

JUST
WHAT YOU
WANT.

THE WHEAT PEST

CONCLUSIONS OF PROF. JOHNSON
CONCERNING THE INSECTS
DESTROYING TEXAS
WHEAT.

Specimens of the insects which have been doing such great damage in some of the northern counties of Texas, together with specimens of wheat and soil from Collin county were recently sent to Prof. W. G. Johnson, state entomologist of Maryland, who has made a special study of insects belonging to this group. After a careful examination of the material, Prof. Johnson reports that the pest is the grain aphid, *metopolophora avenae*. It is similar in appearance to the notorious green fly, which has done so much damage to field peas the past two years. Last year one pea grower in Wisconsin lost 1100 acres from the green fly, and another lost 600 acres, while 450 acres is the loss of a southern grower. The total loss to the green pea crop for the past two years is estimated at over \$7,000,000.

The average farmer could not tell the green fly of the pest from the grain aphid, and the latter is much more common in wheat last season in eastern and southern portions of the United States. It was sent to him from many localities, where it was mistaken for the green fly. It attacks the plant much like the small green fly so often seen around rose buds. The insect is green at first, almost the color of the leaf upon which it is feeding. It inserts its lance-like beak into the plant and sucks the juices out, leaving only a dead and shriveled plant.

During the winter season the young are born alive. There are two forms of females; one is wingless, the other winged. Another queer thing was discovered. The young are born alive, and a single mother can produce from twelve to fifteen a day. The young reach maturity in two to fifteen days and begin to bring forth young. As the insect gets older, it becomes darker, appearing brownish or even black at times. The general color, however, is dark green. There is not much doubt but what the grain aphid lives over winter on the growing wheat. About twenty years ago live insects of this species were found in midwinter in Central Illinois.

Prof. Johnson said the insect was not a new one, but had frequently been known to seriously injure wheat and oats. The summer of 1889 it appeared in enormous numbers in Michigan, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. In 1895 it was quite abundant in Idaho

and Washington, and again in 1900, as noted above, was common over a wide area. It is a difficult pest to combat when once upon growing grain.

"So far as I know," said Prof. Johnson, "there is no economical way of destroying it. Sprays are ineffective upon grain in fields, and therefore can not be used or recommended. Farmers should avoid sowing wheat in infested fields two years in succession as much as possible. There can be no question about the pest being more destructive in fields now in wheat than in lousy last year. Fields that are at present badly infested and declining should be plowed at once, thoroughly harrowed, rolled and planted either in cotton, corn or some other spring crop. Would not advise planting oats on the same ground. As a rule farmers pay too little attention to their crops so far as insects are concerned. Their presence is not at all evident until they are about to attract attention. The farmer has no consolation in his struggle for existence, and that is the fact that the grain aphid is attacked by other insects and even at times by contagious diseases."

Prof. Johnson has observed many species of parasites which attack and destroy the grain aphid, as well as the green fly pest. It is known as the American Syrphid. It is quite a large fly, with yellow and black stripes. They are sometimes called sweat flies, but the name is a misnomer.

The big Walker & Baker egg in a cluster of aphids, or plant lice, which are more often called. This egg hatches in a few hours into a small grub. This grub feeds upon the lice. It will insert its lance-like head into an insect, suck out its body juices, drop it and hunt for another. These are the species of the Syrphid flies, and they are abundant in years when plant lice are thick. Sometimes a louse is seen sticking to a leaf. It is brown in color and puffed up. Usually it contains a parasite, a wasp-like little creature, which makes a hole in the body of the louse, thus destroying it.

There is also a fungus disease which attacks these insects, and often great numbers are destroyed in a few hours. Last summer Prof. Johnson found this disease working among the green flies on clover and peas. In one instance, he found a mass of insects attached to the clover leaf of clover leaf. Strange as it seems, these diseases rage among insects like contagious diseases among higher animals. Prof. Johnson stated that the chances were that the grain aphid would not prove a permanent pest, but that gradually it disappeared for a number of years, and then reappear.

Convention Is Postponed.—George B. Hiss, secretary of the Southern Cotton

Spinners' association, has announced that the annual convention of the association has been postponed for a month or sixty days. The convention had been announced for Atlanta May 3.

Corn Exposition.—It is proposed to hold in Peoria, Ill., in 1902 an exposition which shall represent the labors of the corn-growers throughout the great Western corn belt. Next year is considered an off-year in big exhibitions, and the movement now under way gives promise of success.

No Exhibit from Texas.—Capt. J. T. Trezevant of Dallas and Tom Richardson of Houston, vice presidents of the corn-growers association for Texas of the Pan-American exposition, have found it necessary to relinquish the space in the agricultural building of this exposition that had been reserved for Texas, which means that the state will not have an agricultural exhibit at the exposition.

Sugar Bounty Knocked Out.—In the case of W. S. Dodge vs. the township of Mission, Shawnee county, Kas., the United States supreme court has handed down a decision declaring invalid the Kansas law providing for the issue of bonds to encourage sorghum and sugar factories.

Children Plant Seeds.—Cleveland has a home gardening association, which encourages children to cultivate flowers at home. Last spring the association distributed to children 50,000 penny packages of flower seeds, accompanied with printed instructions by talks. In the fall exhibitions were held in many schools, which revealed the fact that about 75 per cent of the efforts of the children were successful.

Rice in Brazoria County.—A company was recently organized in Houston with a capital stock of \$30,000. The big Walker & Baker canal in Brazoria county. The canal will take the water from the Brazos river at a point in the vicinity of the Arcola plantation and will convey it across the prairies east and southeast, so as to supply the country pretty generally with water for rice irrigation.

The big Walker & Baker canal will soon be completed. This canal will run from 3,000 to 5,000 acres and most the land under this canal will be put in rice this season. Prof. Nottlett and partner are preparing to put in from three to six hundred acres this year and will increase to about 800 acres next season. Munyon Bros. are preparing for seeding 1,000 acres

this season. The Hull plantation at Sandy Point will all be in rice this year. The frigate plant is completed and ready. The Camp Rice Farm on Chigger bayou will have 800 acres. The Alvin Fruit and Nursery Co., will have several hundred acres, and the grand total planted to rice in Brazoria county this year will not fall short of 10,000 to 12,000 acres.

Big Swamp Sold.—Okfenokee swamp, in Georgia, containing 354,000 acres, has been sold by the present owners to Charles Hebbard & Sons, of Michigan. The swamp is the largest section of marshy land in the south, being 75 miles in circumference. It contains an almost inexhaustible quantity of valuable timber, at present inaccessible because of the marsh and impenetrable undergrowth. The Hebbards will drain the swamp and hope to realize much on their present purchase. The price paid was \$175,000.

Will Cut the Price.—The new directors of the California Raisin Growers' association have taken hold of the problem presented by having over 1,000 car loads of last year's raisins on hand with a possible market for only a few car loads of raisins before the new crop comes in. Under these circumstances the directors have resolved to cut the price temporarily to 3 cents a pound for seedling purposes, allowing the retailer to sell one-pound cartons for 10 cents, with the understanding that such sales are to be solely for the purpose of advertising California raisins.

Want Lower Rate.—A delegation from the Kansas and Oklahoma Implement Dealers' association met from before the Western Passenger association to ask for a special rate for at least 10,000 harvest hands to take care of the small grain in the wheat belt in June. They will ask a rate of 1 cent per mile from the Mississippi river. The estimate of 10,000 hands was made from a canvass of farmers by school districts. The crop in the wheat belt will be 25 per cent heavier than last year.

Grain Men Met.—The executive and advisory committee of the Texas State Grain Dealers' association held a meeting in Dallas last week. After adjournment it was announced that the annual convention of the organization would be held in Dallas May 21 and 22.

Members of the association declare that they have no intention of abandoning the state of the state troubled by the plant louse, and that these re-

ports show that in the northern and central part of the grain belt the damage will be all the way from 10 to 20 per cent. For the counties of Denton, Collin, Grayson and Cooke, the estimates made place the damage to the growing wheat and oats therein at 75 per cent.

Officers of the association present were J. P. Harrison, of Sherman, president; C. F. Witherspoon, first vice-president; F. M. Sleeper of Waxahatchie, second vice-president; H. B. Dorsey of Weatherford, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen, together with L. G. Ballew of Pilot Point, Frank Kell of Wichita Falls and W. B. Hardesty of McKinney, constitute the executive committee. The arbitration committee are: G. J. Gibbs of Clifton, W. W. Majors of Midlothian and J. L. Cleveland of Cleburne.

