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The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas
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3,000 CONVICTS

At work on Texas roads would make a great difference in the road system of the state in five years. Putting prison labor on the roads is the cheapest way to

GET GOOD ROADS.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

PROGRAM FOR THE MEETING TO BE HELD AT COLLEGE STATION IN JULY.

The fourth annual session of the Texas Farmers' Congress will convene at College Station, Tex., July 23 to 26, inclusive. Since the last meeting, three additional state organizations have affiliated with the congress and will be represented upon the program. At present there are eleven state organizations composing the congress, as follows: State Horticultural society, J. S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.; Texas Jersey Cattle club, J. M. Vance, San Antonio, Tex.; Texas Dairyman's association, W. R. Spann, Dallas, Tex.; Texas Cotton Growers' association, E. S. Peters, Calvert, Tex.; Texas Live Stock association, V. P. Brown, San Antonio Tex.; Truck Growers' association, Sam H. Dixon, Pauli, Tex.; Texas State Floral society, Mrs. M. B. Davis, Waco, Tex.; South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association, J. K. Robinson, Beeville, Tex.; Central Texas Bee Keepers' association, J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Tex.; Texas Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association, H. B. Savage, Belton, Tex., and the Texas Nurserymen's association, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

An interesting addition to the congress is the woman's department, under the supervision of Mrs. S. E. Buchanan. The program of this section is replete with subjects of vital interest to the home, and all ladies who attend the congress will find this department of great interest.

Following is the program in part for the July meeting:

COTTON GROWERS' SECTION.

1. Diversification, "All Hands."
2. Rice Culture and Profits, Oswald Wilson, Houston, Tex.
3. Farming in Central Texas, J. W. Carson, College Station, Tex.
4. What Neill is Doing to the Cotton Planters of the South, Aaron Coffee, McKinney, Tex.
5. What the Railroads of Texas are Doing for the Farmers, R. R. Claridge, Palestine, Tex.
6. Hogs and Packeries, volunteers.
7. Canning Factories in Connection with Cotton Gins, R. H. Price, College Station, Tex.
8. The Agricultural Press, F. P. Holland, Dallas, Tex.
9. The Advantage of Fairs to Farmers, Vories P. Brown, San Antonio, Tex.
10. Fruit on the Farm, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.
11. Advantages of Organization Among Farmers, Hon. Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.
12. The Labor Question, E. G. Senter, Dallas, Tex.
13. Injurious Insects of Farm Crops, Prof. F. W. Mally, College Station, Tex.
14. How the A. and M. College Can be Improved to Benefit the Farmers of Texas, President L. L. Foster, College Station, Tex.
15. Advantages of Small Farms, John Howard, Houston, Tex.
16. Alfalfa, volunteers.
17. Fruit and Truck Growing on the I. and G. N. Railroad, J. H. Hawley, Galveston, Tex.
18. Cotton Planters and the Oleomargarine Bill, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Tex.
19. Can the Interest of the Cotton Seed Producers and Consumers be Harmonized? Dr. Daniel Parker, Calvert, Tex.
20. Mutual Interest of the Producer and the Railroad, J. E. Leith, Terrell, Tex.

SOUTH TEXAS TRUCK AND FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. Asparagus Culture, M. P. Hargrave, Galveston, Tex.
2. Fig Culture, R. W. Holbert, Arcadia, Tex.
3. How Shall We Diversify? T. J. Ezzell, Rosenberg, Tex.
4. Dewberry Culture, W. W. Haupt, Kyle, Tex.
5. Celery Culture, J. Baudie, Richmond, Tex.
6. Tomato Growing, Roger Campbell, Monterey, Mex.
7. Peach Culture in South Texas, A. G. Pickett, Floresville, Tex.
8. Strawberry Culture, B. F. Johnson, Arcadia, Tex.
9. Experiences of an Amateur Truck Grower, H. M. Perry, Skidmore, Tex.
10. Cabbage as a Money Crop, W. E. Hudson, Edna, Tex.
11. Effect of Fertilizers on Cabbage, B. C. Pittuck, College Station, Tex.
12. Varieties of Cabbage, S. A. McHenry, Beeville, Tex.
13. Insect Enemies of the Garden and Orchard, F. W. Mally, College Station, Tex.
14. Effects of Truck Farming on the Developments of a Country, John Howard, Houston, Tex.
15. Watermelon Culture, W. R. Hayes, Skidmore, Tex.
16. Loading Watermelons, G. I. Swan, Normanna, Tex.
17. Blackberry Culture, A. D. Rust, Jr., Rock Island, Tex.
18. Best Varieties of Grapes for the Coast Country, R. H. Price, College Station, Tex.
19. Culture and Marketing of Small Vegetables, S. F. Ray, Alice, Tex.
20. Should a Truck Farmer be a Specialist? J. K. Robertson, Beeville, Tex.
21. Cantaloupe Culture.

TEXAS NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

1. Introduction of New and Improved Varieties, What and How? Stanley H. Watson, Brenham, Tex.; A. K. Phillips, Rockdale, Tex.
2. Propagation, the Best Methods, Jno F. Sneed, Tyler, Tex.
3. Adaptation of Varieties to Localities, B. L. Adams, Bonham, Tex.
4. The Evolution of the Plum, F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Tex.; J. B. Baker, Fort Worth, Tex.
5. The Best Fruits for the Coast Belt, R. H. Bushway, Alvin, Tex.; R. W. Holbert, Arcadia, Tex.
6. The Transportation Problem as Applied to Nursery Stock, Jno. Watson, Brenham, Tex.; J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.
7. Our Insect Friends and Foes, and How to Adjust Them, F. W. Mally, College Station, Tex.
8. How Best to Reach our Retail Customers, A. K. Claigman, Homer, La.; N. T. Pirtle, Tyler, Tex.
9. Louisiana as a Fruit Country, E. Mixer, Richards, La.; Yarborough Bros., Stephens, Ark.
10. Apple and Pear Trees, Best Manner of Propagation, L. W. Clark, Paris, Texas.
11. The Necessity for and Best Methods for Grading Nursery Stock, W. P. Heikas, Huntsville, Ala.
12. For a Higher Standard of Agency Trade, Geo. P. Murrell, Austin, Tex.; C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex.
13. Prices, Wholesale and Retail and Their Proper Adjustment, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

The papers and discussions are expected to be brief and pointed, well boiled down. It is expected also that each member come prepared to make known his surplus and wants.

WOMAN'S SECTION.

1. Environments, Effect and Influence Upon Home Surroundings, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, Dallas, Tex.
2. Influence of the Ideal and Artistic in the Home, Mrs. Kate Alma Orgain, Temple, Tex.
3. Home Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, Dr. Ellen Lawson Dabbs, Fort Worth, Tex.
4. Child Gardening, Mrs. W. J. Hamlett, Alvin, Tex.
5. Pin Money for the Housewife, How Much and Whence? Mrs. W. W. Harpold, Cleburne, Tex.
6. Primary Industrial Training of Children, Mrs. C. I. Swan, Normanna, Tex.
7. The Lares and Penates—Pots and Pans—Their Use and Abuse, Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hays, Alvin, Tex.
8. Discussion—the Culture of Ornamental Shrubs and Flowers, the Pleasures and Profits of Floriculture, led by Mrs. Eugenia Rugg, Alvin, Tex.
9. Discussion—The Best Methods of Preserving, Canning and Caring for Fruit After It is Put Up, Mrs. Frank Caruthers, Georgetown, Tex.

Domestic arts—Bread Making, Butter Making, Preserving, Canning and Pickling, Needlecraft and Home Conveniences.

CENTRAL TEXAS BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Prayer, Rev. J. H. Manlooe.

President's reports of North, South and Central Texas.

Secretary's Reports of North, South and Central Texas.

Call for new members.

Election of officers.

1. Bee Keeping for Farmers, E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Tex.; Henry Schmidt, Hutto, Tex. Criticised by convention.
2. Production of Chunk Comb Honey, M. M. Faust, Floresville, Tex.; O. P. Hyde, Hutto, Tex. Criticised by convention.
3. Manipulation of Bees for a Large Yield of Good Flavored Honey, J. H. Manlooe, Pearsall, Tex. Criticised by convention.
4. How Can Queens be Forced to Lay in Queen Cell Cups, E. R. Jones, Beeville, Tex.; H. H. Hyde, Hutto, Tex. Criticised by convention.
5. Importance of Good Queens, W. H. Lows, Beeville, Tex.; Willie Atchley, Beeville, Tex.; A. I. Davis, Hutto, Tex. Criticised by convention.
6. How to Raise Good Queens, G. F. Davidson, Fairview, Tex. Criticised by convention.
7. Experience in Moving Bees, B. A. Guest, Heidenheimer, Tex.; J. T. Bell, Fairview, Tex. Criticised by convention.
8. Importance of Large Breeding Space, L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Tex.; F. L. Aten, Round Rock, Tex. Criticised by convention.
9. How Can Beginners be Best Educated How not to Ruin a Market for Those More Experienced? D. C. Milam, Uvalde, Tex. Criticised by convention.
10. What is the Best Race of Bees? E. Y. Terrell, Lampasas, Tex.; G. H. Hufstedler, Beeville, Tex. Criticised by convention.
11. Who Should Keep Bees? T. B. Rounds, Davilla, Tex., J. J. Waldrip, San Marcos, Tex. Criticised by convention.
12. Location for an Apiary, Rev. John Pharr, Beeville, Tex.; J. H. Tom, Georgetown, Tex. Criticised by convention.
13. Advantages of Exhibits at Fairs, Louis Scholl, Hunter, Tex.; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Tex. Criticised by convention.
14. Is It to the Interest of the Experienced Bee Keeper to Persuade Others to Go into the Business? O. P. Hyde, Hutto, Tex.; W. H. White, Blossom, Tex. Criticised by convention.
15. Foul Brood, J. R. Davenport, Nash, Tex. Criticised by convention.
16. Does It Pay to Make Your Own Supplies? W. I. Foepperwein, Leon Springs, Tex.; Tom Houston, Del Valley, Tex. Criticised by convention.
17. Is It Advisable to Buy Untested Queens for Re-queening an Apiary? C. B. Norwood, Garfield, Tex.; W. A. Evans, Gable, Tex. Criticised by convention.
18. Selling Honey for Cash or Commission, E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Tex.; O. P. Hyde, Hutto, Tex.; E. D. Allen, Round Rock, Tex. Criticised by convention.
19. A Better Freight Rate on Bees, H. H. Hyde, Hutto, Tex.; E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Tex.; E. R. Jones, Beeville, Tex.; E. Y. Terrell, Lampasas, Tex.

Question box will be taken up at each session.

Fight on Boll Weevils.—In every county in Texas where the boll weevil has appeared efforts are being made to get rid of the pest. In most instances spraying according to the formulas furnished by Prof. F. W. Mally is the method adopted, though a large number of other poisonous preparations have also been tried, and in some places farmers are paying cash to have the weevils picked off the plants by hand. Business men as well as farmers have joined in the fight and are paying for the catching of live weevils. In Washington county sprayers are offered to farmers at cost and Brenham merchants have agreed not to sell on credit to those who refuse to join in the effort to destroy the weevils.

Buffalo Rice Kitchen.—Prof. S. A. Knapp, president of the American Rice association, says that in all probability the rice kitchen at the Buffalo exposition will be open by the 1st of June. The lumber shipped from Lake Charles has been received at Buffalo and the finishing touches are being put on the building. Rice to be used in the cooking is being shipped from Crowley.

German Farmers Unite. — Consul Hughes reports that the farmers of the Wurtemberg districts in Germany have combined for the purpose of buying all their fertilizers, both chemical and natural, at the best wholesale prices and on the most favorable conditions. They use about 1,000 wagon loads, or 200 cwt., per year. The scheme, it is claimed, has worked so satisfactorialy that they intend pooling their interests in the same manner when it comes to buying agricultural implements and farm machinery. This looks like community of interest in real life.

Action for Damages.—A dispatch from Topeka says that Keck & Young, grain dealers at Yates Center, have notified the railroad board that they proposed to bring action against the Santa Fe company for failure to supply them with grain cars. According to the notice, this firm put in an order on April 1 for three cars a day at Quincy, Kan., to move corn. Up to date only eleven cars have been furnished. The firm a few days ago ordered ten cars a day but say that none have showed up yet. Under the new Kansas law a company failing to fill orders for cars is liable for the actual damages sustained by a shipper in not getting his grain to market and besides is held liable for $2 per day, providing the cars are ordered in good faith. But the shipper must put up 25 per cent of the freight charges in advance when he orders the car to show that he is acting in good faith. The railroad commissioners are also to judge whether he has been injured or if he made the demand in good faith. The suit must be tried in a district court. This is the first case to be brought under that section of the new law.

Texas Growers Stand Pat.—The fruit and berry growers in the vicinity of Tyler, Tex., are now sending out circulars which read as followers:

The State of Texas, County of Smith. Know all men by these presents that we, the truck and fruit growers of Smith county, Tex., have this day and by these presents do most sacredly and solemnly promise and pledge ourselves and each other not to consign our products to any commission firm, huse or other person in any city, town or village in the United States, when or where (such town, city or village shall have a buyer or buyers in our midst who will pay us the market price in cash for our products. We have in our county 1,000 acres in strawberries alone, perhaps 600 acres in blackberries and dewberries, 10,000 acres in peaches, pears, apples and other fruits, 1,000 acres in melons, potatoes, etc., and we cordially invite all reputable and responsible commission merchants to visit our county and buy our truck for cash.

This agreement is entered into for our own protection and for the responsible commission merchant who will not have to compete with the irresponsible commission man who buys on promises and fulfills none.

The signatures include a long list of growers, covering those at Tyler and other points in the county. Those who are on the inside claim that up to the present the shippers have lived up to the agreement and as a result scores of buyers have located at Tyler and more will come in when peaches and melons are ready.

Texas Grain Dealers.—The Texas Grain Dealers' association held a very enthusiastic meeting at Dallas last week, at which a number of very interesting papers were read. Waco was named as the next meeting place. The election of officers resulted in the choice of all those who served for the last year, as follows: President, J. P. Harrison of Sherman; first vice-president, C. F. Witherspoon of Denton; second vice-president, T. M. Sleeper of Waxahachie; secretary and treasurer, H. B. Dorsey of Weatherford. The election was by acclamation and was carried through with no opposition and considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Harrison has acted in the capacity of president since the beginning of the existence of the association. The executive committee chosen for the ensuing year is compsed of the following members: L. G. Belew of Pilot Point, G. J. Gibbs of Clifton, and C. F. Gribble of Sherman.

Big Kansas Wheat Crop.—Expert grain men and wheat growers who have traversed the Kansas wheat belt agree that the total yield will not fall short of 100,000,000 bushels. This will be 30,000,000 bushels greater than last year's crop, which was the largest in the state's history. Harvest will begin in southern Kansas about June 10 and will continue until July 10. The state employment bureau estimates that 15,000 men from other states will be needed to help harvest, stack and thrash the crop, and that a majority of these can be assured of employment for about ninety days.

Florida's Fruit and Truck.—A dispatch from Miami, Fla., to the Cincinnati Packer says: Take the year together it has been the best one since the country was opened up. The early crop of tomatoes has been shipped and the prices realized have been very satisfactory. The shippers are now in the very midst of their second planting. The vines are yielding a bountiful harvest and the growers are all making money. The bulk of the tomato crop will be sent forward within the next ten days. The bean crop was light throughout this section this year. Those who planted have made money and the probabilities are that next season there will be a much larger acreage put in. The same can be said of the crop of eggplant. A few planters put in considerable acreage of pepper and have done well.

The acreage planted in orange and other citrus trees has been much greater than ever before. There are many now clearing lands preparatory to planting this summer. This section is destined to become the greatest orange growing section of the state. The trees bloomed very heavily this spring and are holding their fruit well. Tropical fruits will be in abundance. Every tree which is old enough to bloom has bloomed heavily and is holding its fruit remarkably well.

The pineapple crop, covering the entire length of the east coast, will be larger than ever before and the prospect for an exceptionally good quality of fruit is good.

Colombian Export Tax.—By a decree recently promulgated by the Colombian government, a tax of twenty pesos a head is imposed on cattle imported from Colombia. Shipments of cattle for Cuba are affected by this ruling.

The Montana Range.—Despite the reports of drouth and the great uneasiness claimed in regard to the range outlook in Montana, all indications now point to an exceptionally fine grass crop in that state. During the month of May there have been general rains in the state, and especially in the mountain districts, is an excellent grass crop assured.

No More Lawyers' Fees.—Stockmen up in Greenwood county, Kan., have decided to quit paying lawyers. They have established a system for arbitrating differences. Three men are chosen as an arbitrating committee. They investigate the troubles and make a decision, which is final. A fuss involving $60,000 was settled at Eureka by an arbitration committee.

More Inspectors Wanted.—Notwithstanding the fact that Ohio is still on the map, and not all of her voters are holding office, there are some government jobs awaiting takers. For three years the civil service commission at Washington has been unable to get all the meat inspectors needed at abattoirs. Everybody who passed the examination has been appointed. There was an examination April 23, and all who passed it are in places, and yet the demand has not been satisfied. Another examination is to be held in the near future. The job pays $1,200 at the start.

South Dakota Brands.—A report from Belle Fourche says: The South Dakota brand commission has finished its session and recorded about 150 different brands. The total number of recorded brands now is 3,885 out of an estimated number of 5,000 in use in the state. The new brands are not coming in rapidly enough to warrant more than one session of the brand commission each year. This will cause delay in getting brands and will probably result in the law being amended at the next session. The work of reconciling brands is a delicate task and it requires the assistance of men who are thoroughly acquainted with the work. Noah Newbanks, who has been a member of the board since the passage of the law, was re-appointed by Governor Herreld.

Argentine Trade.—From advices to hand bearing date 15th April, we learn that the agitation respecting the closing of British ports to Argentine livestock, in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Argentina, had apparently subsided, says the London Meat Traders Journal. It was being recognized by those interested that a very long time must elapse before the prohibition can be removed and the movement towards shipments of frozen meat was increasing. Three new companies to engage in this business were formed during the first three months of the year, but no great progress had been made in the matter of developing the shipments of chilled beef, in which direction at least one of the companies is said to be specially interested.

Law Not Enforced.—From Richard Guenther, consul general at Frankfort, Germany, the consular department has received a copy of a general order recently issued by the Prussian secretary of the treasury, in regard to the more rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting certain kinds of American meat from being imported into the empire. A law prohibiting the importation into Germany of meat in air-tight boxes or similar vessels, or of sausages or other mixtures of chopped meat, went into effect October 1, 1900. The Prussian secretary of the treasury complains that the authorities have not rigidly enforced this law, and that meats of the prohibited kinds have been imported right along since the law went into effect. Attention is also called in the circular to the fact that, based on an erroneous construction of the law, separate pieces of meat, as for example, smoked rolled hams, have been prohibited. The circular also makes plain what is intended by the law in regard to the passing through in transit of meats of the prohibited class. It is explained that the mere passing through in transit of the meats, without the goods remaining in the country, any longer than required for well regulated transportation, is not prohibited, but that the deposit of goods of the kind mentioned in a transit depot under bond is not permissible.

ARMOUR PACKERY.

CHANCES GOOD FOR GETTING ANOTHER PACKING HOUSE AT FT. WORTH—COMMITTEE AT WORK.

That Fort Worth will have a second packinghouse in a very short time seems to be an assured fact, and if the plans under way in Fort Worth are matured by the time the Journal reaches its readers this week the deal will have been closed.

J. Ogden Armour made a proposition to the Fort Worth people, through the board of trade, that for a bonus of $100,000 and an interest in the Union stockyards he would erect a plant to cost $500,000 or $600,000.

A meeting of citizens to consider the matter was held Saturday. W. J. Boaz presided, and V. S. Wardlaw, acting as secretary, read a letter from the Armour company to the effect that if certain conditions were complied with the company would proceed with all convenient speed to erect a modern packinghouse with a capacity of 2500 hogs and 500 cattle per day, and generally in keeping with the reputation and policy of the company in such matters and the requirements of the livestock market at Fort Worth.

Short talks were made by Messrs. Boaz, Edrington, Waples and Harding, all of whom were enthusiastically in favor of making every possible effort to secure the new packery. Mr. Boaz said that he had such confidence in the enterprise that he would be willing to donate $5000 on a $100,000 bonus proposition, or $2500 on a $50,000 demand. Others agreed to subscriptions, and the amount was run up into the several thousand.

Mr. Wardlaw spoke for some minutes, saying that no one of the large packers could be induced to come to Fort Worth without a bonus being offered them, as this rule had prevailed at all the packing centers in the country. He said as an illustration of this fact that Omaha had given to Armour in all about a million and a half dollars; that at Kansas City, where there were thirteen packinghouses, the Cudahy Packing company had been given a like amount, and he said the large packinhouses had been secured for other points by similar arrangement, which always included stock in the stockyards, which the Fort Worth stockyards people agreed to do, contributing, he had been informed, between $400,000 and $500,000 in stock in their company, giving the Armour people a majority of the stock. He said it was unquestionably to the interest of the city of Fort Worth for the Armour company to hold a majority of the stock in the stockyards for the reason that after a market had been created here the greater profit was made from the stockyards through which the stuff passed, and the greater the receipts the greater the profit of the packing company, and that the Armours would do here as they had done at other points, encourage other large packeries to locate here. He was emphatic in his statement that once a market was created here, would develop into something enormous within a few years and would do more toward keeping Texas money in the state than any enterprise which could be brought here.

A committee of twenty was appointed as follows: Noah Harding, chairman; J. W. Spencer, W. E. Connell, Winfield Scott, A. F. Crowley, S. B. (Burk) Burnett, J. Burnett Collins, Dr. H. W. Williams, John B. Slaughter, Jacob Washer, Glen Walker, John B. Burnside, W. P. Binyon, Scott Wilson, Neil P. Anderson, W. J. Boaz, M. E. Singleton, Robert McCart, W. S. Wardlaw and Joe Z. Wheat.

The subscription list is headed as follows:

Whereas, Armour & Co. of Chicago, Ill., have proposed to the Fort Worth Stockyards company that if said stockyards company will make to them certain donations in land and other considerations, and the citizens of Fort Worth will donate $100,000 in cash, they will erect a packing plant on the lands of the Fort Worth Stockyards company, at North Fort Worth, as stated in their letter under date of May 21 (copy of which is attached); and

Whereas, said Fort Worth Stockyards company has agreed that if the citizens of Fort Worth will contribute to said Armour & Co. the sum of $50,000, they, the said stockyards company, will secure the remaining $50,000 from the members of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas and others who will be equally benefited with said citizens, therefore we, the undersigned, hereby agree to donate to said Armour & Co. the sums set opposite our respective names, the same to be paid when they shall have erected and are ready to operate in their name a plant of the cauacity for slaughtering at least 2500 hogs and 500 cattle daily.

President G. W. Simpson, of the Fort Worth Stockyards company left Saturday night for Boston, his home. Before his departure he said that he felt certain that the deal would go through and that the Armour company would come to Fort Worth. He is of the opinion that representatives of the company will be here within a short time and matters got in shape to break dirt within thirty or sixty days. He is also of the opinion that the new packinghouse will be ouened and ready for business by the latter part of next November or the first of December.

The original proposition was to raise a bonus of $100,000 but citizens at a meeting held behind closed doors replied that the city would not be willing to contribute this amount as a donation pure and simple for the enterprise, and the stockyards company came forward and said that if the Fort Worth people would subscribe half the amount it would make an effort to secure the remainder through the members of Texas Cattle Raisers' association, which President Simpson says he has no doubt can be done, and with this condition the matter is absolutely in the hands of the Fort Worth people and the cattlemen, and it can be stated as a fact that there is about as much enthusiasm on the subject here as would seem possible.

President Simpson, after being informed that the citizens did not see their way to raise $100,000, had a long consultation with Secretary J. C. Loving, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, and then made his supplemental proposition. In conversation with Secretary Loving, that gentleman said he felt safe in saying that the cattlemen would raise the $50,000 apportioned to them and would not delay long in the matter, as the proposition was now in a definite and tangible shape.

The packinghouse, if secured, will be located north of the Fort Worth packinghouse, but not far away from it. It is said that if the deal is closed this week that by Monday next Mr. Armour will have engineers at work plotting the ground and men at work getting out material. Part of the Armour plan is to make a little city about the two packinghouses and the stockyards.

Big Texas Ranch Deal.—Another big deal in Capitol syndicate ranch land and cattle has been made. Last Saturday, W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., purchased from Col. A. G. Boyce, manager of the syndicate ranch, part of Spring Lake and Sodhouse divisions, comprising 190,000 acres located in Castro and Lamb counties, at $2 per acre; also 11,000 head of stock cattle, cows and calves, at $40, and dry cattle at $30 per head. Mr. Halsell is a brother of Ed Halsell, who some time ago bought of the same company what is known as the Ajo Bravo division. This makes the third big sale Col. Boyce has made in the last six weeks.

Rain in Southwest Texas.—The drouth in Southwest Texas was broken last Friday and Saturday by soaking rains which put new hopes into the hearts of the cattlemen of that section. The rain extended as far south as the Rio Grande and as far west as Spofford Junction, the precipitation being the heaviest for nearly a year. Water tanks and streams have been replenished and grass on the cattle range has been given a fresh start. This rain has been the salvation of cattle in that part of the state, who had been rushing out cattle to other pastures.

Improvements at Omaha.—The Cudahy Packing company is rearranging its plant at Omaha so as to permit the killing of more beef cattle at that point. It is proposed to make alterations so that the plant will be able to handle about 500 additional export cattle per week. The changes will cost about $100,000.

Poor Sale of Bulls.—The sale of Shorthorn bulls at South Omaha by A. Carrier & Son of Newton, Ia., and C. S. Barclay & Son of West Liberty, Ia., last week did not make the showing that was expeted. A number of animals went as low as $50 and the 41 head sold made a general average of $95.36.

Shorthorns at Des Moines.—The Martin Flynn sale of Shorthorns at Des Moines last week was a very successful affair. The attendance was good and bidding was spirited. There were 48 head sold for $15,390, the average per head being $320.60. The highest price paid for one cow was $1,030, by H. F. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn. H. W. Weiss of Sutherland, Ia., also paid $1,000 for a cow.

Cow Dolly 2d Brought $5,000.—At the Hereford combination sale at Chicago last week the record-breaking price of $5,000 was paid for the cow Dolly 2d by N. W. Bowen of Delphi, Ind. The previous high price for a Hereford cow was $3,700, paid for Carnation at Kansas City by J. C. Adams of Moweaqua, Ill. Dolly 2d, consigned by John Hooker, was started at $1,000 by George Leigh of Aurora, Ill. The price was quickly raised to $1,500 by Col. Wallace of Indianapolis. Two thousand dollars was bid by Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Leigh raised the price to $2,250, which was quickly raised to $2,500 by Mr. Bowen. T. F. B. Sotham bid $3,000, and Mr. Bowen said $3,500. When $3,800 was bid the record price of a Hereford cow had been broken, and the applause was great. The bidding ran quickly up to $4,000, then $4,400. Mr. Bowen bid $4,500. F. A. Nave said $4,600, and C. A. Jamison raised it to $4,700. Mr. Bowen bid $5,000 and became the owner of the highest priced Hereford cow in America. A large number of breeders had cattle in the sale which was under the management of S. H. Godman of Wabash, Ind. The sale was a very successful one throughout, 99 head being disposed of during the two days for $33,820, making the excellent average of $341.61. Mr. Bowen, the purchaser of Dolly 2d, also paid $1,900 for Belle of Maplewood 3d 96171, and heifer calf by Mark Hanna, and $1,000 for Belle of Maplewood 4th 112151, both daughters of Dolly 2d, and consigned by John Hooker. He also purchased for $1,000 Belle of Maplewood 2d 87063, bred by Mr. Hooker, by owned and consigned to the sale by S. H. Godman.

Livestock in Oregon.—C. J. Mills of Portland, Ore., general livestock agent of the O. R. & N. Co., is quoted as saying that the market for beef cattle is good this spring, and anything in the way of beef stock will find a ready market, either for the Klondyke or the coast trade, but they have 60,000 to 75,000 stock cattle that can be furnished to feeders in the corn belt. Yearlings are quoted by Mr. Mills as selling around $19.00 to $19.50 and twos at $27.00 to $27.50 f. o. b. cars at points of his line in Oregon. Mr. Mills says they have 1,500,0000 sheep more than they can use at the coast markets and also 300,000 horses which they are ready to send to the eastern markets as soon as buyers put in an appearance. Mr. Mills furnishes the following figures showing the supply of livestock in Oregon at the present time, with the probable number that can be spared outside of home consumption: Stock on ranges: Cattle, 800,000; sheep, 4,000,000; horses, 300,000, and hogs 200,000. Of this number he estimates that they can spare for the eastern trade 60,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, and all of the 300,000 horses.

Public Sale

Our fine herd of

RED POLLED CATTLE

will be closed out at public sale

JUNE 18, 1901.

Bulls and heifers in this offering sired by the noted show bull, Iowa Davison, 10th. A bull by him that weighed 1260 pounds at twelve months and ten days old. Cows and heifers in calf to the bull that won First and Sweepstakes at Chicago last December.

A grand offering of prize-winning RED POLLS.

Send for catalogue to

S. McKELVIE, Fairfield, Nebraska.

Big Montana Lamb Crop.—The lambing season in Montana has already advanced far enough to assue almost a record beater lamb crop for 1901, says the Montana Stock Growers' Journal. The fact of a big lamb crop and an extra heavy wool clip has been confidently discounted here, but the outcome rather more than verifies the prediction. The weather has been favorable for livestock ever since last August. Sheep have been thriving all winter and as a consequence there will be an extra yield of wool in pounds, and also a longer staple making up each fleece, which adds to its value per pound. To aid in successful lambing there have been no bad storms since April 10 last. The only suffering by Montana flocks resulted from the adoption by a few flockmasters of the fad for early shearing, but the percentage of loss from this cause has been less than was expected. The plan of shearing before lambing, however, has gained few if any advocates this year. With most wool growers one trial has been enough.

Expense Too Great. — Secretary Thomas announces a change in the inspection rules for Hereford show sale cattle. Early this spring it was announced that the Hereford association would send out a committee for the purpose of inspecting the animals entered for the series of sales to be held this fall under their auspices. The object in inaugurating this preliminary inspection was for the purpose of preventing the sale of undesirable animals at a place where the buyers would naturally expect a generally accepted class of stock to be offered. But in view of the fact that the expense incurred by a committee visiting the numerous herds, scattered in widely separated sections, would be enormous, Secretary Thomas states that it was decided by the managing committee that the breeder offering to sell an inferior animal should stand the expense necessary for its ejectment, and to this end the inspection of the offerings at their homes will be dispensed with, and a rigid inspection take place immediately after their arrival at the sale barns. Prospective Hereford buyers at the fall sales can thus be assured that each and every animal led into the sale ring will be of desirable quality and a fair representative of the Hereford breed.

