

Tried
Results.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1901.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

ILL FIGHT

CRUSHERS TO
FIGHT AGAINST
DURE IN THE
STATE.

Person Talks to a Jour-
nal and the Editor
seems to Defeat
the Crusaders.

A bill, which is called
the "Crusaders' bill," is
being introduced in the
house, which would
bring to an end all leg-
islation to bring
amendment in the

Crusaders' Inter-state
association have been ac-
tively engaged in the
state, and the fact is
that the bill is in the
hands of the committee
on agriculture.

As Senator Vest so
far as the revenue bill
is concerned, it is in
opposition to the bill
of the National Cattle-
men's association, which
is all it can do against
the cattle raisers.

It is a bill to amend
the act of 1890, which
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nothing for revenue. They could not
well have said anything else, con-
sidering we are now engaged in re-
ducing the revenue, when there is a sur-
plus of \$80,000,000, down to \$40,000,000.
"But all argument is unnecessary be-
cause it is admitted by the friends of
the bill that it is not for the purpose
of raising revenue, but it is a police
regulation, and it is now proposed to
turn the congress of the United States
into a state legislature, and to treat
all the states of the Union as if they
were one state. There are thirty-two
states now in the United States, in-
cluding the crown state, that absolutely
prohibit the sale of colored oleomargarine.
Not satisfied with the legisla-
tion in thirty-two states, which is en-
tirely in accordance with the constitu-
tion, remitting all police and inspec-
tion laws to the plenary jurisdiction of
the states, these dillmen now come
to congress and take away the juris-
diction of thirty-two states that
have acted and all the balance that
might act to make congress the sole
tribunal for exercising power within
the states. If that is not a violation of
the constitution I am utterly unable to
discover one."

SOME SUGGESTIONS

W. C. KUYKENDALL OF REFUGIO,
TEX., GIVES SOME ADVICE TO
JOURNAL READERS.

Refugio, Texas.
To the Journal:
Having been a subscriber to your
able-edited Journal since last August,
and not having seen any communica-
tion from this section in your paper, I
decided to send you a few notes. This
county is principally a stock-raising
one, though considerable farming is
carried on. Crops of all kinds have
been good; cattle and horses were in
fine condition until recently, when
"Jack Frost," by an unusually early
visit, killed the weeds and the rank
grass, thereby rendering the latter
poor winter feed. Where the
stock has been allowed access to salt
the above-mentioned condition does
not exist. Excessive rains, coupled
with warm weather, induced very rank
growth in both weeds and grass
throughout the county, and on most
account the ticks and screw worms
have been a constant annoyance to all
live stock.

This is one of the healthiest localities
in Texas, and there has, neverthe-
less, been a great deal of sickness here.
In the last issue of your paper I
read a request for a remedy for killing
lice on hogs. There are many reme-
dies for ridding swine of this pest,
but none, I think, would be more ef-
fective than the following: To one
gallon of kerosene oil, add as much
sugar as will lump in the can, and
lessen the strength of the oil. The
above-mentioned condition does
not exist. Excessive rains, coupled
with warm weather, induced very rank
growth in both weeds and grass
throughout the county, and on most
account the ticks and screw worms
have been a constant annoyance to all
live stock.

There is something further to be said
to not only the readers of agricultural
periodicals generally, but especially to
readers of the Journal: Read carefully
every column of your paper and when
you find a remedy and a recipe, which
you consider useful, cut them out
and paste in a scrap book used for
the purpose, and by proper arrange-
ment and heading you thereby quick-
ly prepare a "ready reference" book that
will tell you in a moment what you
want to do. It is a matter of waiting
a few weeks to learn from other writers.
I have collected from the agricultural
departments of both the Houston Post
and the Galveston News, in addition to
a large number clipped from the Jour-
nal, enough recipes and remedies to
make quite a large book. It would be
impracticable, of course, to preserve
for future reference every copy of the
above-mentioned periodicals, hence my
suggestion to make a scrap book.

In view of the inauguration of the
St. Louis and Louisiana Purchase ex-
position, to be held in St. Louis in
1902, it now behooves farmers and her
people to begin the arrangement of a
suitable exhibit for that occasion. Tex-
as, or rather her people, through lack
of interest and enterprise, let an other
chance of the Union land her in exhibi-
tion at the Chicago World's fair in 1893,
when, had her resources been properly
represented, she would have been sec-
ond to few, if any, states or countries
in points of excellence.
W. L. KUYKENDALL.

NOTED BREEDER DEAD

Edwin G. Bedford died near Paris,
Ky., last week, aged 86 years. He was
a noted breeder of Shorthorn cattle.
He paid the highest price ever given for
a Shorthorn bull.