Agricultural School.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has a plan which almost being put into execution of instructing classes in the science of agriculture. A school has been opened in Washington where young men will be taught the relation of the plant to the soil and just how the results can be obtained from given conditions. These pupils will in time be sent to the various states among the farmers and give them the benefit of their knowledge.

Rice Kitchen at Buffalo.—J. Henry Putnam of Crowley, La., who will have charge of the Louisiana-Texas rice kitchen, states that he work of securing funds for this exhibition to be established at the Pan-American Exposition is progressing satisfactorily and that it promises to be a great success. About \$13,000 have been subscribed already, and the total will doubtless reach \$15,000 or \$16,000. This will enable a beautiful building to be placed on the exposition grounds and it is proposed to make the kitchen one of the most interesting features of the exposition.

Will Use Oil.—Colonel William Duntov of Houston has completed arrangements to begin using Beaumont oil for fuel in operating the machinery on his extensive plantation near Eagle Lake, in Colorado county. His large land construction of which will be completed in time for handling the present rice crop which will begin coming in about September 1.

He is erecting near by an extensive sugar factory which will have a capacity of 1500 tons of cane ground daily. The land area of which will cost \$350,000. There is also ma-

chinery for pumping for irrigation and other purposes.

The plantation, owned exclusively by Colonel Duntov, embraces 3000 acres in rice and 8000 in cane, besides which he has interests in extensive tracts near by. He says that much of the product of about 50,000 acres along the line of the Cane Belt railroad will come to these new mills.

East Texas Peaches.—Very encouraging reports come from Cherokee county in regard to the peach crop. No damage was done by the recent cold weather and but little uneasiness is felt for the future. Easter has passed and the danger period is now regarded as over. An experienced peach-grower at Jacksonville, who has closely observed and noted the results, is authority for the statement that within the last ten years, with one exception, the peach crop has not been seriously injured by the cold after Easter. The crop will be much larger than ever before on account of hundreds of acres in new orchards, which have reached the bearing age.

Pecans in Texas.—In a recent interview Prof. Atwater who has charge of the Southern Pacific industrial exhibit at Houston, said:

"There can be no better field for the development of the pecan industry than Texas. The conditions are ideal and will stand every test that is put. At present the center of the industry is about San Antonio, and the three big pecan men, the pioneers who gave impetus to the culture, are John Watson, Sr., Medina, Bexar county; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; and E. E. Risien, San Saba. These gentlemen have made experiments and have practically demonstrated that there is money to be made growing pecans when efforts are intelligently directed.

"We have in this collection from 250 varieties of the nut, ranging as you may observe from the size of a pea up to those in that center jar—the size of an English walnut. I made a long drive to secure these large nuts; the first time I went to the tree they were all gone before I got there; the next season, when I went up, there were no pecans on the tree, but the third time I secured this collection. The third season, just after I had secured the nuts, the land was taken down through almost as high. W. R. Hunt of S. D. Tex., was one of the attendants at the sale.

To Test for Tuberculosis.—An agreement has been reached between the United States and Canada, by which Canada will have a first-class veterinarian, stationed in England to

test for tuberculosis all British cattle shipped to this country via Canada. It is officially explained that about 10 per cent in Great Britain have tuberculosis. The cattle on the continent of Europe are so diseased that this government will not permit the admission of any animals from there.

Floyd County Stock Show.—On Saturday, April 27, the raisers of graded cattle will hold a show of males at Lockney, Tex. The object of this show is to bring the best of the several breeds together so that the people may have an opportunity of judging of their merits by comparison and exchanging experiences. All breeds will be represented.

Almonds can be produced here, and I believe that eventually the state will produce a good English walnut. Hickory nuts, like pecans, are indigenous to the section."

Stock in Hill County.—There were 5,000 mules and horses shipped from Hill county, last year. The mules show there are still 22,000 head in the county, valued at \$225,000. Six thousand head of cattle were shipped out of the county last year, and there are still over 23,000 head in the county, valued at over \$333,000. Over 200 cars of hogs were shipped and there are still over 28,000 head in the county, valued at \$67,000.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—The officials of the agricultural department are closely watching all reports from abroad regarding the extent of the foot and mouth disease, a fatal malady that is raging among the livestock in almost every country in Europe. For the last three years the outbreak has been general on the European continent, and the reports constantly arriving from various foreign points do not indicate any diminution of the disease. It is refusing to admit any cattle, sheep or swine except from the British Isles. This is done not only to protect the vast livestock interests of this country, but also to protect our \$50,000,000 or \$40,000,000 annual export trade in cattle.

Sale at Victor, Ia.—Korns & Lee held a sale of 43 animals at Victor, Ia., last week and the average made was \$247. Geo. E. Ward of Hawarden, Ia., topped the sale at \$1069 for Imp. Lakeland, a male three-year-old, almost as high. W. R. Hunt of S. D. Tex., was one of the attendants at the sale.

Edwards Shorthorn Sale.—At Webster City, Ia., last week F. A. Edwards held a sale of purebred Shorthorns, selling 48 head for an average of \$253.40. The top price was \$1110 paid for the cow Scarlett, purchased by C. C. Byter & Sons of Hartwick, Ia.

BREEDERS

OF ALL KINDS OF CAT-
TLE, HORSES, SHEEP,
GOATS, SWINE, POUL-
TRY AND FANCY
STOCK find the JOURNAL
A PAYING MEDIUM FOR
ADVERTISING.

Shortorns Averaged \$547.55.—A great sale of Shortorns was held at Rolfe, Ia., last week when N. A. Lind disposed of 49 head of purebred cattle at an average of \$547.55. The highest price of the sale was \$1485 paid for the cow, Im. Turquoise, by Korne & Lee of Hartwick, Ia. The first ton head sold averaged \$1000. The lowest price paid for any animal at the sale was \$130.

At Western Packers.—Last week there were 350,000 hogs killed at western packing centers. The number killed the preceding week was 395,000 and two weeks ago 385,000. During the corresponding week last year the packing was 390,000 hogs and two years ago 360,000. The total number of hogs killed in the West since March 1 is 2,135,000, against 2,310,000 a year ago—a decrease of 175,000 or slightly over 7 1/2 per cent.

Bought Red Polls.—President Henderson of the American Red Poll Cattle club and James W. Martin of Wisconsin have purchased some 35 Red Polls in England. These cattle were all bought in Norfolk, as purchases could not be made in Suffolk on account of the rules of the local sanitary authorities. This band of cattle is the first to be tested with tuberculin under the new rules of the United States department of agriculture in Great Britain. Mr. Geddes, the special inspector, conducted the examinations, and found no tubercle, and so in the most thorough manner.

Edwards Shorthorn Sale.—At Webster City, Ia., last week F. A. Edwards held a sale of purebred Shorthorns, selling 48 head for an average of \$253.40. The top price was \$1110 paid for the cow Scarlett, purchased by C. C. Byter & Sons of Hartwick, Ia.

Edwards Shorthorn Sale.—At Webster City, Ia., last week F. A. Edwards held a sale of purebred Shorthorns, selling 48 head for an average of \$253.40. The top price was \$1110 paid for the cow Scarlett, purchased by C. C. Byter & Sons of Hartwick, Ia.

TEXAS PRODUCTS

COMPARISON WITH THE
SOUTHERN STATES AS SHOWN
BY CENSUS RETURNS.

The compilation of the various statistics of the twelfth census will not be completed for several months but some advance statistics concerning the South and West are given in the Manufacturers' Record and the showing made by Texas is flattering in the extreme. In increase in population the leads all the other Southern states, her percentage of 36.4 being nearly double that of any other state except Florida and over three times that of Virginia.