Packers Not Bullish.—The packing element is not inclined to talk bullish on the provision market yet, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It wants the May and June run of hogs to come before the price either of products or of hogs is advanced. Those, however, who have no special interest in keeping the live hog down and who are looking at the provision situation without embarrassment of a packng house are talking bullish. They are mostly influenced by the lard situation. This is the time for accumulation, yet the lard stock has decreased all through May. There are six weeks more during which normally the stock of lard should grow some. By the end of June the receipts of hogs should begin to lessen, and then the stock of lard should begin to dwindle. But there is a total of only 28,000 tcs of lard here, and if the decrease is to start from so small a figure as that it might not take long for the consumption to get right next to the manufacturer with no intervening surplus stock at all. "I would not be surprised to see the lard price jump ¼c some day," says a provision man of conservative view generally, "and I expect to see the lard price 2c higher than it is now before fall."

How Hogs Gain.—There has been some little doubt expressed regarding recent "tests" made on filling hogs, says the Chicago Journal. Gor the benefit of both short and long haul shippers to Chicago a commission firm today received two separate loads via the Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern roads and made a test of "filling" them. They arrived at the chute before 7 a. m., and were driven directly from the chutes to the scales, and weighed 16,310 and 16,080, respectively. Each load was then yarded, fed two bushels of corn to the load, watered and sold at $5.92½ and $5.85, and then reweighed. The second weights were 16,790 and 16,610, showing gains over first weights of 480 lbs and 530 lbs. On the first load the actual gain amounts to $28.44 and on the other $31. These hogs were yarded in single pens and no special effort was made, more than is customary to secure good results.

Argentine Wheat.—Editor Danvers of the Review of River Plata, the principal commercial journal of Argentina, writes to the Northwestern Miller that "wheat is coming in slowly, as there is absolutely no demand, although large quantities are lying at all the stations." He says freights are down to rock bottom, being 14 shillings from Rosario and but 10 shillings from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp. Freights were 20 shillings in January. He gives the wheat exports in January, February and March at 427,380 tons this year, against 695,543 tons for the same period last year, or 15,800,000 bushels this year, against 25,700,000 last year.

Maryland Cans.—Maryland is the great canning state of the union, where 33,000,000 cans of tomatoes, 11,400,000 cans of corn, 11,200,000 cans of peas and 19,200,000 cans of peaches were put up in 1900, the value of all canned goods for the year being in excess of $15,000,000.

Fighting Hail with Cannon.—Southeastern France has suffered in the past from terrific hail storms which have at times ruined whole vineyards. Experiments are now being made at Bois—l'Oinget and Denice which will interest American growers, says a Paris report. To show the despair of the growers all that is necessary is to remember that for 7 out of the past 10 years hail has caused thousands of dollars loss, in many instances a total loss, to small growers. Experiment stations are being established all over the wine growing belt. In Austria the farmers continue to furnish money for stations after watching the result of the work of 1900. In Italy there were 2,200 of the hail cannons used in 1899. In 1900 there were 15,000 in use. The Italian government approves the work by furnishing powder at 3c per lb. The guns used are in the shape of inverted cones, the opening at the mouth being 28½ inches wide. Each gun is placed on a tripod three feet high. The gun itself is 6 feet 6 inches high above the tripod and made of thin boiler iron. A forged breech at the base holds a forged iron block. In the center of the block is an aperture six inches long, about the size of a large dynamite cartridge, in which is placed a metallic cartridge containing 80 grains of blasting powder wadded with a cork and tamped with an ordinary miner's blast. It is discharged by a needle or a lever attached to the base of the farged iron holder.

The load travels nearly 2½ miles in 14 seconds. As soon as the clouds gather in the hot weather the gunners prepare a charge and bang away at them. Leading wine growers claim that if the clouds are moving rapidly their direction is changed or the clouds are torn asunder and a heavy rainfall follows. They claim that in localities where the hail guns were used last summer no hail fell, whereas a few miles away where no cannon were used the hail caused great loss. The Denice growers claim that their section was saved last year and other growers are backing new stations.

GARDENS AND TRUCK PATCHES.

Watermelons, musk melons, pie melons, Mexican beans, peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and, in fact, everything in the vine line can be depended upon by the diligent truck grower as more than compensating him for his efforts.

As a garden country the Plains is "unsurpassed and unsurpassable." Vegetables do not come in for table use as early here as in other sections of the state. The spring season does not set in as early on the Plains as in other sections of Texas by about three or four weeks, but the people on the Plains have vegetables all the spring, summer and autumn, while elsewhere the gardens cease to yield after the warm summer weather set in. When railroads come to this immediate country there will be nothing in the way of this becoming one of the greatest market gardening countries known.

Fruits of all varieties, adapted to this latitude and altitude, do measurably well. Small fruits, such as grapes, berries, plums and cherries grow in rich profusion. Many of Floyd county's citizens have nice vineyards of choice varieties of grapes. The yield from them has been most satisfactory to those who have given them a fair test.

Floyd county is certainly the garden spot of Texas, if the growth of cabbage heads weighing 25 pounds, beets, turnips, radishes, onions, potatoes, melons and all other varieties indigenous to this country in like proportion make it so.—Floydada Hesperian.

The merchants of Gatesville are all doing an increased business over the same period last year, with a fair prospect for a continuance of same. And while this is the case, they seem more determined than ever to expand and grow and, as a result, are reaching out daily for new customers and new territory. The real estate man is in his glory; new comers are here daily; not a vacant store house or residence in the city; real estate in active demand, everything in his line is booming, and the good, energetic hustler, like town and surrounding country, is marching onward and upward. The laborer of every kind is happy, for he has plenty to do and more ahead of him. Even the newspaper man comes in for a share of the joy—his delinquent list is smaller; he has a purse and a few dimes therein; big ads. adorn the pages of his paper, and he chants merrily and happily of the wonderfulness of his town and county. Truly, all is happiness and prosperity.—Gatesville Messenger.

NUBS OF NEWS

A very destructive hailstorm near Montague, May 24, severely damaged crops and fruit.

Hail in Karnes county recently pelted and bruised crops so that replanting will be necessary in some instances.

Farm hands are very scarce in Hall county. Farmers are ocering $20 per month, and no laborers are to be had.

Brice T. Childress, a Kaufman county former who has commenced to harvest his wheat and oats, claims that his oat field will yield 60 bushels per acre.

Broomcorn, valued at $200,000, was burned Sunday in a fire that destroyed a warehouse in Chicago. The broomcorn was owned by W. L. Rosenberg, a Chicago manufacturer.

Bob Williams, of Wills Point, sold 600 bales of cotton at Terrell last week for 7 cents a point. At one time during the season he could have received from 8 to 10 cents a pound.

Estimates on the Argentine corn crop, just harvested, have lately been enlarged, the surplus being estimated at 68,000,000 bushels compared to 50,000,000 bushels estimated heretofore.

Farmers around Terrell are having much trouble to secure farm help. Farm laborers were never so scarce in Kaufman county. Wages of $1.30 and $1.50 a day and board are offered, and in some cases more is being paid.

The report of Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans cotton excange, issued May 24, shows that, including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight for the new crop, the supply to that date was 9,739,763 bales against 9,389,276 for the same period last year.

Dr. T. T. Erwin, of Hempstead, offers a formula for killing boll weevil. Dr. Erwin says it is highly recommended by R. J. Cook, a well known farmer of Waller county. The solution may be applied by sprinkling or spraying the plant and is as follows: Take half pint turpentine, one quart molasses and sufficient water to make a gallon.

Option has been taken on 24,000 acres of wild land in Anderson county, Tex., for the location of a German colony. About 500 people are in the colony, and as the lands and prices are acceptable, it is believed the colony is an assured thing. They propose to engage in truck farming, which industry is developing rapidly in Anderson county.

A report from Orange, dated May 26, says: Rice planters are beginning to need a good rain badly. All of the land intended for rice has not been seeded, and it is better that the young plant should be started off under the influence of warm, gentle showers where it is possible, so that the growth may be started off more evenly. A few have already started pumping, and all must resort to irrigation within ten days unless rains come within that time.

There is much complaint that help for harvesting cannot be secured in the Salt river valley in Arizona. Double wages have been offered the men if they would go to the fields, but this has not secured any help. There are 100,000 acres of alfalfa which remain uncut. Barley and wheat were ready to harvest some time ago, but sufficient help could not be secured. While laborers have been coming from California and New Mexico the mining fever is so strong that the wages offered for harvest hands are no inducement.

Cotton planters about Hempstead are reported to be greatly discouraged over the early reappearance of the cotton boll weevil. It is the theory of some that the weevil by reason of its unusually early advent in the cotton fields will disappear before the fruit forms, thereby lessening the extent of their depredations. It is said that the cottonstalks are literally covered with small ants, and that it is hoped that these insects will devour the eggs of the weevil. There are many thousands of acres of land in the Brazos bottom which have not been placed in cultivation this year owing to the scarcity of labor. Not more than one-half of the negroes who left south Texas last fall to pick cotton in north Texas returned to their former homes. and the scarcity of labor on the plantations is due to this cause.

The New York Chronicle, in its issue of May 25, says: "Telegraphic advices to us this evening from the south indicate that the weather on the whole has been more favorable during the week. In north, east and central Texas good rains are reported, but in southern and southwestern sections of the state moisture is claimed to have been insufficient. Our Galveston correspondent states that the crop has been benefited, but that it has a serious deficiency in the winter rainfall to contend with. In Arkansas and Alabama an improvement in the condition is referred to, but complaints are made from portions of Alabama that stands are still indifferent. In the middle territory dry weather is now said to be needed. The rainfall along the Atlantic has been excessive in districts and some damage is claimed to have resulted in South Carolina and Georgia."

The farmers of Childress county do not depend on farming for a living. Each and every farmer has a bunch of cattle, some small, others large, just as their land holdings happen to be. The farmer in Childress county counts on his cattle for money, and about all the farming he does is to raise feed for his cattle or to sell to his neighbor. In this way the farmers of Childress have become the most prosperous set of men ever seen in any section of country, and so long as they continue on this track they will prosper. The man who bases his all on wheat is liable to be left any year, and the same can be expected of any grain crop in the Panhandle, but he can always raise enough feed to carry his cattle through the winter and a yearling steer always has a price and the buyer is with you always. Stock farming will make the Panhandle the richest country in the world.—Childress Index.

SWEET POTATO FLOUR.—A bulletin on the sweet potato just issued from the United States department of agriculture discusses most intelligently and interstingly the numerous varieties of this tuber, the manner of their cultivation, the climates and soils best adapted to each, the effort and present prospects of profitably exporting sweet potatoes, the various ways of cooking them, and, lastly, the canning of the products and its desiccation, or the making of sweet potato "flour."

The canning of sweet potatoes, although a comparatively new industry, has attained considerable commercial importance already, the market for the goods being found in sections where the vegetable is not grown—the Northwestern states, Canada, Alaska and some parts of the Orient. The potatoes are sliced thin and then put up in three-pound tins; keep well and are in fairly good demand. The war department has sent a good many of them to the Philippines for the American soldiers there.

Several patents have been issued covering the process and machinery necessary for desiccating the sweet potato and for making sweet potato flour, and the owners of these patents are confident that they will soon be able to put an extensive finished product on the market. The results of analysis of samples recently examined show that the desiccated sweet potato contained forty-six parts of starch, and an analysis of sweet potato flour showed that over half of it was made up of starch. The inventors assert that their products are highly nutritious and palatable; that they can be manufactured cheaply, transported long distances at small cost and kept in any climate. The departments officials are of the opinion that the success of this industry would benefit directly the agricultural interests of a large section of the country, put a new and valuable staple food on the market at prices within the reach of all and open the way for a large export trade.

THE PECAN CROP.—E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Collin county, says: The dry weather this spring has made quite sure another crop of pecans in Texas.

It appears a well-settled fact in the setting of fruit as well as budding the pecan that a dry atmosphere is essential.

The pecan is growing in popularity and when it has been properly cultivated and produced in sufficient quantity to attract more attention it will easily lead all other nuts in the world's commerce.

The common wild nut is no criterion of its value when it is improved, as it will soon be improved. Probably not one wild tree in 100 is producing profitable crops. Many trees are entihely barren and nearly all that bear are unprofitable, the nuts being small, hard and difficult to clean.

Thousands of acres of these valuable trees, many of which have been growing more than 100 years, are destroyed each year by their owners in order to plant other crops. A few wild trees of great value have been discovered. Mr. Thomas Hollis of Bend, Tex., reported sales from a single wild pecan tree last fall, $107 for the nuts. Other trees are known to produce nuts which sell at 20c or more per pound.

While pecans cannot be depended upon to reproduce themselves from seed any more than other fruits, there is a method of perfect reproduction much cheaper and much more rapid than by planting seed. That method is top working or converting. It consists in cutting away the top and growing a new top from buds or grafts, inserted from a fine prolific tree, like the Hollis tree.

This work is quickly and cheaply done and the forests of pecans which are nof being destroyed could be converted into those fine bearing trees which would be much more profitable than any crop that supplanted them.

Those fortunate owners of pecan groves should lose no time in having their trees converted into new trees of great value.

I find alfalfa and other grasses produce about as well in my pecan orchard as out of it. And the most prolific pecan trees stand in the alfalfa. Fine animals revel in this pasture and pleasant shade, while the bees gather their sweetest honey from this same alfalfa, and in addition these stately trees, with their carpet of green, form a scene of rare beauty aside from being the most valuable of all our farm acres. Birds and children disport themselves here, while nature strikes the balance in harmony.

A large area of Texas soil is underlaid with rich oils and other minerals offering wealth to the few. while a large area of Texas soil is waiting with its rich possibilities to make the many wealthy and happy.

A simple method of changing the unprofitable pecan tree to one of great value is that of sawing off all the limbs two or three feet from the trunk during winter and thinning the young shoots during spring and then ring-budding during dry weather in July.

All the necessary operations may be seen and learned at the next session of the Texas Farmers' congress, which meets at College Station, Tex., on the 23d of next July.

Those who engage in pecan culture with the attendant grasses and fine animals are wooing and winning Fortune's rarest jewels of joy and contentment.

MUST KILL WEEVILS OR PAY CASH.—As a means of impressing Washington county farmers with the importance of adopting Prof. Mally's suggestions for ridding the cotton fields of boll weevil, merchants at that place, in the following address, have closed their books against debtors who refuse to avail themselves of the means at hand:

To the farmers of Washington county:

At a meeting of the Merchants' Protective association, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that there is not that concert of action among the farmers of Washington county necessary to the extermination of the Mexican boll weevil that threatens to devastate the cotton crop of Washington county; and

Whereas, we believe unless a relentless warfare is made on the pest that the crop of Washington county will be destroyed, and the farmers, as well as the merchants that furnished them, will suffer great losses: therefore, be it

Resolved, that the members of this association will refuse credit to those farmers refusing to co-opreate with us in an effort to exterminate the pest.

As an earnest of our efforts to aid the farmers in this work, we have made arrangements through Messrs. Reichardt & Sellhorst for knapsacks to be furnished at cost for cash and at a reasonable per cent on time.

We have also made arrangements with the druggists for all the poison necessary, and have ordered a carload of cheap molasses, the ingredients recommended by Prof. Mally in the successful extermination of these pests, and to those who are unable to buy for cash we have agreed to assist our customers in securing these things, and urge every planter to go to work in earnest without delay to save the cotton crop.

Prof. Mally's formula is as follows:

Two gallons of molasses.

Two ounces of arsenic boiled in a gallon of water until dissolved.

Two ounces of arsenate of lead, dissolved in a gallon of water.

Forty-six gallons of water.

Mix well.

There is a mistaken idea prevailing that the hot weather will stop the ravages of these pests. They came from Mexico, a hotter country than this, and as shown by Prof. Mally in his reports and speeches to the farmers here, they not only thrive in hot weather, but multiply so fast that unless exterminated while the cotton is young, before it takes on squares to protect the boll weevil, they are sure to ruin the crop.

It is imperative that prompt action should be taken to kill the pests, and we merchants and bankers of Brenham urge the farmers to co-operate with us in our effort to save the cotton crop of Washington county.

CROPS IN THE COTTON BELT.—Following are summaries from climate and crop reports of the weather bureau issued last week:

Louisiana.—Drouth broken, in southern parishes and a few scattered localities elsewhere; sugar cane retains good color; rice planting nearing completion, prospects good where under river or canal irrigation; cotton that is up shows uneven stand, doing fairly well, large acreage not up; corn small, but not suffering badly; all fields clean and work fully up with the crops; rains last two days greatly beneficial to all crops.

Arkansas.—Weather warmer; rains general; crops improved in all sections; corn and cotton being cultivated, early plantings generally poor stands, late plantings fair to good stands; dry weather injured wheat and oats; insects doing damage in localities; potatoes doing fairly well in most sections; fruit prospects generally good.

Mississippi.—Good rains in northern portion first of week and in south portion last of week; crops in good state of cultivation and improving rapidly; cotton chopping general, replanted coming up to fair stands in north portion, uneven in south portion, some not up yet; corn generally doing well, worms causing some damage, growth retarded in south portion, but color good; oats and minor crops fair.

Alabama.—Insufficient showers; soaking rain needed; cotton slightly improved, some late planted up, much not germinated, chopping progressing slowly; corn poor, worms damaging, much re-planted not up; wheat and oats heading prematurely; some oats being cut, indicating light yield; gardens backward; bugs damaging Irish potatoes; melons poor; cane satisfactory; fruit still promising.

Georgia.—Drouth effectually relieved by heavy rains in south section on 17th, and general rains on 19th and 20th; crops materially improved, especially cotton, corn and spring oats, which were in a critical condition; cotton chopping nearly completed in south section and progresing elsewhere; oats being harvested in extreme south portion; fruit outlook continues favorable.

Florida—Favorable for work; local thunder showers benefited cane, corn, cotton, cassava, velvet beans and melons; districts not favored by rain suffering; tobacco only fair; peach crop good; peas will be short; citrus fruits failing; vegetables plentiful; pineapples are being shipped from southern district; oats being harvested; farm work advanced and crops well cultivated.

South Carolina.—Week dry, closing with general, heavy and beneficial rains; cotton stands are poor over western sections, fair over eastern, chopping and cultivation general, condition unsatisfactory, but improving; Corn continues small, is healthy and improves with cultivation, stands irregular, cut worms numerous; drouth injured tobacco stands seriously; wheat still promising; oats failing, ripening fruit less promising.

North Carolina.—Past week generally favorable, but cool night and lack of stimulating high midday temperatures prevented rapid growth; severe hailstorm Tuesdey greatly damaged truck farms in the vicinity of Newbern; planting cotton and corn practically over, fair to good stands secured; chopping cotton and cultivating corn made good progress; transplanting tobacco general; winter oats and wheat full bloom, some damage by chinch bugs.

Tennessee.—First five days continued dry; crops suffered and made slow growth; late planted corn and cotton came up very slowly, and plowing was hindered; fine rains over most of the state 17th and 19th, benefited all crops, salvation of strawberry crop, will greatly assist in bringing up corn and cotton, and enable the planting of tobacco and sweet potatoes; wheat is heading well generally; Irish potatoes not good; oats, poor stand.

Oklahoma Territory.—Drouth broken and all crops improving; wheat now promising from a half to full average yield over the various counties; oats, barley and rye backward, but improving; corn and cotton look well and being cultivated or chopped; all other crops doing well.

Cuba.—Last reports much more favorble; light to moderate rains occurred throughout the island, generally beneficial, stimulating growing crops, permitting the resumption of planting cane and small crops, preparation of soil and other farm work; rain still needed in parts of northeast Havana, northwest Mantansas, west and northeast Santa Clara, southwest and northeast Puerto Principe and southeast Santiago provinces.

While cattle barons are purchasing vast bodies of land at from $2 per acre upwards for cattle raising, there are hundreds of men in the Texas Panhandle who have from one to four sections of good, well improved land near to churches and schools who are willing to sell their interest in $1 school land at from $200 to $1000 per section bonus, thinking that they will go elsewhere and take up school land. All the school land in the Texas Panhandle is now taken up, and a man who sells will have to buy some other settler out or purchase patented land at a high price and still higher interest if he wants to remain in the Panhandle. Hold on to your farms, for yearly for the next ten years land will steadily advance in prices. It has been down to its lowest ebb and is now on the rise again for at least twenty years before it reaches swell tide. The man who can hold on to four sections of Panhandle land in a few years time will be well fixed so far as property values are concerned, and all that that implies, but we advise him to make use of the land in the meantime.—Amarillo Champion.

The act of the legislature defining a legal fence, becomes effective July 7. Its requirements are: Three strands of barbed wire, the top at least four feet from the ground; posts thirty feet apart, with one or more stays between them, or pickets four feet and not more than four inches apart; when boards are used they shall not be less than five inches wide and one inch thick, or four rails; all fences to be not less than four feet high.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, situated on the Iron Mountain Route. Owing to its elevation among the Ozark Mountains, the climate of Hot Springs is cool and delightful in summer, which makes it the best time for treatment. Hot Springs is owned and controlled by the U. S. Government and has its endorsement for the cure of rheumatism, malaria, nervous troubles, chronic and functional ailments and a score more human ill. The Iron Mountain Route is the best way there, from the South, Southwest and East, offering unsurpassed equipment and superior service. Through Pullman sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant day coaches. For illustrated pamphlets on Hot Springs, or full information in regard to time, rates, etc., call on or address J. C. Lewis, Trav. Pass'r Agent, Austin, Texas, or your local ticket agent. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

"Pleasant Dreams"

Cries the young maid to her mother, as she retires to rest. The mother smiles, but sighs. She knows that the pains that rack her will not stop for darkness, and that if she sleeps her dreams will only be echoes of the sufferings of the day.

Why not sleep soundly and rise refreshed at morning, with strength and courage for the day's duties? Weak, nervous women, sufferers from backache, bearing-down pains, and other womanly ailments, have found a perfect cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals the womanly diseases which cause the pains and nervousness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I deem it my duty to express my heartfelt gratitude for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health," writes Mrs. B. H. Munn, of Springhill, Leon Co., Fla. "For nearly two years I suffered from female weakness so I could not stand on my feet any length of time; could scarcely walk at all. Appetite was much impaired; I had bearing-down sensations; can't express how badly I *did* feel. Had tried several kinds of medicine which did me little or no good. At last decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had not taken all of two bottles before I saw it was benefiting me, so I continued to take it until I had taken seven bottles, when I felt entirely cured. Did not feel a touch of my old complaint. It has been over a year since I took your medicine, and I can truthfully say that my health has been better for the last year than it had been for four years previously.

"You may publish this as a testimonial."

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

HOUSTON & TEXAS
= = = CENTRAL R. R.

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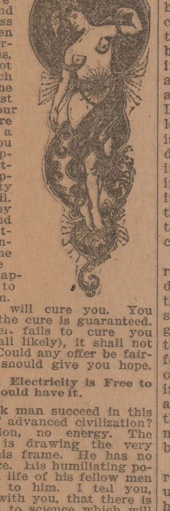

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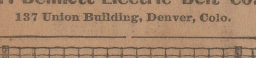

TO SECURE GOOD ROADS.

H. B. HILLYER PROPOSES A PLAN—THINKS SUPERINTENDENTS SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Bowie, Texas.

To the Journal:

It takes three things to make us good roads, brains or knowledge, money and labor. Are these reasonably accessible? Knowledge in road making must come by earnest, persistent study, and this must be encouraged and paid for by the state. A chair of civil engineering, road and bridge building, drainage and culverts should be added to the A. and M. college, and liberally endowed. Let us turn out road makers instead of lawyers for a few years and see if it is not a good thing. We now have a department of education and a superintendent of public instruction located in Austin, and a county superintendent in each county in the state. I hold that the road question is as important a factor for public good as is that of education.

Let us have a superintendent of dirt roads with his office at Austin and the department as liberally provided for as the educational department. Let him study the road question, go to where good roads are made and learn to build them. He should hold his office for four years. Let him issue from his office from time to time bulletins with instructions for building good roads, and call a convention once a year of the county superintendents to have a normal of instruction in practical road building.

Have a county superintendent of roads in each county of the state who, under the state superintendent, shall have supervision of all county road work. Let him be paid a good salary and be elected for four years. Let him be under the direct supervision of the county court and subject to removal for incompetency by them under due forms of law.

Let the state manufacture improved road machinery, under directions of the state superintendent of roads. Have this machinery made at the penitentiary and furnish to the counties at cost of production. Thinly settled counties might not need county superintendents or road machinery; a little knowledge of bridge and culvert building might be all they would require, but thickly settled counties should have a county superintendent of roads and road machinery and a crew of hands in each commissioners' precinct kept constantly at work. A few miles of good roads built each year would in time give us a system of roads that would be a blessing and credit to our state and a saving of millions to our people.

Money should be furnished by a liberal road tax. This if judiciously spent would, like our school tax, come back to our people direct and be felt and appreciated by them. This should be supplemented by a special poll tax of, say, $2 to be levied upon every man, in place of the present road service and a poll tax receipt should be a test for voting. A man should not vote who will not pay his poll tax. Ample money can thus be raised to build and keep our roads in repair and not be burdensome to the people.

Labor.—I could write ten or twenty columns and not exhaust this question for I have been thinking along these lines for many years. The penitentiary question has perplexed statesmen and philanthropists no little. Fully 80 per cent of our convicts are young men, not wholly bad, but who, mostly from lack of early training and education, become reckless and finally land in the penitentiary. No law that is degrading can reform a man. To convict a man of a felony and hold him and work him, costs our people large sums of money. Justice should be tempered with mercy. To degrade a man and then turn him loose injures society. I would reduce all petty felonies, when the penalty is five years or less in the pen, to misdemeanors, let trials be had in the county court before a jury of six men and the convicts be worked upon the county farm and as a road force for terms not to exceed twelve months. It would cost but little to convict such offenders, but little to guard them, the disgrace would be greatly reduced, reformation would be made possible and an efficient road force could thus be obtained and at a minimum cost to the state. For escapes double the unexpired term of service; upon second convictions double the penalties, and for third offenses put prisoners for long terms in the penitentiaries as incorrigible criminals. Such laws could be enforced at small cost to the state, would be merciful to offenders, reformatory in their character and would reduce the convicts in the penitentiaries by fully two-thirds or three-fourths and the balance could be easily confined in the buildings and worked in the shops.

Some such system must be devised to give us good roads, straight, permanent roads, at a minimum cost to the people.

Good roads must have constant repair to keep them good, but when once made properly the cost of keeping in repair is very little.

H. B. HILLYER.

FAVORS WIDE TIRES.

43½ Madison St., Memphis, May 23.

To the Journal:

You say, in comment upon my communication of May 15: "The use of broad or narrow tires undoubtedly has much to do with preserving good roads." For "preserving" you should have written "making and preserving." As long as you have the present narrow wheels you will have the present bad roads, or else the better ones that you manage to get will be secured only at great unnecessary trouble and expense. As long as you allow narrow wheels to keep up the expense—to set the pace—you must expect, or at least find, great trouble in promoting "good roads." The easiest and best way to get the necessary means is to reduce the necessity for means to the lowest possible terms. Say you reduce the amount now required by one-half, which you could do, and you will have less than a quarter of the trouble to get the remaining half.

I believe it to be an actual fact that on earth (or dirt) roads, taken generally and for a complete cycle of seasons, wet, dry, and all, wheels twice as wide, on the average, would cut less than one-fourth as deep as do present wheels.

Say that wheels now average only one-third the width they should properly have, then they cut probably nine times as deep as the least they could be brought to cut. I am satisfied that extremes of wet and dry bring about conditions which make the difference in effect equal to the theoretical as above charged.

Narrow wheels are everywhere a serious tax upon exery man, woman and child in the community. This tax no man can escape, except by death or discontinuance of the abuse.

J. M. HEISKELL.

WANTS THEM ON ROADS.

W. F. Hearne of Payne, Tex., writes: "I am glad you favor the workings of our state convicts on roads. They belong to the state, and ought to work for the state—the people. Good roads belong to all the people. I have favored this since E. J. Davis' administration."

The Journal Institute

WATERMELONS.—Following is the paper read by Judge W. R. Hayes of Skidmore before the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association in session at Edna recently:

"Ticking and Loading Watermelons" is the subject given me for discussion. This will be presumed to include loading into wagons, thence into cars in car lots. With us melons have little value unless placed on the market early in the season, hence we must guard against the temptation to pick them before they are in proper condition for shipment. This should be when not quite ripe enough for good eating at the time. It is easy to tell a ripe melon, but more difficult to know just when it should be picked for shipment. An expert can tell by thumping them, also see that the curl near the stem of melon is dead, and if the bottom of melon is of proper whiteness. The melons should never be pressed on with hand to test them, as this injures their ripening. In very early picking several melons should be cut as samples to test the accuracy of appearances. The stem of melons should be clipped with a sharp knife and left on the fruit; by pulling with the hand both the melon and the vine are injured.

In loading there should be three men with each wagon, one to select, clip and place the melons and the others to load the wagon. The bottom of the wagon should be bedded with dry straw or hay, and care should be used to prevent injury to melons from sides and end of wagon. The car also should be well bedded before loading. When three or four rows of the first layer of melons have been placed in one end of the car, the second layer should then be commenced, not by placing melons against end of car, but by placing in hollow spaces made by four of the first layer and so on with the other tiers or layers. This will cause the load of melons to slope from each end of the car. This space can be filled up when upper layer of load is placed on, if necessary. Loading should progress from each end at same time and finish in center of car, and boards or slats should be nailed on car to prevent melons from resting against car doors. Each car should contain melons of same size and variety as far as possible. When this cannot be done then different sizes and varieties may be separated in opposite ends of the car. The little fiction or fraud so common of placing the largest melons on top layer of load deceives no one, and is hardly permissable or honorable.

However, none of us wish to consign our melons, and if buyers are present we can load as requested by them but if the purchasers are at a distance and trust to us to load and forward to them, we certainly should use care in picking and loading so that our luscious melons shall arrive at their destination in good shape, thereby keeping up the well merited reputation melons from south-Texas have in the distant markets.

SELECTING SEED CORN—H. B. Hillyer of Bowie, Tex., writes to the Journal as follows: Seed corn should be selected when the corn is in the roasting ear. A strip of colored cloth an inch wide and a foot long should be tied around the ear, and these carefully preserved at gathering time, dried thoroughly, put in close boxes or barrels, and fumed with bi-sulphide of carbon if necessary to keep out the weevils. By this method in a few years every nubbin can be eliminated from your crop. This in itself will add 25 to 40 per cent to the yield. Corn should be kept pure. It will certainly deteriorate if indiscriminately mixed. Every farmer should plant both white and yellow corn, white for bread, but the bulk of his crop in yellow corn, as it seems to be hardier, more prolific, and better stock feed. They will mix several hundred yards if one is planted to the windward of the other.

To get the best results I want a large cob of medium length with 18 to 22 rows of grains. These grains I want long and medium soft. I have both yellow and white corn, practically of the same general characteristics. I have been improving these varieties for several years and they will average 18 to 22 rows to the cob, often 24 to 26 rows, the grains in the middle of the cob averaging three-fourths of an inch long.

