Thousands of Texas range cattle are being shipped to the section west of Chamberlain, S. D. and in South Dakota. During the past week nearly 200 carloads have passed through Sioux City en route.

JOHN H. KEENE, formerly general manager for the Sioux City Stockyards company, who is a partner in the ferry line at Export, Mo., and in the pontoon bridge at Chamberlain, says he is certain that not less than 20,000 cattle will be taken across the two trails within the next few weeks.

"And the country looks fine," Mr. Keene said, enthusiastically. "There is a lot of rain and lots of grass. I never knew when the prospects were brighter."

Col. Geo. B. Loving, the genial livestock and ranch dealer, lately had his eyes operated upon for "an overflow of tears," the tears ducts refusing to do their duty. Dr. Frank and N. C. Mullins of our city told him it would only be a few days until relief would come. We are glad to state to his many friends amongst our readers that the operation was a success, the trouble having entirely disappeared.

In a mine explosion at Fernac, B. C., last Thursday evening, 134 men were imprisoned by a cave in. Sixteen others escaped through another shaft when the accident occurred.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS. You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want from a porter's tray or a spritz chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

COWS YEARLING—The undersigned would like to sell a few yearling cow stockmen who would buy cattle in from 10 to 20 head—bunches. F. J. REYNOLDS, LaGrange, Texas.

E. F. SMITH GENERAL LIVESTOCK COMMISSION—Specialist, dealer in Horses, Sheep, Goats and Horses, 611 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

W. W. Miller and R. Miller, Cuero, Tex., 50 steers, averaging 967 pounds, \$5.35.

Barton & Light, Indian Territory, 111 steers, averaging 993 pounds, \$5.35.

The Mascot Land and Cattle company, Columbus, 150 steers, averaging 905 pounds, \$5.15.

W. I. Cook, Roys, 41 steers, averaging 818 pounds, \$4.35.

Furness, 260 head, 32 steers, averaging 1217 pounds, \$5.

Scott & Wooten, Alfred, 220 steers, averaging 1106 pounds, \$5.25.

Terry & McAfee, Crockett, 198 steers, averaging 868 pounds, \$5.15.

W. T. Nash, Kauffman, 45 calves, averaging 108 pounds, \$5.50.

C. Branch, Edna, 144 steers, averaging 945 pounds, \$5.20.

R. B. Hutto, Hutto, 21 bulls, averaging 1076 pounds, \$3.50.

Pierce & Harrold, Shreveport, La., 20 steers, averaging 1100 pounds, \$5.85.

Furness, 260 head, 32 steers, averaging 1217 pounds, \$5.

Pierce & Harrold, Shreveport, La., 310 steers, averaging 1087 pounds, \$5.90.

Webb & Co., Bellevue, 46 steers, averaging 1035 pounds, \$5.90.

R. L. Abbott & Co., Valley Mills, 85 steers, averaging 959 pounds, \$5.30.

Batte & Childers, Cameron, 46 steers, averaging 1084 pounds, \$6.20.

J. Childers, Temple, 35 steers, averaging 1428 pounds, \$6.75.

R. S. Simms, Quin, 24 steers, averaging 958 pounds, \$5.20.

G. F. Burr, Valley Mills, 26 steers, averaging 988 pounds, \$5.30.

M. Cockeril, Flatonia, 24 steers, averaging 862 pounds, \$5.00.

F. M. Weaver & Son, Rockwall, 46 steers, averaging 1007 pounds, \$5.65.

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R. M. Garrett & Co., Troy, 109 steers, averaging 959 pounds, \$5.65.

Abdon Holt, Abilene, 84 steers, averaging 982 pounds, \$5.40.

J. G. Childers & Co., Temple, 45 steers, averaging 1062 pounds, \$6.10.

Nance & Poulton, Sealy, 49 steers, averaging 962 pounds, \$5.30.

Fleming & Davidson, Alton, 51 steers, averaging 865 pounds, \$5.65.

Chittim, Fleming & Davidson, Victoria, 25 steers, averaging 909 pounds, \$5.70.

Pronser & Lemin, Sanderson, 1225 head, averaging 90 pounds, \$5.25.

R. G. Nance, Sealy, 114 steers, averaging 922 pounds, \$5.30.

H. C. Tasse, Sherman, 110 steers, averaging 896 pounds, \$5.25.

Percy Webb, Blue Grove, 69 steers, averaging 984 pounds, \$5.50.

Cunningham & Pears, Macon, Miss., 32 steers, averaging 835 pounds, \$4.75.

R. J. Brown, Blue Grove, 72 steers, averaging 940 pounds, \$5.65.

J. D. Miller, Commerce, 40 mixed, averaging 529 pounds, \$3.00.

Houston & Baldwin, Gonzales, 24 steers, averaging 832 pounds, \$5.50.

President Roosevelt has decided to visit Texas in October. He made a statement to that effect to Representative Slayden. While no details of the plan have as yet been arranged, it is understood that all the principal cities of the state will be visited and that rather an extensive tour will be made. It is suggested that those places which wish to entertain the chief executive send him formal invitations to visit them during the trip.

MAVERICKS.

Barnett & Divers have decided to re-stock their range on Long Arroyo with 2000 steers. The female cattle have been rounded up and are being removed to their Hall county ranch.

About 1000 head of Texas cattle purchased by George Kirby and shipped to his ranch near Billings, Mont., have died from the effects of a cold rain. They were thin and weak from the long journey when they arrived.

An important incident in Shorthorn annuals will be the big sale at Chicago, Friday and Saturday, June 14th and 15th. Those who will contribute to its success are W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; the Hon. M. H. Cochran, Hillhurst, Que.; the Hon. John Dryden, Brookline, Ont.; and George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. The list of consignors is sufficient evidence as to the high class of the offering. There will be 100 head of uniformly high quality Crickbank and Scotch cattle, both imported and bred close to imported ancestors.

San Angelo claims to be the greatest stock shipping point in Texas, and also boasts of being the principal market for Kansas live stock. In the past week wool has been received by commission men there this spring and most of it is now stored in warehouses there. It is estimated that the entire output will be 2,000,000 pounds or thereabouts and that a quarter million dollars worth of wool will be sold. In addition to this 100,000 or more sheep will be marketed for approximately \$300,000.

There will be a large assemblage of cattlemen at the Mississippi A. and M. college August 27th, 28th and 29th, on the occasion of the Southern Livestock association convention. The association was recently organized at Jackson, Miss.

The North Texas Live Stock Commission, company of East Worth, has been incorporated by J. F. Rutz, S. F. Clark and T. B. White, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Texas cattle have been commanding record prices in the Chicago market. When, in May, 1882, with a famine in meat products, the sales touched \$6.80. It was believed that the top notch had been reached for all time, but last week this figure was duplicated on two bunches of yearlings averaging 1245 and 1268 pounds. They were fed and shipped by B. F. Hawkins of Midlothian. There were other good sales at long prices, among which may be mentioned a bunch of 170 pounds average, shipped by C. C. Fidler from Cresson that brought \$6.60.

At the recent sale of Shorthorns in Sioux City, there was a large attendance of breeders and cattlemen from all over the middle west. It remained for Kansas to top the sale in the purchase of Dalmeny Regina 6th carrying a calf to the service of Choice Goods, she went to H. W. Weiss of Westphalia, Kan., at \$1375. Mr. John Rasmussen of Lake City, Iowa, paid the next high-

Reports state that the firm of James Brothers, operating extensively in the Panhandle, will discontinue the breeding of cattle and devote their efforts to raising steers, on the theory that their profits will be larger. It is claimed that they have learned from experience that the plains are not a good breeding section. Their plan is to let the country below the plains produce the steers, which may be developed on the prairie lands.

An important deal was consummated when D. R. Pant bought from Russell & Ward, of Corpus Christi, their Maria Juarez ranch in Hidalgo county. The tract comprises 42,000 acres, and the purchase included 3500 head of cattle.

Trouble which has been brewing in Western Kansas for several months has reached the stage of war, in which Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is fighting Chauncey Dewey, the Chicago capitalist, says a report from

the price, \$1285, for May Quee. The top price of the bulls was \$550, paid by G. E. Ward of Hawarden, Iowa, for Royal Archer.

From Midland, Tex., 3500 two-year-old steers purchased by the Mallory-Curtis company from various ranchmen in that locality, were shipped last week.

W. J. McIntyre, a cattlemen of Marathon, Tex., had on the Kansas City market last week four loads of fat cattle, averaging 850 pounds, which brought \$4.25. They were fattened on cottonseed meal and oil cake, and were not in good condition when they arrived.

E. R. Russell of San Saba, Tex., has returned from Taylor, Tex., with ten splendid Shorthorn bulls. He expects to dispose of his old stock at its market value.

James Neal and C. Williams, of Rockwell, near San Saba, recently, and the former purchaser of Jasper Brown, at Richland Springs, thirteen one and three-year-old steers at \$12.45.

An important sale of registered Hereford cattle will be held by C. A. Stannard of Emporia, Kan., and G. D. Gulliford of Independence, Mo., at Sioux Falls, S. D., June 12. The offering will consist of forty-five females and thirty bulls.

B. F. Wheelis, of Paint Rock, has sold his pasture land near that town to S. Rouch, of San Angelo. It consists of 3900 acres, at \$5.50 per acre. There were ninety-seven cows and three bulls, which brought \$1600, included in the deal.

Otho S. Houston last week sold his large ranch on the Paluxy, near Stephenville, Tex., together with 1000 head of steers, to George H. Williams, a wealthy stockman of Paris, Tex., the total consideration being \$4,000. The farms along the railroad, on the Paluxy, were reserved by Mr. Houston. This is one of the best ranches in this part of Texas. It consists of 8000 acres, and is equipped with all modern conveniences.

Arrivals of Texas cattle at Chicago last week amounted to 1842 head, against 994 last week and 400 a year ago. The demand has been good, and a salt at \$6.85 established a new record, being the highest price ever paid for a load of cattle direct from Texas at this market. Most of the Texas cattle sold at \$4.20 to \$6.00.

Impurities in the blood produced by digestive disorders must be driven out before hot weather sets in, otherwise sickness will appear at a time when a strong vigorous body is most needed. Prickly Ash Bitters will expel all impurities and put the system in perfect order.

Many complaints are heard about hogs being paralyzed in hind quarters coughing and generally doing no good. This condition is supposed to be due to worms. Look up and Security Worm Powder for hogs, in another column and if your hogs have any trouble of this kind write them for pamphlet.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Meeting New York Life Insurance agents June 3 to 6; limit, June 8, 1892; rate, one standard first class limited fare, plus \$2, for the round trip.

Nashville, Tenn.—Peabody College Summer school, June 16 to July 25; limit, August 2; rate, one standard first class limited fare for the round trip.

