A New Department.

The Journal has added a new department devoted to the work being carried on at the Texas Experiment station and A. and M. College. Matter for this department will be furnished by Prof. J. H. Connell, director of the Station, and professors of the college. It is well worth the attention of every

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXII. No. 5. Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

If You Invest in Oil

Stocks, you may get returns. You are sure to get returns if you invest in

The Journal

ROCKEFELLER OIL CO.

OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Capital Stock, $200,000.

Offers $60,000 worth of its Treasury Stock for sale at the face value of TEN CENTS per share, a large portion of which is already sold, and the remainder is being rapidly taken. Our stock will be advanced to 20 cents per share as soon as the remaining portion of the $60,000 worth of Treasury Stock is taken, and we reserve the right to advance the price at any time without notice.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—D. P. Wheat, Mayor of Beaumont and attorney of the firm of Wheat & Thompson, President; R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth, president National Livestock Commission Company of Fort Worth and Dallas, president Union Stock Yards, Dallas; president Cold Storage and Produce Company of Fort Worth; Vice President; T. C. King, City Secretary of Beaumont Secretary. Other Directors are: V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and general manager Fort Worth Livestock Commission Company of Fort Worth; A. M. Carter, president Texas and Pacific Oil Company, vice president Drillers' Oil Company, director and general counsel Beatty Oil Company, director and general counsel Texas Oil Company. Of the companies with which Mr. Carter is connected the following phenomenal stock advances have been made: Texas and Pacific oil stock advanced from 10c to $1.25 in ninety days, Drillers' advanced 50 per cent in thirty days, Beatty advanced 50 per cent in thirty days, the Texas 100 per cent in thirty days.

THE ROCKEFELLER COMPANY OWNS the following desirable property in the Texas oil fields: Five acres in the Brown survey, two and three-fourths miles north of the Lucas Gusher, adjoining Bullock; 200 acres C. Williams survey, three and a half miles northwest of the Lucas geyser, adjoining Bullock; 125 acres E. M. Smith, twelve miles southwest Lucas well. Fifty acres D. Early survey, six miles northwest of Beaumont; oneand a half acres Bullock survey, 2 3-4 miles northwest Lucas well.

This stock is divided into 2,000,000 shares of the face value of

10 Cents Each

Full Paid and Non-Assessable. Applications filed in order received in secretary's office. THE COMPANY WILL AT ONCE COMMENCE OPERATIONS. Applications for stock must be made to

R. H. McNATT, Vice-President, Ft. Worth, Tex. **T. C. KING, Secretary, Beaumont, Tex.**

Prospective purchasers of this stock by looking up location of our lands will find several of our tracts to be adjoining lands of other companies who are now drilling for oil, some of whom have their wells down to a depth of 600 to 700 feet, and by reason of which their stocks have already advanced from double to fourteen times their original cost.

LAW UPHELD

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF QUARANTINE LAW.

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the judgment in the case of W. P. Smith vs. the St. Louis Southwestern railway company of Texas, from the court of civil appeals at Fort Worth, which involves the constitutionality of the Texas quarantine law. Under the law of Texas, if the livestock sanitary commission has reason to believe that cattle either in or out of the state are affected with contagious disease they may state such facts to the governor, who is thereupon authorized to issue his proclamation quarantining against such infected cattle. In June, 1897, Gov. Culberson, under this law, issued his proclamation prohibiting the driving into the state of Texas between June 5 and Nov. 15, 1897, of cattle, mules or horses from the state of Louisiana, for fear that the disease of charbon, or anthrax, would be communicated to cattle Texas. In this case the railway officials were unaware that a quarantine had been established. When the cattle reached Fort Worth the existence of the quarantine was made known to the railway company and it refused to deliver the cattle to the consignee and re-shipped them to Plain Dealing and tendered them to the shipper who refused to receive them. The railway company then sold the cattle and tendered the proceeds to the shipper, who refused to receive it and at once brought suit at Fort Worth, Texas, for damages, contending that the quarantine regulations were an interference with interstate commerce and unjustified by the facts. The trial court sustained this contention, but the court of civil appeals in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Connor reversed the decision of the trial court, holding in favor of the railroad company, and upholding the Texas quarantine regulations. Smith took the case to the supreme court of the United States by writ of error and on the 22nd inst. that court affirmed the decision of the court of civil appeals on the ground that the state had a right under its police power to protect itself against infectious diseases, even though commerce may be accidentally interfered with by the regulations for such protection.