The rate of gain of the fourteen Southern states is shown by the following table:

States and Territories.	Total population 1900.	Per cent increase 1900. Over 1890.
Alabama	1,828,697	20.8
Arkansas	1,311,564	36.2
Florida	528,542	25.0
Georgia	2,216,331	20.6
Kentucky	2,147,174	15.5
Louisiana	1,381,826	22.9
Maryland	1,190,050	14.2
Mississippi	1,551,270	20.3
North Carolina	1,893,810	17.1
South Carolina	1,340,316	16.4
Tennessee	2,020,616	14.3
Texas	3,048,718	36.4
Virginia	854,184	12.0
West Virginia	558,800	25.0
Southern States	22,271,689	20.1
Northern and Western States	62,725,998	21.7

Nation

In agricultural productions Texas again comes to the front. In the leading productions of the farm Texas stands in the order of Southern states as follows:

Cotton.—Texas ranks first, producing one-third of the cotton of the country. Corn.—Texas takes first place, producing one-sixth of the Southern crop. Wheat.—Texas stands first and produces one-quarter of the wheat grown in the South.

Oats.—Texas takes the lead, growing one-third of the Southern crop. Hay.—Texas ranks second with one-seventh of the Southern production.

Peaches.—Texas stands second with one-fifth of the crop to her credit. The value of the Texas crops as compared with those of all the other Southern states combined is shown by the following:

Articles.	Texas. Value.
Cotton crop	\$249,833,000
Corn	\$32,522,586
Wheat	14,973,384
Oats	8,483,470
Rye	43,308
Irish potatoes	806,888
Hay	3,732,377
Other States. Value.	
Cotton	\$481,637,000
Corn	196,125,535
Wheat	52,230,986
Oats	21,587,802
Rye	1,265,456
Irish potatoes	9,427,609
Hay	38,734,051

No mention by states is made of many other agricultural and horticultural

productions of the South, but for all the states of the agricultural products in the South the total value last year was as follows:

Sugar	\$26,200,000
Tobacco	40,000,000
Rice	10,000,000
Sweet potatoes	25,000,000
Peanuts	3,000,000
Poultry and eggs (counted together)	39,000,000
Fruits and vegetables, shipped and consumed at home over	100,000,000
Cattle and swine killed for home consumption and shipped away	30,000,000
Summing up these figures of the total value of agricultural products, exclusive of cotton, in round numbers, we have \$85,500,000.	
Summing up the cotton and seed on Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson's basis, we have:	
Shepperson's estimate of cotton and seed	\$535,000,000
*Product of oil mills	47,500,000
Value of products made in Southern cotton mills on basis of 4,000,000 bales used 140,000,000	
Total	\$723,500,000

*In this no account is taken of effect in fattening live stock with cotton oil mill products, covered elsewhere.

"In 1890 the value of the South's agricultural products, exclusive of cotton and including cattle and swine consumed and sold, was, according to the Record, \$150,000,000. The increase in grain production and in fruit and truck growing, these figures show a gain since that year of about \$176,000,000. It is really surprising that the increase is not much larger, and that the value of the cotton crop has not fully compensated, may make considerable gain on these figures. In 1890 the cotton crop of 7,472,000 bales was worth \$338,884,000, the seed sold to mills being \$16,882,000. This year's crop of nearly, or quite, 10,000,000 bales, or a gain of about 3,500,000 bales, with one-half of the seed sold to mills for \$400,000,000, is estimated by Colonel Shepperson as worth \$335,000,000, the bulk of the crop having been sold early in the season when the price was very high.

"The production of sugar is mainly in Louisiana, the crop for the year having been 270,000 tons worth \$25,704,000. Texas produced 7000 tons. "As reported by the United States agricultural department, the rice crop of the year was 280,000,000 pounds, and the value of it was approximately between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000. About 4,500,000 bushels of peanuts, estimated at \$5,000,000, was the output of this crop, though this is probably too small, as the peanut crop in Florida alone was \$932,000. The tobacco crop was 550,000,000 pounds, and its value was estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000. The value of the swine, sheep and neat cattle of the South on January 1, 1900, was over \$200,000,000, and the value of those shipped away and killed for home consumption was about \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Within the last ten years the use of cotton seed products has become an important element in the fattening of live stock, and

the final census reports may show that these figures are considerably too small.

"The milk production was 780,000,000 gallons, which, even at a valuation of 5 cents a gallon, would represent \$39,000,000 in value. Out of that portion used for butter there were made 197,000 pounds, worth at 10 cents a pound, \$19,700,000; but, in order to avoid duplication, only the value of the milk will be counted in the total figures. The poultry interests form an important part of farm production. The number of poultry, including turkeys, was 118,000,000, and the production of eggs for the year was over 125,000,000 dozen. The value of the eggs and poultry consumed at home and sold was over \$25,000,000, but at this figure the average consumption of poultry and eggs per family would be over \$1 a year, as the South now has about 5,000,000 families. The exact figures are probably much larger.

"During the last ten years the trucking and fruit business for shipment to Northern and Western markets has wonderfully developed. The total of the whole South cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, but a few facts here and there indicate the magnitude of this industry. Careful reports have shown that the trucking business immediately around Norfolk averages about \$8,000,000 a year. The Illinois Central railroad, through Mr. T. J. Hudson, traffic manager, advises the Manufacturers' Record that during 1900 that road handled about 23,000 cars of fruit and vegetables from the Mississippi valley to Chicago and St. Louis, with 25,000,000 bushels of peaches and 45,000,000 bushels of apples, with the vast fruit and vegetable business in the Carolinas and Georgia, in Southern Alabama, in Texas and Arkansas, Tennessee and other states, the estimate of the South's shipments of fruits and vegetables at \$90,000,000 must be accepted as conservative. Certainly an equal amount was consumed at home.

"Thus, as per the preceding tables, we have:

Total from cotton, including manufactures	\$723,500,000
Other agricultural products than cotton, as given in detail	685,500,000
Total	\$1,409,000,000

"Omitting the manufactures of cotton and cotton oil, these figures show the total value of the South's agricultural products as \$1,220,500,000. "The total value of the South's products, taking the lowest estimate of manufactures for 1899, is placed as follows:

From cotton and cotton products	\$723,500,000
Other agricultural products \$85,500,000	
Manufactured and mineral products (excluding cotton products) on lowest estimate	1,356,000,000
Total	\$2,764,000,000

"Thus, taking the very lowest possible estimate of the South's manufactured products, the total productions of the South for the year would aggregate \$2,764,000,000, whereas the true figures for manufactures and mining

143,100,000 bushels the South had 46,000,000 bushels and out of a total of 23,637,000 bushels the South had 27,993,000 bushels. In 1899 Florida's orange crop yielded 369,000, and the 1900 yield will doubtless considerably exceed that. The peanut crop of that state is officially reported at \$32,000,000, pineapples at \$325,000, and sweet potatoes \$855,000. For some unknown reason the United States department of agriculture, in its annual reports, takes no account of sweet potatoes. It reports the yield by states of "potatoes," but fails to specify that this refers only to white or Irish potatoes. In this way the South is placed at a disadvantage in comparison with other sections, for its production in this line is mainly of sweet potatoes.

In 1900 its Irish potato crop was 16,744,161 tons in 1890. "In cotton manufacturing the South had 1,700,000 spindles and \$61,000,000 of capital in 1890, a gain of about 1,100,000 spindles and of \$40,000,000 capital over 1880. The South now has over 6,000,000 spindles, or three and one-half times as many as in 1890. The actual capital cannot be known until the census is completed, but the percentage of increase is less than in the number of spindles because of the lower cost of equipment, for, on the basis of 1890, the South's capital in cotton manufacturing would now be over \$200,000,000, whereas it is no doubt very considerably less. There are in active operation this season 425 cotton seed mills, requiring a total cash investment of over \$50,000,000, against 119 with a capital of \$12,808,000 in 1890, and 45 with a capital of \$3,800,000 in 1880.

"The lumbering interests of the whole South have grown with great rapidity during the last decade. Instead of sending away all our lumber in its rough shape, we are turning out more and more finished products, as illustrated by the simple statement that High Point, N. C., has within 10 years developed a furniture-making industry the output of which was \$1,500,000 last year, against little or nothing ten years before. A year ago Mr. B. F. Fernow, the forestry expert of the country, in an elaborate article in the Manufacturers' Record, showed that the timber business of the South, including that used for fencing and fires, aggregates over \$200,000,000 a year."

Could Not Compromise.—A report from Abilene, Kan., says that Mrs. Grant Gillett has left for Chihuahua, Mexico, to bring back a compromise with her husband's creditors. Gillett fled to Mexico in November, 1898, owing cattle-bank throughout the southwest over \$1,000,000. He is engaged in business near Chihuahua.