STEER TYING CONTEST

A very remarkable exhibition of steer
tying in Arizona took place at Phoenix
one day last week. Oscar Roberts and
Joe Bassett, two noted cowboys, con-
tested for a \$1000 purse and the cham-
pionship of Arizona. Roberts' time for
five steers was 6:14, and Bassett's time
was 7:23.

CATTLEMAN KILLED HIMSELF

R. W. Burrus, a wealthy cattleman of
the Caddo country, near Mountain
View, Kan., killed himself last week.
After shooting about fifty hogs for his
ranch meat supply, he turned the re-
volver on himself and sent a bullet
through his brain. He had been ill for
several days before he was shot, and a
physician said he showed symptoms of
Bright's disease.

FOR FAT STOCK SHOW

The Kansas City stock-yards has con-
tributed \$100 for the fat stock show at
Fort Worth. The Chicago Union
stock-yards had previously contributed
a like amount. Stuart Harrison, who
is at the head of the movement, is very
confident of the success of the enter-
prise, which is expected to be the lead-
ing feature at the meeting of the Texas
Livestock association in February.

AMERICAN DEVON CLUB

The American Devon Cattle club,
composed of a large number of repre-
sentative breeders of Jerseys, Guern-
seys and brown Swiss cattle, in annual
session at Westchester, Pa., Dec. 28,
elected the following officers: Presi-
dent, A. E. Baker, Beaver Dam, Wis.;
vice-president, Jeremiah Banker, Up-
sonville, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, L. P.
Eason, Newark, O.; John Hudson, of
Moweaqua, Ill., was elected a member
of the executive committee.

NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED

A special from Eagle, Colo., says:
A meeting of the stock-growers of
Eagle county was held last evening at
Eagle for the purpose of organizing an
association similar to those of Gar-
field and other counties. Twenty-five
members joined the association, the
name adopted being the Eagle Stock
Growers' association. The officers
elected are: R. P. Wood, president;
Frank A. Rule, vice-president; Fred
Mayer, secretary, and H. D. William-
son, treasurer.

KILLED BY OIL

Edens Bros., prominent feeders of
Corsiens, Texas, recently lost a num-
ber of cattle at their feed pens, on Post
creek, north of Corsiens. The
death of the cattle, it is said, was
caused by their drinking water from
the creek which runs through the pens,
and on the surface of which there had
accumulated crude oil from a tank
above the pens. The tank was shot into
pieces recently and the oil leaked
through the bullet holes and was drink-
ed to the cattle pens. Fourteen dead
steers were found in the pen in one day.

PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS MET

The Livestock Breeders' association
of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg,
Dec. 12-13. Prof. J. F. Hickman of
Ohio read a paper on "Ensilage," call-
ing attention to its value for dairy cat-
tle and ewes raising early lambs. It
was discussed by Dr. C. D. Smead of
New York, Secretary Hamilton, W. C.
Morton of Wayne and William Wil-
liams of Philadelphia. Secretary Cal-
well read a paper on "Management of
a Dairy Herd." Officers were elected:
President, W. C. Norton; vice-presi-
dent, Henry Palmer, M. P. Shoemaker;
secretary, S. S. Bayard, Pittsburg;
treasurer, J. F. Lantz, Altoona; execu-
tive committee, W. G. Powell, H. W.
Comfort, G. W. Church, William Barry,
George C. Watson, H. A. Field.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

According to reports from Houston,
some thirty-five merchants of that city,
the majority of whom are retailers, but
including a few wholesale firms, and
subject to arrest for violations of the
oleomargarine law. Evidence against
the retailers was worked up by In-
spector Planagan. He went from store
to store and at each place he laid down
some money and called for 25 cents'
worth of butter. The inspector had a
witness with him and the article re-
ceived would be carefully labeled as
soon as the two left the store and then,
later in the day, examined as to its
quality.

Oleomargarine was given the inspect-
or at more than half the stores where
he called for butter and paid for that
article. The law regulating the sale of
oleomargarine requires that the retail-
er plainly stamp each bundle or pound
of the commodity with a stencil bear-
ing the word, "oleomargarine." It also
prohibits the sale of oil more than nine
pounds to any one purchaser.

THE COLORADO CITY SALE

The one hundred head of registered
Hereford and Shorthorn cattle that are
to be offered at public sale next Satur-
day, Jan. 5th, at Colorado City, Texas,
full descriptive notice of which ap-
peared in last week's issue of the Texas
Stock Journal, will, it is claimed,
measure up to the highest expectations
of the men who will attend the sale.

and make purchases. Mr. T. P. Rush,
owner of the Texas Home herd, at Cot-
teyburg, Mo., is so thoroughly informed
as to the wants of the progressive cattle
raisers of western Texas that he will
make no mistake in the selections to be
offered to that people on the above date.
Mr. Rush has made, in the past four
years, a record for fair and honest deal-
ing to which he may point with pride;
and the breeders who have bought from
him in the past are, with one accord,
his friends.