For a country like Texas, with a long season and deficient rainfall, it is absolutely essential that we plant a "big ear" corn. It is not the corn that saps the fertility out of the soil and exhausts the moisture, and soon wilts and dries up in a drouth. It is the stalks and blades that lift the moisture, as a pump, out of the soil and evaporate it out upon the air. So it is a plain mathematical demonstration, sustained by scientific observation, that to take a certain piece of land and grow upon it 80 stalks that will make 80 good ears that will shell a bushel—and upon an adjoining plot to plant a small ear variety that will require 160 stalks to grow 160 ears that will shell a bushel the latter having double the number of stalks will evaporate twice as much moisture from the ground, will soonest suffer from drouth, and fail, while the former will make a fair crop.

Get a big ear variety, give it plenty of room to grow in and you will make the largest crops the soil and season will produce.

Cotton, on account of its clean and late cultivation, nearly all the crop being taken off of the ground and nothing returned to it, is a very exhausting crop, and nothing but its rotation with corn would save it during a single decade. Corn does not exhaust the soil. I knew in the black lands of Grimes county, in this state, a ten-acre corn patch that had been cultivated in corn for 25 years; later it was bought from the old Texan who had owned it so long; it was surrounded by a large cotton field, and for years you could mark the ten-acre patch by its larger and finer cotton.

Corn should be the leading crop for Texas. Put into hogs packed in Texas and shipped to Europe, it would become vastly more profitable, especially for the poor man, than is the cotton crop of to-day, and far more stable and uniform in price.

For a dry climate like most of Texas, if land is broken deep in the winter, corn planted deep, cultivated shallow, the soil kept finely pulverized and free from weeds and grass, big ear variety planted and given 4x4 feet between the stalks, you have the best possible conditions for standing the drouth, and will make fair crops under almost any conditions and big crops in good seasons.

Improved seed of any kind has an increased vitality that gives it great drouth resisting qualities. A very early corn is not desirable for this country. It always has small ears, and has not the drouth resisting qualities of larger and slower maturing varieties.

I have been often asked what part of the cob I get my seed corn from for my own crop. It is well known that the grains next to the stalk are large and peculiarly shaped, and the normal shaped grains commence lower down the ear, and after passing the middle gradually get smaller to the end of the cob, the best matured grains are toward the butt end of the cobs. I shell off about an inch of the small end, and plant all the balance. But I improve my crop to a large, rather short cob. retaining its full size until quite near the small end and then suddenly round ing off. But of course the same corn under different conditions of soil, climate and culture, will vary a good deal in size and shape of the ears.

Warm spring days produce a feeling of drowsiness if the body is loaded with the impurities of winter diet. Cleanse the blood, liver and bowels with PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It creates energy and cheerfulness.

The canning factory will be running in full blast in a few days. The factory last season made a good record and the present prospects is flattering for a good run this spring and summer. Inasmuch as the canning factory pays a handsome dividend to its stockholders is evidence that a cotton factory and flowering mill would be a paying proposition here in Alvord. She has the soil and a large territory from which to draw and all that is needed to build this enterprise is a little more "sweet oil and perseverance" on the part of our town and community.—Alvord Budget.

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BREED TO GOV. STRONG 2:10 1-4 "Champion trotter of Texas." Winner of 37 races out of 45. 45 standard crosses in pedigree, combining the Wilkes and Mambrino Chief strains. Reno Clipper, 2:17 1-2, p., a great race stallion, and "Champion saddler and sire of saddlers of Texas." He and his colts have won 55 premiums in arena. Address, A. E. BUCK, McKinney, or W. O. Foote, Dallas, Texas.

WM. M. HILL TROTTING REC. 2:20 Texas' greatest sire. Sire of The Private, 2:07 1-2; Judge Hurt, three year old, 2:09 1-4, sire of seven with average record of 2:12, and many other fast ones. Have also that royal bred trotting stallion, Bi-wa-Bek, 2:16 1-4. Call and see these stallions at New Exchange Stables or address E. BURNS, Fort Worth, Texas. Horses for sale at all times.

THE OAKS, MINERAL WELLS, TEX. A visit of a week or ten days to Mineral Wells at this season is one of the best things any tired man or woman can take. You will find perfect rest and get the best of society if you choose to seek it. There is at this time a large number of visitors there. Should you go, you cannot afford not to stop at "The Oaks," if it be possible to secure accommodations there. This hotel was recently erected by Miss Susie P. Hyman, of Stephensville. Everything is modern, and it is one of the most attractive places in Mineral Wells. Miss Hyman's mother is to be in charge, but at this time the management is under the personal direction of Miss Hyman, who seems to possess all the experience of a most successful manager of a summer resort. Her personal charms add much to the very satisfactory accommodations furnished. The following were the guests of "The Oaks" last week: G. Crow, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Sherwood, Stephensville, Texas; Eld. Carnes, Henrietta, Texas; Mrs. Ledbetter and daughter, Coleman, Texas; Dr. J. M. Fort Paris, Texas; Mike Murphy, Sonora, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hagerland, Sonora, Texas; Mrs. J. D. Leslie, Paris, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Connor, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. L. B. Wilson, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. K. Tobert, Dallas, Texas; A. C. Torbert, Galveston, Texas; Rev. Mr. H. M. Torbert, Boston, Mass.; Mr. H. C. Wicher, Ft. Worth, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Bluff Dale, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Bonham, Texas; Mr. Smith, Henrietta, Tex.; Mr. Foster, Henrietta, Tex.; Mr. Fane, Weatherford, Texas; Mrs. S. P. Stahr, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. C. I. Bonner, Tyler, Texas; Mr. McCanny, Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Bonham, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. Swinney, Bonham, Texas; Mrs. R. P. Campbell, Lingleville, Texas; Col. L. A. Pires, Dallas, Texas; Mr. Lamb, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. L. J. Wilkon, Navasota, Texas; Mrs. May Wilkon, Navasota, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. D. Feagan, Dallas, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Fort Worth, Texas; Miss Ward, Dallas, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Langhlin, Dallas, Texas; Mr. L. W. Watters, Hillsboro, Texas; Mrs. J. K. Johnson, Austin, Texas; Miss Morcia Johnson, Austin, Texas; Dr. Atkins, Shreveport, La.; Mr. Howell, Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. Caron, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Medlin, Tyler, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Watkins, Kemp, Texas; Mrs. J. A. Stewart; Oak Cliff, Texas; Mr. Fordtran, Galveston, Texas; Mr. K. Shields, Galveston, Texas; Mr. R. N. McCullough, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Phillips, Tyler, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Parmore, Tyler, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wagoner, Decatur, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Texas; Mr. A. P. Corley, Texas; Mr. Young and Son, Navasota, Texas; Mr. Wilcox and family, Temple, Texas; Mr. W. V. Keith, Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Beaumont, Texas; Mrs. Geo. F. Art, Cairo, Ill.

MAVERICKS.

R. A. Barclay of Baird, recently bought C. P. Coble's ranch, five miles northwest of Lubbock, paying $3500 for five school sections and one patented section leased.

Dr. Coleman of Louisville, Ky., has purchased the ranch and town property of Al Christian at Panhandle, Tex.

J. E. Hall of Coleman recently sold three sections of Tom Green county land to Mr. Hornback of Jack county.

Gibson & Baldridge recently shipped about 3800 steers from Monahans to South Dakota.

The deal for the new Union Stock Yards at El Paso has been finally completed and work on the new yards will be commenced at once.

Chas. Goodnight has not yet decided to go into the show business but he has now on his ranch at Goodnight, in addition to his cattle and his well known buffalo herd, the largest flock of Persian sheep in America and a number of elk.

J. S. Burnham, a Texas cattleman who formerly resided in San Antonio, died a few days ago in Monterey, Mexico, where he had been for several months with a big lot of cattle.

Col. H. M. Taylor, lately of Strawn, Tex., has been appointed traveling agent for the St. Louis National stock yards. Col. Taylor is a practical cowman and is well known in Texas.

Some fine bulls bought from George Medley were recently sent from Van Horn to the R. L. Hall ranch by Joe Cannon.

Johnson Bros. have shipped from Van Horn three trainloads of ones and twos bought from Geo. Medley, Mrs. Means and Otis and Merritt Finley of Valentine.

M. Taylor of Frio writes to the Journal that the calf crop is good in that section and prospects bright for stock interests.

Schorre Bros., Runge, Tex., write: "Enclosed find money order to pay for the Journal for one year. We think it a splendid newspaper for the cattle interest of Texas."

The largest shipment ever sent from Van Vleck, on the Caney Valley road, was the shipment by Gibson & Parkinson of Amarillo, of cattle to their pastures in the Indian Territory.

James McLymont, the Del Rio sheepman, was severely bruised by a big stock of wool tumbling over on him.

When range yearlings bring $20 per head we think that is sufficient evidence that the cattle in this locality are reaching a high standard. Let the good work go on in the next five years as in the past and then what will the result be? The conclusion is arrived at. Here will be the fine stock center of the west and here will come the buyer wanting the high grade stuff.—Midland Gazette.

P. S. Roberts has moved a herd of steers from Childress county to Roberts county for pasturage.

E. T. Soper of the Soper Cattle company, Midland, who was in Dallas a few days ago, reports range conditions in that section as fairly good.

A. J. Snyder & Son, it is reported, have sold their interest in the Bugbee-Coleman Land and Cattle company to J. K. Zimmerman.

Dr. W. C. Crawford of Franklin has bought the Briggs ranch near Ozona for $1500.

A meeting of the various committees and those interested in the stock fair and roping contest at San Angelo this fall is to be held June 3 at San Angelo to take definite action in regard to the arrangements to be made.

Ben C. Mayes of San Angelo reports stock and range in fine shape and a big crop of calves.

The headquarters of the LX ranch will be moved from the present location on Pitcher creek, north of the Canadian river, to Bonita creek, sixteen miles northeast of Amarillo.

R. W. Johnston of Midland, Tex., has sold his ranch intersts in that section and will move to Roswell, N. M.

The Shoe Bar ranch people have been making heavy shipments from Giles lately. It is claimed that the Shoe Bar people will confine their business hereafter to maturing steers and will sell the northern part of their pasture land.

Before the recent rains in the southwest very heavy shipments were made from Alice, Corpus Christi, Victoria and other points in order to secure pasturage.

The town pasture is now only a memory of the past, as it has been cut up in three small pastures. The L X ranch will use three sections for feeding and resting purposes, and the balance not already owned has been leased for five years to the editor of the Champion.—Amarillo Champion.

The average price of steer yearlings at Stanton is reported at $16.50. The calf crop is about an average one. The range is a little short, owing to the prolonged drouth.

S. W. Towe, who sold his Scurry county ranch to Dol Autry some time ago, has moved to Terry county.

Steve Ward recently shipped 29 cars of Circle Bar cattle from Estelline to Kansas for pasturage.

Mr. Joe Bilharzt butchered this week for his market in our town the fat cow bought last week of David B. Little. The cow was of Shorthorn breed, five years old, only grass fed, and dressed 734 pounds. If there has been a heavier grass fed cow of this age butchered in West Texas our people would be pleased to learn it.—Pearsall News.

Curtis Bros. have shipped a big lot of steers from Giles to Billings, Montana, where they will be pastured in the future.

E. J. Evans of Midland has purchased the George Gray ranch near Midland and 300 head of cows and will go into the stock raising business.

Walter Cochran of Midland shipped out a bunch of grass fed yearlings recently that brought $20 a head.

Ranchmen in the Alpine country report unusually heavy losses during the past few weeks from some cause yet undetermined although some advance the theory that late fall rains, causing the grass to rot, are responsible. The losses are confined largely to the mountain range. Capt. J. B. Gillett's losses are estimated at 10 per cent or about 200 head.

A great many people are enthusiastic over the Whitefaced cattle, and they are very pretty, but for a fine bunch of deep red substantial beauties, we have seen nothing that will surpass G. W. Morris' herd of registered and high-grade Durhams. They are large and for beef or milk are ahead of almost anything in the way of cattle ever bred. They have weight and have it just in the right place to bring fine prices. It will be many a year yet before a breed of cattle will be found that will surpass the Shorthorn.— Hall County Herald.

W. R. Boldt writes from Rabke, DeWitt county: "The long needed rains have come but after all Yorktown and Cuero had the most. The corn crop is saved and if we get a little more rain about June 20th, then the crop will be the largest for years. Seventeen cars of fat cattle were shipped from Cuero to market last week as follows: J. J. Summers, two car; Joe Debuse, two cars; North & Buehrig, two cars steers; Willis Hunter, one car calves to Houston Packing company. I could not learn the other parties that were interested in the train except Ed Lord of Cheaside, who had two cars of steers."

The cattlemen of Greenwood county, Kansas, have established a system of arbitration to settle differences. A committee of three is to investigate all questions between parties and give a verdict which is to be final. A disagreement involving $60,000 was settled in this way in Eureka a few days ago. An arbitration law similar to this cattlemen's plan is all that is needed in civil matters anywhere. Justice would be more apt to result and the expense would be but a trifle. It wouldn't suit the lawyers, however, and as they make the laws the reform is far off.—Denison Gazetteer.

IN EASTERN TEXAS.—For a long time the Journal has been urging our farmers to improve their stock; to raise their own horses, mules and hogs, instead of buying from more thrifty farmers in other sections, and for a good while it appeared that our advice was little heeded, and at times we were inclined to feel discouraged, but gradually we find that the old habits of shiftlessness are giving way to better methods. Farmers are taking lively interest in improved breeds of cattle and already several small herds of graded Herefords have been sold in this portion of Cherokee county, and a few thoroughbreds may now be found here. Improved hogs are getting to be very common, while many farmers who formerly depended on buying their horses and mules are now raising them. It is not an uncommon sight to see a farmer drive to town with one or two fine colts following his wagon, and in a very few years there is bound to be a marked change in all kinds of farm stock.—Rusk Journal.

TAKING UP SCHOOL LAND.—The editor has during the past week been holding a confab with the drivers of several bunches of nester cattle who were driving past Breakview to Sherman county. One long, lean, hungry looking brother told us that he knew where there were four sections of good land near to the new townsite, and he was going to jump them and prove his cause. Another told us that every section of school land in that county was taken up. Another said he had taken up four sections, and, with his bunch of cattle, horses and farming implements, he regarded it as the chance of his life to get ahead in the world. He has sold out his school land in one of the lower counties at $10 per acre and was now able to do something for himself on $1 land. In the past week at least 2000 head of cattle have been driven there and at least twenty families and outfits, and from the tenor of several talks made by the men they are not going to countenance speculation in school land by non-residents. This has been a curse at and around nearly every county seat in the Panhandle, and perjury of the blackest kind is resorted to to bolster up fictitious claims and prove actual residence where there has not been any made, and as Sherman county is comparatively a newly settled county no man ought to be allowed to hold school land who is not actually a settler upon and using the same.—Amarillo Champion.

SCARCITY OF WIND AND RAIN Often makes a pump jack necessary. Those made by the F. F. COLLINS MFG. CO., San Antonio, Texas, are built especially for Texas requirements and are always ready to supply needful water. Write them for description and prices.

Your local coupon ticket agent has been supplied with illustrated and descriptive literature showing the beauties of the scenery and resorts of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. These books are free for the asking, and "The Denver Road" will be glad to give added assistance by correspondence in your choice of place to spend your vacation.

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You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want, from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

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

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest Main Line was completed September 16th. It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at Alliance, Neb. It is the short line, Denver to Helena, Spokane, and the direct line to the entire Upper Northwest.

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

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

TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO, UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great daily trains from Kansas City, St. Joseph. Weekly California excursions, personally conducted.

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CATTLE SALES.

J. T. Morgan of Round Timbers, Baylor county, called at the Journal office in Fort Worth this week. He stated that everything was fairly prosperous in his section, though the wheat crop will not average more than 6 to 8 bushels to the acre and the oat crop is a failure. The corn crop is good. He reported that Geo. Brigman sold recently some two-year-old steers at $20 and Mr. Akens sold his pasture and cattle to Lou Webber. He received $20 a head for the twos.

Tom Martin of Bowser, San Saba county, made a sale of steers to Will Roberts of Austin, at $33.33⅓ per head.

Clark & Collins of Alice, recently sold to Tom Jones 1900 ones and twos and to James B. Armstrong of Cameron county, 1400 heifers; terms private.

King & Beasly last week sold to J. F. Ellis of Junction City, 91 head of one and two-year-old steers at $13 and $16.50. Mr. Ellis also bought of F. L. Harrison 56 head of ones and twos at the same price.

Ed Martin of Menard recently sold 165 yearlings at $13.50.

Gus Schreiner bought last week in Kimble county 8 yearlings from Sidney Thomas, Jr., at $13, and also bought bunches of yearlings from A. L. Mudge and Leigh Beauchamp at $13.

J. W. & T. C. Westbrook of Waco paid $25 a head for 200 twos bought of R. D. Kinney of Coleman.

E. J. Evans has purchased at Midland the Purcell & Means ranch consisting of twenty sections of pasture lands, together with 300 head of stock cattle.

David Myers of Beeville, received recently 268 yearlings bought from Wallace Wade at $12 per head.

At Ozona J. Forsythe of the Territory bought 250 head of stock cattle from F. Grocock at private terms and 180 head from M. Zellner at $18.

The yearlings from the OX ranch near Childress were sold to Kansas parties at $17.50 around.

J. F. Roberts, formerly manager of Dan Waggoner's ranch interests, recently purchased A. H. Wood's ranch, six miles south of Amarillo. The property consists of 6400 acres of land and 400 head of registered and grade cattle, the purchase price being about $16,000. Mr. Roberts takes possession of the ranch July 1.

J. F. Ellis has bought several small bunches of ones and twos in Kimble county at $13 and $16.50. Among the sellers were J. A. Ward, W. G. Moos and S. P. Sousager.

Florer & Bird, of Gray Horse, Oklahoma, have recently made the following purchases of steers in the San Angelo country: From the Sawyer Cattle company 1400 twos at private terms; R. F. Tankersley, 200 threes and fours at $24; J. M. Stone, 370 threes and fours at $25; Charley Collyns, 1000 twos at $21; J. E. Hersey, 350 twos at $20. All these cattle have been shipped to Oklahoma to fatten.—Standard.

J. H. McDaniel of Floresville, lately bought five high grade Shorthorn calves from Frank Nusom of Runge.

In Crockett county Lewis & McClellan have purchased about 350 twos and yearlings from various parties.

J. W. Meadors of Sweetwater, Tex., has sold his ranch in Nolan county to J. E. Rhodes of Hunt county. Nine thousand six hundred dollars was the price paid for land and cattle.

W. C. Driscoll of South Dakota has purchased the yearlings from the Moon ranch in the Childress country at private terms.

W. E. Hughes of Dallas, bought last week at Panhandle from the Continental Land and Cattle Company twos at $24 per head, and from other parties 3000 twos at $22.

W. D. Christian has sold to E. C. Sugg & Bro. of San Angelo his 5000 acre ranch and 1000 cattle. The price paid was $20,000 for the ranch and $15 a head for the cattle.

Wm. McKee of Kimble county, recently sold to Charles Schreiner 29 head of one and two-year-old cattle at $13 and $16.50.

Frank Caradine of Santa Anna has sold 75 head of stock cattle to Ed Miller of San Angelo at $15 a head.

John Brassell of Stockdale recently sold to G. N. Dilworth of Gonzales, 578 head of Polled cattle.

J. T. Ellis bought of Edward E. Bolt at Junction City 50 head of high grade Durham steerd yearling at $13.

Jack Serruys of Montana, bought from W. Q. Richards of Quanah, 1500 steer yearlings at $18 per head and 500 two-year-old steers at $23.

Watkins & Meyers of Quanah, have bought W. H. Green's lease on the Pardue pasture, south of Quanah, and 600 head of cattle; terms private.

V. M. West of San Antonio, recently bought from Beever & Hindes of Val Verde, their Sacatocha ranch cattle, paying $17 around for the entire herd of 1500.

F. B. McClelland recently bought from F. J. Faught of Scurry county, John Gardner, O. Smith and Sid Johnson 300 ones and twos at prices ranging from $15.50 to $21. The cattle were shipped to De Graff, Kan.

The Brenham Banner boasts of the fine stock in Washington county. This comes in among the material developments of the state, and there are few counties in Texas that can not show up an improvement in stock, the old "longhorn" getting to be almost a curiosity. —Columbus Citizen.

IN THE PANHANDLE.

Vernon, Texas.

To the Journal:

"Rejoice and be exceeding glad" appears to be the motto of every man, woman and child within the corporate limits of Vernon. While they are not exactly walking on air, they are certainly stepping mighty high. The cause of this general rejoicing is the fact that after four months of anxiety the negotiations have been concluded by which Vernon becomes the terminus of the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern railway. The surveyors began their preliminary work on the 20th. Their first efforts were directed toward locating depot grounds and terminal yards in this town, and they are now preparing the route for the first thirteen miles of track east of here. Contractor Burdock of McAlester, in the Indian Territory, is on the ground, having brought his outfit overland. He will construct the grade to the Red River, just below the mouth of the Pease. It is estimated that at least $400,000 will be expended on this thirteen miles of track, and the construction of the iron bridge across Red River. The company has purchased the Parlin & Orendorff building, corner of Main and Olive streets, where the general offices of the company will be established. Steel has begun to arrived for the new road and the work will be pushed rapidly. To Mr. Bismarck Haussels, president of the Vernon board of trade, and the active executive committee of that organization is largely attributed the success of this scheme by which Vernon becomes a railroad center, with a very promising future.

It is reported that the Rock Island is also pointed this way, and the prediction is made that it will beat the new line into Vernon.

It is also reported that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas will extend its line from Wichita Falls to this place. As a result of all these splendid prospects, city property has increased wonderfully in price, and the outlook for the shire town of old Wilbarger is exceedingly bright.

The Panhandle country is developing into one of the best corn sections in the entire union. With any kind of seasonable weather, farmers are assured of a yield averaging sixty bushels to the acre. This year's crop will be greatly in excess of any former season. The diversification of crops has gone beyond the experimental stage "up Panhandle way." Farmers have gone into variety and have materially increased their profits, besides demonstrating what wonders can be worked in this fertile section of Texas.

Down at Chillicothe there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. The Kansas City, Mexican and Orient railway has begun grading at a point two miles west of that place and the announcemnt has been made that the company proposes to give Chillicothe the marble heart. The people of that enterprising town gave the railroad people every assistance when the question of right of way was being discussed, even offering an entire section of land for depot facilities and yard room, but for some unknown reason the company has not availed itself of this offer, but on the contrary has allowed the impression to go abroad that it will lay out a town in the low, marshy land where the contractors are now at work, thus ignoring Chillicothe altogether. Vice President Sylvester, of the Stillwell road, has been appealed to and has promised to visit the locality, when the village authorities fondly hope to convince him of the error of his ways.

Horse buyers hereabouts report a scarcity of animals without blemish and of such character as to pass the inspection of the British agents at Fort Worth. Small bunches of desirable horses are being picked up, but the supply is by no means equal to the demand.

The cowmen are happy. They are chanting peans of praise for the hard rains of the past ten days, and are now confident of good pasturage throughout the summer.

A. H.

MEASURING LOOSE HAY.

In a recent issue the Journal published the rule adopted by the New Mexican legislature for measuring loose hay. Through typographical errors some of the figures were transposed, and the results given were inaccurate. Following is the correct rule, as given by the author of the measure:

Measure the stack for length, width and the "over." To get the "over" throw a tape line over the stack at an average place, from ground to ground, drawing it tightly. Multiply the width by the over and divide this result by four, multiply result of division by the length for approximate cubical contents of stack. To reduce to tons, for hay that has stood in stack for less than 20 days, divide cubical contents by 512; for more than 20 and less than 60 days divide cubical contents by 422; for more than 60 days divide cubical contents by 380. Example: Stack measures 17 feet wide, 58 feet long and 36 feet over. Stack has stood 15 days. Multiply 17 by 36, equals 612. Divide 612 by 4, equals 153. Multiply 153 by length 58, equals 8874, which gives the cubical contents in feet. Divide 8874 by 512, equals 17.3 tons in a stack.

While the people of Cherokee for the most part are not overburdened with wealth, there are none who are not doing reasonably well. All those engaged in business are realizing reasonable returns for the amount of capital invested and labor expended in conducted it. The mechanics and laborers are accumulating, as is evidenced by the number of them purchasing lots and erecting for themselves dwellings—Cherokee Chief.

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DEHORN CATTLE BEFORE FLY TIME.—L. O. Wells says: It is unnecessary and cruel to dehorn cattle during fly time. On general principles, the animals suffer more during warm weather than during cold, unless required to stay where they are exposed to storms during the winter months. The very best time to dehorn cattle is in the early spring or late fall, say cr November 1. I do not find it necessary to apply any kind of dressing to the wound. Simply allow a blood clot to form, when healing will take place quickly.

I prefer using a clipper which cuts from all four sides at once. This will never crush the horn. Cut off the horn very close to the head, removing about one-fourth inch of the skin all around the base. If this is not done, the horn will grow again. On younger animals, it is necessary to cut even closer. In order to do a satisfactory job, the operator must have had experience. He should stand in front of the animal while another person sets the clippers. Care should always be taken not to cut too close to the ear. In my first experience I cut too close and had to stop the flow of blood by applying a causic. I do not know of a single case of dehorning that ever proved fatal. The blood comes out in fine sprays and will stop in two or three hours. If it should continue, however, apply common saleratus. I have found it advisable never to stop the flow of blood unless life was in danger.

VALUE OF SHORTHORNS.—In a paper read before the Kansas board of agriculture, H. T. Groom, a well known Texas breeder said:

The effort to secure a breed of cattle that would return the greatest profit in the shortest possible time has caused the most progressive breeders to give the matter the closest attention.

Many conditions have to be considered, and the breed best adapted to meet them claims for the time the largest share of public favor. Conditions differ, and no one breed of cattle has yet been found that will meet them all. In the Highlands of Scotland the breed that has taken its name from that locality is best adapted to climb the rugged hills and gather a living from the coarse and sparse, yet nutritious, herbage.

In Arabia, the land of deserts, where both grass and water are scarce and far apart, the Arabian cattle have developed into a fair class, considering the trying conditions under which they have been bred. At one time, in the southern part of Texas, enterprising breeders imported them to cross on the native cattle, believing they could overcome the scarcity of both grass and water and the long distance that often separated them. At an early day in the cattle industry on the great western plains, where the summers were long and often dry, and where the protection from winter blizzards was poor, if not entirely wanting, some breeders attempted to increase the hardiness of their cattle by crossing with the buffalo. This would probably have given a hardier breed but for nature's obstacle, the buffalo hump, which made the loss of cows bred to buffalo bulls so heavy as to deter any extensive crossing between them, and thus a blizzard-proof breed of cattle failed to materialize.

At a time when cattle were moved on foot from the breeding or feeding ground hundreds, yes, thousands of miles to fresh pasture, or market, the original Texas or Mexican breed filled the demand for a walking animal, but with the coming of railroads, quickly followed by barbed wire, which, has stopped the free movement of cattle all over the country, the demand for cattle that could walk 2000 miles during the summer has given away to animals of heavier bodies moved in palace cars.

Conditions have changed, and have forced on ranchmen the fact that there is no money in having grass and water too far apart on their ranges, and these same changed conditions have proved that there is no money in running cattle on unprotected ranges, with poor grass and no other feed.

No one can name a man who ever made a fortune starving cattle, but the names of hundreds can be called over who have grown rich by giving their cattle free access to the corn-crib.

To-day no intelligent cattle breeder in all this cattle-growing section of the southwest is breeding cattle for graziers alone; on the contrary, every one is endeavoring to cross his cattle with some heavy beef-producing breed, to make them desirable as feeders, the feeder market being the most profitable that a ranchman can find; the owners of herds in which improved bulls have been bred until their quality has almost, if not fully, reached that high perfection possessed by grade cattle of the older states, find quick sale at the highest market prices for their cattle a long time before they are ready for delivery to the feeders in the corn states.

No Shorthorn breeder ever claimed to make a steer weigh 1350 pounds at eighteen months old on a wind-and-dust diet, with nothing but a barbwire fence for protection, but Shorthorn men do claim that for the same number of pounds of roughness and grain consumed, the Short-horn returns more pounds of beef of higher quality than any other breed of cattle.

Of all the beef-producing breeds, the Shorthorn stands preeminently at the top of the list, having the size, the quality, and the earliest maturity, the three important points that a profitable beef animal must possess.

I deny that any breed can stand more exposure than the Shorthorn, but, as stated before, no man makes money by failing to give his cattle necessary feed and protection; and if the statement was true that the Shorthorn will not stand as much hardship as some other breed, it is acknowledged by the champions of rival breeds that, with feed and protection, they stand first as beef-producers. These changed conditions which have come, making feed a necessary adjunct to successful cattle-growing, have removed the only fault that the rival breeders could suggest in Shorthorns.

The ascending value of Shorthorns is noticed in the reports of the public sales through the country; values will go a great deal higher before enough of this superior blood can be supplied to correct the errors that have been made all over the country, notably in Texas, and other sections where the Mexican cow is the basis of so many herds. Go into these herds and look over the young cattle, and those with the hatchet rumps will not be found robed in the red, white and roan colors of the Shorthorns; a further examination will show that the reds and the roans have the size to carry the weight, coupled with the quality which puts the red ink on the other side of the ledger when the ranchman sells them, will double the value of the corn the feeder gives them, and in the final test cut more high-priced beef and have made more retail butchers rich than any other breed. These are cold facts, but the judge is the scales; the jury, the feeder and retail butcher man. These pronounce in favor of the Shorthorn.

Some breeders of rival cattle claim that the Shorthorn is being too much in-bred; yet the herd-books will prove that these rival breeders are as much, if not more, inbred; in fact, they have so inbred as to fix their color to a shade and their markings to a spot, while the Shorthorns may be red or white or any mixture of the two. Yet while these rivals have been so inbred as to fix their color and markings, when crossed on original Texas or Mexican cattle they jumble up the colors, so that Joseph's coat is no longer the synonym of many colors, as these cross-bred cattle have colors unknown in the dyer's art in Joseph's time.

For beef purposes a cross-bred animal may be as good as an inbred one; but as a sire none can as certainly transmit his own good points as one that is inbred. The constitution of some Shorthorns may have been damaged by mismating, but, where inbreeding has been judiciously followed, it has built up rather than damaged the breed. That "like produces like" is a maxim long established; two good animals mated produce a good or better one, and two inferior animals mated an inferior or more inferior one. When perfection is reached, or nearly so, as there are few perfect animals in the animal kingdom, this perfection is more potent if obtained by mating animals not of the same line of blood. Mexican cattle are probably the most closely inbred cattle in the country. This comes of the custom which obtained in Mexico until recent years of permitting bulls to run untrimmed until two years old; the result was cows were got with calf by their own calves. This line of breeding was followed so long that the type became fixed in both form and color, and is the hardest to change with which the ranchman has to deal. Yet the Shorthorn, no more inbred than his rivals, with one touch of his magic wand wipes out the party-colors, changes the streaks of yellow, blue, black bronze and a dozen other hues into his own beautiful red and roan colors, gives spring to the ribs, length to the body, and converts a peaken, raw-boned frame, carrying only chile concarnie meat, worth one cent per pound, into a broad, heavy, flesh-carrying frame, cutting up into the largest per cent of high-priced steaks and juicy rib roasts.