Birmingham, Ala.—National Baptist convention (colored), Sept. 17 to 24; limit, Sept. 25; rate, one standard first class limited fare for the round trip.

Denver, Col.—Triennial convention International Sunday School association, June 26 to July 2 limit, Aug. 2. See Santa Fe agents for rates.

Minneapolis, Minn.—National meeting Fraternal Order of Eagles, June 3 to 8. See agents for limit. Rate, one standard first class limited fare for the round trip.

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FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDITED BY DOLLY GRAY.

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

When children's clothing is covered with grass stains, much annoyance for the housewife often results. If molasses is rubbed on the spots before washing they will usually disappear.

Potash is effective in making rats and mice scarce about the house. The drug should be left in places frequented by the pests. Camphor gum will keep mice away from clothes closets, bureaus and cabinets.

There should be in every well regulated home laundry a cupboard, with lock, or a high shelf, out of reach of the children. On this ought to be kept preparations for the removal of stains which defy soap and water.

A correspondent in New Mexico asks how blood stains may be removed from buckskin; she has used a paste of baking soda and water, with the effect that they were made worse; turpentine and coal oil brought equal results. Lemon juice is recommended for this purpose.

Use of borax will "set" the red in a tablecloth and make water soft; alum or vinegar will preserve the beautiful tints of flower and vine in shirtwaists and muslin gowns; salt will prevent the colors from running in black and white prints, and the dinginess in black hoes; hay tea will enable us to wear with satisfaction gray linen.

An effective cure of ringworm may be brought about by following these directions: Take a sharp needle, prick open eye fresh head; then wash with strong camphor; it must be very strong; it will smart about one minute, then that is the last. It cured a very bad one on me. I used the camphor twice. It is also good for prickly rash.

White lace or ribbon, no matter how badly soiled, can be cleaned by soaking for a day or two in clean suds. Squeeze and press it until quite clean; rinse, and, while still damp, press the lace by hand, shaping it into the smoothness required over the knee on a towel, or pin it to a clean ironing sheet fastened firmly on the table. A little coffee may be used in the rinsing water to give it the prized creamy tint. The white ribbon may be pressed by winding smoothly around a bottle or glass case.

An essential of the household is the family medicine chest. Concerning this a writer in the May Ladies' Home Journal says: Medicines for family use should be kept in a locked cabinet hanging out of reach of children. Such a cabinet should be supplied with spirits of camphor, spirits of turpentine and linseed oil in pint

bottles; saffras oil and sweet oil in bottles holding at least four ounces; quinine in a tin box with a screw top (the safest form in which to buy and keep quinine); five or ten cents' worth of Epsom salts in a low glass or china jar with wide mouth (pint fruit cans do well for the purpose); a few sticks of lunar caustic, wrapped in paper and kept from the light, also in glass; and a small, wide-mouth bottle of menthol crystals.

"What can I use to make my little girl's hair grow?" is asked. There are a number of available remedies, but clearly it is not in the province of this department to recommend any of them. A physician or druggist should be consulted and his advice acted upon. Falling of the hair results from many causes: fever, fright, use of dyes, nervous disease, blood poison or scalp ailments. Eczema of the scalp is the most common disease. This may be cured by washing the hair with sublimate soap twice a week. A solution of resorcin, 50 grains; one-half ounce of alcohol and one and one-half ounces of pure glycerine should be thoroughly applied each night.

In order to organize odd minutes into fruitful hours one must have a consistent scheme and keep the means of carrying it out within reach, says Hamilton W. Mable. Too many people read the books which come in their way instead of putting themselves in the way of getting the right books. They buy and borrow without thought of plan, because they do not understand that reading ought to be a resource as well as a recreation. Decide in advance what books you will read, and do not take up with those which drift in your direction. Do not burden yourself with a scheme so extensive that it discourages you; do not, at the start, plan courses of reading so vast that you are weighed down with their magnitude. Begin in a quiet and easy way by planning to read consecutively a few books in some field which interests you.

Good housekeeping offers the following valuable suggestions for brightening furniture: To sandpaper varnished furniture is a tedious job, and I find a much quicker and more satisfactory way of removing varnish and paint to scrub the surface with a strong solution of sal soda. To each pint of water add enough common washing soda to equal the bulk of a hen's egg; heat it and apply while warm. If the varnished surface is moistened with this, then let stand a few moments. It can be scrubbed off easily (using the solution on the scrubbing brush). All foreign material will be removed from the wood and it will be just as it was turned out of the mill. Rinse off with clear water, and when dry it may be re-varnished or anything else desired. One advantage of this method is it leaves

the edges clear out instead of uneven and blunt, as the sandpaper will do.

If the following recipe is followed an unusually delicious pot roast will be the result: First, brown a sliced onion in plenty of dripping and then put in your beef. Brown it evenly on all sides, pour over it the contents of a quart can of tomatoes, add a bay leaf, a sliced carrot and sufficient water to have a cup to each. Cover tightly and stew till tender. Add the seasonings when it is about half done. A good-sized pot roast will require to cook about three hours. It is best to simmer gently. When it is done, remove it to a platter, strain the gravy. Return it to the kettle, thicken it with a little flour and add a can of mushrooms (with the liquor drained off); let cook for ten minutes longer, then pour it over the meat and garnish with parsley.

CURATIVE VALUE OF FRUIT.
The curative value of fruit is being more and more insisted upon by those who make a study of dietetics. Grapes are recommended for the dyspeptic, the constipated, the anemic and for those having a tendency to gout and liver troubles. Plums, also, are said to be a cure for gouty and rheumatic tendencies. The acid fruits, especially lemons and oranges, are particularly good for stomach troubles and rheumatism.

It is not sufficient, say the advocates of the fruit cure, to eat a small quantity at breakfast or dinner. One should eat from two to eight pounds of grapes a day, or, if the curative agency, the number to be eaten in a day may vary from three to six.

A healthy condition of the body depends upon a perfect balance of foods taken. There are many other factors entering into the question, but this feature must not be forgotten to make the plan here are who can keep healthy without fruit.—The Syracuse Clinic.

CARING FOR BABY.
Young mothers usually know very little about the care of babies, and this lack of knowledge is apt to make the task seem a very difficult one, says a contributor to the *Prairie Farmer*. Let the clothes be soft, warm and comfortable. We often fail to realize how much more sensitive the child is to changes of temperature than we are, and we are not careful enough to guard against them. The room in which the baby stays should be kept as near the same temperature as possible and well ventilated, but avoid keeping him in a draft, or he will be apt to have colds. A healthy baby that has not been allowed to form bad habits, will be happy and contented in his crib the greater part of the day, giving the mother time to attend to other duties or to rest. It does not need to be held in your arms all the time, nor to be carried around to amuse him. Few mothers are strong enough for that task, and they should never begin it. A great deal of work and many cross spells might be avoided if the mother would begin by having regular hours for feeding and bathing the baby. The bath should never be neglected, for, as much of his comfort depends upon it, he will be restless and cross without it. Have the room warm and the water at just



ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

It is said that the Hospital marks the advance of civilization. The modern Hospital certainly much more than a "refuge for the sick and injured." Many of the problems of medical treatment, of surgery, etc., have been worked out within its walls. It is the seat of that best in practice or in remedies, and the fact that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is used in so many of the deaths of patients and that it has demonstrated its usefulness and reliability for convalescents, in cases of debility, old age, loss of appetite, impoverished blood, etc., and hence it has been generally adopted. Doubt is put on the market every day, with a great noise and a bewildering lot of faked testimonials. Don't be deceived, you know that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is all right or it would have been crowded out of the market long ago, along with the many others that have failed and gone. It has not only survived but flourished because it has genuine merit.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1901.
"As an experiment, I have used Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic in St. Elizabeth Hospital, in the treatment of convalescents and chronic debility and have found it very efficacious. I have found it particularly valuable in treatment of senility, loss of appetite, or impoverished blood. We recommend it."—Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

(50,000 guarantee that above testimonial is genuine.)

the right temperature for comfort. Have the bathtub in place, with towels and clean clothes hung on a chair where they will be at hand when needed. Bath him quickly and dry him with a very soft linen towel. Dust him under the arms and other places that seem in danger of chafing. With a powder composed of ten parts talcum powder and one part boracic acid; thoroughly dust him. If he has a cold, he will usually fall into a quiet, refreshing sleep. When babies are teething they need special care to keep them well. They should be given plenty of simple and nutritious food that is easily digested. The gums become swollen and the mouth feverish. Give him a drink of water occasionally and see how eagerly he will take it. If he is ailing and home remedies fail, call a physician without delay. So much depends upon acting promptly.

HOW TO WASH BLANKETS.
When washing blankets one should use good home-made soap, if it is possible to procure it, and then you can be sure that the blankets will be clean, which hardens the fibers or wool, writing Cora Ward. This is true of all flannels, and so a little home-made soap should always be kept on hand during the season when they must be washed. Use neither soda nor potash in the wa-

ter, for they will injure flannels almost as much as resin. If the water is hard, soften it with ammonia and borax. Dissolve the soap in the water instead of putting it on the blankets. With these precautions either hot or cold water may be used, but be sure to rinse the blankets in water of the same temperature as that in which they were washed. It is a good plan to wash them on a very windy day, for they are always fluffier if snapped until nearly dry, and this not easily done by hand. Blankets should never be put away dirty. If they are not badly soiled they may be hung on the line for several days in succession, and thus become cleansed sufficiently for packing. If they are new and have not been used close to the body, they may be cleansed with gasoline, but in most cases they should have a good washing in soap suds.

AIRING SLEEPING ROOMS.
There is nothing more essential to health than fresh air and sunshine, not only in outdoor exercise, but in the home. Especially must the living and sleeping rooms have sunlight and ventilation. Many cases of inactive slumps and scalp troubles and poor complexions are due to sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, says the *New York Press*. It should be understood generally that one of the missions of the sun is to deodorize and purify. There is vitality in sunlight.

The sun is the great enemy of disease germs. Let the sun have a chance to do its work in the sleeping rooms. A prejudice in favor of having one's household done early in the day should not bog down the mistress into having her beds made up before they are aired thoroughly. The care of the beds and bedding bears most directly on the health. At the convenience of the maid or some member of the family the bed clothes are tossed off the bed, and the making takes place immediately.

This is wrong. Every article of clothing should be removed from the bed, piece by piece, as soon as the occupant leaves it and placed where the fresh air from the open window may circulate through the fabric. The mattress should be exposed to light, and, if there are two, the top one should be thrown back and the other permitted to cool and air. In chambers having western exposure the beds frequently should be left unmade until the afternoon in order that the clothing may have the full benefit of the sun. No false notion of tidiness should be permitted to defeat the high object of keeping the home pure and healthful. Poisoned air is inhaled all night long when the windows have been opened and the room aired in the morning for a few moments and closed then until the next day. The odors from the different departments of the house are not confined to the lower part of the house, but reach the sleeping rooms as well. This is the kind of air thousands of intelligent, educated persons breathe in the cold months. Even on the coldest days the window should be down at the top and up at the bottom, if only a few inches. This will give good ventilation, the impure air going out at the top and the pure air coming in at the bottom.