BIG CATTLE SHIPMENT

The largest shipment of cattle from
southern Illinois, and probably from
the state of Illinois, within recent
years left Flora last week on a special
train of twenty-seven cars for New
York, and from there they will go direct
to Liverpool. Charles F. Brown, the
shipper, is one of the most extensive
stock dealers in Illinois, and this is his
largest shipment during the past year.
The 400 head of steers averaged 1800
pounds, while the largest, a magnificent
animal, tipped the beam at 2470 pounds.
The train load of cattle, at the market
price, represents a value slightly in
excess of \$40,000.

FENCES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

A dispatch from Pierre, S. D., says:
A controversy over the fencing of large
bodies of school land leased from the
state by private parties for grazing pur-
poses is likely to lead to curative
legislation this winter. Recently ex-
Senator Quay and C. H. McKee, of
Pennsylvania, rented the Fort Sully
military reservation from the state and
fenced it for a pasture. One of the
roads used by the government for mail
carriers was closed, and that individual
refused to shut a gate put there by the
Pennsylvania men for his use. An ac-
tion was brought to restrain him from
using the road, resulting in a decision
by Judge Gaffy that the mail carrier
cannot be stopped. If county commis-
sioners, acting upon this decision, open
all section line roads, the large blocks
of land leased for grazing in several
counties must be fenced by sections or
else the grazers must herd their stock.
There is likely to be a legislative battle
this winter over this question between
the large cattlemen and the small own-
ers, which may result in the repeal of
the herd law, thus compelling all stock
owners to fence the pasture lots.

TEXANS AT CHICAGO

In reviewing the Chicago market for
the past year the Chicago Live Stock
World says concerning Texas cattle:
The year 1900 was not a very favor-
able one in the Texas cattle trade so
far as feeders and grazers were con-
cerned. The cost of feed was so great
that little profit was left for producers
while the traders who ran cattle in the
Indian Territory paid too much for
their young cattle to leave themselves
any margin. Prices were not
much lower than in 1899 but grazers in-
vested in both cattle and feed at prices
that meant it would take fully half
year's prices to pay out.

Doubtless the large proportion of un-
finished native cattle and the poor
quality of the western rangers had
something to do with keeping cattle
prices on rather a low basis.
Chicago receipts of Texas cattle
were considerably larger than the two
preceding years. Every year, however,
the number of Texas cattle reaching
market after stopping a season in corn-
belt feed lots is growing but rapidly.
The improvement in the breeding
and feeding of Texas cattle is very
marked and each year shows great
progress. The show that Texas made
in the International Livestock ex-
position, indeed, the eyes of many people
who had to learn to distrust the name
of Texas cattle from the Spanish
long horns which now come through
Texas from Mexico.

TEXAS CATTLE, RECEIPTS AND TOP PRICES

Mo.	1900	1899	Top Pr.
Jan.	19,150	21,658	\$5.90
Feb.	14,200	19,500	5.15
March	18,400	18,618	5.40
April	7,100	8,512	5.40
May	6,000	6,291	5.05
June	1,300	8,383	5.35
July	20,550	12,800	5.40
Aug.	32,000	16,532	5.40
Sept.	23,200	20,969	4.85
Oct.	23,700	18,200	4.50
Nov.	9,100	10,750	5.00
Dec.	5,400	9,000	9.50

For yr. 190,500 171,222 \$9.30 \$7.5

THE WOOL SITUATION

The American Wool and Cotton
Reporter says in its annual review of
the wool situation in the United States
that the stocks of wool in the country,
exclusive of manufacturers' holdings,
are 252,247,389 pounds, as compared
with 278,398,878 pounds a year ago.
The stocks of the three principal
markets of the United States, Boston,
New York and Philadelphia, amount to
113,294,579 pounds, as compared with
113,294,579 pounds last year. The
stocks of wool in Boston are 130,019,034
pounds, as compared with 65,112,743
last year. This large increase in stocks
on hand is accounted for by the com-
paratively limited demand for wool this
year, increased importations of foreign
wools, and the fact that the very
small percentage of this year's clip has
as yet been disposed of to manufactur-
ers. Wools have been held back to an
unusually large extent this year in the
country. This is especially true of the
fleece wool sections east of the Missis-
sippi river.

The Boston market since January 1
amount to 146,975,100 pounds, as com-
pared with 347,185,776 pounds last year.
In other words, the volume of business
has been considerably less than half
that of last year. The year 1900 will
pass into history as one of the quietest
and most unsatisfactory periods ever
experienced in the wool trade. Depres-
sion has characterized the situation,
both abroad and at home.

A feature of the business of the year
has been the increased substitution of
cotton for wool, and a preference for
the medium or lower grades of wool as
distinguished from the fine grades.