New Zealand Cattle.—Frank Carpenter, the well known newspaper correspondent, writing from New Zealand, says: "I am surprised at the fine cattle raised in New Zealand. The islands have registered Shorthorns, Herefords, Fokked Angus, Ayrshires, Jerseys and cross-breeds. There are more than 200,000 registered cows, and their average grade is high. I am told that good milk cows each yield 500 gallons of milk per annum and that as much as 700 gallons is gotten from selected herds. The milk is rich, averaging about a pound of butter to every two and one-half gallons of milk, so that the common New Zealand dairy cow annually produces 200

are, of course, much larger than the \$1,500,000 estimate.

"Now let us undertake to form some idea from stray straws as to whether the South's increase of manufactures and mining during the last decade is as great as during the preceding one. In 1890 the South's output of coal was 22,000,000 tons, a gain of 15,000,000 tons over 1880. In 1900 the South's coal production was probably nearly 45,000,000 tons, a gain of 22,000,000 tons over 1890. The South's pig iron production last year was 2,064,571 tons, against 1,744,161 tons in 1890. "In cotton manufacturing the South had 1,700,000 spindles and \$61,000,000 of capital in 1890, a gain of about 1,100,000 spindles and of \$40,000,000 capital over 1880. The South now has over 6,000,000 spindles, or three and one-half times as many as in 1890. The actual capital cannot be known until the census is completed, but the percentage of increase is less than in the number of spindles because of the lower cost of equipment, for, on the basis of 1890, the South's capital in cotton manufacturing would now be over \$200,000,000, whereas it is no doubt very considerably less. There are in active operation this season 425 cotton seed mills, requiring a total cash investment of over \$50,000,000, against 119 with a capital of \$12,808,000 in 1890, and 45 with a capital of \$3,800,000 in 1880.

"The lumbering interests of the whole South have grown with great rapidity during the last decade. Instead of sending away all our lumber in its rough shape, we are turning out more and more finished products, as illustrated by the simple statement that High Point, N. C., has within 10 years developed a furniture-making industry the output of which was \$1,500,000 last year, against little or nothing ten years before. A year ago Mr. B. F. Fernow, the forestry expert of the country, in an elaborate article in the Manufacturers' Record, showed that the timber business of the South, including that used for fencing and fires, aggregates over \$200,000,000 a year."

Could Not Compromise.—A report from Abilene, Kan., says that Mrs. Grant Gillett has left for Chihuahua, Mexico, to bring back a compromise with her husband's creditors. Gillett fled to Mexico in November, 1898, owing cattle-bank throughout the southwest over \$1,000,000. He is engaged in business near Chihuahua.

New Zealand Cattle.—Frank Carpenter, the well known newspaper correspondent, writing from New Zealand, says: "I am surprised at the fine cattle raised in New Zealand. The islands have registered Shorthorns, Herefords, Fokked Angus, Ayrshires, Jerseys and cross-breeds. There are more than 200,000 registered cows, and their average grade is high. I am told that good milk cows each yield 500 gallons of milk per annum and that as much as 700 gallons is gotten from selected herds. The milk is rich, averaging about a pound of butter to every two and one-half gallons of milk, so that the common New Zealand dairy cow annually produces 200

pounds of butter or 500 pounds of cheese at 9 cents a pound, or we would get that each cow brings in about \$45 a year, which you will agree is pretty good for a cow."

Must Pull Down Fences.—Cattlemen of Western Kansas are now receiving notices from the agents of the government land department to pull down government fences in compliance with the ruling made by the department

Show you circular and tell you
 of the great record which it
 has made in the past.

ACTURING CO.
 TEX.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILBRETH. Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & P. R. R. P. O., Aledo, Texas.

LOUIS B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale with each animal sold. Address: HUNT, Drummond, Young bulls, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

AS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS have 90 Shorthorn bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable.

TSEY HARRODSBURG, KY. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

CK & SON BROOKLYN, IND. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

BROOK HERD of Shorthorn cattle. Property of Hicks City, Mo. Have for sale 10 and 10 to 12 months old bulls. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Bullion sale. Young bulls for sale. One or none. Car lots a special reasonable. Guaranteed to live in Texas.

MAVERICKS.

A stock breeders' association has been organized at Hamilton.

In Childrens county yearling steers are bringing \$15 to \$18.

Dan McCuningham, agent of the bureau of animal industry, is now located at Big Springs.

Reports from nearly all sections indicate an unusually heavy calf crop this spring.

J. W. Johnson recently received from Missouri eight Hereford cows for his Peach Grove farm near Childress.

Geo. C. Wolfarth, a well known plains cattleman, is reported to have refused an offer of \$1000 for the Hereford bull, Alger 3rd.

F. G. Oshover of Fort Worth, left a few days ago for Old Mexico, where he recently purchased from the Mexican Hereford Importing company of Kansas City, a 35,000 acre ranch and what is said to be the only registered herd of Herefords in the republic. Mr. Oshover is now having the ranch fenced in. About 1000 acres will be put in cultivation to grow feed. The ranch is to be fully stocked with fine cattle and the owner proposes to shape it up for selling Hereford calves in Mexico.

At Sonora C. T. Turney recently received from J. C. Barksdale & Sons 69 cows and 12 bulls for the Territory.

W. W. Hoskins recently sold the Montevideo pasture near Angleton to parties represented by ex-Gov. Hogg. This pasture contains 44,000 acres of land about one-third of which is said to be suitable for agriculture and the balance good grazing land. The consideration was \$4 per acre.

W. H. Kuykendall will ship 600 head of mixed cattle from Lampasas to the Territory.

It is reported that a certain Mitchell county ranchman recently let the small sum of \$25 sold a \$25,000 cattle deal. That was a rare exhibition of both nerve and independence which will illustrate the prosperity of West Texas cattlemen.—Colorado Stockman.

J. E. Robertson of Childress, will soon receive 1400 head of cattle at Pecos City.

James Whitaker, a well known cattle dealer and feeder of Parsons, Kan., disappeared last week. He is reported to have gone to Mexico.

A recent fire burned over 20,000 acres on the Spofford ranch of Bennett & West. Several weeks ago a fire destroyed 12,000 acres of grass on the same ranch.

W. H. Craven, manager of the Childress County Land and Cattle company, was here Monday. He said the wind storm of last week ruined about one hundred acres of rye for them. He also said that the company would have about 2000 yearling and two-year-old heifers sprayed at once. These will then be shipped north for feeding purposes. It has been several years since work of that kind was practiced to any extent in this section.—Childress Index.

John M. McCall recently received for his Scurry county ranch 12 head of Aberdeen Angus cattle. They were bought of McIntosh & Peters of Kansas City. During the past two months Mr. McCall has purchased nearly 100 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the average price paid being about \$60.

Samuel Nave, the millionaire grocer and a heavy owner of Texas and Colorado cattle, died a few days ago.

T. J. Ault recently moved 70 head of stock cattle from Jones county to Moore county.

Heavy shipments have been made from San Angelo to the Territory during the past few days.

Ira H. Evans of Austin, has sold to John M. Shellen of Moberly about 32,000 acres of land on the north fork of Red river in Wheeler county for \$65,000.

FROM THE PANHANDLE.—The Journal correspondent at Plainview, Tex., writes: General rains have fallen all over the Panhandle and water is no object. All lakes are full, some of them being two miles across. Grass has just begun to grow. Cattle in some sections of the Panhandle are poor.

Super yearlings have advanced 50 cents per head in the last two weeks. Twos, threes and fours are on the standstill. More stock cattle are changing hands than any other class of cattle, and all cattle are expected to take a big rise in the near future.

Prices of calves are still high. Southern sellers are still wide apart on prices. Such men as L. A. Knight, Henry Clayton, Charles Epps, M. W. Shelley and others, who have large herds of steers for sale, are making preparations to hold until next season.

They seem to be not uneasy about getting a price for their calves.

Land is on the market for the same price as it has been for the past four years, however. There is a great deal of land purchased by farmers. Geo. L. Mayfield, land agent of this place, has sold over sixty sections of land in the past few days. Prospective visitors to our town every day looking for school land to take up, but they find it scarce. The school land has been all purchased in Hale, Crosby, Lubbock, Swisher and Briscoe.

We had a fire in the first part of the month that did a great deal of damage, burned the school house, and destroyed about 3000 calves in Motley county.

At San Angelo, Dr. Hess bought of C. A. Broome 100 cows at \$18.