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TWO LUNATICS
By P. Y. BLACK
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"It was a shameful trap," he said, "on the part of my people. The doctors were very careless in their diagnosis. To shut me up in a place like this was really too bad. In a very short time, however, I expect to leave."
"Oh, dear," she thought, her eyes dimming, "they all say that! To think that the poor man will never, never, never leave. I am so glad—for you," she said aloud. "You will be overjoyed."
"Oh, I—yes. But do you know this sanitarium is not so bad."
"Do you mean," she said gently, surprised, "that you will—er—have any regrets in leaving?"
"No," he said, "not exactly that, of course—not to regret, so far as concerns myself, for it is so humiliating to be committed, you know." He paused. "But," he went on, "even in asylums one makes friends, and—one registers for them."
He looked down with a tenderness and a pity he could not hide, and she blushed, and for a moment there was silence. Then she said, with an obvious, strained laugh:
"We are friends, of course, Mr. St. John. What an awful existence it would be here if one had no sympathetic friends! But you must not regret so much on my account. In a very short time I think my friends will take me home."
He choked a groan before she could hear it.
"The poor little thing!" he thought. "They all say that. And that decent young fellow, the doctor, assures me her case is very puzzling and her friends fear incurable. I am so glad for you," he said. "Would it not be jolly if we became friends in the world as we have been when out of the world?"
Then he blamed himself again.
"If she really likes me," he thought, "and I think the unhappy child does, I should never have said that. It is cruel, brutal, to put such thoughts in her head."
She was looking at him with the tearful smile we essay when we encourage one who does not realize that death is near.
"It would be nice—very nice indeed." They were silent again, each sorrowing for the other.
There were many other patients strolling on the lawn or sitting in the summer houses, patients of all kinds, from the shabby paragon to the optimistically cheerful parrot. Attendants, male and female, moved unobtrusively among them.
Miss Tracy and St. John stood to-

gether, silent now and unobtrusively observant. A sturdy built fellow the attendant was taking a patient to the iron barred house. He did not do it violently. He did it as one may see a policeman occasionally escort a quiet prisoner with a light touch on the captive's arm above the elbow. The patient was a little excited, but there was no disturbance at all. A visitor might never have noticed it. The strange thing was the unanimous backward withdrawal from the attendant's path of the patients encountered, the look of fright or dislike on their faces directed not at the captive, but at the guard.
"How they all dread him—instinctively, it seems," said the young woman who "expected to leave soon." "He is polite enough and not ill looking, but—"
"A man of great experience in his peculiar work, I'm told," said St. John musingly.
"It's his eye and mouth that do it, I fancy."
"A thoroughly ill dispositioned man, with a plausible exterior," said St. John. "I believe him capable of it."
"Of murder? Do—oh, what are you talking of, Mr. St. John?"
St. John looked very uncomfortable. Miss Tracy looked vexedly embarrassed.
"I heard some rumor of a strange death in the institution just before I came. I was thinking of it. Were you here? Have you heard anything of it?"
He was a little eager.
"How could I be here? We came on the same day, don't you remember?"
"Ah, true!"
So they watched the attendant out of sight and turned to go inside themselves.
They shook hands, although there was no reason for it. They would meet at the dinner table in a few minutes, but they shook hands and that lingeringly.
"It's awfully sad," St. John pondered. "So sweet a face, seemingly so intelligent. I wish—oh, phaw! What's the use of wishing? These things are not to be remedied. I wonder if—she'd give me a photograph."
Miss Tracy went to her room slowly. "I am silly to be so affected by an ordinary case. There are thousands like him. But—oh, dear, oh, dear! If I'd known I was to have this sad experience, I would never have consented to come—never!"
They had no opportunity to meet alone for several days. Perhaps they might have made opportunities, but they did not. Doubtless it occurred to each of these two lunatics that it was the wiser thing to stifle at once any friendship which each thought likely to cause useless pain in the future to the other.
Dr. Bell found these two of his residents particularly interesting in those days, and so did the attendant. It was strange that they both so markedly preferred the company of the sanitarium to that of their fellow unfortunates. The young house doctor thought

Miss Tracy charming and never was abrupt with her when she sought him in his office, as he was compelled to be for self protection with some who wanted to see him half a dozen times a day.
"Very puzzling case," he mused. "Now, why does she dwell so on that recent death? It seems to excite her too. That's morbidity, I'm afraid; bad sign."
The doctor liked St. John too. St. John's friends acted very nicely in sending him new books and boxes of cigars. The books were well chosen; the cigars were unexceptionable.
"Like all these patients," he pondered, "in the first stages you would not think there was anything much wrong with the man, but it is a little singular that he should be so interested in that unlucky death also."
As for the attendants, Miss Tracy had flowers and little things and could teach the women quite a number of new fads in hairdressing and so forth. For the men St. John's cigar box and full pocketbook sufficed to make them extremely courteous. The man with the wicked eyes and mouth besetted most, however. It was wonderful what a lot of little things he could do for Miss Tracy. It was strange that St. John should find anything in the man to talk about with common interest.
Just once the two lunatics met. It was just before bedtime in the music room. He had sung to her accompaniment. When she rose to say good night, he almost whispered to her: "I expect to go to New York tomorrow."
"I am so glad for your sake," she said.
"And—oh—you—you have made my stay almost tolerable. Is there nothing you will allow me to do for you?"
"Oh," she answered, with sprightfulness, "I shall not be long in going myself."
"Poor, poor little dear," he said to his pillow, "it breaks me all up to think of her staying here incurable."
Miss Tracy packed her trunk, and tears dropped on silk and linen indifferently.
"Oh," she murmured, "I do so wish I had never come here. I can never, never forget the sad, gentle way he used to look at me."
There was lively work next afternoon in the building of *The Gazette*. A young man sat at a desk apart in the reporters' room, and he scribbled and he scribbled. By and by the managing editor came in and looked, over the man's shoulder and told him that he had only an hour to finish up in. Then the great presses began to clatter, and in a little while the first edition of *The Gazette* was ready for the street, with an enormous black scare head on the front page.
And in the office of *The Morning* *Gazette* there was also a very lively bustle, and there, at a retired desk, a young woman sat, and she scribbled and she scribbled, and late at night the presses began to rattle, and in a little while the first edition of *The Morning* *Gazette* was ready for the street, with an enormous

black scare head on the front page. The *Gazette* and *The Jury* were within a few minutes of each other in getting out. A copy of each paper was hurried into the office of the other, for rival editors watch each other's work with catlike intensity. And the *Gazette* office read with dismay that the great asylum mystery had been solved by the indefatigable efforts of a *Jury* reporter, while *The Jury* night staff bore its editorial hair over the special boast of *The Gazette* that its "apical commissioner" had given to a waiting world the first and only enlightenment of the famous crime. There had been 150 time for one paper to lift the news from the other. How had the expected scoop been spoiled?
Tumultuous was the wrath in the two offices. Miss Tracy was explaining to her managing editor, with tears in her eyes, that she could not understand at all, at all, how *The Gazette* had got hold of it. In *The Gazette* office Mr. St. John stormed and swore and said that for the life of him he could not understand how *The Jury* had got almost the same story.
"Good heavens!" shouted St. John suddenly, and he dashed out to the *Jury* office. There he found a friend, with whom he conferred. The two lunatics were introduced to each other and a minute or two afterward were alone together.
They laughed a great deal at the idea of two reporters on the same strange assignment never suspecting each other, but their laugh was not very loud. The tender pity for each other of yesterday was still in mind.
"The attendant is arrested," said St. John. "You did not get it quite right. The patient he was poisoning when nursing him was an old enemy. It was not done through trouble arising between them in the sanitarium."
"Oh, bother!" she said. "It doesn't matter. We've done our appointed work. Let's talk of something more pleasant."
So they did, and when he was about to go away he said:
"You said once we might be friends in the world as well as out of the world. Will we be friends, dear Miss Tracy?"
She looked at him so smilingly, yet so tremulously, that he put his arm around her.
"Will you be more than friend, darling?" he whispered.
"Yes," she said, and it was quite five minutes after, when some one's feet were heard approaching, that she jumped away and held up a warning finger.
"If your friend came in, he'd think us mad," she said.
"Two lunatics?" he answered, laughing, as the door opened.
Here is a splendid recipe for chicken pot-pie: Cut up a chicken and put on in cold water enough to cover, taking care that it does not cook dry. While boiling cut off a slice from bread dough, add a small lump of lard, and mix up like light bliscuit. Roll out and

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McKain Manufacturing Co.,
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57 PREMIUMS—57... Breeder of high class poultry... Single Comb White, Buff, and Black Leghorns...

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$1.00... 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs \$1.25 per 15...

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MAMMOTH WREN TURKEYS, PURE... bred 400. Mrs. EUGENE WEBSTER, Lamar Ave., Paris, Texas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—PRIZE WINNERS... Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Express paid in Texas. RATHBELL BROS., Waco, Texas.

67 PRIZES WON THIS SEASON... R. A. NERI, Chick, Texas. Buff Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs...

HUBBY'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WERE... away in the lead at largest Texas show. Eggs \$2.00. T. E. HUBBY, Waco, Tex.

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POULTRY

Some of the best pullets should be kept each season, to take the place of the old hens which it is not profitable to keep.

If eggs are most desired, the smaller types of poultry are preferable. For both eggs and meat, Plymouth Rocks give the greatest satisfaction.

Overfeeding is damaging to the little chicks. They should be given small quantities of feed frequently and ought to have good, fresh water twice daily.

White Wyandottes have become very popular during the past decade. They are easily bred, but considerable difficulty is experienced in producing the pure white plumage so much admired by the fancier.

The mother hen should be rigidly examined to determine whether or not she is free from lice. Should vermin be found, they may be exterminated by the application of kerosene.

Chicks, when twenty-four hours old, may be safely removed from the nest, but should be placed in a sheltered place where the sunshine may enter, but from which wet is excluded.

Excellent results are obtained by adding a healthy, full blooded rooster to the flock each year. If all are of the same breed, a very uniform horde may be produced inside of a few years.

When a breeder ships eggs which are to be hatched, he should realize that he is dealing in chickens instead of eggs. If his eggs do not possess vitality, they should not be sold for this purpose.

A poultryman, to be successful must breed to achieve certain well defined results. He should plan to keep his hens laying during the winter when eggs are "golden." When he does this, the profits will be large.

The younger and weaker pullets should be gotten rid of, if their owners are not prepared to keep them separated from the larger and more vigorous ones. Otherwise, it will be a case of the survival of the fittest.