HEREFORD VS. JERSEY.—The Iowa agricultural college reports a feeding experiment as follows: "A Hereford steer made a gain of 2.03 pounds per day under feed, and was sold at twenty-four months, weighing 1624 pounds. A high grade Jersey steer fed under like conditions was sold at thirty-three months, weighing 1300 pounds, and for the nine months fed made a gain of two pounds per day. The amount of feed given each of the animals was practically the same, and the feed lot results were practically equal. The gain in weight depends solely on digestion, and the digestion of the unimproved steer or scrub may be just as good or even better than the digestion of the highly improved beef breeds. There is no reason that the latter should give greater returns for the feed. But when these steers were marketed there was a great difference. The comparison was by altogether a different standard. The Jersey sold at $2.12½ below the top of the market and the Hereford for 10 cents above, making a difference of $2.22½ per 100 pounds. In the sale of the two types the Hereford netted 67½ per cent of beef, and the Jersey 57½ per cent, the beef type having 10 per cent more beef. When the carcasses were hung up that of the Jersey weighed 763 pounds, with 190 pounds of internal tallow and 53 pounds of suet; while the Hereford carcass weighed 888, with 95 pounds of internal tallow and 38 pounds of suet, the per cents of these as compared with the carcass being respectively 32.1 and 15, the proportion of tallow and suet in the Jersey being more than twice as much as in the Hereford. A great point was in the gain of the choice cuts in the beef type—the power of these animals to make the kind of product the market demands—instead of as the Jersey putting the gain in tallow before there was enough flesh on the back to decently cover the bones. The market returns from the Hereford carcass were 49 per cent more than from the Jersey cacass. The tallow price was 4 cents while that of the high-priced cuts was 19 cents."

WHEN YOU FEEL DULL

"Tired," "nauseated" and "low" spirited, the machinery of the body is clogged up somewhere. You should take a few doses of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

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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 arrearages 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 two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

No convention to be held in the state during the year is of greater importance to the farming interests of Texas than the fourth annual meeting of the Texas Farmers' Congress to be held at the A. and M. college at College Station, July 23 to 26 inclusive. This congress is the general organization in which are affiliated the various minor agricultural, horticultural and livestock associations of Texas. Its work is of the broadest character calculated to benefit not only its individual members but all the agricultural interests of the state. It is an educational assembly, a school of methods, an experience meeting and a place where the legislative needs of the farmers of Texas are discussed and recommendations to the legislature are formulated. The program so far as completed, given elsewhere in the Journal, shows the character of the topics discussed. Every farmer who can possibly make arrangements to go should be on hand for the July meeting.

FARMS IN AMERICA.

It is stated by the chief statistician of the agricultural section of the twelfth census that the net additions to farm resources in the ten years between 1890 and 1900 exceed the value of all farm investments in 1850. As the authority referred to says: "The increased wealth of our farmers, as the result of their last ten years' labor, equals the farm wealth of the nation reported as the outcome of their toil and economies from the settlement at Jamestown to the middle of the nineteenth century."

In the United States there are now not less than 5,700,000 farms or about one to every thirteen inhabitants. In 1850 the number of farms was less than 1,150,000; the increase during the past ten years was about 1,150,000 while the gain in farm values has been no less than $6,500,000,000. No nation is advancing faster than the United States in agricultural lines. Congress has endowed agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the various states and territories and the national annual appropriation for these institutions is nearly $800,000. It is very properly held, however, that the chief support for these institutions should come from the states themselves. Most of the states are beginning to recognize the value of such schools and are commencing to make liberal appropriations for them. What the nation will be able to accomplish when the agricultural resources of the various states have been properly developed can not even be estimated.

MARKING WOOL.

Once in a while a complaint comes either through manufacturers of woolen goods or publications in their interest that the sheepmen of the West are losing heavily each year by reason of having marked their sheep with paint or tar. That this could be a reason for the decline in wool even during the past two years is incredible. This old story of "what is the matter with your wool," when it is on the decline, has been repeated so often that sheepmen have ceased to pay much attention to it. Those who have been in the business any length of time have quit using paint, tar or any other solution calculated to injure the fleece. They attended college during the early nineties, and to contend that they would persist in a course which even threatens the loss of a fractional part of a cent is preposterous. The trouble is not caused by the use of tar. It's something else.—San Antonio Express.

So far as the Journal has been able to observe the claim has not been made by any publication or by any manufacturer that paint or tar on wool has been responsible for the general decline in wool during the past two years. The claim is made, however, by nearly all eastern market publications that serious losses have been sustained on particular shipments by reason of paint on wool. It is true that a great majority of the sheepmen have abandoned the use of injurous marks, but unless eastern authorities that are usually considered reliable are deliberately sending out false reports, not all have done so by any means. Why they have not abandoned the practice is not easy to explain. Perhaps it may be for the same reason that not only hundreds but thousands of bales of dirty cotton are marketed each year at a price ¼@½c lower per pound than they would have sold for had the cotton been kept reasonably clean instead of being piled in the patches and left exposed to the weather. It may be that it is for the same reason that thousands of bushels of grain in Texas were allowed to ruin last season after having been harvested.

But sheepmen who are really wide-awake don't have losses on account of tar and paint and maybe the other fellows are not worth bothering about anyway.

Commenting on a paragraph in the Journal in regard to building public roads, the Dallas News says: "The present plan has been a farce for many years. Convicts under misdemeanor laws should be placed on the roads to work out their sentences. The laws of the state should be changed so that the small or minor felonies would be punished as misdemeanors. By the adoption of the system of working the misdemeanor convicts on the public roads the tramp and vagrant nuisance would be broken up and the criminals would be employed without cost to the people, and, besides, criminals would be removed from competition with free labor."

Verily the farmer is patient and endureth much. He toileth long and receiveth little for the fruits of his labor. The tax-gatherer cometh and gathereth in the shekels yet he complaineth not though the state convict who payeth not a shekel unto the tax-gatherer waxeth fat in the land. The farmer heedeth not the fact that he loseth the price of his labor by the convict competition unto which he is subjected. Yea, verily, his patience is great.

The Cotton Ginner's Journal, published at Waco, recently entered its fifth volume. In its particular class the Journal stands without a rival in point of general excellence. It is well edited and its steadily growing advertising business is an unfailing evidence of its ability to bring satisfactory results to advertisers who patronize it.

On account of the prejudice against convict made goods the state cotton mill in Alabama, which has been run by convict labor, is to be leased to employers of free labor. There is apparently no prejudice in Texas against convict grown cotton. The farmers are the only ones to suffer from the competition of cotton growers in stripes.

Reports from London state that King Edward has become more popular since his recent narrow escape from death on Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht. Is this to be interpreted to mean that the people of England would have more esteem for a dead king than for a live one?

And now Sam Jones locates Savannah, Ga., as being half a mile from hades. From the numerous towns and cities that have been stated to be exactly that distance from hades it would appear that the fire department is pretty well spread out underground.

The proven area of workable bituminous coal in Texas is 270,000 square miles. The extent of the oil area hasn't been determined yet but Texas seems to be in a very fair way to become the fuel station of the globe.

In Van Zandt county, Texas, there is a bed of rock salt into which miners have dug 300 feet without getting through the rock. The man who can't make his salt in Van Zandt county should go without.

If the farmers of South Carolina are anything like the farmers of Texas they would much rather have Senators Tillman and McLaurin spend their time fighting boll weevils than in fighting each other.

The commissioners' court of Wise county has called a good roads convention to meet at Decatur, July 4. The wisdom of the people of that county doesn't stop with the name.

The people of Texas are waking up to the advantages of good roads. One of the first requisites for securing the service is the building of good roads.

A big blackland farm in Ellis county was sold a few days ago for $100 an acre, and there wasn't a trace of oil or coal or quicksilver on it, either.

If there were more than one American boat in the race, the returns would not even show the Shamrock Second.

Texas has fewer cops but more copper than New York.

If you want to know just what the crop prospects are in this section, just ask the first farmer you meet and watch his face wreathe in smiles. He will not have to say a word, for the expression on his face will tell the story, and this, too, despite the fact that the wheat and oat crops are, generally speaking, failures. Great is Texas and great are her resources.—Denison Herald.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

DREAMIN' O' HOME.

I can't jest tell what's come to her, an' yet I think it's clear
That sumthin's goin' wrong o' late—to see her sittin' there
A-dreamin' in the doorway, with that look into her eyes,
As ef they still was restin' on the ole time fields an' skies.

She's always dreamin,' dreamin' o' the life we left behind,
The little two-room cottage where the mornin' glories twined;
The roses in the garden, the yellow sunflowers tall,
The violets—but she herself the sweetest flower o' all.

You see, she uster sit there in the doorway, so content,
The sunflowers follerin' the sun, no matter where he went;
The brown bees sippin' honey and a-buzzin' roun' the place;
The roses climbin' up to her an' smilin' in her face.

An' now she can't forget it. When I tell her: "Little wife,
There ain't no use in grievin' for that simple country life,"
She twines her arms aroun' my neck, an' smilin' sweet to see,
She says: "It seems so far away to where we uster be!"

There ain't no use in chidin', or sayin' words o' cheer;
There's nothin' in the city life like she was uster there;
There preachin' cum but once a month an' street cars didn't run,
An' folks they tole the time o' day by lookin' at the sun.

An' larks got up at peep o' dawn an' made the medders ring;
I tell you, folks, when one's brought up to jes' that kind o' thing,
It's hard to get away from it; 'old feelin's bound to rise,
An' make a runnin' over in a woman's tender eyes.

So there she sits a-dreamin', til I git to dreamin' too,
An' when her head droops on my breast an' sleep falls like the dew
An' closes them sweet eyes o' hers, once more we seem to be
In the old home, where we'll rest some day together—her and me.
—Atlanta Constitution.

* * *

MAUD, Henryetta, I. T.—Yes, you can use perfumed stationery, but if you have any regard for your correspondents, don't.

* * *

SEAMSTRESS, Corrigan, Tex.—Bent whalebone can be made like new by soaking in hot water for a few minutes and then ironing until straight.

* * *

ETHEL, Pecos City, Tex.—I can not undertake to forward letters or work up a suitable correspondence for you. This department isn't a young lovers' kindergarten.

* * *

PEG, Homer, Tex.—Wearing the shoes steadily for a year or so will stop their crying. I know of no other sure cure for squeaking shoes, though it is said that standing in hot water will silence the complainers.

* * *

ELFIE, Willow Creek, Tex.—You can buy a kodak at from five to thirty-five dollars. Cost of having pictures developed and printed varies slightly with the size of picture. Directions for developing and printing are furnished with camera, but you can only learn this by actual experience—make up your mind to a few failures at first.

* * *

UNHAPPY WIFE, no postoffice.—Yes, there are conditions which warrant the separation of husband and wife; in some cases even divorces may be allowable just as the deliberate taking of human life under certain circumstances is not held to be murder, but such cases are extremely rare. The time to fully decide the divorce question is usually before the wedding ceremony is celebrated.

* * *

SAMPLE, Crockett, Tex.—Fuchsia is a new rose color, sofrano a delicate flesh tint and malmaison almost the same shade as salmon. King's blue is a new shade named in honor of Edward VII. Almost any shade of pink is becoming to a blonde, unless there is a tendency to too much color; that is, when the roses which should be confined to the cheeks spread too luxuriantly over face, throat and ears.

* * *

SNOWDROP, Sloan, Tex.—A good cold cream is made by melting together four ounces of almond oil and one ounce each of white wax and spermaceti. Stir until smooth, and as it cools add an ounce of violet water. Lettuce and cucumber creams, which are good for tanned complexions, are made by adding four tablespoonsful of the juice pressed from the vegetable to the cream. The preparation should be put up in small jars, closely covered.

* * *

CLEMATIS, Velasco, Tex.—Never having met your betrothed, how can I judge what would be a suitable birthday gift for him? I haven't the remotest idea which his choice would be if offered a volume of Browning, a pocket flask, a book of Psalms or a pack of cards. He may be in dire need of a crocheted tie, or his soul may yearn for embroidered slippers. A "suitable" gift should be chosen with some regard for the tastes and occupation of the receiver.

* * *

H. M., Vinita, I. T.—The fact that the Indian famine sufferers are British subjects should not deter civilized countries from giving all aid in their power. We should not judge England too harshly in the matter. Consider the enormous expense incurred in supplying the soldiers in South Africa with plum pudding and chocolate caramels and you can appreciate the inability of the nation to supply bread to starving subjects. England has long been in the depths of Boerdom and ennui is an expensive complaint.

* * *

MISS MUFFET, Amarillo, Tex.—Soda water can be made at home without a fountain by following this recipe: Coffee sugar four pounds, three pints of water, three nutmegs grated, the whites of ten eggs, one ounce of well-beaten gum Arabic, and twenty drops of oil of lemon, or extract equal to that amount. By using oils of other fruits you may make as many flavors from this as you desire. Mix all and place over a gentle fire, and stir well about thirty minutes; remove from the fire, strain, and divide into two parts; into one-half put eight ounces of bi-carbonate of soda, into the other half put six ounces of tartaric acid. Pour in bottles or jars, shake well, and when cold they are ready for use by pouring three or four spoonfuls from both parts into separate glasses, each one-third full of water. Stir each and pour together and the result will be entirely satisfactory.

* * *

MRS. S., McKinney, Tex.—David B. Hill is a bachelor, presumably from choice, and thus far he has managed to "fend for himself," though no doubt he finds it up-Hill work. Hill was born in 1843, at Havana, Schuyler county, New York. His father was a farmer, who died when the son was still a boy, leaving to the wife and five children only a heavily mortgaged farm. David Hill graduated from the high school and entered a law office at Elmira, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar when barely twenty-one and was appointed city attorney two months later. This marked his entrance upon a political career. He rose from the office of city attorney to the legislature, then he became alderman, next mayor, lieutenant governor, governor and United States senator. It remains to be seen where his career as a "climber" of the official ladder will end. Mr. Hill may yet visit Texas, but he has doubtless met widows before, the heartless creature!

* * *

HERE AND THERE.

Twenty thousand unmarried girls left Ireland in the year 1900. Without doubt "it's the most distressin' country" that ever was seen, but in justice to the Yankee maids this thing should be stopped. Those same Irish girls will every one of them marry in free America and so there will be twenty thousand husbands short in the allowance due the American girls when they finally take time to consider the question of matrimony.

* * *

A woman of an inquiring turn of mind, wore a pedometer for the purpose of discovering the extent of her daily travels. She found that between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., while doing only her necessary household work, she walked seven and two-fifth miles. Yet should her health break down her physician would probably suggest that she needed more exercise, prescribe a daily walk and be overcome with surprise if she rebeled at the prescription.

* * *

There are some new wrinkles the modern woman does not seek to adopt; they are those which begin to seek an introduction when she turns forty.

* * *

In the Eastern cities, women's clubs have secured vacant lots and fitted them as ideal playgrounds, with swings, games, etc., opening the grounds to the children of the poorer classes who dwell in crowded tenements. Such work as this is in itself a sufficient excuse for the existence of women's clubs and fortifies one to hear with patience several papers on Music in Mars, Prehistoric Point Lace, Cleopatra on Golf, or other subjects of vital importance to women of this century.

* * *

A county in Maryland has arranged to deliver school children at the school house in country districts, the school board paying the freight. This insures a good attendance at school, and when that point is gained the children are all allowed to find the way home alone after school probably.

* * *

A woman who is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is worrying over the stock now being marketed by the numberless oil companies. She is afraid, since oil and water never mix, that the stock will die from thirst, poor things. A little experience in that line would soon convince this sympathetic soul that stock of this class rarely suffers for lack of watering. The oil companies will doubtless persuade these two warring elements to form a combination.

* * *

"THE SAVING GRACE."

This church advertisement recently appeared in the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette:

Why I go to Grace church:
First—Pure, warm air.
Second—Soul-soothing singing.
Third—Heart-healing praying.
Fourth—Life-lifting preaching.
Fifth—Glad-to-see-you people.

Those who are anxious to improve the attendance in their own church would profit by a close study of the advertisement. The first attraction, pure air, is more substantial than might be supposed. There are many people unable to stand for even an hour the close atmosphere of the average church, where the odor of White Rose, Hoyt's German Cologne and stale tobacco often mingles in democratic good fellowship.

Then the "soul-soothing singing," another rare innovation. It means neither a dirge drawled out in agonizing tones nor a "rag-time" tune such as seems sacriligious when accompanying sacred words, but it is the happy medium.

The "life-lifting preaching" doesn't consume all of the day of rest, either. The minister who can provide such sermons remembers that people live hard and fast in the twentieth century and the Sabbath means so much to them that it cannot be confined to a church pew. It is the day when the busy man or woman once more renews acquaintance with his or her family; it is also the one day when time may be given to select reading; the minister rightly recognizes these as influences for good too strong to be ignored and admits their right to consideration by shortening his service, thereby strengthening rather than weakening it.

And the "glad-to-see-you people;" they do not eye you severely as though grudging you breathing space, neither do they mentally calculate the cost of your wearing apparel, allowing a piercing gaze to travel from your made-over hat to your rusty shoes the while.

Grace church, Worcester, Mass., should need no advertising except for the benefit of "transients." The people of Worcester surely appreciate a model church, and see that it does not lack support.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:

The Texas Farm Journal;
The Texas Stock Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the four Journals secures by far the largest circulation in Texas, and also the best circulation in Texas, offering the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "for sale," and bargain advertisements.

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.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls country. Rain and grain belt. References: City or Panhandle National Banks. ANDERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest established agency in Northwest Texas.

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

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent, Amarillo, Texas. City property, improved and unimproved Panhandle lands. Ranches with and without stock.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,

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

RANCHES.

IN JACK COUNTY, 8 miles from Jacksboro, near station on railroad and within 1 1-2 miles of good school, we have a combination ranch and farm of 892 acres. It is three-fourths open prairie, one-fourth timber, all good mesquite grass land and 250 to 300 acres of choice farm land on it. It is crossed by a creek of never-failing water. The land is under good fence, divided into two main pastures and a small farm in cultivation, very fair three-room dwelling. Good well of water, etc. Bargain in this at $4 per acre. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

BARGAINS IN improved and unimproved property in Willbarger and adjoining counties. I have a long list of desirable ranch and grazing lands in all parts of the Panhandle country. There are no better bargains to be had than I am prepared to offer. Write for particulars and descriptions of these choice tracts. T. P. LISMAN, Real Estate, Loan and Financial Agent, Vernon, Texas.

28,500 acres in Swisher county, 18 miles 28,500 cres in Swisher county, 18 miles south of Canyon, and 42,800 acres in Randall and Castro counties, 15 miles south of Canyon and Hereford, both pastures fenced and have wells, wind-mills, tanks and other improvements. Also 2000 stock cattle consisting of 1100 select grade cows which have calves by side and are bringing calves from registered and pure bred Hereford bulls; 750 high-grade Hereford yearlings; and 165 registered and high-grade Hereford bulls; and 65 cow ponies and work horses. Will sell all or part of above at prices that will attract those interested. Or I will pasture 4000 cattle if I do not sell pastures. For further information address C. T. WORD, owner, Tulia, Texas.

NO FINER LAND lies out doors than the ranch properties which we represent. These desirable tracts are of any size to suit purchasers, and together with a long list of improved and unimproved farming lands, are located in Willbarger county and throughout the famous Panhandle country. We are also agents for the Houston & Texas Central Railway lands in Northwest Texas. Write for maps. HIATT, LUTZ & McHUGH, Abstracters, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Vernon, Texas.

PRICE REDUCED—Must realize on this property promptly. If you want to buy 20,000 acres of choice ranch land with opportunities to lease more, write S. A. THOMPSON, Fort Davis, Texas, about Colby's land on Alamo Creek.

FOR SALE—Ranch and cattle in Concho county, Texas. 5,564 acres, good title, 960 leased. Well watered, etxra good improvements. Three dollars per acre for deed land. Leased turned over. About 650 head well improved stock cattle at market price. Address R. L. BARNETT, Helena, Texas.

IN ROBERTS COUNTY, 8 miles from Miami, the county seat, we have for sale a ranch of 15 sections. There are 8 sections of State school land owned subject to 97 1-2 cents per acre owing at 3 per sent, 37 years to run. The other 7 sections are leased for a term of years at 4 1-2 cents per acre. This is a choice ranch, well grassed, good natural protection and plenty of water. It is fenced into 3 different pastures and a farm of 60 acres. Price $6,400. Send for map. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

CLARDY & HIGHLEY, want to sell their AKX ranch, 12 miles south of Sweetwater. One pasture contains 6 sections; 3 patented and 3 school; one half of which is fine farming land, and all goood grass. Splendid spring and creek water; a good house with 6 rooms. Pasture enclosed with 4 galvanized wires, cedar posts. Also pasture adjoining, 8 3-4 sections; 4 sections schoool, 1-4 patented, 4 -12 leased. Lease 3 years to run from May 1. These will be sold as a whole or separate. Address J. E. CLARDY, Sweetwater, Texas.

HAVE LARGE RANCH with buildings, on Pecos River, in Col. John S. Chism range. Free range, covering water, fifteen by seven miles. Want party with stock to join me. D. C. BORUFF, Roswell, N. Mex.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS, improved and unimproved, in and near Canyon City, Texas. Address L. C. LAIR, County Judge of Randall county, Canyon City, Texas.

BARGAINS in farms and ranches; area to suit purchaser. 4240 acre stock farm, well improved, 2876 acres patented land, balance school, in Floyd county. Price $8.500. With or without 150 graded cattle at $18 per head. See DUNCAN & LAYNE, Floydada, Texas.

LEASED RANCH containing 34 sections, located in Terry county, north of quarantine line and in the absolute lease district. These lands are leased from five to ten years, absolutely. The ranch is fenced, has fair ranch house and supplied with water by wells and windmills. There is a large draw through south part of ranch and some sand-hills on north, which afford protection. The grass is good. Will sell lease claim and improvements cheap. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.—2,000 acres, fenced and well improved; 600 acres in crops. Well and tank water; brick house; fine soil and good timber; 13 miles from the city, near Medina river, at only $8.50 per acre. We can recommend this. GEO. G. JOHNSTON & SON, 105 Trevino street, San Antonio, Texas.

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

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

IN NOLAN COUNTY, about 5 miles from Sweetwater, we have a bargain in a ranch of 8 sections, of which 6 sections are owned andd 2 are leased. This is a choice ranch and is well watered by creek, tanks and well. There is a good, new, 6-room dwelling and full set of farm and ranch outbuildings. There is no ranch in Nolan county of same size that will carry more cattle than this or bring them through the winter in better shape. Write us for map, price and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

LEASED ranch of 65 sections, 50 miles south of Odessa, all well grassed, abundance of water well distributed, fronts on Pecos river and has 4 good wells and wind-mills; lands are leased, absolutely, 5 to 10 years. Will sell 700 head cattle with ranch if wanted. Price $6,000. Write or call on us for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

RANCH BARGAIN.—Forty sections; 11 by deed, unencumbered; 4 scool, $1 land, time lived out; 25 leased. 25 miles fencing, 5 room dwelling, orchard, lots, barns, small pastures, 150 acre farm, 4 new Eclipse windmills, inexhaustible water 90 feet. Ranch eight miles from Lubbock. All the above for $1.50 per acre for the eleven patent sections and fifty cents per acre bonus on school land.

With ranch must go 1150 two-year steers at $23; 400 yearling steers at $18; 200 stock cattle at $20. Prices subject to market fluctuation. Many smaller ranches with prices in proportion. Improved school claims, 50 cents to $1 bonus. Patent lands $1 to $1.50. Best land in the west. DILLARD & FLORENCE, AGENTS, Lubbock, Texas.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY, 9 miles from Trent, we have a choice and highly improved ranch and stock-farm. It contains 9 3-4 sections, of which 4 sections are owned subject to 97 1-2 cents per acre owing to the State, 37 years to run, at 3 per cent. The three years occupancy has been lived out and proof made so that titles are good. Balance of the land is leased. Ranch is fenced into several different pastures and a farm of 60 acres, and has two sets of houses and ranch improvements. The main house has five rooms and hall; the other, three rooms. There are two never-failing wells and one fine spring. The grass is fine in all parts of the ranch. Price $5500. Write us for map and particulars. Will sell with the ranch, if wanted, 500 good, native cattle, at market prices. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, 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 which are on the market for sale at reasonable prices. We can always find the buyer if the ranch offered is desirable and is priced within the market. Correspondence confidential. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

RANCH OF 13 SECTIONS, 8 school sections, owned and 5 patented sections leased. This ranch is within 15 miles of Amarillo, about half is level, smooth plains land and balance in the breaks. All of it has a fine turf of mixed grasses; fenced in 3 pastures, one good 6 room house, well and windmill, all necessary pens, corrals, etc. Will sell with the ranch 300 head cattle, 15 horses, all farming implements, ranch equipments, etc. Will give bargain. Write us for map, price and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—18,560 acres, part deeded, part leased, located in Wheeler county crossed by Sweetwater creek and by two other streams of living water, highly improved for a ranch, two sets houses. This is one of the choicest ranches in northwest Texas, well grassed, good protection and a great deal of it fine land. We are offering a bargain in it. Write for map, price and full particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealer in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth Texas.

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

FARMS.

TO THE PUBLIC—I have 320 acres of well improved land in Bureau County, Ill., worth $75 per acre; also 640 acres of unimproved land in eastern Nebraska, all good tillable land, close to the county seat and railroad, worth $17.50 per acre. I want to convert one or both into good cattle or horse ranch that is well stocked. Address TIM FOBY, Jr., Greely, Nebr.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE—Near Amarillo in Potter county we have for sale a ranch of 12,000 acres in solid body, all deeded and patented land with perfect titles. We know every foot of this ranch from personal inspection. It combines in a high degree all essentials of an ideal ranch. Fully two-thirds, say 8,000 acres, is extra choice agricultural land, suitable to plow, while nearly every acre of the ranch has a heavy turf of mesquite and gamma grasses. It is crossed by three creeks of living water which flow through canyons, affording perfect natural protection. There is enough timber along the creeks for fuel. The ranch is fenced and cross-fenced, has fair ranch house, lots, corrals, etc., and is only 15 miles from Amarillo, the best cattle town in Northwest Texas. Will sell on easy terms at $2.50 per acre, or will take a choice black waxy farm in North Texas to amount of $10,000 or less in part payment. Write us for map and detailed description. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

I HAVE a large number of fine farms for sale in Jones, Haskell and Stonewall counties. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, county, Texas.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE—Black land farm, one of the best in North Texas, located two miles from Crowley, on G. C. & S. F. railroad, and 14 miles south of Fort Worth. It contains 265 acres, of which 260 acres is first-class tillable land, black soil, lays nearly level. There are now 160 acres in cultivation, clean as a garden. This is a highly improved farm. Main dwelling is a good two-story house of 8 rooms. There is a smokehouse, chicken house, shop, barn with capacity for ten horses, granaries, cribs, etc., also excellent well with windmill and system of waterworks. There are two fair tenant houses. It ought to bring $35 per acre, but we are offering it for $28, reasonable terms. Write for map or call on us and see the farm. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Vegetable and garden lands in blocks of 25 to 50 acres, fenced and some in cultivation. Just outside the city limits, south, and are along side of the Collins big artesian "Gusher" and farms, five artesian wells in the neighborhood. Our price $55 to $110 per acre. GEO. B. JOHSTON & SON, 105 Trevino street, San Antonio, Texas.

FINE TEXAS black, waxey farm lands for sale, from $3.50 to $7.00 per acre. Easy terms. Address G. C. FREEMAN, Denison, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

A BARGAIN—546 acres of land in Lavaca county, 75 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Good grass, water and fences. Title perfect. Will sell farming implements and stock if wanted. Address J. S. WILLIAMS, Terryville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Stock farm, 1880 acres in Johnson County, Tex., 12 miles southwest from Cleburne. Good improvements. 200 acres in cultivation. 275 head cattle, 50 per cent grade Herefords. 30 head horse stock, 40 head hogs. R. D. BERREY, Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One car load of high grade Aberdeen-Augus bulls, raised below fever line. F. N. BULLOCK, Columbia, Texas.

FOR SALE—About 80 head high grade Hereford cattle, also two registered bulls. For particulars apply to J. A. HOVENCAMP, Keller, Texas.

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE a carload of good all reds registered Shorthorn cows and calves for good Texas yearling steers. T. P. RUSH, Coffeyburg, Mo.

Wanted.—High grade "Durham" cows and heifers south of line. State number, grade, ages and price. B. C. TABOR, Dallas, Texas.

POLLED DURHAMS—I have for sale some choice Polled Durham Bulls and Heifers.—DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

FOR SALE.—500 one year old steers. 500 two-year-old steers. Natives of Stonewall county, above quarantine line. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—850 head of cattle; 150 cows, 500 one year steers, 250 two year steers, 50 two year heifers. Address B. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Texas.

FOR SALE—550 native 2-year-old steers. 450 yearling steers. 200 head of stock cattle. JOHN T. GEORGE, Guthrie, Texas.

FOR SALE—I have for sale on my ranch, 3 miles north of Hamilton, the following steers: 220 twos, 90 threes, 30 ones.. All graded steers, good condition. Address or call on H. J. WILSON, Fort Worth, Texas, or R. A. ALLEN, Hamilton, Tex.

FOR SALE.—300 steers. 1s, 2s and 3s. 100 cows, 3s to 9s. Address PETTY BROS. MERCANTILE CO., Hico Texas.

BULLS AND HEIFERS.—I have for sale on my farm three miles from Taylor Texas, a lot of high grade Durham and Hereford Bulls, two years old; also fifty bulls and fifty high grade Durham heifer yearlings.—G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.

UPLAND HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Bulls, cows and heifers, all ages; 25 head to select from. Cows fresh, with or without calves. Write or call on N. J. DOTY, Ferris, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

A SURE, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT within the reach of all. The small balance left of the Treasury Stock of the Guaynopa Smelting and Reduction Company, will be sold at fifty cents per share, the Company having advanced the price. This price will prevail but a short time as the Company contemplates making rapid advances on the stock until it reaches par, at which price it should have been sold on it merits from the start. The rapidity with which this stock has been subscribed for is the very best proof that the public know a good thing when they see it is offered for a fraction of its value. We have already sold to one banking house in New York one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock, which insures the speedy erection of the smelters. To accommodate every one, the balance of the stock, which is very limited, will be sold in lots of twenty shares and upwards in order to accommodate the small buyers as well as the large. The rich usually hold all the gilt-edged securities and draw down large dividends; for this reason we have decided to give the small buyer a chance to secure part of this issue of stock in small lots. Smelting as a business: Every one knows that smelting is the most profitable business in the world, and especially when the company owns one of the largest and richest mines in the country to back up their enterprise. A few hundred dollars invested in this stock will produce an income sufficient to support a small family, and the increased valuation of the investment will be ten times greater when the smelter begins operation than it is today. Previous shipments: The hand picked ores of this Company, shipped to the smelters by the car load have brough $333 per ton in gold. This will give some idea of the value of this stcok and what it will be when this company has its own smelter in operation and running by water power—the cheapest motive power in the world. The Company furnish by permission the best bank references in the country, and largest commercial institution in Mexico, and furnish upon application an illustrated catalogue and prospectus of their properties and purpose for which this stock is being sold. If you have money to invest don't wait but send us your check for the amount you desire to-day, and we will send your certificate by mail to you. Make all checks payable to C. B. James & Co., Brokers. References by permission: State National Bank, El Paso; First National Bank, El Paso; J. George Hilzenger, Agent Banco Minero, Ciudad Juarez and Cashier International Bank El Paso; Ketelsen & Degetan, El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. Depository—State National Bank, El Paso, Texas. Send for prospectus and full particulars to C. B. JAMES & CO., Fiscal Agents, 41 Branson Block, El Paso, Tex.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. We are authorized agents for Buffalo Oil Co., Developers' Oil Co., Texas Oil & Land Co., National Oil and Pipe Line Co., International Oil & Asphalt Co., Scott Oil Co. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

CAPITALISTS who are desirous of investing large amounts in safe investments by addressing us a letter we will lay before them Plaza Blocks and a few blocks on Commerce street of the city of San Antonio.