YEAR'S RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO

Speaking of the Chicago market the
Live Stock World says:
Receipts for the year 1900 estimat-
ing the closing days were as follows:
Cattle 2,734,000 making an increase of
\$19,000; hogs 8,122,000; sheep 3,554,000.
Cattle receipts for the year were the
largest since 1894, when 2,741,260 ar-
rived and during the six years 1899 to
1894, were the largest on record and
about \$60,000 less than the record year
of '92 when 3,571,796 cattle arrived.
Hog receipts were about 55,000 less
than year of '98 when 8,317,114 ar-
rived. The past was one of five years
to exceed the eight million mark on
hog receipts and only four years—'91,
'97, '98 and '99 equalled or exceeded the
receipts of 1900.
Sheep and lamb receipts were about
15,000 less than in '99, which was the

banner year. The year's receipts were
equalled or exceeded in '96 '97, '98 and
'99.
Receipts of cars of livestock for 1900
were about 7500 larger than the year
previous and some 900 larger than
in 1898. The record run of cars was
311,557 in 1890.

A curious and interesting fact is
that while receipts by car loads were
35,000 less than in 1899 the aggregate
number of cattle, hogs and sheep was
some 1055 head larger than 10 years
ago. The reason of this is partly due
to the largely increased size and ca-
pacity of cars but of course mainly
to the fact that small stock, hogs,
sheep and lambs made up a much larger
proportion of the past year's re-
ceipts.

SHORTHORN SALE AT OMAHA

At a recent sale of Shorthorns at
Omaha, C. D. Bellows, of Maryville,
Mo., and W. E. Robinson, of Fairport,
Mo., sold 97 head for the average price
of \$187.76. Forty-five cows averaged
\$181.11 and 22 bulls brought an average
of \$201.36. The high price of the sale
was \$850 paid by E. S. Donaher, of
Kellogg, Ia., for the bull Royal Prince
4th.

CANADIAN HEREFORD BREEDERS

The 10th annual meeting of the Cana-
dian Hereford Breeders' association
was held at Guelph, Ont., Dec. 12, and
was well attended. The dominion min-
ister of agriculture was asked to dis-
continue the use of the tuberculin test,

MAKE WAY FOR TEXAS

The Texas cotton crop is figured out
at 3,250,000 bales, which represents but
little less than \$150,000,000 to the plant-
ers of that great commonwealth. This
is nearly double the value of the Iowa
corn crop and not very far behind the
\$229,000,000 which is the aggregate
value of that state's farm products.
Texas has the cotton seed as well as
the lint, and in addition will spin a
great deal of her cotton, so that it will
be safe to put the total returns for this
chief staple for 1900 at \$175,000,000
or even \$200,000,000. When we add to
this the corn and the wheat, the cattle
and the "hog and hominy" that are
also grown, the result is a sum that
will leave the magnificent state of Iowa
plodding in the rear. The cattle in-
terests is still a great one, but as the
big ranches are breaking up into farms,
as worthless prairies are turned into
rice fields, and as mills are being built
to convert the raw cotton into finished
products it can be seen that Texas
has a future before her that will have
no competition outside of the great
manufacturing states in the east—
Louisville Courier Journal.

S. O. EDISON, A COUSIN OF THE INVENTOR

Thomas A. Edison, has recently started
a fuel factory at McCanna, North Da-
kota. The claim is made that he can
manufacture from straw and hay a fuel
equal to coal at only one-half the cost
of the latter article.

NEW STOCKYARDS

UNION YARDS TO BE ESTABLISH-
ED AT DALLAS—PROMINENT
LIVE STOCK MEN IN-
TERESTED.

A company has been formed with a
capital stock of \$30,000 to build and
operate union stockyards at Dallas.
Application has been made for a charter
and work on the yards will begin
immediately. Those who compose the
new corporation, which is to be called
the Dallas Union Stockyards company,
are A. C. Thomas of Dallas, R. H. Mc-
Natt of Fort Worth and Allen Searcy
of Sherman.

The project has been on foot for
some time, but until the details were
fully settled nothing was given out for
publication. The delay has been oc-
casioned by trouble in securing some
of the land on which the yards are to
be built, but everything has now been
satisfactorily settled.

The stockyards will be located just
north of the Armstrong Packing com-
pany's plant, and seventy five acres of
ground has been bought to build them
on. The yards will have a capacity of
100 cars of cattle and the capacity for
hogs will be large enough to accom-
modate what is received at that mar-
ket. Probably as the market grows the
capacity of the yards will be increased.
It is understood that about \$15,000 will
be expended at the start. The yards
and buildings will be strictly up-to-
date, and first class, modern stock-
yards will be the result.



1901. 20th CENTURY OPENING. 1901.