During the period of incubation eggs show a considerable falling off in weight. A hundred fertile eggs will usually decline 8.28 ounces during the first five days, 12.05 in the next week and 12.44 more before hatching.

Coops occupied by the brood ought to be cleaned often, particularly before a new lot is placed therein. It is easier to prevent vermin from gaining a foothold than to fight them after they are in possession of the premises.

An experienced broiler raiser advises distributing the work of hatching over a considerable time, so one will not be rushed with work and omit the

POULTRY

many little details of care which secure success. This is true, but since large chicks and stunted smaller ones the hatches should be fed separately.

Causes which have a bad effect upon the health of the breed will develop in the brood. Eggs of heps fed on forage rations will be lacking in vitality and the chicks are not likely to have strength enough at birth to break the shells.

A very effective remedy in curing looseness of the bowels is wood charcoal. Adults may sometimes have it in the form of parched corn or other grain. Little chicks can have the powdered charcoal added to their puddings.

HOW TO GROW LICE—A witty writer in the Missouri Valley Farmer tells how to cultivate a promising colony of lice. His advice is as follows: Leave the straw in which an egg was broken in the nest.

PURE BREEDS FOR VITALITY.—In some unexplained way there has been an opinion permitted to become quite general that breeders of poultry who are breeding for utility purposes have but little use for pure bred fowls.

SAINTA FE EXCURSION NOTES.—Account Summer Institute meeting, Chicago, Ill. June, 1922, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return at rate one standard first class limited fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

It is necessary to buy carloads of linseed meal, hominy beans and so much prepared food of different kinds to stock one's pigs grow if one is onto his business as a feeder.

AS TO THE DIPPING OF SWINE.—In a recent address before the Kansas Breeders' association, Col. J. H. Moore gave out some valuable suggestions calculated to improve the health and cleanliness of swine.

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DAIRY

A sucking calf will accomplish much towards improving a cow that milks hard. The effect will be noticeable immediately after the calf is weaned.

To locate the cow that is absorbing the profits of an entire herd is often more important than bragging about the productive animals. A penny saved is a penny earned.

There is a lively demand for cattle that breed readily, and really good stock commands better prices than ever before. Feeding good material to a scrub is senseless waste.

On the same basis that a cow that will yield six pounds of butter a week is worth \$40, or thereabouts, one that will produce twelve pounds is worth \$80; or even more, when the work of raising her is taken into consideration.

THE CARE OF SPRING CALVES.—A great majority of the ailments of the dairy husbandry department are due to lack of cleanliness of quarters, of feeding vessels, or of food. Damp sleeping quarters will best indigestion, diarrhoea and death, as will foul quarters.

SCARCITY OF SHEEP.—A Kansas City telegram says: "Fat sheep will be scarce in the next few months." Thos. Castor, of the bureau of animal industry, who is in charge of the sheep inspection of Colorado, arrived from Trinidad, Colo., yesterday.

MARKET FOR TEXAS WOOL.—Advices received by the American Wool and Cotton Register are to the effect that the new wools are moving in Texas at 13 3/4 cents for eight months' growth, which is equivalent to 44 3/4 cents landed, and which price is higher relatively than prices at the seaboard.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.—Modern skill, necessity and ingenuity have made it possible to utilize every portion of the hog except its grunt and squeal, and it is asserted you can sell every part of a goat except its scent.

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Every calf lot should contain a good warm shelter with good dry bedding, into which calves can take refuge from rain or wind and where they may go to sleep.

PREPARING FOR THE DROUTH.—It does not require a very great amount of foresight to predict that we shall have a severe dry spell again during the coming summer, says a timely writer in Dairy and Creamery.

The reserve supply of moisture for growing crops is stored in the depth of the soil. This reserve has been exhausted, and there is a dry stratum of subsoil between the surface and the permanent water supply that lies deep in the soil.

THE RAINFALL HAS BEEN BELOW THE normal for so long that we shall not be free from danger of a severe drouth until we have had a rainy season to restore the normal quantity of water in the subsoil, which is becoming more unlikely with every week of clear weather.

With all these facts before us, it follows that we should prepare for the drouth by planting crops which can be used to furnish grain forage in late summer. The best years only furnish a full supply of pasture for six weeks or two months in the year, the remainder of the time being a season of short pasture.

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GOATS. W. G. HUGHES & CO. Angora Goats, pairs, singles or bucks, shipped anywhere. Hastings, Kendall, Colo., Texas. R. H. LOWERY, CAMP SAN SABA Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited. ANNGRA GOATS. Also per car-load. H. T. FURCH, Tiger Mills, Texas.

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SWINE

J. C. Leverett of Nevada, Tex., was at Fort Worth Saturday with the only load of hogs marketed that day. They were 68 in number, averaged 172 pounds and sold for \$6.80.

Stock raisers, who pay a little extra attention to their swine during the approaching summer, will be well rewarded, as a considerable time, so one will not be rushed with work and omit the

In this connection it may be remarked that pigs weighing between 150 and 200 pounds are most profitable. A small herd of choice stock is preferable to a large herd of mongrel breed. Young brooders often make the mistake of keeping more hogs than they are able to properly take care of.

Constipation in most cases is what induces the sow to eat her pigs after farrowing. Salt pork, or any other good laxative will prevent this ailment. Lined oil, given raw with feed twice a week, is an effective purgative. A generous supply of drinking water daily is also recommended.

As a preventive for cholera among swine, sulphuric acid, one pound to twenty gallons of water are suggested. The inclosure in which the hogs are kept should be carefully cleaned, after which the solution ought to be depended upon to destroy the deadly germ. This mixture is also most effective as a destroyer of lice.

"Call early and avoid the rush," is a good axiom when applied to the selection of a boar for the herd. Stock raisers frequently make the mistake of failing to put in an order for him until he is needed, the result being that the great profit which is received by part breeders about the same time, and it is difficult for them to fill the requirements of their patrons. The boar should be bought early and placed in quarantine long enough to determine whether or not he is afflicted with any disease.

ECONOMICAL HOG RAISING.—Every hog raiser should prepare a pasture for his hogs, and a good one, not just one or two acres for fifty or more hogs to run on all season, says an authority. Get a good large pasture and plenty of range, as it is the great profit with little cost, and it will not pay to keep hogs in dry lots the year around. They will not make you much money after you count up the cost of the feed. Brood sows should be on grass alone in the summer after the pigs are weaned. This is the way I treat my hogs, and it accounts in part for the good litters in the spring. The feed that we use raise on our farm, and it is mostly corn and oats. This is what we give our pigs and hogs, and to our sows we give bran and shorts while they are suckling pigs and they do well on this kind of feed. With this feed you can develop bone, muscle and growth. After the pig is weaned we give him corn and oats ground together, one-third oats and two-thirds corn, with a mixture of shorts and bran in about equal parts, with plenty of grass. This causes the best development and growth. I do not believe

SWINE

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SHEEP--GOATS

A small flock of good ones is infinitely preferable to a large flock of bad ones. Rapid growth and early maturity are points which recommend sheep culture.

SCOURS is a disease which more readily attacks the sickly, ill-cared for mutton than the well-groomed. Duncan Sparks, of San Angelo, bought 2030 head of mutton from J. C. Hewes last week at \$3.40.

James Hewes of Sutton county, Tex., sold at San Angelo last week 2000 head of New Mexico sheep at \$3.40 per head. The wool clip of Ed Mey, near San Angelo, amounted to 20,000 pounds. It was 3000 pounds better than he anticipated.

Muttons must be dipped regularly to insure a healthy flock. The shepherd who neglects this duty is scarcely worthy the name.

The attention of the prospective buyer is attracted by strong, vigorous rams. They command the best prices and are most satisfactory to the purchaser.

Avoid buying large, coarse-boned rams to mate with small ewes. Size should be attained gradually and in accordance with the correct principles of breeding.

A wise shepherd will be able to detect the first symptoms of approaching trouble in sheep. The man who does not like sheep and their care, better let some one else be the shepherd.

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FEMALE DISEASES

cannot be cured by medicines, as many a poor woman
has to her sorrow, but is cured from the source
of healthy young sheep. Nature
restores a new vitality to the
system with the elements it lacks,
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AND ALL POINTS IN THE
STATE OF

FLORIDA.

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WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY
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FULL INFORMATION AS TO ROUTE AND
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GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
BRYAN SNYDER,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER,
SAINT LOUIS.

E. G. SENTER,
LAWYER...

244 Main Street, DALLAS

MARKETS

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Live Stock
Commission Co.)

Dallas, Tex., May 26.—There was a
light supply of butcher stuff in the offer-
ings last week, mostly of plain to
medium quality, and with steady demand
was maintained for the very best
grades, other kinds declined 10 to 15c
per hundred. The demand is increasing
for good butcher stuff at good, strong
prices. The good cattle have met with
a splendid outlet and prices are back
to the high time of the year. The
common and medium grades have been
slow sale at weak to lower prices. The
general trade was not much different
from the last two weeks' business and
prices are very little, any different
from the close of a week ago, except
possibly the thin, half-fat stuff is a
shade lower, while the best offerings
are quotable at steady to firm prices.
We anticipate moderate supplies and
continued good market during the com-
ing two or three weeks and think feed-
ers would do well to clean up their feed
lots as much as possible within that
time. A small supply of hogs was on
sale last week and quality only fair.
The market opened with a keen de-
mand, and trading on the good hogs
was quite active and generally consid-
ered strong to higher. The demand
continued strong throughout the week
and closed on a firm basis with the
demand for good hogs unmet. If
you have any hogs ready to ship, let
them come here, as this is undoubtedly
your best market. There was an entire
absence of sheep receipts in the offer-
ings last week, and the demand is in-
creasing for good mutton at high val-
ues.

Northern markets came in this morn-
ing on hogs 10c lower, cattle active and
sheep 10 to 15c higher.