Also a large block of land, solid body, river front, in Hidalgo and Cameron counties, Texas, unfenced, largely open land, in the region of Brownsville at 1-2 the price it cost our party, about 80 cents an acre. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, 105 Trevino street, San Antonio, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms. Vendors lien notes bought and extended. A few choice farms for sale on long time. Address the W. C. BELCHER LAND MORTGAGE CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

NO COMMISSIONS—Money to loan on cattle in amounts to suit. The investor pays the commission. Address, PADDOCK-GRAY CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by the Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, limited. W. T. HUMBLE, board of Trade Building. Fort Worth, Texas.

BEAUMONT AND JEFFERSON COUNTY OIL CO. offer for a limited time shares of its stock, par value one dollar, at fifty cents for development purposes. There is none better. Prospectus and map free on application. Address and make all remittances payable to L. B. MOODY, Treasurer, Houston, Texas.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The Chicago Live Stock Commission Company offers unexcelled service at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Address IRELAND HAMPTON, Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$220 REWARD—Stolen from my ranch in Irion county, on or about April 4, 1901, one sorrel horse branded JŒ on the left hip; has a running sore in one ear, and a lump at base of other ear. Also one sorrell horse branded JŒ on left hip and white spot on right hip. Said horses supposed to have been stolen by part of the Ketchum train robbers in their flight from Sonora. I will pay two hundred dollars for the arrest and final conviction of the thief or thieves, and will pay ten dollars each for the return of the horses. JOSEPH FUNK, Sherwood, Irion County, Texas.

MULES.

FOR SALE—200 mules from 15 to 16 hands high. For further particulars write or wire M. M. MOSLEY, Waxahachie, Texas.

JACKS.

I HAVE A FINE JACK, black, fifteen hands, eight years old. Can show colts one to three years old. F. W. SELLERS, Fairfield, Texas.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—STALLION—Half Percheron out of $2,500 company horse. Blue roan, black mane and tail, seven years old, between 15 and 16 hands high. Apply at PERRIN'S RANCH, 15 miles southeast of Jacksboro, or address, LOUIS PERRIN, Whitt, Texas.

COW PONIES FOR SALE—Five carloads well broken saddle stock, at $17.50 per head, f. o. b. cars, Winslow, Ariz.; now running on good range; also 300 stock horses, same delivery; price $4.00 per head. G. L. BROOOKS, General Manager, A. L. & C. Co., Albuequerque, N. M.

SWINE.

POLAND CHINAS for sale, eight gilts bred for June and July farrow. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios, not related. First class stock, write your wants or come and see them. STEWART & MILLER, Sherman, Texas.

POULTRY.

PURE BRED White Brahma eggs. Per setting, 75 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 367 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs $1.50 for 15. A. C. HOUSEWRIGHT, Plano, Tex.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—1,000 good stock sheep, or will exchange for good wethers. Write WM. ROGAN, Hutto, Texas.

SHEEP FOR SALE—110 head, thirty lambs, 34 ones, 40 twos and threes and six old ones at two dollars per head. DON CAMPEBELL, Tazewell, Texas.

WISHING TO QUIT the sheep business, my entire herd of 10,000 head, large, smooth young Merino stock sheep are for sale at bargain. DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

GOATS.

FOR SALE.—Pure Angora goats. CHAS. TANNER, Cheneyville, La.

WANTED—One or two car loads of goats. State price, grade and location. S. W. PUNCHARD, Gindale, Bell Co., Texas.

BELGIAN HARES.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME. Raise Belgian Hares, the greatest money-makers on earth. Write MAGNOLIA BELGIAN HARE CO., Houston, Texas.

POSITIONS.

WANTED—We want a live, energetic man to represent us on the road in the capacity of solicitor for subscriptions and advertisements, and as a field correspondent. Give reference and state experience, if any. STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO., Dallas, Texas.

ATTEND the St. Louis Watchmaking School, 2308 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo., and become a first-class watchmaker, jeweler, engraver and optician. Good positions guaranteed to graduates. Send for circular.

EXPERIENCED STOCKMAN wants position on ranch as foreman. References furnished on application. Address C. R. Allen, Throckmorton, Texas.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of ranch work? Address R. M. OWENS, or Fort Worth Employment Office, 1011 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy for positions on railroads. Situations secured or money refunded. DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRINDSTONES—Direct from maker to user. 75-lb. stone, diameter 20 inches, $2.80. 100-lb. stone, diameter 24 inches, $3.30. Either size stone mounted, $1.25 extra. The prices include cost of delivery at nearest railroad station. Wire for circular. P. L. COLE, Lock Box 381, Marietta, Ohio.

MARRY—Lovely women and honorable men; many rich; send 10 cents for big list, descriptions. MUTUAL EXCHANGE, Kansas City, Mo.

CANCERS cured within ten days without pain. No pay until cured. Address DR. W. M. SIDDONS, Hillsboro, Hill Co., Tex.

WILL PAY CASH for old Feather Beds and Feathers, all kinds. Send postal to JACOB GABER, general delivery, Dallas. Will call.

PURE long staple cotton seed for planting. Staple inch and one-half and better. One dollar per bushel sacked, f. o. b. Honey Grove. W. UNDERWOOD & SONS.

DEWEY HAY PRESS—Three men and one mule can press 200 bales a day, price $65.00, manufactured by W. C. GUNLOCK, Victoria, Texas.

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

RALL'S PERFECT FACE PASTE, warranted for pimples, freckles, eczema, etc. Sold by druggists, agents and mail. Two stamps for booklet and sample. GEO. S. RALL, Box 109, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—A good paying 18 room hotel, completely furnsihed throughout. Location the very best. Fine local and transient patronage. Good reason for selling. For particulars address BOX 166, Yoakum, Texas.

FOUND.—A washing fluid that beats all. Positively will not yellow or fade clothes, no rubbing required. Recipe will be sent to anyone for twenty-five cents for a short time. Address MRS. A. MOORE, Box 114, Clarendon, Texas.

TOY money adv. bills; 2,000 bills printed as desired with your ad for $5; 5,000, $10; 10,000, $15.00; 20,000, $25.00. Samples for 10 cents, silver or stamps. Address WM. WOODARD, Leickhart, Tenn.

DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS manfactured to order exclusively. Book of valuable information and prices free on application. Mention the Journal. DALLAS SCREEN CO., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—An unusual opportunity to secure a lucrative business. Wholesale and retail tent and awning business, established and profitable for nearly thirty years; annual net profit of from $3,500 to $4,000. Will bear the most rigid investigation. Will sell or lease the building occupied if desired. Reason for selling desire to retire from active business. Unless you have two thousand dollars or its equivalent don't answer. Address J. W. BUCHANAN, care of The Journal, Dallas, Texas.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE—In order to introduce our beautiful Chrysanthemum Memorials in every home, we have decided to send out 10,000 free samples. The memorials are handsomely lithographed in two colors on fine cardboard, and have never been sold for less than 50 cents. If you want one, send us your address and three cents to pay postage, etc. HOME MEMORIAL CO., P. O. Box 505, New Orleans, La.

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—Experienced and bonded detectives for civil or criminal investigations; bonded watchmen for day or night service. Apply to E. J. Thavonat, General Manager, 305 1-2 Main street, Houston Texas.

THE ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE in the state for the cure of whiskey, morphine, cocaine and tobacco addictions. J. H. KEITH, Bellvue Place, Dallas, Texas.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES made to order for any purpose. Barb wire each four inches of height, if wanted. Freight paid to Texas and Territory points on orders for two miles or more. Prices lowest, goods best. DIAL WIRE FENCE CO., Sherman, Texas.

PRINTING FOR STOCKMEN, poultrymen, nurserymen, florists, dairymen, fruit growers, farmers, etc., a specialty. Try our work. 250 envelopes, letterheads, billheads, statements, cards or tags for $1, delivered to you. We do all kinds of commercial printing. Let us quote you prices on what you want. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., 324 Griffin st., Dallas, Texas.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

THE HOUSEHOLD

BACON AND GREENS

The sweet songs of springtime are merrily ringing
  Out on the soft breezes with musical swell:
The amateur poets are everywhere singing
  In lines that sometimes rhyme remarkably well.
They sing of the birds that inhabit the bowers
  The brooks that are babbling mid fair rural scenes,
The grass-covered meadows, the trees and the flowers,
  But never a warble of bacon and greens.

O; that was the dish that our forefathers relished
  When called in at noonday from field of their work—
A big dish of greens with its bosom embellished
  With generous slices of country cured pork.
Their lips they would smack in extreme satisfaction,
  Unloose the top button that served on their jeans
To give them more room when they got the right action
  Upon the loved layout of bacon and greens.

The women their faded sunbonnets would tie on,
  And seek for the treaure in lane and in wood,
The tender young mustard, the sweet dandelion,
  And other green things that they knew to be good,
From out the great pot they the fruit of their labors
  Would stack for the feast in the waiting tureens,
The fragrance borne forth telling all of the neighbors
  The tale of the dinner of bacon and greens.

  New Yorker's may dine on hot birds and cold bottles,
  The Jerseyites feast on the succulent clam,
Chicagoans send down their ravenous throttles
  Most liberal swallows of home-doctored ham,
St. Louis may feed on corn pone and molasses,
  The Bostonese revel in brown bread and beans,
But none of these foods fit for angels surpasses
The old-fashioned fillin' of bacon and greens.

—James Barton Adams.

MELVILLE HAS BUILT HIS TOMB.

Chief Engineer Melville, of the United States navy, long ago decided that when he dies he shall be buried in the cemetery at Arlintgon, Va., and in order to prevent miscarriage of his plans has caused his tomb to be erected there. There is an inscription setting forth that he was born July 30, 1841, and leaving the vacant space for the date of his death. He is in the best of health and has every reason to expect many more years of life.

A STORY OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Chattanooga Rebel, published in 1862 the following story of Stonewall Jackson:

"We have heard a good story on Stonewall Jackson. It has come to be commonly said in camp that nobody knows Stonewall's secrets except his negro body servant. Some one talking to the old negro asked him how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. 'Lord, sah,' said he, 'massah nebber tells me nuttin', but what I knows is dis: Massa says his prayers twice a day, mawnin' an' nite. But if he gits outer bed two or three times in de nite to pray, you see I jest goes to packin' my habber-sack, fer I knows dere is gwinc to be de debbil to pay nex' day.'"

PRINCESS WITH AN OLD HOBBY.

Princess Victoria of England, the unmarried daughter of Edward VII, has the most curious hobby of any in a family that has several unusual fads. She is deeply interested in bookbinding.

How she happened to choose that particular hobby nobody seems to know, but for several years she has devoted a great deal of time to learning how to be an expert bookbinder, and at last has become one.

A few months ago several book-coveers sent to an exhibition in the name of "Miss Matthews" were favorably noticed by the judges and received several prizes. Nobody knew who the exhibitor was until the prizes were awarded. Then it was discovered that it was the Princess Victoria.

The princes takes her hobbies very seriously. Following the lead of her mother, Queen Alexandria, who is deeply interested in medicine and hospital work, Princess Victoria began to study nursing some years ago. She took an examination in theoretical work. and when she passed, announced her intention of becoming a hospital nurse.

It was current gossip in London at the time that the Prince and Princess of Wales had great difficulty in convincing her that it wouldn't be wise for her to do so, and that Victoria submitter only after many tears.

AN INDIANA SNAKE FARM.

Indiana has, so far as known, what is claimed by its owners to be the only regularly conducted and carefully cultivated snake farm in the United States, if not in the world. On this farm snakes are to be raised for commercial purposes with the same care and precision as are hogs and cattle now raised on tens of thousands of farms and ranches. There are instances of snakes having been bred and raised simply as specimens, but never before to go on the market like other farm products.

For two years the Wiseman brothers, living on a farm ten miles east of Frankfort, have been experimenting with reptiles of various kinds, with a view to raising them for profit, and they are now preparing to put the results of their experiments into practice. Last year they inclosed a two-acre tract and especially prepared and devoted it to the propagation of snakes, confining their breeds to four or five species, to determine which could be raised with the greatest comparative profit. The kind of snakes which they have in their ten-acre field or "farm" this year indicates that they have decided upon the common "garter" snake, and what is generally known as the "house" snake. The Messrs. Wiseman say they intend to grow the snakes for the oil which can be extracted from their bodies, and that their experiments show the two species named show the best results, being of quick growth and having short, fat bodies. They say a snake, when properly fed and cared for, will show the best results in producing oil when three months of age. They claim that there is a ready demand for several times as much snake oil as the world now produces.

They have now nearly four hundred snakes of the kinds mentioned, nearly all female, and expect to have several thousand of each kind before the close of the summer.

SAGE COULDN'T AFFORD IT.

The latest story of the parsimony of Russell Sage, the New York multimillionaire, accurately illustrates his character.

A short time ago a committee of New York men, representing a charitable enterprise in that city, called on the millionaire for the purpose of asking him for a contribution of $100,000 Mr. Sage greeted the callers pleasantly. He talked with great volubility on several different topics other than the one in which the visitors were interested.

The committee finally broached the object of their visit. They explained the great good that would be accomplished through the charitable work in which they were interested and in which they were endeavoring to interest him. They said that he knew each one of them and were sure he confidence in them. Realizing finally that mere hints would accomplish nothing, they put the straight proposition to Mr. Sage, "We want you to contribute $100,000 for this charitable enterprise."

Mr. Sage assumed an air of embarrassment. He hemmed and hawed, and hemmed again. Then he "hedged."

"Gentlemen," said he, "I will be frank with you. I have the greatest confidence in you. This enterprise is a laudable one. It is a good one and deserving of support. I know that if I should contribute the money would be honestly expended. But you do not realize the real condition of my finances. I am sure you would understand if I should tell you exactly why it will be impossible for me to make the contribution you ask."

And then with intense earnestness and in solemn and sorrowful tones the great Russell Sage concluded: "Gentlemen I have $700,000 on deposit at the Chemical National bank on which I am not drawing one cent of interest."

FUNSTON A FUGITIVE.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was in a reminiscent mood the other day and told a good story on General Funston, says the San Francisco Call.

"Yes, I remember Funston very well," said Lee. "One morning when I was consul-general in Havana a hungry, hunted-looking chap appeared in my office. As he entered he glanced around as though he was expecting a policeman to arrest him any minute. However, when he realized that he was walking on American soil he braced up. He said his name was Funston and that he had been fighting with the insurgents for a year and a half and that he was sick and wounded. When he first came in I was suspicious of him, as at that time I was getting three or four letters a day threatening my life, as the feeling against the United States was growing more bitter daily. I became interested in Funston, however, and admired his grit. I knew that if the Spaniards learned who he was they would arrest him and take hime to Moro Castle, where he would be placed against a wall and a volley of musketry would end him. Funston, with a Mauser bullet through his lungs, his hip broken by his horse being shot under him and his constitution shattered by fever, had made his way to the coast.

"I bought him a ticket to New York and also fitted him out with some clothing. I offered to have some clothing made for him as the only ready-made suits to be had were of light weight, but he did not dare then remain. When Funston arrived in New York, Jan. 17, 1898, a blizzard was howling through the streets and he must have shivered as he limped down the gangplank. After his return to Kansas war talk was in the air. He was appointed the colonel of a regiment, and you know the rest."

WOMEN WE MEET.

It is always amusing, writes Lady Jeune in a great daily, when abroad, to try to guess the nationalities to which women belong by their appearance and dress before one hears them speak. English, American and Australian women are generally thin, and the others are almost always fat.

An Austrian woman has strong characteristics; she is generally tall, slight, and has an air of breeding; even among the middle class and shopkeepers, the women are good looking and soignee in their appearance, added to which an Austrian generally carries herself well and walks easily. One can almost always tell a well bred Austrian by her walk and figure, but she, alas! as so many foreign women, has a shrill voice, pitched high, and she talks incessantly, not, however, mercifully, in so lound a tone, or in such a piercing note as her Russian sister, whose voice is almost as high and broad as her Kalmuck cheekbones. The Austrian woman also behaves well at table d'hote; she eats her food quietly and slowly, and she is not greedy, nor does she drink much.

French women are unmistakable. Old or young, they are always quiet, distinguished in manner and appearance, and they eat but little in comparison with the German women. A French woman is always well dressed, however simply, and her voice is low, and the tone is soft. She is often fat, but not in an aggressive manner. She is pleasant if one speaks to her, enchanted with one's bad French, which she protests is perfect, and is full of sympathetic chit-chat and gossip.

But the woman who pervades all foreign parts is the American. Her dress, walk and general appearance are unmistakable long before the well known accent proclaims the fact. American women are always well dressed, beautifull set up, almost always thin, and, finally, good looking. No American girl is ugly. She has an air which is most captivating, and which no one can resist. Americans are full of interest, curiosity and sympathy in return. There is no false shame, no reserve; they will tell you all about themselves, and would like to probe the most sacred recesses of your heart, which is not done from an idle love of gossip, or wanting to know things for the pleasure of repeating them, but from a genuine desire to know you and all about you. You can tell an American woman anywhere by her back, by the quick turn of her head, by the lightning glance that takes in everything.

The English woman is shy, diffident, undemonstrative.

MALARIA.

The people who live in low, swamy countries seem to take it for granted that Malaria, Fevers and Ague are necessary evils. They apparently do not realize that these diseases are slowly but surely sapping their general vitality. These intermittent fevers, malaria, fever and ague, swamp fever, jungle fever, etc., are the most persistent enemies of the human race. If the aggregate of harm they do could be realized, they would be fought as plagues.

These diseases are the result of weakness, of poisoned, microbial blood, and it was long ago demonstrated that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic was an absolute specific; a sure cure. It has been conquering and preventing these diseases for nearly half a century. It purifies the blood and drives out the poisons.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the insects which infest these countries and low swampy localities are vehicles for carrying disease germs. If your blood is pure and healthy you need have little fear of these. But if your blood is bad it is not in a condition to resist the poisonous stings, and as a result the germs of disease obtain a footing.

Protect yourself by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It will not only drive out but keep out malaria and other fevers of the kind. It has done so in many thousands of cases that you cannot doubt.

Made only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton,, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

SHE HUNTS GOLD MINES.

Miss Frances L. Carr is a practical placer miner and in following her profession has penetrated into the remote interior of South America on three difffernt occasions and has also expored Guatemala and Honduras. By way of variation last year she visited Alaska and staked several claims on the upper Yukon river. She has traveled 20,000 miles in the past five years and only returned from her third trip to the United States of Colombia a few months ago.

On her most daring expeditions this remarkable miner goes entirely unaccompanied and only since her last visit to South America has she carried arms.

A few months ago the American consul at Bogota expressed concern at her defenseless condition and presented her with a Winchester rifle, at the same time expressing the strict injunction that she must shoot to kill.

"You know," explained Miss Carr, in recounting the incident, "in South America, if you only wound an enemy your life is forever in danger. He will follow you to the end of the earth and strike when least expected. So the only sure method, as our consul said, is to kill and never wound. But I have never had occasion to use the rifle, though it is a good protection. In fact, when one understands the people in most South American countries and steers around politics and religion it is a most delightful country. I would rather live in South America than any country I have ever visited."

Miss Carr took lunch on the equator on her last trip, but said it was at a station in the Sierra Nevada mountains and it was intensely cold. The altitude was about 16,000 feet and the water she drank was melted snow. She says it is not an infrequent thing to run across palatial homes in the most remote and isolated mountain districts of Colombia, and in these homes are to be found pianos, works of art and many of the most modern conveniences. Many such families send their sons to France, Germany, England and the United States to be educated.

ENGLISH WOMEN WHO CAN SIT IN PARLIAMENT

It is a fact seemingly known to very few people that there are actually ladies who have the right and privilege to sit in the British parliament, writes Clement Scott, in the "Free Lance." There can be no doubt, according to many excellent authorities, that those few people who are 'peeresses in their own right,' can claim to sit in the house of lords during any ordinary assembly of that house.

Such ladies as the Countess of Cromartie, the Baroness Conyers and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts might at any time create a sensation throughout the empire by appearing in person and claiming to take their seats in that house. And if they can sit and vote there, they can certainly take part in actual debates of the house.

What would happen should any such lady venture to exercise her peeress rights in that direction the imagination fails to conceive. But it is easily seen that, with the ideas which are at present in the air with regard to the advance of women, we may ere long have some peeress in her own right, or evn more than one, who will insist on these rights being accorded. Then what an upheaval of parliamentary tradition and custom there will be!

Ladies have sat in parliament before. English history tells us of several abbesses and of more than one peeress, who were "called" to the meetings of parliament by the Plantagent and Tudor sovereigns, and whose advice and assistance were eagerly sought. Is this to be repeated in our own days?

Already there is a flutter among cerin of those who are "peeresses in their own right," and they are discussing whether they may claim their duly authorized right to have their trains carried by pages, like ordinary peers, at the coronation, where some of them intend to be present in the capacity of actual mmbers of the house of lords. If the peeresses in question decide to exercise the right they claim in this respect, the heralds and other officials will have a pretty busy time before the coronation comes off in settling these disputed points.

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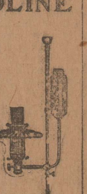

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When David Harum Meets David Harum

The little old man came fishing his horse up to the hitching post. His arms were akimbo, his hands were drawn almost up against his breast, his mouth was yawed around with a sort of bias-cut, and every time he twigged on the reins he let out of the corner of his mouth a dry little "clek, clek, dang—ye clek, clek, erlong."

The thin man with his wisp of saffron beard on his face stood on the store platform picking tobacco out from between his teeth with the blade of his penknife. His horse was hitched at his elbow. It was an ancient ruin. In response one hind leg bowed out in a sort of free line way that made it appear as though it didn't belong to the rest of the living phosphate advertisement.

The little old man fastened his horse and came and stood in front of the man with the saffron whiskers. The two old horses, side by side, commenced to doze and nod, regularly awakening with starts as their chins bumped against the stone hitching posts.

"Seem's 'sef ye've got a new one, Sile," suggested the little old man as he fished deep in his trouser pocket for a plug of tobacco.

"Hain't no gre't speed to brag on, I sh'd say," said the old man slowly as he eyed the various protuberances on the framework.

"I had lots o' speed in the one I let go," said Sile. "I got this one more for style. I wanted something that would hitch up to look well. That one was just a mite ga'nt, you know."

"What makes him bow that leg out that way?" asked the old man curiously.

Sile paused a moment to make his words impressive.

"That hoss there," said he, "that hoss is prob'ly the most knowingest hoss that ever wore lather under his tail. He is always on the lookout for p'ints—that hoss is! When he holds his leg out in that way you can be sure that he has seen some darn good hoss do it."

The old man waited until he had stowed his fresh chew of tobacco in the right niche in his cheek. He chewed a moment reflectively. "Mabbe," said he, "mabbe. Never can tell what a hoss is thinking about. Never can tell."

"Oh, he takes lots o' notice, that hoss does," said the other convincingly.

The old man went along and turned up the upper lip of the ancient relic. The horse opened one eye, then closed it again. Being "swapped" was a daily occurrence with him. He just wanted to see what man was fool enough to bargain for him now.

"How old do ye call him?" asked the old man.

"Exactly nine years old," said the other man with lots of decision, straightening up suddenly and clicking his knife shut.

"Yassr, exactly nine years old—not over ten—well, say eleven at the outside, and twelve to the extent' by gimlet."

The old man nodded his head slowly in assent as though that flexible age scale were the most natural thing in the world.

"Mabbe, mabbe," said he again. "Quite likely."

Then he continued, "I've been thinking some of shiftin' for a day or so, but I hain't in no ways partickler. Still I've got some notion of getting holt of a hoss that is a little more up and comin'. I've got a powerful good hoss there for the women folks. Hain't no objections hev' ye to lettin' me git in and drive him up and back once, hev' ye?"

"I hain't got no real objections," said the man with the saffron whiskers, "and I donno but it would be all right. But you're gitin' kind o' old and I don't like to take chances with my rig. A fellow that has been drivin' the horses you have ain't user to these high-lifted critters. You jest stand there though and I'll show ye the way he steps—and be glad to."

The man with the saffron whiskers waked the old hoss up by driving his thumb up into the animal's flank as he passed along to get into the wagon. He walked the horse off—holding on to the reins at arm's length and saying nervously, "Whoa, whay there! Gol, darn ye, don't go to gittin' catty now!"

The venerable equine between the thills hitched along painfully and slowly. If he had any inclination to be antic he repressed his feelings.

A little distance up the road the man with the saffron whiskers got out and made believe adjust the harness. What he did do was to bend up a buckle tongue so that it stuck into the astonished old martyr. Then he deftly bent a piece of hoop-iron over the animal's nose so that the nostrils were pinched.

A passer slouching along with his hands in his pockets stopped and looked on at these proceedings.

"Gettin' ready to change with the old man down there, Sile??" he said.

"Shouldn't wonder if we shifted if he likes the way the critter ac's," said Sile, with a grin. "I'm jest puttin' on the high pressur' gauge." And he bent the hoop-iron a little more closely over the nostrils of the horse.

"Breather, is he?" queried the other, expectorating indifferently.

"Pretty high pressur', pretty high pressur'," said Sile cheerfully. 'Sounds like a tug bo't after he's gone a ha'f 'less I pinch that gauge down on his nose."

"Wall, stick the old un' ef ye can, Sile," said the man with the truly rural zest in a "shenanegan hoss dicker."

Sile then got into his wagon. The buckle commenced to prod the horse under the rib. He danced and snorted. The snorts were pretty shrill on account of the constraining hoop-iron. Sile leaned forward with his head down between his shoulders, stretched out his arms and sent the astonished horse scrambling down the road past where the old man was standing. The strap-iron prevented him from blowing like an exhaust pipe from a steam mill, but the wonderful mixture in his gait couldn't be controlled in any such way.

Half way down past the stores Sile pulled up the old skater.

"Gol darn ye," roared he, "now pick your gait and keep it. Don't try to show off all your gaits to onct. That's just the kind of a hoss he is," he said in explanation. "He's just like a young 'un when comp'ny comes to the house. Wants to show 'em everything he can do, and all to onct at that. Oh, he's jest boilin' over with spirit—that hoss is."

But Sile drove down the road a short distance, took off the strap and walked the old horse back to the hitching post.

"There," said he, "there's what I call a good, all-round hoss. He can show any gait that's laid down in the almanick, and then he can lay down and roll over and never miss a stroke. tell ye, Uncle Jim, if ye want a hoss that will make the crowd on the sidewalk stand look at ye, there's the hoss right there. I don't know what ye've got there for a plug, but seein' as you are a good friend of mine and want somethin' stylish I'll shift with ye."

There was prolonged argument as to which one of them should pay $3 boot. They compromised on this basis: Sile was to throw in a whip if Jim would pay boot to the extent of $1.75.

Then, with a little knot of friends and neighbors standing around, they unharnessed the respective horses and reharnessed them in their own rigging.

Then they harnessed into their respective wagons and waited for each other to start. Neither showed any especial hurry.

At last when Uncle Jim saw that Sile was giving evidence that he proposed to stay beyond "chore time," he leaned across his wheel and said, plaintively, "Wal, Sile, I reckon the boys here is goin' to give me the laf' anyway. But I do wish ye'd tell me the out about this 'ere hoss. I s'pose, of course, he's got an out. Is it a dangerous one?"

"Oh, no," said Sile with a grin, "tain't dangerous so long as ye keep at this end of the critter. But if ye git in front of him shouldn't wonder ef he'd blow ye plum into the middle of next week. I've seen breathers in my time, but I reckon that hoss there can puff the hardest of anything in this section 'cept Peaslee's sawmill. Now I've told ye the out about my hoss, be neighborly and tell me what's the trouble with this one?"

Uncle Jim took another big chew and gathered his reins preparatory to starting.

"Wal, bless me," said he, "darned if I know what you would call it. I s'pose ef it was a man that did it ye would call it delirium dremblins, or suthin' of the sort. It's dreadful how the critter does carry on, for a fact. That's why I had that harness made special. Don't b'lieve ye can drive the critter with that harness you've got on him now—but mabbe, mabbe."

"Wal, I reckin' he don't ac' any wusser'n yourn sounds," said Sile.

"Mabbe not, mabbe not," cheerfully replied Uncle Jim. "But I carry strap-iron myself." He fixed a piece over the horse's nose and started. Sile, not to be outdone, started his horse at the same time. The old animal lifted his head, perceived that the usual constraining straps were not there and then "there was somethin' doin.'"

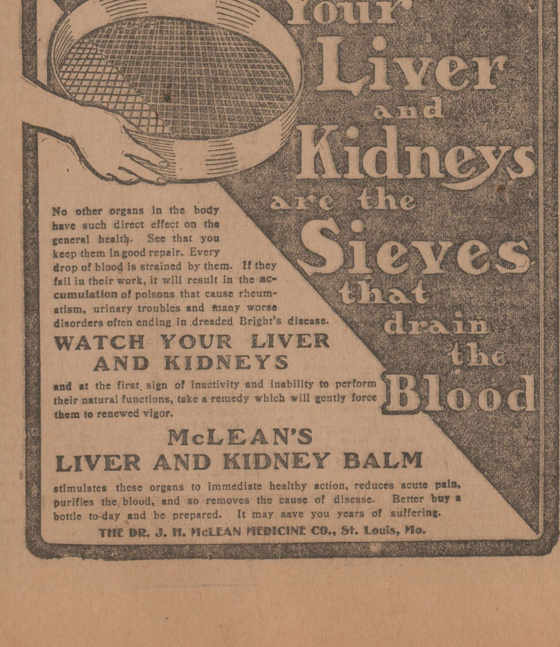
When things settled there were only two wheels left on the wagon and there wasn't any harness on the horse. The forward half of the wagon could be used for jackstraws. It wasn't good for anything else.

Sile stood on the platform behind a hogshead, out of the way of the cyclone.

"So long, Sile," cried Uncle Jim, as he hurrupped away.

"Drive along, drive along, you greyheaded old Sanup," yelled Sile, "ye think ye've got somethin' there, but ye hain't. I'll overtake ye on foot before ye get to Huskin's hill."

And the man who drove into the village later said that he did.—Holman F. Day.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COUNTESS TO BURY HERSELF UNDER THE SEA.

Six Months ago the Countess Louise de Montagne startled all Paris by attempting to kill herself.