Sotham's 19th Annual Sale of Hereford Cattle,

To be Held in the Magnificent New, Steam-Heated, Fine Stock Pavilion,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, U. S. A.
January 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1901.

will occur the 19th annual sale of the WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS; 24 young
bulls and 26 heifers, comprising the cleanest sweep of all the best salable product
of the WEAVERGRACE HERD ever permitted. This offering includes more sons
and daughters of CORRECTOR than were ever offered in one sale. Also sons and
daughters of IMPROVER and other Weavergrace sires out of CORRECTOR dams.
The best son of Lars, out of the dam of Hesiod 2nd; the best son of Beau Brummel,
Jr., out of the Champion Lady Laurel; the best son of Dale, with a rare blend of prize
winning blood on the dam's side; one of the best sons of Keep On from a CORRECT-
OR-bred dam. The majority of the females sale in calf to CORRECTOR or IM-
PROVER. The Proprietor and Manager of Weavergrace warrant this the best of-
fering ever made from this herd and unhesitatingly state their belief that it is the best
offering of fifty cattle ever placed before the public at one time.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JANUARY 23d and 24th,
the undersigned will sell for the RIVERSIDE HEREFORD CATTLE COMPANY of
Ashland, Nebraska, 75 head of picked young cattle from the largest collection of pedi-
greed beef cattle in existence, including 40 females and 24 bulls "topped" from the
celebrated SHADELAND HERD recently purchased by them, as follows: 12 bulls
and 12 females by Acrobat; 3 bulls and 9 females by the "record-breaking" EARL
of SHADELAND 2nd; 4 bulls and 6 females by the celebrated English sire, Diplo-
mat; 3 bulls and 2 heifers by Banker; 1 cow by the Royal Prize, Garfield; 1 cow by
Tammany; 1 cow by the Champion SIR BARTLE FRERE, and 1 by the well known
Gold Dollar; 1 bull by Gold Dust, and 1 by Clarence. This is the only opportunity ever
offered to secure the tops of the Shadeland Herd, and the only offering from this herd
by Auction in ten years. The remainder of the Riverside offering includes four heif-
ers by their celebrated ADMIRAL, and one animal each from following well known
sires: CORRECTOR, Washington, Lord Fulton, Java, Climax, Wild Tom, Silky
and Almont. It is believed that numbers considered the equal of this offering has never
been made.

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th,
immediately after the close of the Riverside sale, I will sell for the EGGER HERE-
FORD CATTLE COMPANY, Appleton City, Mo., 12 bulls and 12 heifers by their
celebrated sire, CHILLICOTHE, champion over all breeds and one of the best sons of
CORRECTOR. For depth and smoothness of flesh, combining quality with scale,
these are sure to prove a sensation. The heifers will have calves by their side or be
heavy in calf by Salisbury 4th or Billy Cummings.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th,
I am instructed to sell for the following well known breeders: CLEM GRAVES, BUNKER
HILL, IND., offers 20 head of the tops of his famous herd, including his entire show herd with
the exception of Dale, Dolly 1st and Lady Help. This includes the celebrated Champion
heifer, CERNATION, believed by Mr. E. A. Nave the best animal he ever exhibited, and all
other females by such sires as COLUMBUS (sire of the \$5,050 Columbus 17th, and the \$7,500
Dale), Cherry Boy, Acrobat, Harold (sire of Corrector), Lyford, Star Grove 17th, and 8 bulls
by such sires as Star Wilton 20th, Liberator (by Corrector), Imported Freedom and Tip Top.

MAKIN BROS., LEES SUMMIT, Mo., will offer seven females and three bulls, 3 of which
are by their celebrated prize winner JURYMAN; 3 by Stanley (a son of Hesiod), 3 by the prize
winner Dixie, and one by Stripes. The females will be bred to or have calves at side by
PRINCE HESIOD, son of Hesiod.

A. F. MCCARTY, Humbolt, Kan., will offer two bulls and four heifers bred from the
blood of GARFIELD, FORTUNE, BEAU DONNAD, etc. The heifers in calf to RIGHT SORT
(by Corrector).

GEO. W. DENNIS, Cisco, Mo., will offer one well known bull, Young Shadeland, by the
Champion SIR CORNEWELL, (son of CORRECTOR), also two bulls and three heifers by the
IMP. LINCOLN and out of richly bred dams.

J. C. ADAMS, Moweaqua, Ill., will offer a daughter of the \$1,000 cow Blondess, by COR-
RECTOR; 3 splendid heifers by the \$1,575 EXCELLENT, champion over all breeds, and a son
of Imported Freedom.