Quotations as follows:
Prime steers, 800 pounds up, \$4.25@
5.00; choice steers, 800 pounds up, \$4.00
@4.50; choice hogs, 80 pounds up, \$3.28
@4.00; choice heifers, 650 up, \$3.00@3.25;
medium fat cows, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, \$2.00
@2.50; sorted hogs, 200 pounds up, \$6.50
@6.80; choice hogs, 170 pounds up, \$6.40
@6.55; mixed packers, 150 pounds up,
\$6.10@6.35; pough heavy hogs, \$5.85@
6.00; light fat hogs, \$5.50@5.80; light
matted hogs, \$4.50@5.00; choice mutton,
\$4.00@4.50.
Inquiries for feeding hogs are quite
brisk.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., May 26.—Cattle Re-
ceipts 21,000, including 10,000 Texans, 10@
15c lower; good to prime steers \$7.00@
7.50, poor to medium \$4.90@6.75; stock-
ers and feeders \$2.50@5.25, calves \$2.00@
2.75, Texas fed steers \$5.40@6.20.
Hog receipts 46,000 head. Market
slow, 10@15c lower; mixed and butcher
\$6.50@7.10, good to choice heavy \$7.00@
7.15, light \$5.50@6.30.
Sheep receipts 18,000 head. Market
for sheep steady to strong; lambs
steady to 25c higher for good; good to
choice wethers \$5.50@6.50, fair to choice
mixed \$4.75@5.50, Western sheep \$5.25@
5.30, native lambs, clipped \$5.00@6.75,
Western lambs \$2.25@6.75.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 26.—Cattle re-
ceipts 4300 head, including 3300 Texans.
Market strong for Texans; native ship-
ping and export steers \$5.00@7.40, dressed
and butcher's \$5.50@6.80, steers
under 1000 pounds \$4.00@6.40, stockers
and feeders \$2.75@4.55, cows and heif-
ers \$2.25@6.20, canners \$1.50@2.90, bulls
\$3.00@5.50, calves \$5.00@7.10, Texas and
Indian steers, \$4.40@6.25, grassers
\$3.50@4.35, cows and heifers \$2.70@4.25.
Hog receipts 4400 head. Market 10c
lower; pigs and lights \$6.65@6.85, pack-
ers \$6.50@7.00, butchers \$6.70@7.25.
Sheep receipts 2200 head. Market
strong, active and firm. Market \$5.00@
6.00; lambs \$5.00@7.35; culls and butch-
ers \$4.00@4.50, pigs \$4.75@6.90.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 26.—Cattle re-
ceipts 2800 head, including 2100 Texans, 150
calves. Market steady to strong;
choice export and dressed beef steers
\$6.95@7.10, fair to good \$4.50@6.90, stock-
ers and feeders \$3.00@5.50, Western fed
steers \$4.50@6.65, Texas and Indian
steers \$4.00@6.80, Texas cows \$3.00@6.25,
native cows \$2.25@5.50, native heifers,
\$3.75@6.15, canners \$1.75@3.00, bulls
\$2.75@5.25, calves \$3.00@6.25. To-day's
prices for choice steers was the highest on
this market since June, 1882.

Hog receipts 2700 head. Market \$6.10@
6.00; heavy \$7.17@7.25, mixed pack-
ers \$7.00@7.20, light \$6.55@7.10, Yorkers
\$7.00@7.10, pigs \$4.75@6.90.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live
Stock Company.)
Galveston, Tex., May 24.—Quotations:
Beaves good to choice \$3.50@4.00, com-
mon to fair \$3.00@3.25; cows, good to
choice \$3.25@3.75, common to fair \$2.50@
2.75; yearlings, good to choice \$3.00@
3.50, common to fair \$2.50@3.00; calves,
good to choice \$4.00@4.50, common to
fair \$2.25@3.50. Market fairly supplied
with cattle and calves. Present quotat-
ions apply to grass cattle only, the
season for fed stock being about over.

NEW ORLEANS.

(Reported by the New Orleans Live
Stock Exchange.)
New Orleans, La., May 24.—The week
just ending has been active in all sizes
of fat cattle, and the outlook favorable
for the ensuing week, ordinary cattle,
large and small, in full supply and
trading slow. Corned hogs in request
at quotations; sheep in ample supply,
none needed for the present.

Texas and Western cattle—Beaves—
Choice, per 100 pounds gross, \$4.50@5.50;
fair to good, \$3.50@4.25; cows and heif-
ers, choice, \$3.50@4.50; fair to good,
\$2.75@3.25; bulls and stags—bulls, \$2.50
@3.00; stags, \$2.75@3.50; yearlings—
choice, 350 to 500 pounds, \$3.25@4.25;
fair to good, per head, \$3.00@11.00;
calves—choice, 200 to 300 pounds, \$3.50
@5.00; fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds,
per head, \$5.00@10.00; hogs—corned,
\$5.75@6.25; matted, \$3.00@4.00; sheep—
good fat sheep, \$4.00@5.00; common to
fair, \$1.00@2.00.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, May 26—
Good middling 8 1/2
Strict middling 8
Middleling 7 1/2

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, May 26—
Wheat, 80c.
Carload lots—Dealers charge from
store 5@10c more per pound on bran.
8@9c per bushel, 10@11c on corn and
10@15c per 100 pounds on hay.
Bran, \$1.20.
Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.55.
Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 80c.
Oats—Per bushel, 60c.
Hay—Prairie, \$12.00@16.00; Johnson
hay, \$13.00@15.00.

Grain bags, bale lost—5-bushel oat
bags, 35c; 2-bushel corn bags, 6c.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, May 26—
Prices quoted are those charged by
buyers on orders and are 25@50 per
cent higher than are paid by dealers
or growers.

New potatoes—50@60c.
Rhubarb—Per lb. 6@8c.
Tomatoes—Florida, \$3.50 per crate.
Beets—Per doz. bunches, 15@25c.
Radishes—Per doz. bunches, 15@25c.
Beans—50c for one-third bushel.
Lettuce—Home-grown, 20@30 cents per
dozen.

Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen,
old hens, \$3.50@3.75; springs, \$4.50@
\$5.00; broilers, \$3.00@3.50.
Eggs—Fresh, 15c.
Butter—Per lb., creamery, 30c; country
butter, 12 1/2@15c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, May 26—
Dry flint beef hides, 16-lbs up, 13c,
dry flint fallen hides, 16-lbs up, 12c;
dry flint light hides, 16-lbs up, 10c;
hides, 10c; green salt, 40-lbs up, 6 1/2@
7c; green salt, under 40-lbs up, 6c;
dead green hides, under 40-lbs up, 6c;
bright medium wool, 12 months' clip,
14c; heavy and fine, 7@9c.

"What's in a name?" The word
"biters" does not always indicate
something harsh and disagreeable.
Prickly Ash Bitters is proof of this. It
cleanses, strengthens and regulates the
system thoroughly, yet it is so pleasant
that the most delicate stomach will not
object to it.

HORSE.

It is a cruel practice to make beasts
of burden out of brood mares with
foals, especially during the heated
term. For a time the colt is entirely
dependent upon his mother's milk, and
during that period the mare must not
be overworked; otherwise, permanent
injury to her young is likely to result.
At this period, however, the mare be
worked to a moderate extent without
detriment.

The day following the sale of his fine
colt, "Dr. Mark," for \$500, the heart
of Col. John R. Norworthy was gladden-
ed by the fact that his favorite
brood-mare, "Queen," dropped a full
brother to the "Doctor," says the San
Antonio Standard. This colt, when
placed in the show lot at the colonel's
San Antonio stables, "stepped so high
and looked so proud and prosperous,"
as he expressed it, that the colonel at
once dubbed him "Dr. Mark," and
under that title he will be registered.
The colt is a beauty, and Col. Nor-
worthy says he wouldn't take a cent
less than \$500 for him to-day, at the
age of eighteen days.

OKLAHOMA RACING CIRCUIT.

Nine weeks of racing over good
tracks and \$25,000 in purses are
offered by the Oklahoma Racing and
Fair Circuit, which opens at Newkirk,
O. T., the first week in September, and
other meetings following in the order
named: Oklahoma City, Shawnee,
Denison, Tex., Dallas, Tex. (two
weeks), Austin, Tex., and San Antonio
(two weeks). The schedule of races
adopted by the circuit is as follows:
\$400; 2:28, \$600; 2:22, \$600; 2:17, \$600;
2:12, \$600; free for all, \$600. Pacine—
Two-year-olds, \$200; three-year-olds
\$300; 2:35, \$400; 2:24, \$600; 2:19, \$600; 2:14,
\$600; 2:10, \$600; free-for-all, \$600. If any
class should not fill satisfactorily, owner
will be allowed to transfer entry to
next fastest class. Short shipments are
the rule, and every cent of the money
is guaranteed. For programmes, ad-
dress local secretary or V. M. Tedford,
circuit secretary, Oklahoma City, O. T.

FEEDING THE YOUNG COLT.

In the corn-growing regions of the
West this grain is depended upon
largely for both summer and winter
feed. If not given to excess, corn is
a fairly good feed for a mature horse,
but to a colt it should be fed in moder-
ation, says "American Agriculturist."
Corn is too carbohydrate to be fed to
any growing animal exclusively. The
best combination with more nitrogenous
foods it will be less harmful in its
effects.

Growth in a colt should consist largely
of bone and muscle. Fat is not de-
sirable. The question is how much and
how can we feed liberally and yet pro-
duce muscle instead of fat. If we
study the composition of different feed
stuffs, we find they are divided into
two general classes: Carbohydrates
or heat-forming substances, and nitro-
genous or flesh-forming, the latter be-
ing composed largely of protein. Corn
contains about 66 per cent of carbo-
hydrates to 7 per cent protein, showing
that it is more of a heat or fat produc-
ing than a muscle producing feed; thus
to feed corn largely to a growing colt
would obviously be a mistake. Oats
contain 9 per cent of protein and 47
per cent of carbohydrates, while wheat
bran contains 12 per cent protein and
40 per cent of carbohydrates. To com-
bine the three will give much better
satisfaction than to feed one kind of
grain exclusively. A mixed feed is
more palatable and more digestible
than any other.

Few farmers are willing to accord
the proper value to wheat bran. They
imagine because it is so light it has but
little feed value. Its greatest value is
in combination with other feed. It is
laxative and aids in digestion. Its
practical value is greater than its sci-
entific value. Oil meal is very rich in
protein, and while rather expensive,
little can be fed to an advantage. It is
laxative also and helps very much to
keep the coat smooth.

Where it can be obtained, skim milk
is an excellent feed, especially when
the colt is young. It sometimes hap-
pens that the dam does not give a suf-

cient quantity of milk. In such cases
nature's supply should be supplement-
ed with skim milk, at least until the
colt is old enough to eat readily. Its
first grain should be ground and fed
where it can eat at leisure without in-
terference from the dam.

After the first few weeks of its life,
it can easily be left in the stable dur-
ing the day, and both mare and foal be
better contented. As soon as it begins
to eat, a little clover hay should be
given. An animal should never have
more food than it will eat clean before
the next feed is given. Regularity, both
in time of feeding and amount of feed,
should be strictly observed.

Another matter that is apt to be over-
looked is that of regular exercise. A
large paddock should be provided where
the colt can be turned out daily. If
more than one is kept, it is safest to
turn but one out at night, especially
in cold weather. Exercise, touch-
ing their muscles, promotes digestion,
produces an appetite, purifies the blood
and fortifies the system against dis-
ease.

HOW TO FEED A HORSE.—How to
feed a horse is a question not
always correctly answered, says an ex-
change. The horse, doing slow, but
hard and exhausting labor, should have
all the clean, sound grain he will eat
three times a day with as much clean,
sweet hay at night as he will consume,
though we seldom find hay so fine and
good that all will be eaten. The grain
during the heat of summer should be
in cooler weather oats and corn,
while in winter the corn may constitute
half the ration.