Now she has startled Paris again, this time more uniquely.

She is preparing to disappear under the waters of the Mediterranean.

Drown herself? No, the suicidal mania has left her. She is willing to live—submerged.

The Countess de Montagne has ordered a submarine boat from a well-known Marseilles firm. Fittingly, it will be called Le Mysterie.

It is named after its mistress.

Young, beautiful, rich, she seeks death or oblivion. On the boulevards men shrug their shoulders and call her "The Mystery."

More than a year ago the devotion of Harry Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire, to the Countess Louise de Montagne, was published from end to end of Paris. Six months ago the paragraphers and gossips changed the arrangement of words. They stood in this order: "The devotion of the Countess Louise de Montagne for Harry Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire," etc.

Because of her devotion it was said the countess had an attack of brain fever. Because of it she left Paris in the height of the season. Because of its she tried to kill herself. Because of it she is preparing her earthly obligations so that she may go to live with the unresponsive fishes and crustaceans at the bottom of the sea.

The Countess de Montagne differs from the lady whom the immortal bard eulogizes. It cannot be said of her that "She never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on her damask cheek." The countess realizes that a "green and yellow melancholy" does not suit the age in which she lives. A submarine boat is infinitely more picturesque.

Quite frankly she announces that Harry Thaw has driven her under the water. At one time she thought of sueing him for breach of promise. But the courts are the resort of so many women, who have neither money nor invention. The countess has imagination, and she is well off. When she failed to kill herself absolutely, she determined to kill her love with a method altogether unique.

Next to the Countess Louise de Montgne and her submarine trip, Harry Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire, is one of the most talked-of persons in Paris.

Every one wants to know all about him. Even before the Countess brought him into prominence as a man, a woman would die for, Harry Thaw had become somewhat known on his own account. He spent hundreds of thousands in spreading his reputation.

It was his daring in this respect that first captivated the countess de Montagne. She discovered that Harry Kimball Thaw, an American, had as much imagination and invention as she herself, and more dollars to gratify it.

He astonished her and other Parisians by giving a dinner to twenty-five guests that costs $8000. Then while they were still talking of that one, he gave another, which has since become famous as the Arabian Nights Beauty Dinner. It took $50,000 to acquire the title. But it has never been disputed.

Around the board was seated every beautiful woman in Paris who had ever been heard of, and each one in return for her graciousness in accepting the invitation was presented with a jewel by her host. The most insignificant jewell of all that night was presented to Madame la Comtesse de Montagne. It was a ruby, rarely brilliant.

Harry Thaw whispered to her that it matched the glow of her cheeks and sparkled like the lights in her eyes.

For some reason or other the countess believed him. She says he believd him because he had told her similar things a hundred times before. Other men had done the same. But Mr. Thaw, so says the countess, went a step further. With intrepid daring he told her he loved her.

If the Countess de Montagne had been an American she probably would have hesitated about bestowing her faith so absolutely. She would have understood that Mr. Thaw's most conspicuous quality is the gift of amazing. His constancy is yet to be recorded.

How to amaze he practiced in New York before he went to Paris.

In New York he called it "making things spin."

He was four years younger, and his ideas were so energetic that they frequently conflicted with those of the police.

On one occasion he seized a cab and took possession of it by getting astride the horse and riding down Broadway at breakneck speed. Again, when he found something in a restaurant not to his taste he closed it up by flinging five-dollar bills to all the waiters and telling them to clear out. He caused a veritable riot in a music hall by shying ottomans and empty champagne bottles at the singers who grated on his nerves.

But even in those days Harry Thaw had peaceful moments. These he celebrated by going into the Waldorff, seating himself in solitary state and ordering a $50 dinner. He loved to see the astonishment of the waiter. This astonishment so pleased him that he always added to it at the end of the meal by showering $5 bills right and left.

In New York there are many people who still speak of him as a jolly good fellow. In Paris they call him "Mon cher Harrie."

The trouble is, according to the Countess de Montagne, that there are so many people who call him "Mon cher Harrie." For a long time she believed she was the only one. The question is, did she lack discrimination, or was he deceptive?

The fortune which Harry Thaw spends so lavishly was made many years ago by his father, the late Wm. Thaw, in railroads, steamboats and Pittsburg real estate. When he died he left his widow and seven children between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. Harry, who is the second son, is spending his millions, according to the testimony of a city that knows, brilliantly.

Lately, since the Countess de Montagne has announced that she is driven off the face of the earth by him, Harry Thaw has been living very quietly doing nothing but that to amaze.

It is said that the Countess de Montagne has prepared a journal of her experiences during the months that she has permitted herself to dwell on earth.

Down below she declares that she is going to continue it.—New York Journal.

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Those suffering from the above ailments would realize the dangers of delay could they read some of the letters received and see the pitiful wrecks of manhood and womanhood that daily come up before us.

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POULTRY.

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

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, fine Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs $2 per 15, $5 per 45, $10 per 100. White P. Rock eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30.

MAPLEHURST FARM RUSSELVILLE Tenn. W. B. Doak, prop. Poland China pigs, entitled to register, $10 a pair. Collie pups, working strain, $9 a pair. South Downs and Shorthorns, straighlined and square ended. Bronze Turkeys, Pekins, Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, and Seabrights from show birds at $2.50 a setting; out of heavy egg and meat producers, $1.50. Express paid on four setting orders. Stock always for sale. B. P. Rock and Wyandotte incubator eggs $3.50 per 100.

E. EDWARDS, IOWA PARK TEXAS Golden silver and white wyandottes, barred white and buff P. rocks, and white and black langshans and light brahmas, eggs $1.25 per 13, buff and brown leghorns, silver S. hamburgs, black minorcas, Pekin ducks and white guinea eggs 13 for $1.00. Buff langshans, $2.00 per 13. M. bronze and white Holland turkey eggs, 13 for $1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 6 for $1.00. Stock for sale. Roup cure, 15c and 25c per box by mail.

W. R. MICKLE SHEPTON, COLLIN County, Texas, Fine poultry, Bronze Turkeys, some choice young ones to spare from forty-pound yearling Tom. B. P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks. We won on 12 fowls 16 premiums in 1899 and 15 on same number in 1898. Eggs for hatching. Write your wants.

J. W. PITTMAN BENBROOK, TEXAS, Benbrook Poultry Farm. Breeder of M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese (show birds). Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, $2 per setting 13 eggs; Turkey Eggs, $3 for 11; Goose Eggs, $3.00 per dozen. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer questions. Mention the Journal.

CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS Austin, Texas. Wade M. Smith, proprietor, Breeder of Buff Leghorns, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and Bronze Turkeys. Full blood and exhibition birds. A few young stock for sale. Eggs per 15, $2.00. Won first prizes on all pens at Dallas and San Antonio. Winners everywhere.

L. P. DOUGLAS BEAVER, TEXAS. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Leffel, Hawkins & Davis strains direct. Eggs $1.50 setting, $2.50 two settings. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. G. SPRUILL FARMERSVILLE, TEX. Breeder of Light Brahmas and Barred P. Rocks. Winners at Southwestern Show 1899 and 1900. Send for circular giving winnings and mating. Eggs $1.50 to $3 for 15.

W. W. JACKSON IOWA PARK, TEX Eggs from full blood White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks at $1.25 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY by buying your seeds, plants and poultry supplies of me. Send 6c stamps for catalogue of bargains and receive Free a collection of garden and flower seeds, a 50c coupon check and our 50c cash prize offer. Ask for special price on seed potatoes. Address Q. E. BEVES, Keithsburg, Ill.

WM. H. HOOVER POLO, ILLINOIS. Black Langshans, Barred P. Rocks, Pekin ducks, young stock for sale from large-size, good laying strains. All farm-raised. Eggs for hatching a specialty, in large or small lots. Prices very reasonable. Send for circular.

POULTRY

FERTILITY OF EGGS.—In Bulletin No. 11 of the West Virginia agricultural experiment station are given the results of an experiment to determine the value of exercise upon the fertility of eggs. The experiment began March 11 when a flock of White Leghorn fowls was selected to study the influence of unrestricted range upon the hatching of the eggs. One-half of the flock was allowed to remain undisturbed in the house and yard to which it was accustomed, while the remainder of the flock was allowed to run at large. Both lots of fowls were fed the same grain ration, but it was observed that the fowls running at large did not consume as much food as those confined, which was probably due to the larger number of bugs and worms which they were able to find. Both lots of fowls received ground fresh meat and bone and those confined had an abundance of green food. About six weeks after the experiment began, eggs were collected from each lot of fowls, marked, placed in the incubator and hatched side by side. The average of the three tests showed that about three times as many of the eggs laid by the confined hens were unfertile and that the fertile eggs did not hatch as well as in the case of the fowls allowed unrestricted range.

BREEDING BIRDS.—A bulletin on poultry raising, issued by the Montana experiment stations says:

In any flock, whether pure breed or not, it is very desirable to select a number of the best laying hens and put them with the best male bird that can be secured. In this manner any flock can be improved, since the effect of selection will certainly be felt on the progeny. It is desirable to have the male bird with the hens only during the breeding season, as it has been found by experiment that hens lay more eggs without than with the male, and is also a considerable advantage to the eggs since the chief cause of bad eggs is the fact that the germ has started and then decay sets in. Breeding birds should receive all the freedom and exercise possible, and meat and vegetables should form a large portion of their diet. The vigor of the chick depends largely upon the past history of the parent bird, and in order to secure the required vigor of the germ the breeding stock should receive the best treatment possible. The number of hens to the cock is a point in which there may be considerable variation. Where birds are enjoying their freedom one male to from eighteen to twenty-two hens is sufficient in the Mediterranean varieties, while in the Asiatics and Americans one to twelve or sixteen should be the rule. It must be kept in mind, however, that the vigor of the male bird and the conditions under which fowls are kept should be carefully considered, and where birds are closely confined the number of hens to the cock should be considerably diminished, say a dozen to eighteen in the lighter breeds and ten to twelve in the heavier breeds. We found last spring that from the pens which produced the fewest eggs the percentage of fertility was the greatest, and the percentage of dead germs the lowest, so that it is obviously important that the number of hens to the cock should be studied carefully and the individual birds carefully selected with due regard to their vigor.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs $2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

A. C. BERDON, NATCHEZ MISS. America's best fowls, Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Eggs, $2 per setting. Send for circular.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-6, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners: 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 93. B. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

MRS. W. R. STEWART QUANAH, TX. High class B. P. Rock, L. Brahma and G. Wyandotte chicks at $3.00 per dozen, eggs $1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few high bred registered Berkshire pigs for sale cheap.

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS. Breeds prize winning, Barred and White P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes and Br. Leg horns. I have won more premiums on my stock in the last 5 years, than any man in the South. Send for circular prices, winnings, matings, etc. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

INTRODUCING NEW BLOOD.—F. V. Chapman, a well known poultry writer, says: There is one point in poultry breeding on which the majority of farmers make a mistake, and that is in the selection of new blood for their fowls. We all recognize the fact that close inbreeding long continued is not conducive to the best results, and accordingly new blood on which to build up is sought every year or two. The usual way in which this is secured is to send off to some breeder and buy one or more male birds which are known not to be related to the farmer's own fowls. This is all right enough, when the only object sought to be obtained is the infusion of new blood, but if we care at all to breed up to the requirements as laid down by the standard it is all wrong. There is always a certain risk to run and chances to take when we decide to mate our hens with a male from a breeder who may or may not have in view the same object we have. The best method of introducing new blood is through the female instead of the male line. The wisest course is to go to some breeder and make a selection of such hens or pullets, by personal inspection, as will come nearest to the object we wish to obtain, and breed them to the best male we have, and from the chickens hatched from such mating select the best cockerels to continue the flock. By this method there is no possible chance of introducing an undesirable trait or type into the whole flock, as would be the case if the male was used, for should the fowls produced by the mating described prove unsatisfactory they can be disposed of and still the original blood remain without contamination. By this method the breeder is permitted to establish his own type and strain of the variety he is breeding, and is able to keep it year after year, without change, and still introduce enough new blood to keep up the vigor and vitality of the stock. Every farmer should use every endeavor, not only to hold the laying capacity of his hens at one point, but to increase it, and this can be done by securing new blood through the female line, by the purchase of fowls from the breeder who pays particular attention to this point and can give conclusive proof of his fowls along this line.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—We have been interested in poultry ever since we can remember, says a correspondent writing to Indiana Farmer, and taking to the pure breeds some 10 or 12 years ago, we commenced with the Asiatics, as their great size (apparently) and beautiful plumage we thought would be just what we wanted. We found they possessed many good qualities, but did not lay enough eggs, or mature quick enough to satisfy us. Not being burdened with wealth we thought if we could find a breed that would hustle for itself, lay eggs the greater part of the year, mature rapidly and be of some size when matured we would certainly have a money maker, as our poultry always paid a nice profit. We next added Barred Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and a few Minorcas. The Leghorns and Minorcas were good layers and quick to mature, but small when matured and of a wild nervous nature.

Their large combs were also a disadvantage, being easily frozen. Next we tried the White Plymouth Rocks and found in them our ideal. The Barred P. Rocks were a good general purpose fowl, but their white sisters are better layers, better foragers and are more easily bred to standard requirements. To those not acquainted with White P. Rocks I will give a short description: The plumage (feathers) is pure white, yellow beak, legs and feet, red comb, wattles and ear lobes. Cockerels weigh from seven to nine pounds, cocks eight to ten pounds, pullets six to seven pounds, hens seven to nine pounds. They put in their time from dawn until dark laying eggs, cackling, crowing, catching bugs and worms, and picking up stray seeds and grain. Now to the farmer who wants a pure breed of fowls (and all should, as any pure breed is superior to mongrels) I would advise him to try the White P. Rocks. The only fault one could have to them is that the pullets will not quit laying and sit before the latter part of May or June. But by using an incubator or keeping two-year-old hens you will have no trouble to hatch the chicks. When they do go to sitting they cannot be excelled for incubation or as careful mothers. The eggs hatch almost to an egg, as a rule and the chicks will live just for spite if nothing else. I know them to be the farmer's friend. And if I were going to run an egg farm I would select the White P. Rocks. Keep the pullets and sell the hens each year, and use the cockerels for broilers. For broilers they cannot be excelled, as their quickness to mature puts them on the top round.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—In writing this brief article on the White Langshan, I do not desire to do an injustice to any class of poultry. Success in poultry, as well as in other vocations of life, depends more on the man than the fowl he is breeding, says W. S. Glessner in Inland Poultry Journal.

The Langshans constitute one of the oldest breeds of poultry, and have always been held in popular esteem. They are the smallest and most active of the Asiatic class. There are two varieties of Langshans—the Black and White. The standard weight for each are the same. The cock should weigh ten pounds, hens seven pounds, cockerels eight pounds and pullets six pounds.

The Black Langshans need no introduction. We meet with very few that are not acquainted with this popular variety. But the White Langshan is not so well known. Farmers, in general, know very little about this variety. I have even met a few fanciers that were ignorant of the existence of such a variety.

As the standard requirements for the White and Black are the same, except plumage, I see no reason why the Whites should not become as popular as the Blacks when they are as well known. They are practical in more than one sense. I believe they have a few points superior to the Blacks; and one is they dress better for market, owing to their plumage. Their prolific laying and other excellent qualities make them profitable for the farmer and market poultryman. The quality of the flesh is excellent, being fine grained, tender and nicely flavored. As layers they rank among the best, and no mistake can be made in recommending them as winter layers.

In my experience with a half dozen breeds at different times, I find the White Langshans surpass them all in hardiness, fertility of eggs and egg production. The chicks are hardy, easily raised and mature early. The White Langshans are good sitters, make good mothers and are of a good disposition. They are good foragers, gathering during the year a considerable proportion of their food.

Being easily kept in confinement, they are an ideal fowl for the city or village. Those that fancy the lordly Langshan can't help admiring the White Langshan with his white plumage and proud carriage.

The rain does not fall alike on the just and unjust; the latter always has the umbrella.—Alice Reporter.

Impurities in the blood produced by digestive disorders must be driven out before hot weather set is, otherwise sickness will apear at a time when a strong vigorous body is most needed. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS will expel all impurities and put the system in perfect order.

ANOTHER GUSHER OF OIL

Is almost daily reported at some point in Texas. If the reader wants to try and strike one, or go after water, we advise him to write F. F. COLLINS MFG. CO., San Antonio. They build well machinery of all descriptions.

DAIRY

The Nebraska State Dairymen's association met at Lincoln recently and passed resolutions pledging their support to Food Commissioner Hibbard in his effort to enforce the law against the sale of imitation butter and other dairy products. Resolutions were also adopted requesting every dairy in the state to assist in the work of enforcing the law. Thanks were extended to Governor Savage for appointing a member of the dairymen's association to the position of food commissioner.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.—We have frequent inquiries for directions for making home-made pressed cheese, from which we select the following as one that covers about the ground as the others:

Mr. Editor: Would you send directions for making home-made pressed cheese, amount of rennet used and how hot the milk should be when the rennet is put in?

Where but two or three cows are kept it is better to buy what cheese is consumed than to try to make it. Where cheese may be needed it may be well for two or three farmers to go togetherand let one party make cheese for all. Twenty-five gallons of milk will make a cheese of twenty pounds. This will require a hoop about eleven inches in diameter and about the same in height. The other requirements will be the cheese tub to set the milk in a basket, a strainer cloth for draining the curd and a press of suitable size to accommodate the size of the cheese to be made. The milk should be heated to about eighty or eighty-four degrees. Soak rennet in a weak brine using about three quarts for one rennet. One rennet will curdle about 2000 quarts of milk and the quantity can only be ascertained by experiment since they are of various strength, but sufficient should be used to curd the milk in twenty minutes. Cut in squares of about an inch with a knife that will reach the bottom of the tub, the whey dipped or run off and the columns carefully broken with the hand. Heat the whey that has been dipped off, or an equal amount of water, to 150 degrees and turn this over the curd so that all parts may be scalded alike. Stir slowly and carefully, cover so as to prevent cooling, and let it stand about twenty minutes, then the whey is dipped off again and the whey allowed to drain off. In about twenty minutes it will be sufficiently cool to again be turned in the tub where it is stirred or cut up fine enough so as to take salt freely and through all parts of the curd. Put in about one ounce of salt to each twelve quarts of milk. When salt is thoroughly mixed with the curd it is dipped into the cheese hoop which has had a cloth previously put in it. Bring the cloth all about the curd and put it to pressing. The pressure should be moderate at first and as soon as it is sufficiently pressed to handle take it out and put in a dry cloth in the same press. This cloth should be made to fit the press as smoothly as possible so the cheese will be of an even shape. Put it in the press and let it remain until the press and let it remain until the press is wanted for another cheese, or about eighteen to twenty-four hours. After taking from the press let it stand for awhile until the outside hardens and then rub it with hot whey, butter or other soft grease, rubbing and turning thus daily until it is cured, which will require some days.—Livestock Indicator.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN MEETING.—The Holstein-Friesian Breeders of America will hold their sixteenth annual meeting at the Yates hotel, Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, June 5, at 10 o'clock, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. A number of changes in the constitution are proposed, among which the most important are:

Article IV., section 10. A record of all transfers of ownership of registered animals must be made upon the records of the association, and it shall be the duty of the seller of any animal to file with the secretary the necessary application for such transfer. Failure to comply with this provision may be deemed an infraction of the by-laws and the offender will be subject to such penalty as is within the power of the association.

Art. IV., Sec. 11. Persons found guilty, by a court of record, of fraud, misrepresentation, or unfair dealing, in connection with Holsein-Friesian cattle, or of the violation of the statutes of any state or of the United States, relating to the pedigrees of or registration of pure-bred animals, may, upon presentation of evidence of such fact, satisfactory to the board of officers, be denied any privileges offered by this association.

To appropriate money and authorize the board of officers to offer to award duplicate premiums, where won by animals recorded in this herd-book, in public competitions for yields of milk or butter or both, and for quality of butter, at such exhibitions as the board of officers may select; or to establish competitive tests under such conditions as they may deem best; and to offer prizes for the exhibition of cattle at such fairs and expositions as may be deemed best.

To appropriate money therefor, and to authorize the board of officers to continue the system of prizes for officially authenticated butter records and for food tests substantially as last year.

To appropriate money therefor, and to authorize the literary committee to carry on such work as it may deem proper for the interests of the breed.

Prof. Clinton D. Smith of the Michigan agricultural college and state experiment station, will address the meeting upon "Developing Form and Performance by Breeding."

The secretary is further directed by the executive committee to call the attention of members to Section 6 of Article IV. of the by-laws, which requires one hundred members present personally or by proxy to constitute a quorum for business. Consequently it is advisable that each member should be present or represented.

All persons interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle, whether members of the association or not, are most cordially invited to attend this meeting.

Owing to the fact that proper hotel accommodations could not be secured at Buffalo, the place of meeting was changed to Syracuse, by order of the executive committee.

Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators
The Wonder of the New Century. Greatest step ever made in advanced Cream Separator construction.
Superior as the Sharples Separators have always been, these Tubular machines are far ahead and completely distance every competitor. They are worth double the money because guaranteed under usual conditions to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully six per cent interest on the whole first cost of the machine.
We absolutely warrant it and give free trial to prove it.
Our factory is running double turn, one gang all day and one all night, for the dairyman who sees this machine buys it.
In addition to yielding more butter it is very light running. A 600 lbs per hour Tubular turns as easily as a previous 300 lbs per hour machine. No disks to bother with and get out of order, no complications. Washed in two minutes. Top of milk vat waist high.
Highest award—Gold medal and special Knights decoration at Paris Exposition. Valuable book "Business Dairying and catalog No 136, free.
Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills, P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY. SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hydrocele. No Cure no Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.
DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

RODS for locating Gold and Silver positively guaranteed. A. L. Bryant, Box 10G, Dallas, Tex.

A. ANGUS Males that sire, Prize Winners. Top Quality. Bottom Prices. J. P. Vissering, Box 1, Melville, Ill. P. CHINAS

Pig-Tight HORSE-HIGH! ...BULL-STRONG...
With our Duplex Automatic Ball Bearing Woven Wire Fence Machine, any farmer can make 100 Styles, and from 50 to 70 rods a day of the best and most practical fence on earth at a cost for the Wire to make it of from 20 to 30c. per rod We sell Ornamental Fence and Gates, Farm Fence and Gates, Plain, Barbed and Coiled Spring Wire direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS. Box D100 Muncie, Ind.

NO SPAVINS
The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, splints and ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.
Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 13.
FLEMING BROS., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

SWINE.

ED L. OLIVER COOPER TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 2d 33343, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

MORRIS & CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Office 302 E. Crockett street. Two fine litters of pigs for sale at reasonable prices. They are of the Stumpy and Longfellow strains and away up in quality. Just what you are looking for to improve your herd. Also, Scotch Collie pups of best strains.

W. J. DUFFEL—ROSS M'LENNAN CO Texas. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

TOM FRAZIER—KOPPERL—BOSQUE county, Texas. Duroc-Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship. Artesia Farm.

CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS. The ribbon eaters. Of the first thirteen prizes offered at Texas State Fair, 1900, Cedar Vale productions won 8. At San Antonio Fair, 1900, of the 12 firsts offered, Cedar Vale productions carried off 10 of them. We show our own breeding and breed the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Pairs and trios not akin. Bronze turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

W. R. MICKLE, SHEPTON COLLIN County, Texas. Poland Chinas Whisper 2nd. No. 29073 and Double Wilks, 2nd, No. 37759, head the herd. Choice individuals at moderate prices. Write your wants.

HILL COUNTY HERD OF POLAND China Swine. Pigs for sale at farmers' prices. Description guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Write your wants to J. D. Tinsley, Abbott, Texas.

WINCY FARM S. Q. HOLLINSWORTH Wanted—500 customers to buy Barred Plymouth Rock eggs at $1.00 per 13 (old price $2.50 per 13), from foundation birds which cost $5.00 to $10.00 each. In Birkshires, no more sow pigs for sale until May, but some nice Boars at $20.00 each. In Jerseys, a fine lot of milkers always on hand. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

DOGS.

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of the best English strains in America; 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular.

SUNFLOWER HOUND KENNELS. The largest exclusive kennels in the United States. Breeders of high pedigreed hounds, trained and untrained. Prices on application. Address SUNFLOWER KENNELS, Aledo, Texas. Lock Box 4.

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

OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES.

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

Copy of this book will be mailed free upon application to CHAS. B. SLOAT, G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.

SWINE

O. H. Barnhill of Shenandoah, Ia., writing in the Farmers' Voice, adds some testimony from the Hawkeye state to the present value of hog production in the following: "Iowa farmers probably made more money with hogs the past season than for many years. This was partly due to unusually high prices and partly because hog cholera has been less prevalent than for several years. During the past five years the average prices which we have received for hogs were as follows: '96, $2.70; '97, $3.10; '98, $3.60; '99, $3.35; 1900, $4.44. Last month we sold ten hogs for $5.75. They averaged 275 pounds, were eight months old and brought $15.75 each. If al farm products always brought equally good prices we certainly would have no reason to complain."

PUMPKINS FOR PIGS.—A test made by the New Hampshire station to determine the value of pumpkins for pig feed, justified the following conclusions:

1. The cooking of pumpkins does not increase their feeding value. 2. When pumpkins are available for pig feeding they can be fed most economically in connection with cornmeal. 3. While raw pumpkins fed in connection with milk produced a pound of gain at small cost, so few pounds were produced that it is advisable to feed cornmeal with them. 4. Apples, even at the low price of 10 cents per bushel, are not an economical food for pigs.

The following conclusions were also arrived at, from experiments that will be suggested by the conclusions:

1. There is but little gained in fermenting bran for pig-feeding. 2. Bran is undesirable as a feeding stuff for pigs, fed either alone or in combination with cornmeal. 3. Ground corn and cob has a slightly better feeding value than corn on the ear. 4. For practical purposes it is more economical to feed corn on the ear rather than hauling to the mill and grinding for feed.

RAPID GROWTH OF PIGS.—It is entirely possible to make good pigs weigh 200 pounds when 210 days old, as can be vouched for by many feeders in Illinois and at other points farther north, says Breeders' Gazette. As throwing light on the subject the following is taken from a rather elaborate table in "Feeds and Feeding." In this table the writer gathered the results of a large number of trials in feeding pigs at various American experiment stations. The weights, gains and feed required by pigs of different ages were grouped in this table. Here are some of the figures from the table:

Weight in pounds	Actual av. weight	Av. gain per day	Feed 100 lbs gain
15 to 50....	38 lbs	.76 lbs	293 lbs
50 to 100...	78 lbs	.83 lbs	400 lbs
100 to 150...	128 lbs	1.10 lbs	437 lbs
150 to 200...	174 lbs	1.24 lbs	482 lbs

From the above table it will be seen that when pigs weigh between 15 and 50 pounds each, they gain .75 pounds per day; between 50 and 100 pounds weight they gain .83 pounds per day. When weighing between 150 and 200 pounds they gain 1.24 pounds per day. Taking the four periods it will be seen that the pigs gain on an average about one pound per day. Success will depend largely upon the feeding materials used and the manner in which the feeds are supplied. For the young pigs, use heavy wheat middlings or "shorts,' as this material is sometimes called, ground oats and corn. Rely quite largely upon the middlings at first. Be sure to get the floury middlings, and do not use coarse bran-like material, as the young pig's digestive tract can not stand much food of such character. Mix a third corn meal with two-thirds middlings and form a slop of medium consistency. A little observation of the pigs as they eat will decide how thick the slop should be to please them best. Feed ground oats with the hulls sieved out. The oat meal here described can be used in place of part of the middlings, or mixed with them, thereby furnishing variety to the ration. One-third of the ration may consist of corn. This may be fed with middlings or ground oats as before described, or part of the corn may be soaked and fed whole. Young pigs like soaked shelled corn fed separately, especially as this form of food affords variety. Before weaning the feeds here described may be given to the sow as well as to the young pigs. Feed the young pigs not less than three times daily until they are twelve to fifteen weeks old; then feed twice daily. Care should be taken not to overfeed, the animals being compelled to clean the troughs at each feeding time. Have drinking water in a separate trough. When the pigs are four months old, a larger proportion of corn to middlings may be used, the purpose being to aid in the laying on of fat. These provisions, together with a good clover field furnish a combination which can not be excelled.

INTELLIGENT SWINE FEEDING.—There is quite a revolution going on in swine feeding, which must not only have a beneficial effect upon the health of the animals, but upon the quality of the pork, says William Conway in Indiana Farmer. We are still inclined to consider quantity more than quality in this feeding, but gradually we may expect to see the old methods of feeding the animals with slops give way to something like what may be called a refined and civilized diet. A good deal of prejudice existing against pork in the past was due to this slipshod and careless method of feeding the swine. Any old thing was considered good enough for the pigs, and the pen and feeding trough were in many instances so literally dirty and filthy that it nauseated one to look at either from the inside. People who are fond of pork vowed they would never eat it again after looking in a filthy pig pen and seeing the kind of food the animals devoured. As a partial excuse for this the pig was said to be dirty and filthy by habit and nature, and that it preferred to grub its food from dirt and mud.

This theory is not sustained by actual practice. Turn the pigs out into a clover field, and they will keep as clean as the cows; but if you shut them up into narrow pens where they do not get the food they need, they cannot help from getting dirty. Confine human beings in the same narrow quarters and they would prove almost as filthy in their habits. It is the artificial life we gave to the pigs that made them degenerates.

Swine feeding should be just as clean and wholesomely intelligent as that of any other farm animal. The quality of the food must indeed be considered. Do not dump great quantities of refuse in the pen, and then if the animals clean it all up rest content with the idea that they have made pork off of food that cost you nothing. Sometimes the pigs will eat a great amount to find a very little nourishment. I have seen such slops turned into a pen where the pigs quickly devoured it all eagerly, but when they had finished I calculated they had about half enough to eat, although they were stuffed full. There was little or no nourishment in the food. Now the pigs do need a good deal in quantity but there must be some quality also. If we feed them on the husks we must add grain or milk or other good food in fair proportion to give them the nourishment they require. We cannot expect to make good pork or bacon out of leaves and barnyard rakings. If we could, pork would go a good deal lower than it is to-day, and farmers would be quickly doubling their profits. Yet a little intelligent feeding will enable us to dispose of slops and other cheap foods to advantage. It is all in balancing the ration so we do not cheat ourselves by trying to cheat the swine.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No D 5313, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780, 8th Avenue, New York.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.
During months of June, July and August there will be a number of cheap excursion rates in effect via the "Great Rock Island Route" to points east, north and west.
To San Francisco account Epworth League.
To Chicago account B. Y. P. U.
To Detroit account N. E. A.
To Buffalo account Exposition.
To summer resorts in Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan and eastern states.
If you are contemplating a summer trip write to the undersigned for rates, routes, etc. CHAS. B. SLOAT, G. P. A., Forth Worth.