Louis Schostag, of Shiloh, has sold to W. R. Boldt, of Rabke, his entire head of stock cattle at \$16 around, everything counted except calves. He also leased his ranch to Mr. Boldt at 40

cents per acre. It is one of the best ranches between Yorktown and Cuero, and the cattle are said to be as good as any in that section.

Abbe Miller, of Runnels county, sold to W. J. B. Richards, of Bosque county, 400 cows.

At Llano, Palmer & Brigham sold to J. B. Middlebrook 400 cows for the Territory.

E. F. Dawson, of Odessa, has purchased from Riverside Farm, Ashland, Neb., the Hereford bull, Missouri Lad, at \$250.

Sanders & Morrison have sold to L. B. Terrell 800 head of 3-year-old steers that have been on feed at Iatan during the winter.

W. D. Reynolds, President of the Monroe cattle company, has closed a deal with W. R. Moore of Ardmore, Okla., aggregating \$150,000 as the consideration for the sale of nearly 7000 head of cows, heifers and 2-year-old steers for spring delivery.

At San Antonio, Col. Villanor of Silas, Mexico, bought of Morin Bros. a carload of Jersey and Holstein cows with calves at \$60.

At San Angelo, Jim Hasey sold to J. G. Yates 250 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers. The reported price was about \$22.50.

At Llano, Aaron Moss bought of J. C. Crane 39 yearlings at \$13.

Yancy Lee, of Lubbock county, sold to J. S. McCall, of Mitchell county, 90 high grade yearling steers at \$17. Mr. Lee recently bought the half interest

in nine-pins or ten-pins. Effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 145—An act placing Calhoun and Arkansas counties under the operation of the wool inspection law.

Senate bill 146—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 147—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 148—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 149—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 150—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 151—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 152—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 153—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 154—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 155—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 156—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 157—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 158—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 159—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 160—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 161—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 162—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 163—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 164—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 165—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 166—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

CATTLE SALES.

Ed. J. Ahrens of Fredericksburg, Tex., writes to the Journal: "The following sales were made here last week:

At Ahrens & Bro. to Ad Marshall, 30 2-year-old steers at \$16; Willie Lehman to Peter Crenweige, 38 3-year-old steers at \$28; Ad Marshall to Ad Crenweige, 15 cows and calves at \$21; A. W. Kotho to Ad Lehman, all his steer yearlings, about 55 head, at \$12; H. W. W. to Bill Keyser, 75 2-year-old steers at \$18."

At Fort Worth, on April 11, A. T. Miller of Liberty, Mo., sold to J. T. Smith, of Fort Worth, ten grade Shorthorn heifers for \$450.

Williams Bros., of LaSalle county, sold to W. M. Connell, of Taylor, 300 steers at \$24. The cattle will be fed at Taylor.

B. J. Everett, of Llano, has purchased about 1300 2's and 4's from various parties in the neighborhood of Alice.

At Ballinger, Joe Summers bought of P. J. Barron 55 head of stock cattle—24 heifers at \$17.50, 10 cows and calves at \$25 and one bull at \$25.

At Colorado, Tex., J. S. Bilby bought 200 head of steers from White Bros.

W. W. Watts has sold his cattle on the Z-L ranch in Crosby county to Dowery Bros. of Denver, Colo.

Chas. Collyns, of San Angelo, sold to C. W. Campbell, of the Kansas City Livestock Commission company, 400 3 and 4-year-old steers for the Territory at \$23.50.

Forest McGregor has been buying yearlings about Richland Springs, San Saba county, at \$10 to \$12.50.

C. C. Smith, of Mason, has purchased about 500 yearlings in the Llano county, paying \$13.

At Colorado, Tex., J. S. McCall sold to Sam C. Wilkes 95 head of cows, heifers and heifer yearlings for \$2500.

At San Angelo, Henry Deering bought of Tol Cawley 600 cows and steers at \$16 and \$20.

W. H. H. Featherstone, of Henrietta, has bought the Loving Cattle company's property near Henrietta. Young cows for \$200.00. About 28,000 acres of land and 4000 head of stock were included in the deal.

Mark McLaughlin of Haslet, Tex., has purchased two calves from Ison & Litsey of Harrodsburg, Ky.

In Mitchell county, Jeff Justice sold to F. M. Bourn 200 steers.

At San Angelo, Dr. Hess bought of C. A. Broome 100 cows at \$18.

Louis Schostag, of Shiloh, has sold to W. R. Boldt, of Rabke, his entire head of stock cattle at \$16 around, everything counted except calves. He also leased his ranch to Mr. Boldt at 40

cents per acre. It is one of the best ranches between Yorktown and Cuero, and the cattle are said to be as good as any in that section.

Abbe Miller, of Runnels county, sold to W. J. B. Richards, of Bosque county, 400 cows.

At Llano, Palmer & Brigham sold to J. B. Middlebrook 400 cows for the Territory.

E. F. Dawson, of Odessa, has purchased from Riverside Farm, Ashland, Neb., the Hereford bull, Missouri Lad, at \$250.

Sanders & Morrison have sold to L. B. Terrell 800 head of 3-year-old steers that have been on feed at Iatan during the winter.

W. D. Reynolds, President of the Monroe cattle company, has closed a deal with W. R. Moore of Ardmore, Okla., aggregating \$150,000 as the consideration for the sale of nearly 7000 head of cows, heifers and 2-year-old steers for spring delivery.

At San Antonio, Col. Villanor of Silas, Mexico, bought of Morin Bros. a carload of Jersey and Holstein cows with calves at \$60.

At San Angelo, Jim Hasey sold to J. G. Yates 250 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers. The reported price was about \$22.50.

At Llano, Aaron Moss bought of J. C. Crane 39 yearlings at \$13.

Yancy Lee, of Lubbock county, sold to J. S. McCall, of Mitchell county, 90 high grade yearling steers at \$17. Mr. Lee recently bought the half interest

in nine-pins or ten-pins. Effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 145—An act placing Calhoun and Arkansas counties under the operation of the wool inspection law.

Senate bill 146—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 147—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 148—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 149—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 150—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 151—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 152—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 153—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 154—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 155—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 156—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 157—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 158—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 159—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 160—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 161—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 162—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 163—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 164—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 165—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 166—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 167—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 168—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 169—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 170—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 171—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 172—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 173—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 174—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 175—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

Senate bill 176—An act amending the act passed in 1893, effective July 7, 1901.

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

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

All you have to do is to put the vaccine in your syringe, add boiled water to the vaccine and inject into the calf. It will prevent blackleg. TECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine. It is improved and the kind that is sure to be reliable. EVERY LOT IS TESTED ON CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

BRANCHES: New York City, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Walkerville, Ont., Montreal, Que., and London, England.

Home Office, Fort Worth, Texas. Rooms 512 and 513 Hoxie Bldg.

THE TEXAS FARMERS' STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We issue policies protecting your crops from the destructive elements of Tornado, Cyclones or Hail storms. Furnish mutual and every policy holder is a member of the company.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

P. O. Box, 183.

STOCK REMEDIES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE. For protecting cattle against blackleg.

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

S. R. WILLIAMS, Pres.

OFFICES:
DALLAS—Gaston Building,
FORT WORTH—Scott-Harold Building,
SAN ANTONIO—216 Main Plaza.

CHICAGO—811 Boyce Building.
A. P. CARRICO, Special Representative.

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence and other matter for
the Journal should reach us not later than
Monday morning to secure prompt publication.
Matter received later than this
will necessarily be carried over to the issue
of the succeeding week.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Journal will be sent to subscribers
until an order is received to stop the
paper and all arrears have been paid.
Subscribers desiring the address of
their paper changed will please state in
their communication both the old and
new address.

Receipts—It is not our custom to send
receipts for money sent to the office on
subscription, the receipt of the paper
being sufficient evidence that the money
was received. In case of a renewal the
change of the date on the label is proof
of its receipt. Should your date not be
changed within the time specified, our
attention to it on a postal and we will
give it our attention.

IRON IN TEXAS.

A commendable measure passed
by the legislature was that
calling for a thorough test of the
iron industry of the East Texas
penitentiary. While the state is
going wild over oil, it is well to re-
member that Texas has other great in-
dustries to be developed. Some of them
may prove just as valuable as the
great oil fields at Beaumont and
Corsicana with their millions of wealth.