The railway company's defense was that it was justified in refusing to deliver the stock at Fort Worth by the quarantine of the governor, and the consignor, W. P. Smith, attacked this defense on the ground that the law of Texas authorizing the quarantine by the governor and the sanitary commission was in violation of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution. The constitutionality of the act was clearly raised, and by Mr. Justice McKenna it was distinctly held to be constitutional, Justices Harlan and White dissenting, holding that the act was in violation of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution.

Mr. Justice Brown also dissented, but he seemed to base his decision on the point that the resolution of the livestock sanitary commission was broader than the law of Texas authorized or justified.

Inspection Discontinued.—A proclamation lately issued by the governor of Missouri dealing with the inspection for tuberculosis of breeding cattle introduced into the state provides co-operation of the staetaovbgvi vides that in the future, owing to the lack of co-operation of the states of Illinois and Kansas, the same shall be discontinued.

Iowa Shorthorns Sold.—At Ireton, Iowa, C. R. Steele and C. F. Ferrand held a two-days' sale of Shorthorn cattle which proved very successful. The top of the sale was $1,025, at which figure C. C. Bigler & Son of Hartwick, Iowa, secured the cow; Duchess of Gloster 28th. During the two days' sale 101 head were sold for $21,630, an average $214.15. The 77 cows averaged $225.26, while the average on 24 bulls wes $178.54.

Shorthorns at Kansas City.—At a two-days' sale of Shorthorns held at Kansas City last week, 97 head brought an average of $216.55 The 25 bulls averaged $268, and the 72 females $198.65. The top price, $1000, was paid for a bull, Kirklevinton Duke of Wood Dale. The contributors to the sale and number offered by each were as follows: June K. King, Marshall, Mo., 30 head; Gentry Bros., Sedalia, Mo., 25 head; John Morris & Son, Chillicothe, Mo., 20 head; W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., 16 head; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 11 head; Arthur Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., 6 head; Fred Cawley, Columbus, Kan., 3 head; while C. E. Leonard of Bell Air, Mo., W. R. Nelson of Kansas City, Mo., and Col. W. A. Harris of Linwood, Kan., offered one each.

Holstein-Friesian Sale.—At a sale of registered cattle at Syracuse, N. Y., 136 head of Holstein-Friesians brought $15,000. The highest price, $500, was paid by H. D. Crossman, of Cayuga county, for a cow and calf, Lady Netherland Paladin and Netherland Paladin Spafford. J. A. Yoakum, of San Francisco, bought 30 head for R. M. Hotaline, a breeder of that city, for $2,995.

Another Gillett Story.—A special from Abilene, Kan., says: Charles Jackson, of this city, has returned from Chihuahua, Mexico, where he saw G. G. Gillett, the cattle plunger. He lives much the same as he did here. He has a hay ranch, and does a large business, but Grant dosen't do the work. He has an American foreman and a large number of Mexicans working for him. Occasionally he visits the hay fields, but, as a rule, spends his time smoking good cigars and sporting about the city. He still has his pocket pieces of diamonds, rubies, etc. He does not seem to be worrying greatly about the million dollar plunge he took here two years ago. A recent letter to relatives here says Grant Gillett is thinking of taking charge of a gold mine in Mexico.

Sale in Illinois.—At a sale of Shorthorns from the French Creek herd of Geo. W. Kennedy, held at Douglas, Ill., last week 54 head made an average of $190.18. There were no sensational prices and some good bargains were secured by buyers.