AGENTS! FARMERS! HOUSEWIVES! AZTEK EXTERMINATOR will not only kill potato bug, but will keep them miles away from the potato field. Kills chicken lice. Indispensable for wine growers; $1.50 a pound, will cover 2 acres of potato land.
HOUSEWIVES, Azetk Exterminator will kill all bed-bugs, flies, and mosquitoes forever. A 10c. package by mail will clean your house.
ANTI-MALARIA will cure malaria in one day. You send us $1.00; we will send you cure box for $1.50; after cure we trust you will mail us 50c. We sell this recipe for $2 to sufferers.
THE SAMARITER will cure Neuralgia in one day. Relief box, 10c; Cure box, 50c. by mail.
OCOLA, EYE BALM, for teary, weak, inflamed eyes, for film or black spots before the eyes, nothing better for failing eyesight. Relief box, 10c.; Cure box by mail, 50.
HAIR CURLING ESSENCE for lovely girls with fancy curls. Curls produced by our essence, stay for months in any weather; 3-oz, bottle 30c. by mail; gross $15.
EDISON'S ACID PROOF INK TABLETS, one tablet making one 1-oz bottle of best ink, saving 4c. on every 5c. bottle of common ink, 50c per 100, $4 per 1,000.
25 novelties and advertising novelties; samples 10c. Always send 2c. stamp for further information.
EDISON CHEMICAL CO.,
238-240 E. 14th St., New York.

SHEEP---GOATS

The estimated clip for the season at Marble Falls, Tex., is 75,000. Shearing is now in progress. A good deal of last year's wool is still held there. Sales of the new clip have not commenced.

It is estimated that the receipts of wool at San Angelo this season will approximate 2,000,000 pounds. More than 1,000,000 pounds are reported as already in the warehouses. Nearly 250,000 pounds were carried over from last year.

Shearing in the Lampasas country will not be completed until some time toward the middle of June. The yield per head is expected to be about one pound more than last year. The clip in that territory is estimated at something over 1,000,000 pounds. But little last year's wool is now stored there. Some small clips of this season's wool have been sold at 14 cents a pound.

The Montana state board of sheep commissioners report 500,000 more sheep in the state than there were a year ago. There is also more wool on hand than ever before. About half of last year's crop sold at eleven to twelve cents, and some at twenty cents, but the average was fourteen and a half cents. During the year there were about 600,000 sheep shipped out of the state and 33,000 were killed by wild animals.

SHEEP DIPS.—Following are the dips officially recognized by inspectors in Missouri. 1. The tobacco and sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco to give a mixture containing not less than five hundredths of one per cent of nicotine and two per cent (sixteen pounds in 100 gallons) flowers of sulphur.

2. The lime and sulphur dip, made with eight pounds of unslaked lime and twenty-four pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur should be boiled together for not less than two hours, and all sediment allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat.

TIEING UP WOOL.—In putting up your wool for the market, says J. J. Edgerton, if you have taken the necessary trouble to wash the wool clean, up to shearing time, do not cause this work to be thrown away by putting up the fleece in improper shape. After the fleece is taken off it should be spread flesh side down, upon a clean surface, pick off all litter and trim off any tags of dirt that may be found. You may say that these if left will add to the number of pounds of your wool clip. So they will, but the buyer understands that part of the game, too, and if he finds such things have been left in, will do his best to make the price low enough to secure himself against possible excessive shrinkage, and you will find that he usually succeeds. Next gather the fleece together closely, taking care that it is all right side up, place any loose locks on top, fold the neck back, then fold the sides in so that the fleece is about a foot wide, and commence at the tail end and roll up as snugly and neatly as possible. When tied it should present a clean, white appearance all over, and be in shape not to fall to pieces or dribble off little bunches when being handled. If it is well rolled, two strings around the way it is rolled and one cross-wise will usually be sufficient to hold it in good shape. A device that facilitates very much the folding of the fleece and the keeping of it in good shape, is a folding table about three feet wide and four and two-thirds feet long. Six feet of two by four and sixteen feet of one by twelve lumber will make it. The two by four is for two cross-bar supports. The one by twelve will make the three table boards, and two sections twelve inches square to be nailed together for a two-inch header piece. Rip the center board into four strips of equal width and fasten these a quarter of an inch apart to the two by fours. These cracks are for placing the twine, before the fleece is laid on, where it will out of the way and easy to get at. The two side boards are hinged to the outside strips so they will fold up against the head block, where they are secured by hooks, latches, a notched stick or some other device while the fleece is rolled and tied. The best twine for tying is what is known as wool twine, and is made especially for that purpose. Do not under any consideration use sisal binding twine, as it would cause your wool to be docked at least a half a cent a pound, because the loose fiber coming off the twine necessitates the hand-picking of all such wool.

HE MAKES SHEEP PAY.—Wm. Wallace of Madisonville, Mo., says in Journal of Agriculture:

In the spring of 1891 I bought five ordinary ewes for $29.85 and from this start, my day book shows the following wool sales:

May, 1891, 31½ pounds at 22c...	$ 6.93
June, 1892, 72 pounds at 20c...	14.20
May, 1893, 108½ pounds at 18c..	19.55
May, 1894, 144½ pounds at 13c..	18.80
May, 1895, 254½ pounds at 12½c	31.81
May, 1896, 321 pounds at 11c....	35.30
May, 1897, 404½ pounds at 14c..	56.63
July, 1898, 541½ pounds at 19c..	102.69
May, 1899, 601½ pounds at 18c..	108.25
May, 1891, 541 pounds at 23¼c..	124.43
Total wool sales for ten years.	$518.59

During this time and from the same start I have sold 150 head of sheep and lambs amounting to $652.40. I have now on hand 49 head worth $295. This added to the sale of wool and lambs gives a total of $1465.99, I have paid $74.55 for five thoroughbred Cotswold rams, and $17.50 for shearing. This added to the cost of the original five head, makes a total outlay of $121.90. This deducted from receipts leaves a balance of $1344.09 for profit, feed and labor. My farm consists of 220 acres broken timber land which is in much better condition than when I commenced handling sheep. I have not been uncommonly fortunate, for I have lost 26 head, 22 from disease and 4 killed by dogs. Sheep raising has been a side issue, for I handle other stock that is usually kept by the average farmer. Much of the profit in my flock is from the fact that I have handled thoroughbred sheep of a good breed. During the low prices of wool good rams could be bought at $10 or $15 per head, and after I had used them two seasons they were in demand among my neighbors at the price I paid for them. Thus I was practically building up by my flock at no expense. Soon, too, my buck lambs were engaged at fromc $8 to $10 per head, and my yearling ewes at the same price. I cull out all the undesirable and old ewes, even if I have to sell them at a reduced price, and never breed my lambs until they are a year and a half old, so they will drop their first lambs at two years old. Thus I can use one ram for two seasons without inbreeding. I have my ewes to commence lambing about the middle of March. Then with a little care and vigilance the most of the lambs can be saved.

Sheep with plenty of corn fodder or bright clover hay fed in a dry place need but little corn, yet in bad weather I feed two ears of corn per head once a day and my sheep have access to the wheat field as soon in the spring as it gets a good start, which is fine for ewes and lambs and is no injury to the wheat. I raise no cockle burrs and sell my wool in the dirt to local dealers and as soon after shearing as possible, especially if the weather is dry. I have had some experience with sheep ticks, and find they are a serious injury to the lambs. In the warm days of the spring they desert the old sheep and infest the lambs, and if allowed to remain are a source of great annoyance to them. I have got rid of them by dipping them at shearing time.

In conclusion I will give a few "don'ts" for the benefit of those who may be inclined to handle a few sheep:

"Don't think because you cannot handle a thousand head they will not pay; a few head of good sheep will pay.

Don't let your flock retrograde by using scrub rams or inbreeding.

Don't have your lambs come in a snowdrift in zero weather and expect them to survive.

Don't lose half the price of the fleece by being covered with burrs.

Don't raise burrs.

Don't let your lambs be devoured alive by ticks, or expect your sheep to thrive if fed poor feed in a mud hole.

Don't put your sheep out of hearing of the residence and expect that worthless dogs are not running at large.

Don't neglect to salt your sheep regularly, or expect them to do without good, pure water.

Don't let your flock run on the same pasture all summer. They need a change to do well.

GOATS.

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

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

The Three Million Acre
FARWELL RANCH
(Also known as the X. I. T. Ranch and the Capitol Syndicate Ranch)
in the Panhandle of Texas
FOR SALE
IN TRACTS TO SUIT.

The land is largely chocolate or black sandy loam, deep, rich, capable of producing forage crops in great abundance. It is thickly coated with buffalo, mesquite, grama, sedge and other choice grasses. Rainfall ample for production of forage crops, grasses and fruits. Admirably adapted for Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Apples, Plums, Melons, etc. An inexhaustible supply and excellent quality of water is procurable at an average depth of 125 feet.

The altitude varies from 2300 feet at the south to about 4700 at the north. The temperature is equable and the climate unexcelled for healthfulness. This is the best cattle and stock breeding country in the world. Panhandle cattle are of very superior quality, a carload of steers bred on this Ranch having been reserve number for the grand champion carload of fat steers at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, December, 1900. The stock subsists on the pastures the entire year, finding very nutritious food in the cured native grasses. This is an unprecedented opportunity for those desiring to engage in the stock farming business or for investors willing to hold for appreciating values. The small ranchmen in the Panhandle have made more in recent years for the capital and energy invested than the farmers in any section of our country.

The Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. traverses the north end of this land, the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Ry. (part of the Santa Fe system) the south end, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. is constructing a line from Liberal, Kas. to El Paso, Texas, which will soon traverse the middle of it.

Title perfect. Will be sold in solid blocks to suit purchaser for cash or very liberal time payment.

To inspect lands call on A. G. Boyce at Channing, a station on the Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. in Hartley Co., Texas, and for full particulars write him or Wm. Boyce, agent, Amarillo, Texas; or Geo. Findlay, agent, 148 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
FOR THE
North and East,
VIA
ST. LOUIS OR MEMPHIS,
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars or Elegant Day Coaches.
This is the Short and Quick Line
AND
HOURS ARE SAVED
By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.
For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to
J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.
H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

Another Railroad....
FROM
TEXAS
TO THE
North and East
THE
FRISCO LINE
EFFECTIVE MARCH 10, 1901,
ANNOUNCES THE COMPLETION OF ITS
Red River Division
To
DENISON and SHERMAN
TEXAS.
It Shortens the Distance.
It Opens New Territory.

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
Great Rock Island Route
THE RIGHT ROAD.
U. C. V. RE-UNION
Memphis, May 28th to 30th

Special train via OFFICIAL ROUTE of Camp Winnie Davis and N. B. Forrest Camp of Sons of Veterans and Waxahachie Trumpet Corps, Finest PARLOR CARS in the South, CHAIR CARS, PULLMAN SLEEPERS and CAFE CAR, from WAXAHACHIE via
CENTRAL TEXAS & NORTHWESTERN RY.
H. & T. C. R. R.
TEXAS MIDLAND RAILROAD.
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KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS RY.
The Scenic Route from Texas to Memphis.
For further information call on or address,
A. R. ATKINSON, G. P. A., Waxahachie, Texas.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
"SUNSET ROUTE."
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Between Points in
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Nothing superior to the "Sunset-Central Special" or Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleeping Car Service, nections, to llapintos mfwyfwypfwyprd nections, to all points
North, East, Southeast and West.
Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.
S. F. B. MORSE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Houston Texas.
L. J. PARKS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agent, Houston Texas.

At the A. and M. College And Texas Experiment Station

College Station, Texas.

J. H. CONNELL, Professor of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station.

FORAGE PLANTS—SOME WORK THAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Soil, climate and rainfall combine to determine the success of a crop. Texas is so large that within her boundaries we find a large range of temperature from north to south and from east to west the rainfall varies from 60 inches along the Sabine to 10 inches on the western boundary, while the soil is found in almost every phase of chemical and physical condition. This wide range of conditions creates a large field for agricultural development. Crops vary as to soil, temperature and rainfall requirements. To test the value of a number of varieties of grasses and other forage plants under the many conditions surrounding the farmers of Texas, the station organized its system of co-operative experiments. With the aid of over one hundred stockmen and farmers this work has been carried on for several years, the result of which will be issued in bulletin form. This bulletin, soon to be published on this work, will contain results of work throughout Texas with corn, peas, many grasses, Kaffir corn, milo Maize, clovers, etc. A copy will be sent free of cost to all farmers and stockmen whose names are on the station mailing lists. The co-operative work requires a station at all times to keep on hand a large supply of seed to distribute for experimental purposes. We expect, as an indication of sound faith, that the party desiring seeds sign the following agreement:

OUR METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.

"In view of the fact that the Texas agricultural experiment station has agreed to send seed free of charge to responsible farmers of the state who will intelligently co-operate in experimental work, I promise to carry on such work as directed and report accurate and full results from notes taken on the planting, germination, blooming (first and last), growth, maturity, yields, seasons and soils.

(Signed)..................

"We, the undersigned members of firms doing business in the town of ...., Texas, wish to endorse Mr. .... as a competent and progressive farmer and land owner, and believe him able to satisfactorily conduct the field trials referred to above."

(Signed)..................

....

....

In each case we send to applicants a card containing a list of seeds available for distribution. These seeds include all of the best known varieties of grasses, forage plants and field crops (no vegetables) that have indicated their adaptability to Texas conditions upon the trial grounds at the main station. In some cases we also send rare imported seeds for trial in order that we may prove the adaptability of certain varieties in the quickest manner possible. The station has one room in the new agricultural building which is devoted entirely to this work. An insect proof seed case has been provided, containing six drawers varying in capacity. Also tables for weighing and sacking seeds.

Besides the purely varietal work, the station has under way at several points fertilizer experiments with cotton, corn and tobacco and has also made arrangements with a large rice growing concern for the testing of imported varieties at once. Fertilizer work will also be instituted with this crop.

The station has recently entered into an agreement with the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., to investigate grass and forage plants on a larger scale. Circular No. 8 from the office of Secretary Wilson comments on this work as follows:

THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT'S OPINION.

"On account of its large size and great variety of soil and climatic conditions included within its boundaries, Texas presents a variety of forage problems, some of which are exceedingly complicated. The stock industry is by far the most important one in the state and is carried on in all the different ways from the open ranging of large herds in the western part of the state, the large areas of fenced lands in the middle and northern parts to the more intensive methods of the closely settled sections in the southern and eastern parts. In this state are to be met the problems of range improvements and drouth resisting forage crops, annuals for rotation with the cotton crop, winter annuals for winter and spring pasturage, formation, cure and management of permanent meadows and pastures, and crops suited to alkali soils, and for the overflowed lands of the coast and river bottoms.

At the experiment station the value of alfalfa and the sorghums has been well demonstrated. An excellent plan of co-operation between the station and the farmers of the state has been devised and put into successful operation and a considerable amount of preliminary work has been done in the improvement of the native pastures by the use of Bermuda grass, burr clover and other introduced varieties. After a long conference with the director and agriculturist of the station, there seems to be, under the present conditions, the relative importance. The first question is that of improvement of meadows and pastures, particularly in the middle and southern portions of the state, including annual and winter-growing varieties of grasses and forage plants, as well as the more permament perennials. The diversity of soil and climatic conditions included make it necessary to consider this question from a number of different directions, although the general problem may be the same. In part, this work has to do with the actual formation of meadows and pastures, and in part with the changing of the natural fields to better and more productive ones through the addition of improved and more hardy varieties. The second question has to do with the drouth-resistant grass and forage crops, and is essentially the same here as in the other southwestern states; so likewise the third problem—that of range improvement, and also the fourth—alkali resistant crops.

"After going over the whole matter with Director Connell, and conferring also with our special agent at Abilene, and many stock raisers and farmers in different sections of the state, I am confident that the most important problem, and one in which most good can be accomplished by co-operative investigation, is that of the improvement of meadows and pastures. Moreover the conditions are especially favorable for the undertaking of such work, since there is, as already mentioned, a well organized plan of co-operation between leading farmers and stockmen and the state station: and, by the distribution of the station authorities, the investigations can be undertaken immediately and with every promise of early results."

SPECIAL FORAGE PLANT STATIONS.

As an indication of the character of the work at the grass stations referred to, the following plan of the work at the central station, located at this place, is given.

WINTER GRAZING—1 acre each. Oats, wheat mixture rescue grass and wild rye, mixture barley and vetch and English perennial rye grass, mixture rye and rescue and brunis inermus.

SUMMER GRAZING—1 acre each. Sorghum, Kaffir corn, alfalfa, velvet beans, millet, mixture sorghum and peas, Colorado bottom grass, Bermuda grass and mesquite grass.

Oats are grazed during the winter for from 40 to 60 days, depending on the season.

The co-operative feature of our experimental work is being broadened each year to meet new demands. The hearty co-operation of the farmers of Texas is necesssary to the success of the work. B. C. PITTUCK,

Agriculturist Texas Experiment Station, Colleeg Station, Texas.

A. & M. COMMENCEMENT.

Following is a list of the graduates of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at the commencement in June: W. T. Garbade, R. W. Yarborough, R. J. Rhome, R. E. Coulter, T. G. Atlee, R. M. Brown, C. S. Clark, Ph. Dross, R. Eberspacher, John Ehrhardt, H. E. Elrod, E. B. Fehrenkamp, S. J. Fountain, T. L. Fountain, T. H. Garrett, Jr., Robert Holcomb, J. J. Hooper, M. L. Kleinsmith, A. C. Moser, S. F. McConnico, W. M. Rust, Jr., J. H. Simpson, T. M. Smith, L. N. Taylor, C. A. Thanheiser, M. F. Thomas and Ira D. Wyse.

The programme for the commencement exercises is as follows:

Sunday June 9.
Inspection of barracks, 8:30 a. m.
Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. C. McPherson of Fort Worth, 11:30 a. m.
Address before Y. M. C. A., 8:30 p. m.
Monday, June 10.
Inspection of departments, 9 a. m.
Competition drill, 4 p. m.
Public alumni exercises, 8:30 p. m.
Alumni banquet, 10 p. m.
Tuesday, June 11.
Graduating exercises, 10:30 a. m.
Foster Guard drill, 4 p. m.
Graduation dress parade, 5:30 p. m.
Final ball, 10 p. m.

The graduating class has elected H. E. Elrod valedictorian and the junior class has elected M. M. Carpenter to make the response.

CLOUDCROFT THE INCOMPARABLE.

Situated on the highest peak of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico just north of El Paso, at an elevation of 9000 feet, Cloudcroft is destined to become the Mecca, the veritable "breathing spot" of the southwest. Its pure and invigorating mountain air, laden with the healing aroma of the Rine, will again tinge the faded cheek of the invalid with the rose of health, while to those seeking surcease from the monotony of a commercial occupation, it offers a complete rejuvenation of flagging energies and the sufferer returns once more to take his place in the rank of commercial activity, filled with new life and vigor.

To the lover of the beautiful in nature, its magnificent mountain forests, traversed by delightful and grassy glades, present a picture of beauty which is enhanced by the grandeur of the surrounding mountain scenery, presenting to the eye "a gem of purest ray serene," a panorama of beauty unequaled on the American continent.

In preparations which have been made for the accommodation of its guests, Cloudcroft has assumed decided metropolitan airs. "The Lodge," a hotel modern in it appointments has been erected, furnishing accommodations for aproximately 200 persons. A commodious dancing pavillion is one of the favored institutions in connection with this hostelry, while for those seeking recreation and exercise, golf links, and tennis courts have been provided.

Now a suggestion as to how to reach Cloudcroft. The Houston and Texas Central R. R., and the "Sunset Route," as the leading line of railways from Central and South Texas to the Mexican border, will best fill every requirement for a pleasant and interesting trip.

For rates, apply to local agent, or write S. F. B. MORSE, P. T. M.; L. J. PARKS, G. P. & T. A.; M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A.

The Famous Pueblo Saddle
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PUEBLO, - - - COLORADO.

NO ONE ELSE MAKES THIS SADDLE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
WE GUARANTEE THAT
THE FAMOUS PUEBLO IS THE BEST.
Send for our 1901 Catalogue.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Tex., May 27.—The Northern markets came in 5c@10c lower on hogs today, however our market is steady to strong on good choice packers and tops sold readily at $5.45, but choice sorted hogs averaging 800lbs would have sold at $5.50, and mixed hogs sold $5.10@5.35. We do not look for a very heavy run of hogs this week and look for our market to be active and strong on good fat hogs. As stated to you before, we are still receiving some extreme light weights and again advise our customers to hold this kind back and mature them as they are worth more to you at home than on the market at present. Light mixed fat hogs weighing 120 lbs to 185 lbs $5.00@5.15.

We had rather a large supply of cattle on our market last week, a large portion of which was cows of the grasser kind. These grass cattle and half finished stuff are selling lower and are getting very hard to dispose of at decent prices. She stuff generally is about 10c lower, even on the best kinds. Our buyers have gotten in the habit of using good fat steers and we can find ready sale for this class at top quotations. The Northern markets are steady to 10c lower on cattle today. We quote today:

Choice fat steers $3.50@4.00, medium $3.25@3.50; choice fat cows $3.00@3.40, medium $2.90@3.00; bulls, stags oxen $2.25@2.75, canners $1.75@2.25; Choice sorted hogs $5.40@5.45, mix fat hogs 160lbs up $5.10@5.30, rough heavies $4.75@5.00, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00.

FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, May 27.—Receipts of hogs on the local market were light the past week and prices were fully steady with the previous week, and the outlook for the coming week is very good. Receipts will be light and prices firm. There will not be any material advance in prices on our market until there is a falling off in receipts on the Northern markets. However, there is a very strong probability of other buyers being permanently located on our market, if this should happen (and we believe it will) the strong competition together with light receipts will give us the best market in the south and will push our prices up to Kansas City. Good fat cattle are still in good demand and sell at fancy prices. But the half fat green cattle are dull and hard to sell and we believe will be still worse. There is a disposition on the part of the slaughtererer to handle a better grade of cattle than most of the stuff that is coming on the market and we advise you to be very careful about buying half fat stuff as there has been already a decline of near 50 cents per hundred on this kind. We quote our markets today as follows:

Choice fat steers $3.75@4.00, medium $3.25@3.50; choice fat cows $3.00@3.50, medium $2.90@3.00; bulls stags and oxen $2.00@2.75, canner $1.75@2.25; choice hogs, 180 lbs up $5.40@5.45, mixed hogs 165 lbs and up $5.10@5.30, rough heavies $4.75@5.00, light fat hogs 125-140 $4.50@5.00.

DALLAS.

Dallas, May 27—The receipts of livestock have been rather light during the past week. The demand is active. Today's quotations are:

Hogs—Sorted tops $5.45@5.50, prime 200 lbs and up $5.40@5.45, mixed packers, 175 lbs and up $5.25@5.35, rough and heavy $5.10@5.20, light fat $4.25@4.85.

Cattle—Choice steers, 900 to 1,00 lbs $3.95@4.25, fat steers, 650 to 850 lbs $3.15@3.80, choice fat cows and heifers $3.25@3.65, medium fat cows and heifers $2.75@3.10, canners $1.75@2.25, bulls stags and oxen $2.25@3.00.

Sheep—Choice mutton, 90 to 110 pounds $3.75@4.00.

Choice mutton, 70 to 85 pounds $3.25@3.50.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Texas, May 25.—The following were the quotations on livestock to-day:

Choice shipping steers $3.25@3.60, common to fair $3.00@3.25; choice fat cows $2.75@3.00, bulls $2.00@2.25, stags $2.50@3.00, yearlings $2.75@3.00, calves $3.50@4.00, heifers $2.50@2.75, hogs $5.00@5.25, feeder hogs $3.00@3.50, goats $2.50, sheep $3.00@3.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., May 27.—Cattle receipts 25,000. Market strong. Good to prime steers $5.35@6.00, poor to medium $4.25@5.30, stockers and feeders $3.50@5.10, cows $3.00, heifers $3.10, canners $2.35@3.00, bulls $3.00@4.00, calves $4.00@6.25, Texas fed steers $4.25@5.40, bulls $2.85@3.90.

Hog receipts 45,000. Market stronger Mixed and butchers $5.60@5.85, good to choice heavy $5.70@5.85, rough heavy $5.55@5.65, light $5.50@5.77 1-2.

Sheep receipts 24,000. Sheep and yearlings steady. Exporte sheep $5.00, clipped lambs steady, wooled slow. Good to choice wethers $4.35@4.60, fair to choice mixed $4.10@4.35, Western sheep $4.35@4.60, yearlings $4.50@4.75, native lambs $4.35@5.75, Western lambs $5.00@5.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., May 27.—Cattle receipts 5,000 natives, 200 Texans and 500 calves. Market steady to 10c lower. Choice beef steers $5.30@5.60, fair to good $4.90@5.25, stockers and feeders $3.75@5.10, Western fed steers $4.75@5.40, Texas and Indian Territory steers $3.90@5.50, cows $3.35@5.00, heifers $3.50@5.00, canners $2.25@3.25, bulls $3.25@4.80, calves $4.00@6.25.

Hog receipts 10,000. Market 5@7 1-2c lower. Heavy $5.75@585, mixed packers $5.60@5.75, light $5.05@5.75, pigs $4.50@5.30.

Sheep receipts 2,700. Market strong. Lambs steady. Western lambs $5.00@5.60, western wethers $4.25@4.65, Western yearlings $4.50@5.00, culls $2.75@3.50, Texas grass sheep $3.50@4.70, Texas lambs $4.00@4.65, spring lambs $5.50lb6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 27.—Cattle receipts 4,200, including 3,300 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and exports steers $3.50@6.00, dressed beef and butcher steers $4.25@5.75, steers under 1,000 lbs $3.75@5.00, stockers and feeders $3.80@4.90, cows and heifers $2.00@5.00, canners $1.25@2.85, bulls $2.80@4.25, Texas and Indian Territory steers $3.35@5.20, cows and heifers $2.50@4.10.

Hog receipts 5,800. Market 5c lower. Pigs and lights $5.60@5.70, packers $5.60@5.75, butchers $5.75@5.85.

Sheep receipts 900. Market steady. Native muttons $4.25@4.65, lambs $5.50@6.25, culls and bucks $3.25@4.00, stockers $2.85@3.00, Texans $3.25@4.10.

ST. JOSEPH.

(Reported by Davis, McDonald & Davis.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 24.—The receipts of cattle on our market this week have been rather liberal at the early beginning of the week, but later in the week, the supplies have become much reduced and with the strong demand we have had, it resulted in quite an advance in the beef cattle and the market to-day fully 25 cents per hundred higher than it was a week ago. We have had a few Texas fed cattle this week, selling from $4.00@5.25; the $5.20 cattle weighed 1200. We sold this week some 1250 pound cattle at $5.40 which is the highest priced Texas cattle that have reached our market recently. Stock cattle are also in good demand and are selling well and we think a good herd of well bred Texas cattle put on the market at this time for stockers, would bring prices that would be more satisfactory and we think would bring more dollars than they would after grazing them all summer and shipping them this fall.

The sheep trade this week has also been very strong and prices have advanced materially, the market having advanced fully 25 cents per hundred on all mutton sheep. Colorado wool lambs to-day bringing as high as $5.10; Texas muttons bringing from $4.00 to $4.25.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Commission Co.)

Galveston, Texas, May 25.—Beeves good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.75@3.00; cows good to choice $3.00@3.25, common to fair $2.50@2.75; yearlings, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.75@3.00;; calves small $4.00@5.00, large $3.50@3.75.

Market supplied with beeves and cows and overstocked with yearlings.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orlearns, La., May 25.—The market has been favorable during the past week for desirable steers and cows, good demand, prices strong. Calves and yearlings have been in full supply and in excess of demand, prices unchanged. Hogs and sheep market quiet. Stocks light and only a fair demand for the best classes.

HOUSTON.

(Reported by T. B. Saunders, Jr.)

Houston, May 24.—Choice beeves $3.00@3.50, medium $2.75@3.00; choice cows $2.75@3.00, choice heifers $3.00@3.25, medium cows and heifers $2.25@2.50, bulls and stags $2.00 @ 2.25, work oxen $2.25@2.50, choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, medium $2.75@300; choice calves $3.50@4.00, choice muttons $3.00@3.25, cornfed hogs, tops, 160lbs up, $5.25@5.50; cornfed, lights and rough $4.75@5.00; mastfed hogs $3.00@3.50.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, May 27.—

There was an active demand throughout the week for chickens, and butter and eggs, and owing to light receipts, dealers could not supply inquiries from local customers.

The fresh vegetable market was in good condition at the close of the week and most varieties moved well, with no serious oversupply in any line.

Among the vegetables supplied by local gardeners were cabbage, potatoes, beets, carrots, asparagus, lettuce, mustard, beans, peas, turnips, radishes and green onions.

Live poultry—Cickens, per dozen, old hens $2.50@2.75, cocks $1.25, large fryers $3.00@3.50, broilers $2.50@2.75.

Eggs—Fresh 8 1-2@9c.

Butter—Per lb., Texas creamery 18@20c, choice country 12@12 1-2c, common 10@11c.

Vegetables quoted are those charged by dealers on orders and are 25@50 per cent higher than are paid by dealers to growers.

Cabbage—Per lb 2c.
Potatoes—New, per bu. $1.25.
Beets—Per dozen bunches 25@30c.
Carrots—Per dozen bunches 35c.
Asparagus—Per pound 8@10c.
Lettuce—Per basket 25@30c.
Beans—Green, one-third-bushel baskets, round 65@75c, flat 45@50c; wax, round 65@75c, flat 50@55c.
Peas—Green, per bushel $1.75@2.00.
Turnips—Per dozen bunches 35@40c.
Radishes—Per dozen bunches 20@25c.
Green onions—Per dozen bunches 25@30c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dalas, May 27.—

Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 5@10c more per 100 pounds on bran 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn, and 10@15c per 100 pounds on hay.

Bran 95c.
Chopped corn $1.10.
Corn—Per bu., shelled 60c.
Oats—42@43c.
Hay—Prairie, new, $10.00@12.00; johnson grass $7.00@9.00.
Grain bags, bale lots—5-bushel oat bags, 9 1-2c; 2-bushel corn bags, 7c; 2-bushel wheat bags, 9c; 2-bushel 6-foot wool bags, 25c.
Wheat—No. 2. 75c.
Broomcorn—Per ton $40.00@$80.00.

Chicago, May 27.—Cash quotations were as follows:

No. 3 spring wheat 71@73, No. 2 red 75@76c.
No. 2 corn 42 5-8@43c, No. 2 yellow 42 5-8@43c.
No. 2 oats 29 3-4@30c, No. 2 white 29 1-2@30c. No. 3 white 29 1-4@30c.
No. 2. rye 55 1-4c.
Good feeding barley 45c, fair to choice malting 49@53c.
No. 1 flax seed $1.73, No. 1 northwestern $1.73.
Prime timothy seed $3.40.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Texas, May 27.—Spot cotton steady. Ordinary 5 7-8c, good ordinary 6 1-2c, low middling 7 1-4c, middling 7 7-8c, good middling 8 1-4c, middling fair 8 5-8c.

Houston, Tex., May 27.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 6 3-8c, middling 7 7-8c, low middling 7 1-4c.

New Orleans, La., May 27.—Spot cotton steady, ordinary 5 3-8c, middling 7 3-4c, good ordinary 6 1-16c, good middling 8 3-16, low middling 6 7-8c, middling fair 8 7-16c.