As was conclusively shown in the in-
vestigation made by the legislative
committee, although the blast furnace
built by the state has been nominally in
operation for many years and thousands
of dollars have been expended on the
extensive pipe works, a thorough test
of the profitability of iron-making,
under reasonable conditions, has never
been made by the state. Iron of excellent
grade and first class iron piping have
been made but the enterprise has never
been conducted on such business prin-
ciples as would be found in any ordinary
private enterprise. A thorough test by the
state is due, for if no other purpose than
to show what can be done.

Several years ago when iron was
less in demand than at the present time
two blast furnaces were built at Rusk near
the state furnace. But neither was kept in
operation for any length of time. One of
them, a splendidly built and equipped
60-ton furnace was run about two weeks,
making easily 55 tons of good iron per
day. Then it was quietly closed down and
it has been lying idle since. Why either of
these furnaces was closed down has never
been made known to the public. Whether
iron could not be made at a profit or whether
some outside interests found it desirable
to acquire the ownership of the plants and
throttle them, the people of that section
never knew. The original companies, which
were composed of capitalists from outside
the state, went through several changes and
reorganizations. The furnaces remained idle
and are idle yet.

It is certain that iron exists in that
section in almost unlimited quantities.
It does not have to be mined but lies
on the surface or at a depth varying from
a few inches to a few feet. Experts claim
that Cherokee county alone contains 200,000,000
tons of ore.

Writing to the Houston Post, R. L.
Coleman, a practical iron man who was
connected with one of the private furnaces
at Rusk, says:

Can not our intelligent business men
be prevailed upon to investigate this
great source of wealth? I note that some of
these gentlemen state, in reference to the
visiting delegation from New York, that the
latter "will have more interest in visiting
South and East Texas—for the reason that
the rice and oil developments are new and
are in a condition to invite the investment of
capital. Then there is a growing interest in
timber lands." These are suggested as more
interesting than the agricultural districts.
Is there no iron also in Texas? Surely as long as our best men
deliberately ignore what is beyond the
question of the greatest wonder—the most
significant resource of the state—no hope can
exist of interesting outside capital for its
development.

They speak of the timber. Why one
little fifty-ton furnace requires 50,000 to 100,000
acres of timber land to make it charcoal supply
secure—although reforestation is taken into
account. It has frequently been shown
what would be saved to Texas with the
entire cotton crop manufactured and
consumed at home. Prof. Hall, in his address
before the Southern Industrial convention, gave
a few figures showing the progressive
wealth production of a ton of iron ore.
He remarks:

"Iron ore costing 75 cents made into
bar iron will sell for \$3, horseshoes
\$10.00, table knives \$10.00, the finest
needles \$60.00, shirt buttons \$23.49,

watch springs \$300,000, hair springs
\$400,000, pallet arbors \$2,577,595." And
let it be remembered that, according to the
latest United States official reports, Texas iron
ore is actually produced at a lower cost than that
of any other state in the country, and it is
claimed that Cherokee county alone contains
sixty square miles of ore. Yet this is deemed of
too little consequence to be brought to the
attention of the New York visitors—such quantities
indeed as could but excite in red-hot
industrialism, unless verified by their own
eyesight.

WHY THEY DON'T TRADE.

One plain reason why Northwestern
cattlemen have not closed more trades
with Texas breeders thus far is furnished
by the figures showing the enormous
increase of importations of Mexican
cattle into the United States this year.
The importations for February
were 6103 head, 500 less than in
January, but six times as large as in
February of last year and nearly three
times those of February, 1899. The
total for two months is 12,768 head,
against only 4,000 a year ago. It is too
much for the Texas breeders to ship
from yearling steers must be shipped
from Texas on account of high prices
prevailing in the Southwest for
Texas cattle are much better bred.
But then old cattlemen say Mexican
breeding is better than it used to be—
Montana Stock Growers' Journal.

Our esteemed Montana contemporary
is away off of its range when it sets up
the Mexican dog as the cause of the
small amount of trading in Texas. The
Mexican cattle importations have
about as much to do with the situation
as Col. Tesla has with running the
government of Mars. The plain fact is
that the Texas cattlemen have gotten
tired of being forced to take just what
they can get for their stuff, leaving
what they believe to be a big margin
of profit for the Northwestern
feeders. They are in a position financially
to hold their cattle this year and if
necessary they propose to do it. They
have offered to make reasonable
concessions from last year's prices and if
the Northwestern buyers will not meet
them and give them some show for
a division of the profits they will
secure pasturage and carry over their
cattle for another year. That is all
there is to the matter.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The campaign for the building of
good roads by convict labor, inaugurated
by the press of the state. Following
are some of the recent expressions
of Texas papers in regard to good
roads:

The time has come when every enter-
prising citizen, it matters not what his
occupation is, should give some thought
to the subject of "good roads" and how
to secure them. In another column is
published an article from the Texas Stock
Journal, in which it urges the employment
of convict labor on the roads. It seems that
there could be no objection to convict
labor on the roads, as they are not
convicted of any crime that is not covered
by the average citizen, and it would be
healthful for the convicts lying in the
prisons and jails year after year. To give
impetus and interest in the good roads
movement, the National Goods Roads
Association will run a train over the
Illinois Central railway system, leaving
Chicago early next week. Aside from
Pullman sleepers, the train will have a
full complement of modern road machinery.
Good roads are needed in every section
of the state. The convicts at New Orleans
have been making good roads. At New
Orleans, Vicksburg, Oxford, Greenville,
Grenada, Jackson, Miss., and Jackson,
Tenn. Arrangements are making for
holding conventions also at Memphis,
Owensboro, Louisville, Cairo and
several other points in the South. The
association has made special low rates
for the conventions, the commercial
bodies and citizens are very much
interested and the event promises to be
of great industrial importance. It is
notable that where the railroad is doing
good roads, the citizens themselves are
interested in the work. It is another
instance of the good help that those who
help themselves. Texas should arouse to
the necessity and importance of legisla-
tion for the permanent improvement of
roads.—Jackson Daily News.

Gov. Denson recently held an election,
and by it decided to levy a tax of ten
cents on the \$100 for good roads. That is
the way to get good roads, which cost
money, and to build them the money must
be provided. In this connection the
attention of our readers is directed to an
article on our first page, from the Texas
Farm Journal, advocating the working of
state and county convicts on the public
roads.—Columbus Citizen.

The good states have taken a hand in
improving their public highways and
have become the most devoted advocates
of good roads. The Post has pointed out
many times the fact that a good system
of public roads would benefit Texas
hundreds of thousands of dollars every
year. It seems to be about time for the
people to take hold of the proposition and
push it along. They themselves will reap
the benefits.—Houston Post.

The traveler shows in Texas remind
the traveler that good roads are a blessing.
And this reminds others that the way
to make good roads is to place the
vagrants on them. Thus two things
are accomplished. One is the suppression
of crime and the other the improvement
of property values and convenience to the
people.—Dallas News.

The farmer who pulls a load which can
be as easily drawn by two horses if the
roads were better, or who must make
two trips to convey what could be carried
in one under a better road system,
is wasting a good deal of time and energy
and is subjected to an expense in hauling
which cuts into the economy he may be
practicing in other directions. It is not
merely the wear and tear on his teams
and vehicles, but the loss of his own time
and the strain upon his own patience and
good nature. The farmer who has only bad
roads to travel is not so particular about
horses and wagons, for he knows they are
likely to break down under the strain at
any time. On the other hand, farmers in
those sections of the coun-

try which are provided with good, hard,
smooth roads have good horses and
light vehicles and enjoy life in a way
not known to the less fortunately
situated.—San Antonio Express.

The Texas breeders have determined
to solve the Northern proposition for
themselves. It is reported on good au-
thority that a combine has been made
of half a dozen big outfits to run their
own cattle in the north this year, and a
man has already been sent to Montana
to make arrangements for range territory
for about 25,000 head. If this number
decides to go it is believed that fully as
many more will follow and in this way
the deadlock between the North and South
will be broken. Of course the Northern men
think that there is money in running
their own cattle to maturity, they have
the same right to try it as the Southern
men. One result will be, that the Southern
men will be as well posted on the Northern
proposition as the Northern men himself
and this will mean that the Northern buyer
will have to pay the cattle are worth or
not get them. There seems to be no
question now but that the cattle will go
North.—Denver Record-Stockman.