D. W. BLACK, Lyndon, O., will offer an ANXIETY-bred bull by MILLITANT, and the
WILTON-GROVE-ANXIETY Bull, But Out 3d.

GEO. B. CONLEY, Marshall, Mich., will sell KANSAS KING, the only cow that ever beat
Mr. Nave's Perfection.

SALES WILL COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 1 P. M. SHARP.

The cattle of each breeder will be sold separately, each contributor's consignment being a distinct sale by it-
self. Fifty head will be sold each day, in all, 200 head. The sale will be conducted under my rules and man-
agement. This will be the best 200 cattle of any breed that ever passed at one time under the Auctioneer's hammer.
Auctioneers: Col. J. W. Judy, Col. R. E. Edmonson, Col. F. M. Woods, Col. J. W. Searis, Col. Carey M. Jones, and
Col. H. W. Graham.

For further information see reading matter in this paper, or address the undersigned. Sale catalogues ready
January 10th. Persons whose names are on my list will receive catalogues without writing for them.
MILTON W. BROWN, Cashier.

Weavergrace Breeding Establishment,
Chillicothe, Missouri.

Century's Progress

In Agriculture.

By Prof. Fred S. Cooley, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Marvelous as are the discoveries of the century in the domains of science, manufacture and commerce, they by no means eclipse the contemporary achievements in agriculture. Antedating every other industry of the race, the barometer of the world's progress during all the ages of the past, coexisting with other arts, of peace, of times, and people long departed, agriculture has awakened with a start, and in great leaps and bounds placed herself in the front ranks of the century's progress. The breadth and scope of husbandry places difficulties in the way of its discussion within the limits of this paper. A book might easily be filled with the changes and improvements effected in the plans and conduct of farms, buildings, or in many other phases of agricultural development. A catalogue of the many changes in the agriculture of a century is not the purpose of this effort, but rather a brief consideration of a few selected features.

The division of labor in agriculture has, as in other productive occupations, attracted to dairying, or market gardening, the farmer should still be somewhat of an "all around man," he no longer requires to be a plowman, farm implement-maker, harness-maker, woodman, etc., but may devote his entire attention to the more immediate demands of his vocation.

But farming itself has come very extensively under the influence of this division of labor, and each successful husbandman devotes his attention to a particular branch, rather than attempt the cultivation of every farm product needed for home consumption. One is a wool grower, another breeds horses or raises beef, or devotes his attention to laying, or market gardening, or fruit growing, or some other specialty. Often a single crop, as tobacco, onions, potatoes or wheat receives his principal efforts.

Among a great variety of new and improved methods in tillage and soil improvements belongs to the century, tile draining and sub-surface irrigation by means of pipes are instances of marked advance over old practices.

Ensilage of forage has been a great stride in the economical preparation and conservation of cattle food. By its means, not only is it possible to furnish farm animals with a palatable and succulent food at all seasons, but an important saving of horse and labor in securing it is effected. The introduction of silage as a cattle food marks the dawn of an intensive husbandry hitherto unknown, making it possible to greatly increase the number of livestock kept on a given area, and to correspondingly increase the food supply for the human family.

The winter feeding of farm animals is no longer the task of a century ago, but has become a simple problem. Indeed, so easy has the feeding become, pasturing, the blessing of fathers, has by comparison become difficult, and feeders are becoming keenly alive to the needs of a better system of summer feeding than pasturing alone affords.

Selling, or the feeding of green forage to farm animals, becoming rapidly an indispensable branch of the business, would have been ridiculed by our farmer ancestors of the last century. Ever since the time when the divined father-in-law, John, outwitted his father-in-law, the division of their flocks and herds by the use of "peeled rods," the art of breeding has been more or less faithfully pursued. If we may judge of the results, however, the present century has witnessed more progress in many directions than the 300 years preceding.

Practically all the improved breeds of swine, belong to the more recent period. Sheep have undergone a marked transition from the shaggy, and certain breeds have made no less conspicuous gains in the quality of their fleece. A sheep producing 52 pounds of wool in thirteen months was unheard of a generation ago.

The best breeds of cattle would hardly recognize their ancestors of a century ago as of the same race, while dairy cows of that time would forget their cuds in contemplation of a Pouter-Hill, with a record of over 30,000 pounds of milk in a single year.

The instance of the horse is also prominent in horses within the century may be mentioned the American trotter and the Kentucky gaited saddle. In the former instance the unnatural trot and pace, by selection, breeding, development and training, have acquired the

of the unknown future.

Agriculture is so emphatically a study of the present century that even yet few have begun to grasp its import; yet there is a general misconception of its nature and scope. The science of agriculture is not, as is commonly supposed, a peculiar adaptation of the arts of milking cows, planting corn, hoeing potatoes or following the plow. On the contrary, it has drawn liberally on the results of all modern scientific research.

During the past forty years agricultural colleges have sprung up in each of our United States, doing work calculated to make the twentieth century agriculture far superior to that of the present.