New York, May 27.—Spot cotton dull, good ordinary 6 3-4c, good middling 8 9-16c, low middling 7 1-4c, middling fair 9c, middling 8 1-4c, fair 9 3-8c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, May 27.—

Hides—Dry flint, 16 lbs. and up 13 1-2c, 16 lbs. and down 11 1-2c, dry salted heavy 9c, light 8c, green salted 40 lbs. and up 6 3-4@7c, 40 lbs. and down 6@6 1-2c, dead green heavy 6 3-4c, light 6c.

Wool—Bright medium 13@14 1-2c, heavy fine 7@10c.

Boston, Mass., May 23.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says: A number of large mills have been represented in the market the past week, and there has been generally more looking around on the part of manufacturers, but the business transacted has consisted mostly of small lots, the aggregate of which, however, makes a fairly good sized total. Consumers are still buying only to meet current needs, and, as regards prices, they are buying very carefully. It is impossible for holders to secure any advance in prices, and the market, except possibly only fine wools, is in buyers' favor, although quotations are not noticeably lower than those of a week ago. The new wools are slow in moving in this market. Duplicate orders for heavy weights are coming forward in greater volume than a week or two ago, which are helpful and welcome to the manufacturer, and which, if continued, may be reflected in a better demand for wool. The sales for the week in Boston amounted to 2,877,000 lbs domestic and 650,000 lbs foreign, making a total of 3,527,000 against a total of 3,600,000 for previous week, and a total of 2,553,000 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1 amounts to 88,837,900 lbs, against 60,316,000lbs for the corresponding time last year.

HORSE.

Glanders is prevalent in the country about Texarkana, Tex., and many farmers have lost stock. Precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease, horses being shot as soon as they are stricken.

At San Angelo, a few days ago, the O 9 Cattle Co. sold to G. D. Sleeper, of Muskogee, Indian Territory, 200 stock horses at $20 round and 40 saddle horses at $40 round. This is the best price that has been paid for stock horses in San Angelo in ten years.

Texas has almost exhausted her available supply of mules and horses in her effort to furnish the United States government and the British army. Seeger & Co. of Bonham have sold $15,000 head during the last year and a half, and now have a contract for 400 cavalry horses for the United States army, but find it so difficult to get stock that they have asked for further time in which to fill the order. The inspection is so strict that many horses seemingly up to the standard are refused. Fort Worth has been the chief shipping station for the British army, but hundreds of animals have been shipped from San Antonio, San Angelo and other points.

POINTS OF THE MULE.—DeWitt C. Wing has the following to say about the good points of the mule:

A strong, well built mule, of weight, manners and training, can endure more work under more adverse conditions than a horse can.

A mule, under certain circumstances, has more intelligence than a horse; he won't run blindly into a ditch and thus break his neck.

A mule doesn't eat as much as a horse, though he may keep at it longer. He more thoroughly masticates his feed, a fact to which the finely cut material in the excrement testifies.

As a rule the mule is more reliable in emergency cases than is a horse; he will do his best and keep on doing it, whether results come or not.

In plowing corn either with cultivator or double-shovel, the mule, on account of small feet, will break down only one-third as much corn as a horse would under the same circumstances.

A mule is more careful than a horse. He looks where he is going, "sizes up the situation," so to speak, and acts with caution.

The mule is not as apt to break down fences or break away when hitched as the horse.

The mule is a surer-footed animal than the horse, and hence can make better headway over ice-covered roads.

The mule can endure more heat when working than a horse. Here again his manner of action outstrips the horse.

A young mule is easier to break than a horse colt, though to this statement there are exceptions, for occasionally a young mule is met with that is meanness crystallized, and is exasperatingly difficult to manage and train for useful purposes.

Working singly, the mule surpasses the horse, inasmuch as he can walk with more accuracy and manifest appreciation of what he is doing.

When once the mule is hitched up and started, he evinces less disposition to shirk or indifferently do his work than does the horse.

When harnessed and started in the field the mule resigns himself to the task and conducts himself accordingly, not trying in every way clear to him to break something or get out of the job.

When fatigued the mule will recuperate quicker than a horse. His stamina and constitution serve him well under such circumstances.

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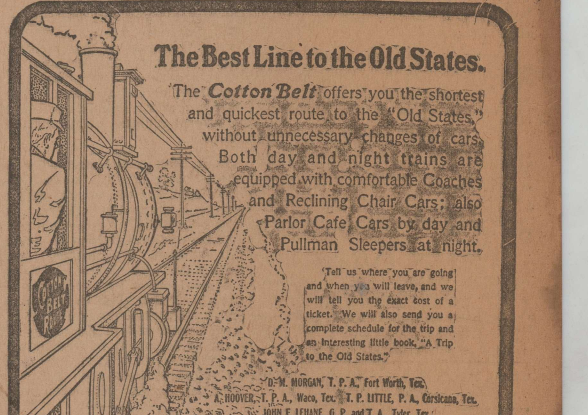

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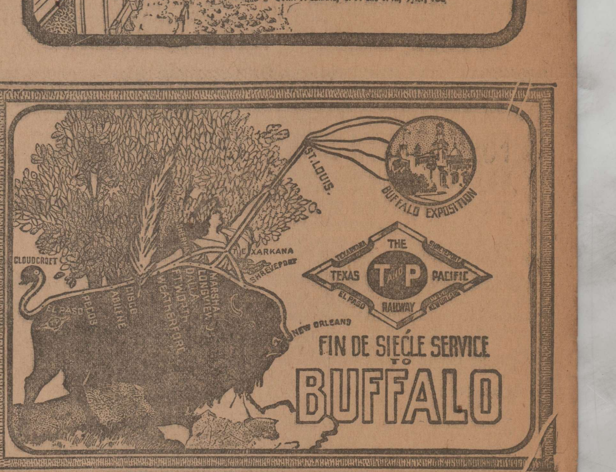

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Things at Home and Abroad.

Shamrock II. Wrecked.—While out with a sailing party of distinguished people, including King Edward, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, Shamrock II., challenger for the America's cup, was caught in a gale and her rigging all swept away. No one on board was seriously hurt, though some of the party were knocked down and all had a narrow escape. Sir Thomas Lipton, in spite of the accident, determined to sail the race for the cup, though he was forced to ask of the New York Yacht club a month's grace in which to repair his yacht. This time was readily granted and new spars are now being made for the Shamrock II. The original date for the race to begin was August 20, but it will now be sailed in September.

Fight for Senatorship.—Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina have both tendered their resignations and will go before the people in a race for election to the United States senate for the six-year term. The resignations grew out of the political differences of the senators. Both seats will be vacant and candidates must name the office for which they are running. Tillman and McLaurin will contest for the seat now held by Tillman. For the two year term, given up by McLaurin, four candidates are announced.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

130,000 ACRES in Hardeman county lands. Several fine farms at bargains near new town of Diaz at crossing of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver R. R. 65,000 acres in Deaf Smith county and a 50 section ranch in Hansford county, and other lands in the Panhandle. County Surveyor, and have complete abstracts of Hardeman county. E. T. FLYNT, Guanah, Texas.

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En Route Home.—Mrs. McKinley has almost regained her health and the presidential party is now on its way from California to Washington, and the train is expected to reach the national capital tonight. Mrs McKinley is standing the trip well. All public demonstrations are practically avoided as no stops of importance are made. The President and members of the cabinet devote most of the time to the discussion of public business.

Cadets Dismissed.—Five cadets were dismissed from the U. S. Military academy at West Point last week and several others were suspended for one year, without pay, for participating in disturbances at the academy on account of the punishment of a cadet by the authorities. The cadets who were dismissed were Henry L. Bolby, Nebraska; John A. Cleveland, Alabama; Trangett F. Teller, New York; Ralmond A. Linton, Michigan; Birchie O. Mahaffey, Texas. Two of the dismissed cadets accepted the offer of employment as engineers, made to all five by the New York and Bermudese Asphalt company, but three of them, including Mahaffey, declined, and went to Washington to try to secure reinstatement at the academy.

The State Lost.—The supreme court last week refused a writ of error in the case of the State of Texas vs. the Austin and Northwestern Railway company, from Travis county. This is a case involving the question of taxing the franchises of corporations, and the state lost the case in the district and appellate courts and lost finally in the supreme court. The decision of the court knocks out the contention from beginning to end and finally disposes of this question that has been agitated in several counties within the last two years.

Capt. Hall Exonerated.—The record of the courtmartial in the case of Capt. Newt Hall, United States marine corps, who was charged by Minister Conger with cowardice in connection with the defense of the legations at Pekin, has just reached Washington. Admiral Remey has promulgated the finding in a special order which completely exonerates Capt. Hall from the charge and finds that the only matter of substance sustained in the charges is an error of judgment in connection with the withdrawal of his troops at a critical moment from the Tartar wall. Capt. Hall is from Cleburne, Tex.

Texas Military Encampment.—The citizens' committee having in charge the work of raising the necessary funds for holding a state encampment of the volunteer guard at Austin in July, reported to Adjt-Gen. Thomas Scurry that $6,200 had been raised. This amount is considered sufficient, combined with the amount available for that purpose by the state.

The Texas Oil Field.—Another big gusher, the Heywood well, was brought in at Beaumont last week and a number of big land deals were made, including one purchase, amounting to $600,000, by the Hogg syndicate.

Robert T. Hill, chief geologist of the United States geological survey, recently returned to Washington after an extended geological investigation in the Texas oil fields and he embodied the results in a report, which says:

"The importance of this oil field is far greater than at present can be described or estimated. It means not only a cheap fuel supply to the largest state in area in the union, but owing to its proximity to tidewater it promises an export trade such as exists nowhere else in the world. Preparations are being made to sink hundreds of wells and very soon the present output of 500,000 barrels a day may be quadrupled.

"It is within the limit of probability that oil will be found at many places throughout the coastal prairie, especially in its southern extension toward the Rio Grande and in the northeastern state of Mexico at Tamaulipus.

"The outcrop of the tertiary formations in Southwest Texas in Wilson, Atascosa, McMullen, Duvall, indicate that those and other counties are naturally rich in oil and practical men are risking their money in experimenting in that region. As the oil bearing tertiary strata extends east of the Mississippi into Mississippi and Alabama, it is not beyond possibility that oil may be found in these states.

"It is impossible now to state exactly the extent of the oil yielding bed which supplies the Beaumont wells, and this can only be determined by experiments.

"The area of profitable exploitation of the Beaumont oil fields is confined between the San Jacinto and the Sabine rivers, east of the Houston and West Texas railway and south of Oil City, Nacogdoches county. This area may be extended or restricted by future exploitations.

"It is very probable that other oil fields may be discovered in the coastal plain between Beaumont and Tampico fields. Here lies a vast territory underlain by the oil bearing eocene formations which has not yet been exploited."

The Chinese Situation.—The President and Secretary of State Hay have been in constant communication with Washington during all their journey west. Dispatches from foreign embassies have been continually arriving, and the Chinese situation has received special attention. The President has been anxious lest the difficulties thrown in the way of an arrangement by the demands of some of the powers might lead to indefinite delay and consequent increase of the indemnity to be exacted. The points to be settled are, first, the total amount of the indemnity and the share of each power; second, the method of payment. In regard to the first point the President has constantly endeavored to moderate the demands of the powers to an amount which China might pay without financial ruin or territorial dismemberment. He has thought that $200,000,000 was the maximum amount indicated by the best authorities consulted, and he has proved the willingness of this government to make every sacrifice in the interest of China and the restoration of normal relations by cutting down our already moderate claim in half if other powers would make a proportionate reduction. These propositions have not been accepted by the other governments, though Great Britain has shown a disposition to a considerate treatment of the matter.

As to the method of payment, it is understood that there are various propositions before the conference of ministers in Pekin. One is a loan to be contracted by China, guaranteed by the powers, which it is thought might be floated at 4 per cent with a commission of 6 per cent; another is a loan not guaranteed, which would probably require an enormous commission at a heavy rate of interest, some 7 per cent. Neither of these propositions were acceptable to the President. Two weeks ago he proposed that each of the powers should accept for its share the bonds of China at par and with interest at 3 per cent, provision for meeting the interest and for eventual payment being taken from the likin, the salt likin duties and increased import taxes. Mr. Rockhill has now been instructed to urge these views anew upon the attention of his colleagues.

The attitude of the British government as set forth in the recent speeches of its representatives in Parliament indicates that Great Britain, though not willing to go so far as this country in moderating the demands of the powers, is inclined to accept measures which if adopted may bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

CULTIVATION OF RICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Private Milton W. Tinney, Co. K, 13th U. S. infantry, who before his enlistment resided in Corpus Christi, Tex., writes from Bantista, Pang, Philippine Islands, as follows:

With the approach of the rainy season in the Philippines the natives commence to plant their rice. The seed is deposited in the ground from June until about the last of July, when nothing more is done until after the rainy weather, when he commences to harvest his crops, letting nature do its share during the interim as he doesn't believe in doing much work, the women doing the most.

The wealthy land owners here are, of course, the biggest planters; they hiring hundreds of natives to do their work. The poor people who don't own much land generally band together when their farms adjoin one another, and work helping each other out. Whole families also will operate one big rice plantation—that is, fathers, grandfathers, etc.

Many of the rice fields are very large in area, some being more than four miles in width and about six in length, and more sometimes. But this is accounted for by the reason that sometimes one field adjoins another and so on, only a small strip of land about 100 yards in width being the divisional line and to serve for the owner's house and his domestics. The fields are cut up into what is known as "paddies," about fifty yards square, with small ridges in the inclosures on which grow the rice. This is done so that the paddies will retain the water. The rice always grows in water until harvest.

They have not what we would call up-to-date plows here, the ones they have are old time concerns, something lie theold Mexican plow. The caribou here takes the place of oxen and it just takes one of these animals where it would take two of the former. What is more, they have an advantage over the oxen, as they patiently plod along in the mire and water.

After the rainy season, which ends about the last of October, then gradually decreasing till November, the native can be seen in his fields again doing such work as may come to his observing eye, which is not much.

The rice remains in the field uncut for some time until it is dry, when vast hordes of natives, looking like a lot of kangaroos hopping here and there, will be seen busily engaged in cutting the stalks with a small hand knife, assisted by the women and children, and tying them up in bundles as soon as cut. This work takes a couple of months, as some of the rice is green, they leaving the stalks stand until they ripen.

There are no rice harvesting machines here, everything being done by hand. They would not work very well, on account of the soft mud, as the rice fields are not drained, the hot sun absorbing all the water in a comparatively short time. There are no rice mills in the country except what are in Manila and some of the larger towns, and they are antiquated affairs, consequently the natives thrash their own rice, which is an enormous task. To do this he has a large trough hewn from the trunk of a tree in which are placed several bunches of rice, and then he goes to work and commences to pound away until the grains are separated from the stalks. This pounding work usually falls to the lot of old women and little girls, who seem to think that labor was cut out for them. After the grains have been separated it is lifted placed in a huge stone mortar, where it is again pounded until the husks are clear of the grain, when it is ready for market after being thoroughly sifted.

To do this pounding they have a large, heavy, oval shaped club at both ends and small in the center called a "hi-shang," which was introduced from China more than 2000 years ago, and it is the same shape now as it was then.

The Chinamen are the greatest rice buyers in this country. They buy up the rice and then resell it to the big commercial houses of Manila and other ports, from where it is shipped to all parts of the Eastern continent. The Chinese pay the Filipinos $3 (Mexican), for one cabana (127 pounds) and then dispose of it for $4 Mexican, or $2 American. The Chinamen and Filipinos watch each other like hawks during the rice transactions, as the wily "Chino" is not averse to cheating. They have several big measures which hold so much, and while the rice is in transit from the hull car to the storehouse each measure is ingeniously counted with rings on a string, the Chinaman holding one end of the string and the native the other, and every time a measure full of rice is passed from the bull cart to the store, the native slips the Celectial one ring. Neither can get the best of the other in this manner.

Pan-American Premiums.—The premium list of the division of livestock at the Pan-American exposition has been issued by Frank E. Converse, superintendent of the division. The sum of fifty thousand dollars in premiums is offered. The stock pavilion including the livestock arena, covers ten acres of ground, accommodating 35,000 animals. The dates for exhibits of various classes are as follows:

Swine—August 26 to September 7.

Cattle—September 9 to September 23.

Sheep—September 23 to October 5.

Horses—October 7 to October 19.

Poultry and Pet Stock—October 21 to October 31.

Class A, Swine—All entries in this class will close July 1. Premiums will be paid September 7. There are eight classes and sweepstakes. The prizes include 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, ranging from highly commended to very highly commended in 5th and 4th classes and from $1.25 to $25 for the 3d, 2d and 1st prizes in the other classes. A medal is offered for sweepstakes, boar and sow of any age. The same prizes are offered for Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys, Small Yorkshires, Essex, Cheshires, Victorias, Large Yorkshires, Tamworths and Suffolks. The premiums on Victoria and Suffolk hogs range a little lower.

Class B, Cattle—Entries in this class will close July 15. Premiums will be paid September 21. Premiums on Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, Red Polls, and Polled Durhams are about as follows: There are five prizes on nine classes, ranging from $10.00 to $80.00 on 1st, $5.00 to $40.00 on 2d, $2.50 to $20.00 on 3d, and highly commended and very highly commended on 4th and 5th. A medal is offered for sweepstakes, a bull and cow of any age. About the same prizes prevail for the other breeds, namely: Devon, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Dutch Belted, French Canadian, and Polled Jersey. For the best fat steer or spayed heifer the prizes are as follows: $40.00, $20.00, $10.00, highly commended and very highly commended. The same is offered for the best single fat cow.

Class C, Sheep—Entries in this class will close August 1, and premiums will be paid October 5.

Prizes on the various classes of sheep, including Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxforddown, Hampshire, Merino A and B, Delaine or black top Merinos, Rambouillet, Dorset Horn, Cheviot, Tunis, Suffolk, Highland Blackface, and Angora goats are as follows:

There will be seven classes in each. The prizes range from $15.00 to $40.00 on 1st, $7.50 to $20.00 on 2d, $3.75 to $10.00 on 3d. Hig[illegible]mmended and very highly co[illegible]on 4th and 5th.

Class D, Horses—Entries in this class will close August 15 and premiums will be paid October 19.

Classification for an exhibit of harness horses is not made in this catalogue, but will be issued later. The various sections are standardbred, Thoroughbred, French Coach, Hackney, Percheron, Clydesdale, English Shire, Shetland ponies, French trotters, Cleveland Bay, Oldenberg, Hanoverian, Trakehnein and Holstein Coach (these last four to compete together), Morgan, Arabs, Belgians, French Draft, Suffolds, Punch, jacks and jennets.

In the first eight sections of the horse division the prizes are 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th for seven different classes, ranging from $5.00 to $50.00. All following the first eight sections of the horse division the prizes range from $5.00 to $40.00, on 1st and 2d, with a diploma for 3d and 4th.

Class E, Poultry and Pet Stock—Entries will close September 16 and premiums paid October 31. The prizes in this division are numerous.

There is getting to be a strong suspicion that Texas is not so grievously in need of outside help in establishing factories and developing enterprises as has been imagined. There is a considerable amount of loose money lying around in Texas that could find profitable investment if some method could be devised by which it could be shooed out of its hiding place.—Rockdale Messenger.

G. W. Morrris who ranches near Estelline, brought in seven champion hogs Monday. The seven weighed 3445 pounds, or an average of 335 pounds. The seven brought him nearly $125. It pays to grow hogs.—Childress Index.

E. G. SENTER,
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THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Oil in small quantities has been found at Navajoe, Ok., at a depth of 63 feet. Preparations are being made to bore a well 1000 feet deep.

The Creek treaty passed the house last Thursday by a vote of 23 to 17. The passage of the treaty is looked upon as the beginning of an era of almost unlimited development, as large sums have been awaiting the passage of the treaty before being invested.

Twenty young men of Claremore, I. T., and vicinity will show the hundreds of thousands of people at Memphis during the big reunion of Confederate veterans this week, how they rope cattle and ride horses in the Indian Territory. The Memphis committee extended an invitation to the boys, and will let them give performances at the race track, giving them all the receipts.

A party of nearly sixty business men of Dallas, who made a tour of Oklahoma and a considerable portion of the Indian Territory last week for the purpose of promoting more cordial business relations with the territory people, were everywhere met with effusive greetings. Numerous bouquets were given, and all parties expressed themselves as highly pleased with the trip.

At 8:30 o'clock Friday morning Chairman Bixby, of the Dawes commission, announced that all Creeks whose names appear upon the 1895 roll of the Creek Nation had been enrolled by the commission, whereupon Chief Porter at 9 o'clock signed the bill ratifying the Creek treaty, which provides that no persons shall be added to the rolls of citizenship of said tribe after the ratification of the agreement.

A report from Ardmore says: The condition of crops in the Chickasaw nation was never better. Splendid rains which fell at opportune times practically insure a banner corn crop. It is estimated by cotton men that there is an increase of 12½ per cent in the cotton acreage. The stands are good, although the crop is about ten days behind, caused by late planting. As stated, the corn crop is in excellent condition and there is a large increase in the acreage at the expense of wheat and oats, which have been almost destroyed by the green bugs.

Oklahoma grain men say the recent rain saved millions of bushels of wheat in that state for the harvest of 1901. The dry weather of a month previous had culminated in a serious condition, which threatened the total failure of the crop. The prospects are now perfect, and the wheat crop is practically made and will be fully up to the average crops of the last few years, or, say, 25,000,000 bushels. Of course, minor damages from rust and hail and high winds may be looked for, but these will, it is claimed, make no serious breach in the grand total.

MAY DELAY OPENING.—A delegation of Kiowa Indians, headed by Chief Lone Wolf, last week entered a protest with Acting Secretary Ryan, of the interior department, against the contemplated opening of the Kiowa lands to settlement. The protest states that willful misrepresentations were made to the Indians in order to get them to sign the Jerome treaty of 1892. It further states that the government was misled by the certificate of the Indian agent that the number of Indians who did sign the treaty comprised three-fourths of the adult male population of the tribe. The protest concludes: "The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians regard this treaty as a stupendous fraud upon them, and state that if its provisions are carried into effect it will always be regarded as an act of injustice, spoliation and robbery." Judge [illegible]inger, counsel for the Kiowas, is of the opinion that the protest may materially affect the situation, and may even delay, if not altogether prevent for the present the occupation of the Kiowa lands.

NEW INSPECTION DISTRICTS.—At a recent meeting of the Oklahoma livestock commission new districts of inspection were designated and specified as follows:

District No. 1—Oklahoma, Cleveland, Lincoln, Iogan, Payne, Pawnee, Noble, Kay and Kingfisher counties, the postoffice address of the inspector to be Oklahoma City.

District No. 2—Canadian, Blaine, Washita, Custer, Greer, Roger Mills and the counties embraced within the Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations, the postoffice address of the inspector to be Mountain View.

District No. 3—Woods, Woodward, Dewey, Day, Beaver, Grant and Garfield counties, the postoffice address of the inspector to be Woodward.

A new order was made allowing cattle west of the Santa Fe, from Oklahoma, Logan and Noble counties, to cross the federal line upon permit from the federal inspector.

The commission adopted a plan for extending the territorial quarantine line for the purpose of cleaning and making free from fever and ticks the Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations by the time new cattle came into it when it will have been opened for settlement. This new line, or extension of the line, will begin where the 98th meridian cross the Canadian river, down this meridian to the township line between townships 1 and 2 south, then west to range 17 west, then south to the Red River, and up the Red River to the federal line, where it intersects the southeast corner of Greer county. Cattle can not be moved north of this line except during the open season, in December and January, and then only upon inspection.

ALMOST A FAMINE

Caused by the present enormous demand for well casing, pipe and water supplies. The F. F. COLLINS MFG. CO., San Antonio, Texas, usually have plenty of all sizes. They are headquarters for everything in the water supply line.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

Waco—Account Commencement Exercises Paul Quinn College, convention rates, June 11th, and 12th, limited June 13.

Sherman—Account State Teachers' Association Meeting, convention rates, June 25th and 26th, limited June 30.

San Antonio—Annual Meeting Texas State Teachers' Association, (colored), convention rates, June 25th and 26, limited June 30.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
Galveston, Texas.

NEW MEXICO

J. P. White's lamb crop, on the L F D stock farm, reaches 116 per cent.

J. W. Turknett, of Miller, sold his wool clip to the Johnson-Godair Co., of Roswell.

J. S. Lewis, of Roswell, bought 47 yearling Shorthorn grade bulls of Frank Divers last week at $45.

W. S. Prager recently purchased in Lincoln county 2000 Angora goats for the Roswell sheep company.

J. D. Hortenstein has secured a good flow of artesian water by boring 820 feet at Orchard City, near Roswell.

Farmers around Roswell are now busy caring for the first crop of alfalfa. Several cuttings will be made before frost.

Scott & Robinson recently shipped 2537 head of 2-year-old steers from Portales to the Montana ranch of Pemberton & Cowden.

J. M. Miller has sheared 18,000 head of sheep at his shearing camp at the mouth of South Spring river. Fritz Brink, superintendent for A. J. Knollin & Co., will have 25,000 head sheared.

At Roswell, Williams & Palmer of Sterling, Col., bought two carloads of 2's from C. W. Haynes at $22. They also bought one carload from Mr. McCoy, 325 head from Brown & Abell, a bunch from J. L. Leonard and 308 head of 3's and 116 head of 2's from Capt. J. W. Jones at private terms.

Godair, Garrett & Johnson have had to abandon the effort to use shearing machines at Roswell, being unable to get the Mexicans to learn to use the machines. They endeavored to find Americans who would learn to use them, but failed, there being no labor of that kind obtainable.

STUTTERING CURED.

We are pleased to state to our readers that Rev. G. W. Randolph and Dr. McCullough, the noted voice specialist from St. Louis, have returned to Texas for a few months. They are now at 718 Main street, Houston, curing many stutterers. You will remember that they were in Dallas last winter and cured hundreds. You will also remember that we published many letters from those who were cured, in different counties. We saw some of these and heard them talk. We published this for the good of the afflicted but quite a number failed to go and get until they left Dallas; but having seen so many who were actually cured they are now anxious to be cured themselves and have prevailed on these doctors to give them another chance. As they have been so kind as to return to Texas, we hope that no stutterer will fail to be cured. We know them personally and leading papers, both religious and secular, are loud in their praise. Address Randolph & McCullough, 718 Main St., Houston, Texas. Please hand this to a stutterer.

Coffeyville, Kans., April 26, 1901

Mr. D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans.—Dear Sir—The calf ordered from you came today in good shape. Some of the men who looked at him said he was a "dandy," others that he was a "beauty." To say that I am pleased is putting it mildly. I would not take $100.00 in gold for him.

Yours truly, G. E. VIDITO.

The above letter is one of many received by Mr. Norton, a well known Shorthorn breeder of Dunlap, Kansas, whose advertisement appears in our Breeders' Column. He reports that since January 1, he has shipped a bull calf to Dr. Collier of Italy, Texas., and bull and heifer calves to G. W. Short, Decatur, Texas. Also a fine bull calf to J. D. Tinsley, Abbott, Texas. These sales were at $75.00 each, a very low price considering the quality of the animals.

Probably no better reflection of the great prosperity of this country in general, and of the state of Texas in particular, is to be seen than in the unprecedented rapidity with which that immense body of land in the Panhandle of Texas known as the Farwell, or Capitol Syndicate, or X. I. T. Ranch is being sold. The controlling owners—ex-U. S. Senator C. B. Farwell and Hon. J. V. Farwell, the wholesale dry goods merchants of Chicago—began advertising this ranch of 3,000,000 acres for sale in our columns in March last, and have since that time already sold 500,000 acres, or one-sixth of the whole tract, and they state that they have at present in sight prospective buyers for about as much more. The price of the land sold ranged from $2.00 to $4.50 per acre, and the land sold has passed into the hands of a number of different parties, although two were purchasers of large tracts.

There have also been sold to one purchaser of land, 7,000 head of cows and two-year-old heifers, and to another, 5,000 cows with calves and 300 bulls.

Before these sales there were about 150,000 head of cattle on this vast tract of land, which in extent is about the size of the state of Conneticut, more than twice the size of Delaware, and about four times the size of Rhode Island. It is pretty hard for the average mind to fully grasp the magnitude of this ranching enterprise. It was one of the boldest undertakings of recent years for these Chicago gentlemen to accept the proposition of the state of Texas offering these 3,000,000 acres of grazing or agricultural lands for the construction of a state capitol at Austin. But the Chicago syndicate was equal to the occasion and erected a capitol commensurate with the extent and wealth of the great state of Texas. The buliding is of Texas red granite, containing 258 rooms and is second only in size in this country to the capitol at Washington, and is the seventh largest building in the world. The cornerstone was laid in March, 1885, and the building was turned over to the state in May, 1888. There are few if any instances where a public building of such proportions has been erected so well and in such a short period of time. But Chicago enterprise is proverbial and does things well and expeditiously. When the Messrs. Farwell came into possession of the land it was their intention to immediately put it on the market for sale in small tracts to stock farmers, but the tide of immigration had hardly then reached that country. Since then the land lying between their tract and the Mississippi valley has all been opened up and is now all practically settled upon, and they, not being believers in monopoly in land, have thrown this fine tract upon the market. The avidity with which it is being purchased assures them that the time had arrived when it is needed for the home seekers intending to engage in stock raising as the main undertaking, and farming as an adjunct thereto. For this purpose it is most admirably adapted. Its location, 34 miles south of the corner of the states of Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado, its altitude varying from 2,000 to 4,700 feet, its wealth in natural grasses, its excellent quality of water, and its large proportion of clear, bright, bracing, sunshiny days, delightful and salubrius for man and beast make it an ideal location for stock farming. The climate is said to be a most healthful one, not unlike that of Denver, Colorado, although the altitude is slightly lower.

The owners are prepared for a heavy rush of land seekers this season, but as there is yet five-sixths or 2,500,000 acres of the tract unsold, they are nearly all likely to be accommodated with land. The railways are selling on the first and third Tuesdays of the month home-seekers' tickets for one fare and $2.00 for the round trip to this country, good for 21 days from the date of issue.

There has been printed a neat and comprehensive description of this land with maps, etc., which may be procured by writing to A. G. Boyce, agent, Channing, Hartley county, Texas; Wm. Boyce, agent, Armarillo, Potter county, Texas, or Geo. Findlay, agent, 148 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

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IF YOU
MISS YOUR FRIENDS

during the coming summer, just address them at the Colorado Chautauqua, Boulder, Colo. You'll either find them there or at some of the other numerous Rocky Mountain Resorts. Texas has been so prosperous that the people are planning all over the State to spend the hot months in "Kool Kolorado;" and the number of Southern people up there this year will be enormous. People always want the full worth of their money, and this accounts for the plans of almost every one providing for using "THE DENVER ROAD" from Fort Worth. Because, you know, we have the shortest line, make the quickest time, run only through trains,—with Cafe Cars, Pullmans, Modern Coaches, etc., so "You Don't Have to Apologize for Riding on The Denver Road!"

W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A. A. A. GLISSON, G. A. P. D. CHAS. L. HULL, T. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

N. B.—The Epworth Leaguers will go to Frisco our way in July.