There is no doubt that the Texas
breeders will secure pasturage for their
cattle if they can not sell at satisfactory
prices. There is no eagerness on their
part to send their herds North or to
make experiments of any sort but they
do not propose to make financial sacrifices.
They are still ready to sell and many
have clung to the idea that with an
upward turn of the market buyers would
come to their terms but if not they will
certainly take measures to protect themselves.

A large party of capitalists from St.
Louis, as well as the party from New
York, is expected to make a tour
through Texas. It is a very encouraging
sign to have men with money to
invest starting for Texas. The state
has had enough of the so-called anti-
capitalism to capital. As a matter of fact,
a feeling of antagonism never really
existed in Texas, but through political
clap-trap it was made to appear as the
universal sentiment of the people. Nothing
is more likely to remove such an impression
than visits to the state by the capitalists
themselves. Texas needs and wants all
the outside capital that can be brought
into the state for legitimate business
enterprises.

It costs on an average 23 1/2 cents a
mile to haul a ton of produce in wagons
in the United States. The railroads
charge about half a cent a mile for such
a haul. What would the farmers of
Texas think if the railroads placed their
freight rates on a parity with the cost
of hauling by wagon roads? Undoubtedly
railway freight rates are too high, but
more is to be gained by constructing
good roads than by reducing railway
rates. The farmers have it in their
power to secure good roads.

Col. M. Half of San Antonio, is in-
terested in the growth of sugar beets
in Texas and will plant experimental
patches on his irrigated farm near San
Antonio and on his ranch near Pear-
sall. Texas will produce a lot of things
that are not now grown in the state
if they are only tried and it is not
improbable that sugar beet culture may
be found profitable. Col. Half's inter-
est in the matter is to be commended.

If a little of the time taken up by
the Texas house with buncombe reso-
lutions about Aguinaldo and Fumston
had been devoted to the passage of the
bill creating and providing for the main-
tenance of additional experiment sta-
tions in Texas the farmers of the state
would have been better pleased.

Eighty cars of strawberries were
shipped out from Tyler last year and an
increase is promised for this year. Tyler
a few years ago was best known
as the home of the "political crowd." By
dropping politics for truck farming,
however, that place seems now in a
fair way to redeem itself.

The state legislature which adjourned
last week left undone many things
that ought to have been done and did
some things that ought not to have
been done but on the whole it did not
do much to interfere with business
conditions and that is saying a good
deal for it.

Active preparations are now being
made for the annual battle of flowers
to be held on Alamo plaza, San Antonio,
on Saturday, April 20. Visitors will
then have an opportunity of seeing
the most picturesque city of the
Southwest when it is at its best.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in
the bush," and to the Texas fruit grower
a canning factory in Texas is worth
sixteen in New York.

Not every community in Texas can
have an oil well, but there are very few
that can not have a good canning factory.

The Floydada Hesperian has entered
its sixth year.

THE JOURNAL'S BIRTHDAY.
The Texas Farm Journal, published at
Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio,
has entered upon its twenty-second
volume. It is a large, eight-page paper
and of much value to farmers.—Columbus
Citizen.

The Stock Journal, published at Dallas,
has just entered its 22nd volume. The
old Journal has had the ups and downs
incident to a varied career, and its
friends are glad to see that it is now
prospering.—Colorado Stockman.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.
Queries intended for this department should be addressed to HESTER GREY,
care of the Journal.

A HYGIENIC HOME.

My wife and I are trying hard
to live on healthful diets. We read the food chart by the yard,
and run our kitchen by it. We've banished from our bills of fare
All that such glib condemn;
True hygiene is all our care,
As planned and taught by them.

For breakfast coffee is tabooed.
Hot cakes and eggs forbidden.
And milk, since it is oft imbued
With germs profuse, though hidden.
Bread is unwholesome, so is steak;
Submissive of our lot,
Oatmeal and barley meal we take,
And drink boiled water hot.

For dinner soup will never do,
And oysters, typhoid nourish;
Salads, entrees and fried food,
We make our choice about it.
On chicken, waffles, tea and cake,
We are forbidden to feed.
But, gluten waters, cocoa (weak),
And prunes, are we need.

For supper—some professors teach
The best to go without it.
But since discretion's left to each,
We take our choice about it.
On chicken, waffles, tea and cake,
We are forbidden to feed.
But, gluten waters, cocoa (weak),
And prunes, are we need.

It grieves us much our friends to view
So reckless in their diet.
To eat and drink, and then pursue
And beg of them to try it.
But appetite's ungodly way
Their nature so enthrall.
We cannot get a guest to stay
Within our healthful walls.—Tid Bits.

TRISS, Mineral Wells, Tex.—Thomas
Alva Edison has been twice married
and the second Mrs. Edison is still
living. Edison resides at Llewelling Park,
N.J.

VALLIE, Gatesville, Tex.—Chiffon,
silk, mull, or any soft, sheer material
may be tucked on the machine by plac-
ing a sheet of paper under the material.

SIS, Colgate, N. Y.—Heliotropes re-
quire a sunny situation. Keep the
plants pinched until they have formed
a bushy growth and you will then be
rewarded with a mass of fragrant
blossoms.

JUNIOR, Grapevine, Tex.—Sir Hiram
Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim
automatic gun, who has been knighted
by King Edward, is a true Yankee, a
native of the state of Maine. However,
he has lived in England for the past
seventeen years.

ALPHA, Seymour, Tex.—The rate for
letter postage is two cents for every
ounce, or fraction thereof, so if your
letter weighs the smallest fraction over
an ounce, four cents postage is required.
The one cent stamp is useless for
letter postage unless it's twins.

JANICE, Seguin, Tex.—The number
of "single-dangles" you can wear is
limited only by the extent of your physical
ability. King Midas could have told
you, though, that it is possible to have
too much of a good thing. One may
wear of too much gold, and certainly
the twentieth century girl needs no ad-
ditions to her collection of brass.

RELIC, Sherman, Tex.—At the mar-
riage of a widow a "dame d'honneur"
takes the place of bridesmaids. The
bride may wear white, but the veil and
orange blossoms are of course omitted.
Certainly, you should remove your
first wedding ring at the second
marriage calls for another. Wedding
rings are not worn in pairs by persons
of real refinement.

PET, Hico, Tex.—How should you re-
ply to a young man who asks to "car-
ry" you to church? Instruct him that
you have no intention of being "car-
ried" to church except on the occasion
of your funeral and that you do not
care yet to make a date for that event.
Your admirer evidently mistakes you
for the heroine of the Duchess' novels,
who invariably sprang her ankle on a
certain page and has to be carried by
the hero on to the next chapter.

SPARSE, Cleburne, Tex.—Vaseline
will thicken your eyebrows. Apply it
carefully with a small brush. A few
applications will bring the desired re-
sult. If you use too often, your eye-
brows will reach for the clouds and
you will be more anxious to thin
out the crop than you are now to in-
crease its growth.

FAIRY, Grapevine, Tex.—All shades
of green will be worn this season and
Nile green will make a most becoming
color for a blouse. Combining the
green with white instead of rose-
pink. While the combination of two
colors is pleasing in rich materials, the
same combination will prove crude in
appearance and altogether unsatis-
factory when carried out in simple fab-
rics. Gowns of organdie, swiss and
mull can be made visions of loveliness.

HAVE YOU JOINED THE BUFFA-
LOES.
Oh, never mind the weather,
Pass it up or cut it out;
The peaches may be frozen
Perhaps the summer's coming.
With the lilac and the roses—
But here's the burning question:
"Have you joined the Buffaloes?"

Who cares to talk of China
And the troubles over there?
Who cares to rap for London,
Or the Irish or the fair?
The one important question
That divides the world's repose
Is—answer and say truly—
"Have you joined the Buffaloes?"

Behold the man who staggers
Under the rolling steps at night,
And monkeys at the kitchen light.
Till his darling strikes a light—
Hush! Listen! What's the matter?
Oh, well, everybody knows—
It's the universal story:
He has joined the Buffaloes.

Election day is coming
And the cheer is in the air;
The book will soon be booked
In the bookness of the fair.
Oh, well, everybody knows—
It's the universal story:
He has joined the Buffaloes.

The contract has been let for the
building of the rice mill at Orange,
Tex. It is to be completed by Septem-
ber 1.

which rival Worth's crystalized
dresses, but much taste and judgment
is necessary to produce the desired ef-
fect.