Hand in hand with this educational work, investigations have been extended into all the varied fields of husbandry, revealing facts suggestive of methods of protecting our interests against their ravages. Microscopic organisms reveal a power in nature till now undreamed of, disclosing their numbers our warm friends and our most deadly foes. It has become possible to measure in heat and motion the energy in even pounds of food fed to our animals. The calorimeter faithfully measures every gram of gas exhaled from balance between the expenditure of energy in every movement of body or limb. Even the eccentricities of the weather are not allowed to pass unnoticed. Forecasts of storms advise the hay-maker to be on his guard, and the farmer is not allowed to spring upon the ungathered crop unannounced.

These and hosts of other things mark the nineteenth as emphatically a century of progress in agriculture. The good of it, received from his predecessor has grown and borne fruit a hundred fold.

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THE TWIN TERRITORIES

In discussing matters of importance to the people in the Indian Territory, one of the most important questions has been overlooked, both by the Indian and the United States government agents in the Territory, and that is the matter of providing for public roads through the Territory. For public thoroughfares, through the Indian Territory there has been absolutely no provision made.

Col. Randlett, the agent in charge of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation in Oklahoma, has asked the interior department to alter the rule which permits outside traders coming onto the reservation on foot to collect their accounts. It is understood that the grounds on which the request is made are purely sanitary, and that the request will not be granted. The department has long felt that the traders residing and doing business on the reservation should not have an advantage over those with whom the animals are kept. These results compiled, and it has been determined to put them on an equal footing.

THE CHICKASAW COTTON CROP.—R. W. Brown, an experienced cotton grower, in speaking a few days ago of the cotton crop in the Chickasaw Nation, said:

"The receipts to date reported here are 40,046 bales, including round bales. There are estimated to come from 2500 to 3000 bales. The total receipts last year were 22,500 bales. The favorable weather since Nov. 15 has enabled the farmers to gather the crop, and but little cotton remains in the fields. Three per cent will cover the unpicked cotton. Eighty-five per cent of the cotton is now in the hands of the nation to kill and slaughter. The farmers, who believe in higher prices. Very few bales of white cotton can be found in the present receipts, as most of the cotton is tinged and stained. The farmers and merchant's sold very freely up to the recent decline. Everybody looks for a marked falling off in receipts in January, and very few of the cotton men estimate the total crop at over 9,750,000 bales."

THE TERRITORY GAME LAWS.—The Indian agent at Muskogee sent the Indian police to Antlers with these instructions: "You are directed to proceed at once to Antlers for the purpose of locating and arresting parties whom you may witness committing the Choctaw Nation hunting and killing game for the purpose of shipping to markets outside of the Territory. A great deal of complaint has been made from different parts of the country, especially at this time, in reference to parties who come to the nation to kill and slaughter game for markets outside of the Territory. You are not authorized to arrest and keep parties under arrest should you find them, but you are authorized when you find such parties to place them under arrest and confiscate their guns, traps, pelts, etc., that they may have in their possession for the purpose of hunting this game. You will take the names of such parties and a list of whatever you may confiscate and turn the same into this office with your report."

DIAMONDS IN NEW MEXICO.—A dispatch from Alamoordo says: A prospecting party of five men, who received a box of fifty diamonds, resembling and alleged to be diamonds found near Capitan, the coal camp on the line of the El Paso and Northwestern railway company, eighty miles from this place. The stones were found by J. J. Blow, formerly associated with the De Beers Consolidated mining company at Kimberley, South Africa, and a letter from him, accompanying the shipment, states that they are either diamonds or something so closely resembling them that they deceive him. They successfully tested every crude test known and it is the consensus of opinion of those interested in the field that they are real diamonds.

The first stones were found on a hill, where they had been brought up from the ledge to the surface. As soon as examined closely, Mr. Blow pronounced them diamonds, and immediately arranged to form a company and quickly prospect the ground. The work was carried on as secretly as possible for a month, and nothing was known of the enterprise to any one but members of the company, organized for prospecting purposes, until the matter was accidentally discovered and investigated by a newspaper man to-day.

The gems will be sent away at once for final analysis. The formation of the Capitan diamond district is identical with that of the Kimberley (South Africa) region, and there is scarcely a doubt but what the find is bona fide. Gardner Williams, manager of the De Beers Consolidated company, has been called to come at once and report on the find there and take charge of the operations of the new company.

The Linderman Coal company, a considerable ground in the diamond belt and it will doubtless arrange to have the holding thoroughly prospected. Officials of the El Paso and Northwestern railway have formed a company and instructed Blow to secure for them a tract of land in the belt.