If cut feed be used, half oats and
half corn, ground together, may be
used, and this mixed with one-third of
its bulk, not weight, of bran. When the
animal is in the greatest heat, the
mash should be given two or three times
a week at evening as a change.

The ordinary farm horse should be
given as much oats as he will eat three
times a day in summer, and be allowed
grass or hay at night in their proper
season. When not at work, on Sun-
days, they are sometimes put upon
pasture, and we have known farmers to
turn out their horses at night to feed.
This plan we dislike. The farm horse
does not graze at night and should rest
in the stable when not at work. The
grass at night is good; let the farm
horse have it by all means, but cut and
carry it to him.

ABOUT THE ZEBRAIDS.

Perhaps the most wonderful experiments
ever made with equines is the
production of zebraids—from a cross
between the mare and the zebra.

These experiments have developed
well defined qualities, distinct from
those of either parent. A
scientific writer in the Breeder's Ga-
zette has, however, arrived at the con-
clusion that the results achieved are
negative and of little practical value.

Recognizing the value of the cross-
breed between the species and the
specimens some enterprising men
have sought the results of experi-
mental crossing of the zebra with the
mare—a much more difficult achieve-
ment as compared with that of the
zebraid, he says. "The
fleetness, agility, endurance and har-
diness of the zebra, which roams the
plains of South Africa in a wild state
have induced attempts at uniting
these qualities with those of the
horse, and the resultant progeny is
known as a zebraid. As it is exceed-
ingly difficult to capture the zebra
and as it is hard to get them to breed
with the mare, the progress has
yet been made in this line of experi-
mental breeding, but a few men are
deeply interested in it and believe that
the results will amply justify all ex-
penditure of time, effort and money
concentrated in the attempt.

"Additional interest is lent to this
subject from the fact that the male
zebra has been called into use to test
the theory of teleology. A certain
school of modern biologists has long
held in demonstration, the theory of
the influence of the sire concerned in
the first impregnation of a female
would extend to subsequent progeny
of that female by a different sire. Va-
rious theories, some of them ingenious,
have been propounded in support of
this contention, and some peculiar evi-
dence of such influence has been cited
by those who hold it. At the same
time the results of a century or more
of breeding pedigreed stock are
most solidly against such a belief.
This is called the theory of teleology,
or the influence of first impregnation.
Without dipping further into the
theories on which such belief is based,
it is interesting to note that it is the
attention of Prof. J. Gosser Ewart,
of the University of Edinburgh, who
perceived in this hybridization a
means to test thoroughly the theory
of teleology. He accordingly equipped
himself with a pair of horses and a
pony mare at Pentlith and succeeded
in producing a number of hybrids
or zebraids which bore in their char-
acteristic striping abundant evidence
of their paternity. The mares which
produced their first foals to the ser-
vice of zebras were subsequently bred
to stallions, and the resultant progeny
has never in a single instance borne
the slightest resemblance to the ze-
bra either in form or color, and the
distinct stripes of the zebra. It was
rightly enough assumed that in case
of first impregnation on subsequent
progeny, these characteristic and inher-
ent zebra stripes would be certain
to make their appearance, either ap-
parently or suggestively, in the foals
sired by stallions. The evidence thus
derived against the theory of teleology
is negative, and of course negative re-
sults are counted of little value in
scientific experimentation; but if ever
negative results were entitled to be
considered positive evidence they
surely are in this case."

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smoothest and most
durable saddle is man-
ufactured in Ft. Worth,
Texas, by the Nobby
Harness Co., who suc-
ceed C. J. E. Keller's
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the best mechanics in
the United States.
Their work never fails
to give satisfaction.
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Write for photo and
prices. When you ride
in our saddles and
drive with our harness you will live long and
be happy.

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PRICES

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year old fresh as when picked. I used the
CALIFORNIA COLD PROCESS. No cooking
or sealing. Keeps perfectly fresh. Costs al-
most nothing—can put up a bushel in ten min-
utes. Last year I sold directions to 120 families
in one week at \$1.00 each. Anyone can make
ten dollars a day. I will send directions to any
agent for only 50c. Address

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In the Mountains of Tennessee
2,200 Feet Above Sea Level

COOL NIGHTS
PURE FRESH AIR
MINERAL WATERS

Monticello, Lookout Mountain, East
Brook Springs, Monte Sano, Fall
Springs, Nicholson Springs, Bee-
cher's Springs, Fernvale Springs,
Kingston Springs, and many other
favorable Summer resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga &
St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pam-
phlet describing above summer resorts.

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J. W. BOTTORFF,
Soliciting Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.
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Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn.
W. L. DANLEY,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Nashville, Tenn.

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In the mountains of Tennessee,
2200 feet above sea level.

COOL NIGHTS!
PURE FRESH AIR!
MINERAL WATERS!

Monticello, Lookout Mountain,
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Fall Springs, Nicholson Springs,
Beecher's Springs, Fernvale Springs,
Kingston Springs, Boon Aqua Springs,

And many other favorably-known
Summer Resorts located on

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AND THE BEST WAY IS THE

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Free Chair Cars
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Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the Southern Pacific
Rice Cook Book, containing 200 receipts.

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The I. & G. N.

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Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.
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Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.

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formation, or write

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Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS

Between TEXAS and KANSAS CITY

Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

The I. & G. N.

Great
Rock Island
Route

\$25.00
One Way Rate to California
Common Points

Things at Home and Abroad.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out near Lake Charles, La.

Four more of the cyclone victims at Goliad, Tex., have died during the week, increasing the list of fatalities to nearly 100.

A tornado at Union, S. C., Sunday afternoon, killed five people and seriously injured several others. The storm came from the north.

Thousands of excursionists from all over the state have been in attendance at the Neptune carnival in Galveston, Tex., during the past week.

Ventura Jimenez, aged 102 years, died last week at Beville. He was a Mexican soldier under Santa Anna and was in the division that massacred Fannin and his men at Goliad.

The Frisco Railroad company has agreed to contribute \$5000 to the Texas World's Fair fund. This is largely in excess of the expected \$5 for each mile operated in the state.

A boiler being used to furnish power for drilling an artesian well exploded at Houston, Tex., yesterday, killing Harry Woodward, the engineer, and Charles Coburn, a negro helper.

Commencement exercises of the Baylor University will begin Wednesday. Addresses are to be delivered by Rev. Geo. W. Truett of Dallas, Rev. Geo. McCall of Beaumont, and Rev. W. A. Hamlett of Rockwall.

A windstorm at Texarkana, Tex., yesterday afternoon partially wrecked the Christian church and numerous residences in course of construction were demolished. Some houses were unroofed and blown from foundations.

The Texas Real Estate and Industrial association will meet at Greenville, Hunt county, June 25 and 26. It is expected that nearly 500 men interested in the development of the state will be present.

The baccalaureate sermon for the North Texas Normal school at Denton was delivered by Rev. T. B. Simpson of Austin, Sunday. The principal address yesterday was by Hon. Rosser Thomas of the board of regents.

The annual Denton county fair will probably be held Sept. 11th, 12th and 13th. The sum of \$1500 has been set aside to be distributed as prizes in the twelve races, four of which will be run each day. W. A. Miller, W. P. Parker and L. L. Fry have been appointed a committee to arrange the program of racing events.

Lord Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at Washington Saturday morning. Funeral services will be held Wednesday noon in St. John's Episcopal church, and the remains will be temporarily deposited in the receiving vault in Rock Creek cemetery. The war department will provide a military escort.

Juan Rodriguez died at Laredo, Tex., last Wednesday, aged 104 years. He was a veteran in Hidalgo's revolution in 1823, which overthrew the Spanish rule in Mexico and established the republic of Mexico. Four years ago he wandered to Laredo and was taken charge of by the patriotic Society de Obregon.

A tornado six miles east of Elk City, Ok., last Thursday morning fatally injured several people and wrecked a number of houses. Three miles south of Guthrie a waterpump struck and demolished several houses. At Davenport, thirty miles east of Guthrie, six houses were wrecked and much stock was killed. At El Reno, Bridgeport, Kingfisher and Intermediate country nearly four inches of water fell.

Associated Press advices from London declare that peace in South Africa is practically assured, though it is asserted that the Boer leaders are unable to convince all their followers of the wisdom of accepting the British terms. The fact that London brokers are eagerly buying shares in South African industrial enterprises lends color to the persistent rumors which have been afloat.

In an interstate debate between representatives of the Texas and Colorado universities at Boulder, the former won. The suit was "resolved," that the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate may conclude reciprocity tariff treaties with foreign countries among lines prescribed by congress. Texas took the negative side, which was ably contended for by W. S. Slay and W. S. Moore.

In the United States senate yesterday reference was made to the recent burning of a negro near Longview by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who demanded an investigation of lynchings by the Judiciary committee. Senator Bailey of Texas, said the lynching was shocking and most deplorable but wanted no sectional controversy, and asked to have the matter go over. Action on Senator Gallinger's resolution was deferred.

Dudley Mogan, colored, who committed a criminal assault upon Mrs. McKee, wife of a section foreman at Lansing Switch, Texas, Saturday morning, May 17, was captured near Mount Pleasant, Tex., last Wednesday night, and on Thursday afternoon he was burned at the stake. Before being executed he made a full confession. Whaley Hurd, a negro, who prompted Mogan to commit the deed, was summarily strung up before the chase, after the latter began.

The Grand Council of the United Commercial Travelers of Texas met in Sherman last week and elected officers as follows: W. L. Tyson, Dallas, grand counselor; W. P. Gilbert, Waco, grand secretary; L. Schneider, Galveston, grand treasurer; J. M. Berry, Fort Worth, grand junior counselor; A. O. Dewey, Waco, grand conductor; D. C. Malloy, Palestine, grand page; J. M. Alford, San Antonio, grand sentinel; E. B. Mitchell, Dallas, grand chaplain; J. B. Seeger, Waco; O. C. Youngblood,

Dallas, J. S. McClintock, Waco, and F. M. Akard, Dallas, grand executive committee. The next meeting is to be held at Austin.

The annual convention of Texas postmasters adjourned at Galveston, after a two days' session last Wednesday. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and Martin was selected as the next place of meeting: H. A. Griffin of Galveston, president; S. B. Strong of Houston, vice president; F. L. Bradley of Gilmer, second vice president; John M. Comparetto of Blanco, third vice president; Marshal Smith of Brownwood, secretary-treasurer; Miss Carrie E. Hoke of Taylor, assistant secretary.