MRS. J. Milford, Tex.—In making
French cream candies, it is best for the
beginner to deal with small quantities
and not be discouraged by one or two
failures. Choose a bright day, as sug-
ar is easily affected by the atmos-
phere, and a damp day will destroy
your best efforts. For the foundation
cream, take one pound of fine granu-
lated sugar and a small cup of water.
When it first begins to boil, add a
pinch of cream tartar, dissolved in a
teaspoonful of water. Boil without
stirring until hair-like threads will
fly from a fork dipped in the mix-
ture. Test still further by dropping a
little of the cream in a cup of ice cold
water. If it gathers at the bottom of
the cup in a solid mass, it is ready to
be poured into a bowl and set in a dry
place to cool. Do not touch until cool
enough to work, then stir with a spoon
until too thick to stir, and work with
the hands, like kneading bread, until
it is a smooth, stiff plaster. If it gran-
ulates, it has been boiled too long and
a cup of boiling water must be added
and the boiling process repeated. If
it cannot be worked into a firm paste,
it has not been boiled enough. Two
tablespoonfuls of water should then
be added and the whole reheated and
tested again. Set the bowl of fondant
in a dish of hot water while forming
your candies. This foundation cream
can be used for an unlimited variety
of chocolates, walnut, almond and date
creams, etc. A pure coloring paste can
be purchased from the drug stores and
tested again. Set the bowl of fondant
in a dish of hot water while forming
your candies. This foundation cream
can be used for an unlimited variety
of chocolates, walnut, almond and date
creams, etc. A pure coloring paste can
be purchased from the drug stores and
tested again.

PRICE REDUCED—Must realize on this
property promptly. If you want to buy
2000 acres of choice land, with all the
opportunities to lease more, write S. A.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.
Also write to J. A. HOVEN-CAMP, Keller, Tex.

I HAVE a number of small ranches for
sale. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, Jones
county, Texas.

L. C. HEARE, Miami, Texas, Live Stock
and Real Estate Agent. Cattle Ranches a
specialty. Correspondence solicited.

WE HAVE a number of customers for
ranches and cattle and we want to
correspond with parties owning ranches
in Texas, and who are desiring to sell
at reasonable prices. If the ranch offered
is desirable and the price is reasonable,
we will buy it. Correspondence confidential.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

35,000 ACRES in McMullen county, Texas;
good land and water by Nueces river
and White Creek, 10 miles south of Elden;
then land about 2,000 acres of this land
land; it is cheap and a fine place. Write
for particulars. GEO. B. JOHNSTON &
SON, San Antonio, Texas.

ABOUT 4500 ACRES of land in Hays and
Blanco counties in a solid body; this will
be suitable for stock raising, and is
for full particulars in regard to same,
GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio,
Texas.

CAN SELL you fine ranch lands, any size,
\$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre. WILL A. MILLER
LAW TITLE CO., Amarillo, Texas.

FARMS.

IN DENTON COUNTY—Farm of 300 acres
on Hickory Creek, seven miles from Den-
ton, has 120 acres of extra rich bottom
land in cultivation makes one-half to
1 1/4 bales of cotton and 40 to 75 bushels
corn per acre. Two sets of farm improve-
ments, and all necessary outbuildings,
wells, etc. Good community; price \$60,000.
J. A. HAYES, Denton, Texas. Write to
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and
unimproved, in the Wichita Falls coun-
ty. Rain and grain belt. References:
Chas. Bushnell, National Bank, AS-
DERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and In-
surance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest es-
tablished agency in Northwest Texas.

WE HAVE a number of customers for
ranches and cattle and we want to
correspond with parties owning ranches
in Texas, and who are desiring to sell
at reasonable prices. If the ranch offered
is desirable and the price is reasonable,
we will buy it. Correspondence confidential.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN WISE COUNTY—This farm contains
248 acres and is located 1 1/2 miles from
the town of Paris, and within five miles
of a good school. It is in an ex-
cellent neighborhood. The land is all
under good fence, has 100 acres in cul-
tivation, one dwelling of three rooms with
bath and porch, good chicken, well
and wind-mill for water, and a fine
outbuilding, servant's house, well and
windmill and one of the best orchards in
the county. There are 500 vines of
with necessary outbuildings and good well
at each. Can sell this elegant home and
on easy terms for \$10,000. Write to
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

2,100 ACRES near Lytle, Texas, Medina
county; good farming land, well im-
proved and has 100 acres in cultivation.
It is cheap and a fine place. Write
for particulars. GEO. B. JOHNSTON &
SON, San Antonio, Texas.

IN CORRELL COUNTY—Within five miles
of Gatesville and on the public county
road, we are offering for sale a choice
tract of 500 acres. There are 500 vines of
extra fine prairie valley land with 400
acres in cultivation. About 300 acres
are under good fence, and the balance
is in pasture. There is a good, stone dwelling
of 6 rooms with hallway, porch, etc.
and a well. There are also two room
tenant houses with well and out-
buildings at each. Can give a bargain
price. Write to J. A. HOVEN-CAMP, Keller,
Tex.

IN HILL COUNTY—This farm is about
three miles north from Hubbard City, and
contains 20 acres of which 15 are in
cultivation and 5 more suitable to cul-
tivate. The soil is partly a gray and
partly a black sandy loam, fenced and
under good fence. There is a fine
good proof fence. There is a first class
road from Hubbard City to the farm.
There are 100 vines of extra fine prairie
valley land. We can sell the place on reason-
able terms for \$20,000. WILLIAMS &
WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

ONLY one black line can be used in
notices in this department, and it
counts as twenty words.

Matter paragraphed will be charged
according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT to sell your land, list it
with us. FOSTER & MURRAY, 128 Foy-
dras St., Dallas, Tex.

ABOUT 1,200 ACRES unimproved land
in Edwards and Uvalde counties; price is
very cheap. Write for full particulars.
GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio,
Texas.

COME TO CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS—
HILSON & CO., land and live-stock
agents, Henrietta, Tex. Correspondence
solicited.

\$7000 WORTH Dallas business property
for sale cheap, close in to business center.
Suitable for storage and implement busi-
ness. Take other real estate in part pay-
ment. J. A. HAYES, Denton, Texas. Write to
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and
unimproved, in the Wichita Falls coun-
ty. Rain and grain belt. References:
Chas. Bushnell, National Bank, AS-
DERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and In-
surance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest es-
tablished agency in Northwest Texas.

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent,
Amarillo, Texas. Correspondence solicited.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small
ranches, with or without stock. HOL-
LAND & WILLS, Amarillo, Texas.

E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rail-
way covers Central and South Texas.
Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and
healthful climate. Address:
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR NINE BARGAINS in lands and
ranches in the best stock farming part of
the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPON
& GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH
LANDS, improved and unimproved, in
and near Canyon City, Texas. Address L.
A. HAYES, Denton, Texas. Write to
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

WE HAVE a CUSTOMER who wants to
buy a leased ranch containing from 100-
600 to 200,000 acres and with 4,000 to 6,000
cattle. The ranch must be north of the quar-
antine line and in the absolute lease district.
This party needs business and is ready
to deal. We would like to correspond
with any one having such ranch for sale.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

I HAVE a number of small ranches for
sale. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, Jones
county, Texas.

L. C. HEARE, Miami, Texas, Live Stock
and Real Estate Agent. Cattle Ranches a
specialty. Correspondence solicited.

WE HAVE a number of customers for
ranches and cattle and we want to
correspond with parties owning ranches
in Texas, and who are desiring to sell
at reasonable prices. If the ranch offered
is desirable and the price is reasonable,
we will buy it. Correspondence confidential.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

35,000 ACRES in McMullen county, Texas;
good land and water by Nueces river
and White Creek, 10 miles south of Elden;
then land about 2,000 acres of this land
land; it is cheap and a fine place. Write
for particulars. GEO. B. JOHNSTON &
SON, San Antonio, Texas.

ABOUT 4500 ACRES of land in Hays and
Blanco counties in a solid body; this will
be suitable for stock raising, and is
for full particulars in regard to same,
GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio,
Texas.

CAN SELL you fine ranch lands, any size,
\$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre. WILL A. MILLER
LAW TITLE CO., Amarillo, Texas.

FARMS.

IN DENTON COUNTY—Farm of 300 acres
on Hickory Creek, seven miles from Den-
ton, has 120 acres of extra rich