LEPROSY IN THE PHILIPPINES.—An official report from the Philippines to the war department gives some rather startling facts regarding the introduction and prevalence of leprosy in the islands. According to the estimates of the American sanitary officer, Major Guy Lede, the writer of the report, there are no fewer than 50,000 lepers in the Visayas. Leprosy was introduced in 1633, when the emperor of Japan sent a ship with 150 lepers on board to the Philippines as a present to be cared for by the missionaries. This seed was planted and as no practical methods were ever adopted to eradicate the disease or prevent its spread, it has taken firm root. A house-to-house inspection begun last January found lepers in almost every corner of the islands.

They were sent to San Lazaro Hospital, in Manila, but many others escaped into the surrounding country. A commission now engaged in the work of selecting suitable islands for the purpose of isolating all the lepers in the archipelago.

A colored industrial school is to be established in Indiana. The school will be located near Bloomington, where thirty-five acres of ground will be purchased for the purpose. The school buildings suitable for use. It is the intention to teach colored youths in all branches of mechanics.

STUTTERING CURED. Rev. G. W. Randolph and Dr. L. D. McCollough are curing many stutters now coming hundreds of miles for treatment. A lady with her 10-year old child from Arizona, and three from Montreal, Canada. These specialists are known throughout the United States. Leading papers, both religious and secular, have much to say of their success in different cities. No stut-ter in Texas should fail to come at once and be cured.

United States that has such a law. Prohibitionists the country over assert that all that is necessary to secure absolute temperance is for the federal government to pass a prohibition law, that such a law would solve the liquor question completely and that the people, their children and their children's children forever after would be contented and happy, and that want and poverty would be things of the past. But the conditions in the Indian Territory, where federal prohibition is in force, do not bear out this theory.

OKLAHOMA SALES.—J. C. Denton writes from Caple, Okla.: This is the finest weather for the time of year that any one has ever seen in this country—not a single bad day and no snow to date. Grass is of fairly good quality and stock is in good condition. Locals are plentiful in some localities but has not done any damage to far and now seems to be dying out some, owing to the present long spell of dry weather.

I note a few sales: C. S. Simpson sold several high grade bull calves, in small lots, at \$30 per head. B. S. Neff bought from different parties 12 head grade Hereford bulls at \$25 to \$30.

Mr. Brown bought from Wm. King 40 head of dry coming three-year-old native heifers at \$25 around. A. R. Henderson bought from Wm. Hutchinson 100 acres of land and 66 head of stock cattle for \$2000.

W. A. Talbot bought from T. J. Thurman a bunch of native cattle for \$35 for cows and calves and \$25 for dry cows. G. C. Brown sold to Wm. Humphrey of Nebraska a bunch of high grade Hereford bull calves at \$20 per head.

J. L. McQuillen shipped in from Eastern Kansas a car of high grade Hereford bull calves, which he is selling at \$55 and \$60.

NEW MEXICO

Delegate Pera, of New Mexico, has introduced a bill in the house providing for the auction of public lands which were donated to the territory by the government of the United States for educational purposes. It believes that they can be sold to good advantage at this time.

THE LEASE SYSTEM a bonus, they let the land forfeit to the state for non-payment of interest. It can be readily seen how this group of men pointed on the land of the ranchman when it was thrown on the market; that is, those of the bunch who knew enough land law to take advantage of the situation; but fortunately there was not a great number. The land owners have found protection by getting from the state leases which will not be broken, even if the ranchman to purchase, until their expiration, and in the meantime the legislature will have an opportunity to act, and if the sales should be validated, the loss will not be near so great as is anticipated.

In addition to this, the ranchmen will be confronted with a proposition to move the lease line further west and materially reduce the acreage therein. As most of the sales are in the lease district, and, as before described, compensation for protecting the sales, these two propositions can be considered together as of vital interest to those in the cattle business.

That there will be some opposition to validating the sales goes without saying, and the strength of its development is awaited with interest. It is argued by the cattlemen that the land is theirs by equity, and that inasmuch as they pay the same price as the later claimants and have all the equity on their side, and having spent money in improvements, the land is rightfully theirs, and that they should not be made to suffer because the land office made illegal sales. It is but proper to state that the money paid by purchasers where title can not pass because of illegal sales will be refunded, as has been the practice. In fact, the appropriation of \$35,000, made by the legislature is not quite exhausted, about \$2,500 remaining. The next legislature will, as heretofore, make provision for refunding money paid by purchasers by purchasers of the school land where the title could not be validated the refunding will certainly be made. If unfavorable action should be had, the refunding and reselling would be like taking money out of the pockets of the cattlemen and putting it into the hands of a few men who it retards the growth of the west; where, as, if the smaller ranchmen were allowed to get possession of tracts it would mean the abolishing of that section of the state. As the purchase price is the same to both parties, the state can not be much concerned in that respect, but as to the future of the great west and the policy in connection with that is another matter.

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