Veterans of the Mexican war were in session at Fort Worth last week and adjourned Thursday after the reelection of the following officers: George P. Pihlay, president; W. E. Estes, first vice president; Abe Harris, second vice president; William Bohls, third vice president; N. C. Duncan, fourth vice president; P. M. Kolb, fifth vice president; A. C. Hereford, treasurer; A. J. Nave, secretary; J. J. Melton, assistant secretary, and Dr. J. A. Anthony, surgeon. A message of greeting from President Roosevelt evoked much enthusiasm. The association will meet in Fort Worth one year hence.

CUBA A REPUBLIC.
Cuba is now an independent republic, and is recognized by the powers. The ceremonies delivering the island over to its people last Tuesday were simple in character. Gen. Leonard Wood, acting military governor, read the documentary transfer prepared by the war department, and presented to President Palmer greetings from President Roosevelt. Senor Palma, Gen. Wood and Gen. Maximo Gomez then went to the post of the fort where the stars and stripes were hoisted down and the Cuban colors substituted. The American flags on Moro Castle, Santa Clara and Del Punta fortresses were also lowered. Foreign war ships in the harbor hoisted the flag of Cuba Libre and fired salutes, after which Gen. Wood and his suite embarked.

THE WAR CLAIM ISSUES.
Last Wednesday, after a day and a half of debate, the war claim issues which had agitated the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in session at Dallas, were disposed of. A compromise agreement was finally adopted, which recites that the church had a valid claim against the government for the use and abuse of its publishing house property at Nashville during the civil war, which was finally adjudicated by the payment of \$228,000; that numerous mistakes had been made regarding the amount of fees to be paid by prosecuting the claim; that the number of members that the senate had represented, in a report that the church should be held blameless for the misconduct of any of its agents. Subsequent negotiations with the vice president of the United States have then reviewed, besides some other details. In conclusion, the following are adopted as the sense of the conference: "Resolved, 1. By the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, now assembled, that the church distinctly repudiates the act of any of its members in making or publishing any untrue or unfairness on the part of any and all persons representing the church in the prosecution of the claim before congress, either intentional or otherwise, and whether the same did or did not affect the reputation of any senator or representative.

"2. That we indorse the purpose of our bishops in their communication to the United States senate, and do hereby ratify and confirm their conditional tender of the money and make their action the act of this general conference and declarative of the mind of the church, and that this action be entered on the journal of the general conference as a final disposition of the whole matter.

At Thursday's session of the general conference, Dr. E. E. Hoss and Dr. A. C. Coke Smith were elected bishops. Dr. George B. Winton succeeded Dr. Hoss as editor of the Christian Advocate, the official organ of the church.

Warm spring days produce a feeling of drowsiness if the body is loaded with the impurities of winter diet. Cleanse the blood, liver and bowels with Peckley's Ash-Bitters. It creates energy and cheerfulness.

A visit to the stock yards on the north side, where the two large packing-houses are being constructed, is now full of interest to strangers that may come to the city of Fort Worth. Usually, they are surprised beyond measure at the magnitude of the buildings in process of erection and the large amount of territory that is devoted to the stockyards, and the improvements being made. Standing between the two main buildings of both factories, north down the street through the new yards, one is able to have a magnificent view of everything. There are to be seen in all directions teams hauling to and fro materials for grading. Three large grading plows, drawn by twelve horses each, are rapidly reducing the high places, the dirt being loaded into wagons as the plow moves. New fencing is being erected in the new yards, and the same are being rapidly extended. The frequently falling of factories are being pushed very vigorously, and in both many of the iron and wooden pillars are already in position. Train loads of brick and other material are constantly being received and unloaded. The scene cannot be found. A well-informed man said recently, after viewing this great activity, that he was sure that the city of Fort Worth would double its population in the next ten years.

A great building boom is on in North Fort Worth, and everywhere are to be seen new houses recently erected and others being planned. A large hardware store is nearly completed, and the Cameron Lumber company have established a great building boom in the north side. Many large houses are being erected, and will be ready for occupancy by fall. Notwithstanding the large amount of work being done, business of trading in stock goes on at the old yard, and the buyers are taking in readily everything that comes to the yards at good prices. The cry is "more hogs," and it is confidently predicted that well fattened hogs will bring a very high price this fall. Every one who is in a position to raise hogs will certainly find it a profitable business, in view of the urgent demand for them that the two great packing houses will create.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Potato buyers from cities in the north have been at Shawnee, Ok., for several weeks past, contracting for the delivery of potatoes during the first two weeks of June. Recent advices state that four hundred car loads have been purchased at 60 cents and 75 cents per bushel. The potatoes, which are mostly small, will be shipped from Shawnee before July 1.

Weather and crop conditions in Oklahoma are reviewed as follows in the last official report: Conditions favorable for farm work and crops are in a clean and well cultivated condition. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, alfalfa, potatoes, grass and gardens made vigorous growth. Corn is being cultivated the second time. Cotton has been chopped out with fine stands. Alfalfa is blooming, and the first crop is being cut. Potatoes and strawberries are maturing, with good yields. Corn, kafir, broom corn and millet are coming up well.

Advices from Admire, I. T., states that a decision of vast importance to people of the territory was made recently wherein it was held that all grazing agricultural lands under the passage of the Curtis bill in 1906 are now void. The decision is the result of a suit wherein an Indian in 1898 had leased several thousand acres of land to a non-citizen for five years. In 1906 the Curtis bill was passed, nullifying all leases. Suit was brought by the non-citizen, who claimed a new rental contract, but Judge Townsend declared it void.

The successful bidders for the lease of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache grazing lands, together with the acreage leased and the rate, are as follows: W. H. Jennings, Fort Worth, 34,674 acres, 25¢; J. J. Higgins, Herington, 17,881 acres, 35¢; Thomas L. Burnett, Fort Worth, 22,526 acres, 25¢; Sol Mayer, San Angelo, 22,061 acres, 35¢; Thomas L. Burnett, 20,116 acres, 25¢; Sol Mayer, 23,052 acres, 43¢; Thomas L. Burnett, 20,447 acres, 30¢; Sol Mayer, 22,542 acres, 32¢; Sol Mayer, 23,047 acres, 43¢; Thomas L. Burnett, 23,967 acres, 30¢; A. Silberstein, Dallas, 21,516 (acreage not given); W. T. Wagner, Decatur, 25,108 acres, 28,407 acres, 30¢, and 35,487 acres, 35¢.

The price given for the lease rate, and the land is leased for three years from July 1, 1902. The land is all subject to the action of congress, and if the pending bill should become a law for the opening of the land to settlement, the cattle and horses will be vacated and give way to the actual settlers. The bill to open the land to settlement, introduced by Representative Stephens, has already been reported favorably by the house committee on Indian affairs.

ABOUT THE CHINCH BUG.—The chinch bug season is beginning, and as in former years, the experiment station at Stillwater, Okla., will send infection to those who request it. A little more than a year ago, a disease was sent out to those to whom infection had been sent during the season asking for reports of results. About one-half those replying were of the opinion that the infection was of some value in reducing the number of chinch bugs. Where the trials were made during wet weather, the results were usually satisfactory since the infection spreads rapidly under these conditions. Trials made during dry weather usually resulted in failure.

Other plans used for preventing ravages of chinch bugs, the planting of trap crops seems to be the most effective. Losses due to chinch bugs may be materially reduced by some such plan or by use of the well-known Paris method, dragging pots along furrows over which bugs are crawling is a very effective plan.

IMPRESSIONS OF OKLAHOMA.—V. Harris, a prominent lawyer of Fort Wayne, Ind., is quoted as follows regarding his impressions of Oklahoma: "I regard it as the most fertile country I ever saw, abounding with great possibilities. There are at least forty prospectors dropping into Oklahoma City each day with capital ready to locate somewhere and to make investments. I have been all over Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, but not one of these states has the fertile soil possessed by Oklahoma. There is a great prospect now for the wheat harvest. The fruit trees are laden with blossoms. I saw fruit farms with hundreds of acres out in fine trees and I saw many orchards with smaller acreage. There are two classes of fruit in the prairie soil and the other is the black-jack soil, taking its name from an oak tree which flourishes in it. The prairie soil is excellent for wheat, corn and alfalfa. The wheat yields as much as forty-five bushels to the acre. The farmers cut at least four and sometimes five crops of alfalfa. This means from five to seven tons of hay at from \$7 to \$9 per ton on each acre. The black-jack lands are very productive of cotton, corn and fruit. These lands are much better for fruit than the prairie lands. The trees on the black soil seem to be able to stand the drought better."

BLACKBERRIES IN OKLAHOMA.—The frequently failure of raspberry and strawberry plants to make a good growth and produce fruit increases the amount of importance attached to blackberries, says a press bulletin of the Oklahoma Experiment station. This crop grows on almost all kinds of soils in Oklahoma. It does best on the sand loams, and when well cultivated makes a very rank growth. The Early Harvest, Snyder and Kittittany are all doing well at the experiment station. The Dallas, Weston and Minnevaska are gaining favor in some localities. The dry season generally cuts the crop of late berries short. The plants should be set two to four feet apart in rows six to eight feet apart. The plants should be kept in rows, and all plants that come up in the cultivated space between the rows should be removed. If the plants are allowed to produce canes at will they will soon form dense matted rows which should not be more than one foot in width at the ground. This will make picking and cultivation easier, and give better feeding ground to the plants that are to bear fruit. The cultivation should begin in the early spring and continue through the summer. Shallow, level cultivation should be used to conserve the moist-

LOUISIANA.

A summary of the weather and crops in Louisiana, published last week, is as follows: Weather generally favorable for cultivation and growth of crops. Early cotton has good stands, and is in good state of cultivation, except in a few localities where too much rain fell and fields are full; late planted cotton is coming up to good stands, except over a few northern parishes where rain is needed to germinate seed. Corn is making good growth, being plowed the last time. Sugar cane is doing well. Rice improved. Truck gardens satisfactory. Oat crop ripening. Promise good yield. Fruit outlook generally good.

NEW MEXICO

C. B. Metcalf of San Angelo, Tex., has leased pasture lands in Indian Territory and shipped 300 mules and 200 horses there from his ranch last week.

Several prominent wool buyers were at Roswell, N. M., last week. They all spoke favorably of the condition of the wool market, but remarked that it was always full of surprises and never could be regarded as steady.

At Carlsbad last week A. B. Robertson delivered 3000 head of steers to Conrad Kohr, for shipment to the Northwest. They were contracted for at the Fort Worth cattle convention.

Stockyards have been completed by the El Paso and Southern Railroad company at Rodeo, about 100 yards from the Arizona line in New Mexico. It is said that they will hold more cattle than the entire stock market of the West of Kansas City. The San Simon company is shipping nearly 8000 head of cattle from this point to Denver.

Noah and Louis Ifield, wealthy sheep raisers of Albuquerque, N. M., report lambing about 75 per cent, and state that they have on the local market very soon their spring clip of over 100,000 pounds of wool. Heavy rains have visited the adjacent ranges the past few weeks, filling the water holes and assuring plenty of good grass for the summer. Wm. McIntosh, one of the largest Merino sheep raisers in the territory, left to-day for his ranges, where he has a large force of men at work lambing and shearing. His spring clip of wool usually amounts to 200,000 pounds.

GREAT IRRIGATION SYSTEM.—The largest irrigation system in the United States, and one of the best in the world, is in Chaves and Eddy counties, in Southeast New Mexico. These are in fact, four combined systems, the largest of which is the McKittrick, and the fourth just across the line in Texas, says the El Paso News. The main canal of the latter will be forty-two miles long. The three systems in New Mexico are known as the North canal, the South canal and the Hagerman. The North canal is more than thirty-five miles long, and with its reservoir of 2,000,000,000 cubic feet capacity is expected to meet all demands of 100,000 acres of land. The South canal, in its two parts is some sixty miles or more in length, has three reservoirs of 10,000,000,000 cubic feet capacity, and is considered as more than sufficient for 200,000 acres. The aggregate for the three systems is 1294 miles of canals and ditches, and 13,000,000,000 cubic feet of storage capacity, completed and projected, ample to reclaim 500,000 acres of adjacent land. The systems cost \$3,000,000 and have resulted in the building of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern, a standard gauge railroad, 372 miles long, to ship products irrigation has produced.

ARKANSAS.

Prices for strawberries at Rogers, Ark., have ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate. On the whole, prospects are bright for the Arkansas crop, as estimated at not more than 50 carloads.

There is every indication that the peach crop throughout the northern part of the state will be unusually large, and of high quality. Wheat and corn. Excellent rains have soaked the ground throughout several counties and corn, wheat and oats could not look better. Range was never better and stock is doing well.

The last weather and crop report for Arkansas reads as follows: Higher temperatures and generally good rains, well distributed. Cotton healthy and vigorous. Corn has generally good stands. Hogs have badly damaged some late planted. Wheat and oats continue to improve; oats, however, need moisture. Fruits are generally good, except apples which are poor in localities. Potatoes are good, but hogs are doing much damage.

THE DAILY FOOD ALLOWANCE.—Four ounces of solid food has been given as an estimate for a hen one day. This is intended not only for the purpose of eggs, but for nourishment and repair of straggled tissues. It requires less for a hen not laying than for a Farmer. There is quite a difference in the habits and characteristics of the several breeds, and that which will prove successful with some falls with others. Leghorns, when laying, may be fed as much as they will eat, but the Brahma cannot be so treated. A hen seldom begins to eat until she becomes too fat, and it is the peculiarity of the non-sitting breeds (inaptitude to fatten) that induce them to refrain from sitting. In regard to the cost of feed for 100 fowls for one meal that can best be arrived at by taking cost for one month or one year. Fowls have been kept in confinement year after year, being fed on various kinds of mixed feed, at a cost of 25 or 30 per cent more than those of fowls at liberty, where they had plenty of grass. The egg record of the latter far exceeds those deprived of grass. The only rule as to how much a chicken should be fed at one meal is to throw only so much to it as it will scramble for and eat eagerly, and as soon as it pecks about indifferently stop the supply at once. Feed twice a day, giving ground feed and animal meal mixed yam in the morning, and whole grain corn, wheat and oats just before roosting time, with other foods as a variety.

The question is often asked: How long will eggs keep for hatching? When kept in a cool place and occasionally turned they will preserve vitality for three weeks, but the best results are obtained by prompt incubation.

LOUISIANA.

A summary of the weather and crops in Louisiana, published last week, is as follows: Weather generally favorable for cultivation and growth of crops. Early cotton has good stands, and is in good state of cultivation, except in a few localities where too much rain fell and fields are full; late planted cotton is coming up to good stands, except over a few northern parishes where rain is needed to germinate seed. Corn is making good growth, being plowed the last time. Sugar cane is doing well. Rice improved. Truck gardens satisfactory. Oat crop ripening. Promise good yield. Fruit outlook generally good.

HOGS IN LOUISIANA.—In a carefully prepared statement as to the value of various foods for hogs and the adaptability of Louisiana to swine raising, Director Wm. C. Stiles, of the Louisiana Experiment Station, says: "We have had extensive experience in the growing of what might be called the forage crops for hog and stock purposes, and upon such soils as we have in Louisiana neither the arctichoke nor the fathead is as profitable to grow as many other crops that we could substitute in its place. We are growing very successfully, in several parts of this state, hogs upon a most economical scale by adopting the following policy: The fall of the year rut-proof oats are sown, which ripen early in May. Upon these oats the hogs are turned, small areas at a time, and as soon as the oats are destroyed a crop of sweet corn is approaching maturity in another lot. Upon this the hogs are turned, and so attractive is the corn that at this stage they will devour each stalk ear and all. "From the cornfield they are turned into an adjacent lot of early sorghum, where they demolish the stalk in the same way. From this they are turned into an adjoining lot of Spanish-peanuts. From this they are turned into a cornfield with early whippoorwill peas. Of course, it is needless to say that they will greedily devour all of these plants. From the cornfield they are turned into sweet potato patches, which lasts them until late in the fall, when the hogs are ripe for the shambles. "In this way the hog is made to gather his own crop, feed himself, and by a rotation of crops a small area will be able to furnish a large amount of forage. There is one farmer in this county who last year raised sixty-seven hogs weighing over 250 pounds apiece upon the fall crop of ground sorghum, and harvested in the above described manner, and the only absolute money cost to him was the labor in cultivating the crops, which was very small.

With regard to the sweet potatoes and Spanish peanuts as being, perhaps, the most profitable feed we can grow. I may say, further, that by the addition of an alfalfa patch, which is ready for the hogs in early winter, if sown in October, we can carry the hogs the whole year through upon fresh fields and pastures new, all of which will be both nutritious and fattening, and in this way raising can be carried on better in the state of Louisiana than in any other part of the country. It is limited that several of our farmers are by this process raising hogs at a net cost of less than half a cent a pound."

PREVENTIVES OF BLACKLEG.—American cattlemen have generally been misled by the use of the dried disease known as blackleg, or symptomatic anthrax—many of them to their great sorrow. While the disease has been known in Europe for a long time, it was first introduced into this country by the United States in anything like epidemic form. Previous to this, occasional cases were encountered in different sections of the country, but not in sufficient numbers to attract attention outside of the immediate neighborhood. For the reason, and owing to the fact that the nature of the disease was not understood, each individual observer applied to it such a name as was suggested by the symptoms; hence, it has been spoken of as "black quarter" and "quarter evil." The cause of this disease is a germ known as bacillus of symptomatic anthrax, which was first described by Bollinger and Nesser in 1878, but most carefully studied and its principal characters ascribed by Arlino, Carnievin and Thomas a few years later. The germ itself is very hardy, and its spores (seeds) remarkably so, and from this fact it may be inferred that the disease is highly infectious and would spread rapidly under anything like favorable conditions. But this is not the worst feature, it not only travels like wildfire, but it also imitates this agent of destruction in its results. Blackleg is one of the most fatal diseases that attack the brute creation, and no curative remedy has as yet been discovered that possesses any real value. It is a disease peculiar to cattle and should not be confounded with anthrax, which attacks horses, mules, sheep, goats and sometimes men.

A characteristic symptom that is noticed after an animal has become infected with blackleg, is a tumor or swelling, usually located about the thighs, shoulders or neck; hence, the various names of "quarter evil," etc. On pressure a peculiar crackling sound is produced, caused by the collection of gas under the skin. This gas becomes very abundant as the disease progresses, and a few hours after the death the tissues are so infiltrated with it that the animal is swollen out of all semblance to its former self. If the tumor be cut into, a dark-colored, frothy fluid may escape, which carries the characteristic odor of the disease. Loss of appetite, dullness and general debility, with subsequent lameness, stiffness and inability to stand, follow in more or less regular order, until the animal finally dies in the course of two or three days. Occasionally the infection is so great and the growth of the germ so rapid, that the animal succumbs in a few hours—even before the appearance of the tumor.

As already stated, the spores of the blackleg germ are very hardy. It is quite likely that they may live for years in the soil, in the dust about sheds and barns, in the meshes of clothing, in such foods as hay, oats or fodder; or, indeed, almost anywhere except in places where a continued high temperature is maintained. It is quite easy, therefore, to understand how the contagion could be carried by birds or insects, by the shipment of foods, or in

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the clothing of a herder and deposited in far distant localities. It is claimed that cattle have contracted the disease by being driven over infected lands many years after the disease had disappeared, and even after its existence had been forgotten. It is also claimed that streams of water have been known to carry and deposit their deadly freight over long distances from the originally infected fields, and that outbreaks of blackleg have resulted therefrom.

The germs enter the animal's body through scratches or wounds in the skin, or through its food or drink. So far as known there is no remedy that will cure, or even materially mitigate a case of blackleg after it has taken hold, and nearly all the animals attacked die. So fatal is the course of the disease that in many instances cattlemen have been compelled to relinquish their business and engage in some other pursuit in order to save their capital.

While blackleg is so relentless in its ravages after it has once made its attack, it is probably the easiest of all severe animal diseases to prevent. This is done by vaccination, on practically the same principle that underlies vaccination of the human subject for the prevention of smallpox; for while in the latter case we immunize against one disease by inoculating with a similar one that is essentially milder, in the prevention of blackleg we employ the specific virus deprived of a portion of its virulence by artificial means, and two diseases are between one and two months old, also in cattle over two and one-half years old. Consequently, it is the young cattle between six and thirty months of age which should be vaccinated. Most of the animals that die from blackleg are between one and two years old. The vaccination will do no harm to the calf or to the full-grown animal, but it has been found that the protection which it affords to the young calf is past lost before the animal reaches maturity, so that if young calves are vaccinated, they should be vaccinated from six to twelve months later.

Vaccinations may be performed at any time, but, if convenient, it is preferable to vaccinate in the spring or fall. Some seventeen years ago a French scientist named Arlino discovered the method of vaccinating against blackleg; and it was Arlino, and not Pasteur, who made the first vaccine for this purpose. Not only so, but Pasteur never had anything to do with the discovery, manufacture or sale of blackleg vaccine. No such vaccines are made as the "Institute Pasteur," Paris, or, so far as we know, within 500 miles of it. The original blackleg vaccine made by Arlino was the type of our "double vaccine," or "atracaths" of virus being provided, which the weaker was to be administered first and the stronger about eight days afterwards. But owing to the great inconvenience of handling large herds twice within a short time, a demand arose for a "single" vaccine. This demand was first met by Prof. Thomas Kitt, of Germany.

It is but natural that the cattlemen should select the remedy that he can apply with the least trouble and expense, and for that reason the "single" vaccine has become extremely popular. However, in cases of small bunches, high-grade stock, or, indeed, whenever it is possible to handle the cattle a second time, the use of double vaccine

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