Cattle from Mexico.—An El Paso report says: Cattle shipments from Mexico seem to be increasing rapidly and are assuming the activity of several years ago. W. J. Cox, manager for the El Paso Livestock Commission company, brought in four cars of fat cattle from Chihuahua which will be shipped to the Apache Indian reservation in Arizona. He has handled nearly 10,000 head so far this year and the season has only begun. J. G. D. Boyd arrived over the Sierra Madre road with a shipment of thirty cars of stock cattle which will go to the ranges near Midland, Texas. Several other large shipments are to come through this port within the next few weeks.

A Cattleman's Will.—A fortune of more than $50,000, left by Joseph Conaster, a wealthy bachelor ranchman, who died in a hospital at Walla Walla, Wash., several days ago, awaits the discovery of the brother and sister of the deceased, and if they are not found inside of six months from the date of the will, which was drawn April 10, 1901, the entire estate goes to the hospital in which Conaster died. The will, which was filed in the supreme court, leaves $10,000 to the Walla Walla hospital, provided that the name of the institution be changed to the Joseph Conaster Walla Walla Hospital, and the remainder of the estate which is valued at from $60,000 to $75,000, is left to the brother and sister of deceased, "provided tney are found inside of six months from this date." The will provides that in case of the death of the brother or sister the property shall go to their children, and if they be not found in the time specified, the entire estate shall go to the hospital mentioned above. The names of the brother and sister are not mentioned in the will, and it is not known what their names are or where they live, and the deceased probably did not know. It is presumed they live in Texas, as that is said to be the native state of his relatives during the thirty years he resided as a miser in a log hut on his 2,500-acre stock ranch near Sunset, Wash.

A New Serum.—A special to the New York Herald from Vienna says: The well-known Austrian scientists, Prof. Liefller and Dr. Uhlenruth, announce that they have discovered a serum which will protect animals against foot and mouth diseases. This serum affords the animals inoculated with its immunity for from four to eight weeks against infection from the disease. As soon as the eminent gentlemen receive the authorization of the government the new remedy will be placed at the disposal of the public.

TRUCK GROWERS TO MEET

PROGRAM FOR THE MEETING TO BE HELD AT EDNA NEXT WEEK.

Following is the program for the meeting of the South Texas Truck Growers' association at Edna, May 7, 8 and 9:

Tuesday, 2:30 p. m.—Business meeting.

8 p. m.—Address of welcome by Judge F. M. Austin, Edna; response by C. I. Swan, Normanna. "Benefits of Our Weather Bureau," by Dr. I. M. Kline of Galveston.

Wednesday, 9 a. m.—"Relation of Truck Farming to the Development of a Country," H. F. Marr, Beeville. Business meeting.

2 p. m.—Institute conducted by Prof. J. H. Connell of College Station. "Picking and Marketing Canteloupes," by C. I. Swan; "Picking and Loading Watermelons," by Judge W. R. Hayes of Skidmore; "Strawberry Culture and Marketing," by Colonel A. D. Rust of Rock Island; "Tomato Culture," by W. E. Hudson of Edna; "Radish Culture," by S. E. Keene of Beeville.

8 p. m.—"Cabbage—Profits in Its Culture," by R. B. Traylor of Edna; "Seed Beds," by J. K. Robertson of Beeville; "Transplanting," by W. E. Hudson of Beeville; "Field Planting," by volunteers; "Black Rot," by J. M. Haley of Edna; "Fertilizers for Vegetables," by Prof. B. C. Pittuck of College Station. "Cauliflower Culture," Mr. Caston of Victoria. "Lettuce," by H. M. Perry of Skidmore. "Small Fruits," by Prof. F. W. Mally of Hulen.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—"Rotation of Crops for Family Garden," by C. Boenigk of Yoakum; "The Irish Potato," by Captain B. F. Johnson of Arcadia; "Snap Beans," by S. F. Ray of Alice; "Onions as a Money Crop," by S. A. McHenry of Beeville.

Outlook in Mexico.—After an absence of a month in Chihuahua, Old Mexico, Hon. Moses Thatcher is again in his old haunts, says the Salt Lake Tribune. He returns from his big cattle ranch more than ever satisfied that he made no mistake when he annexed 50,000 acres of land in the the state of Chihuahua, and commenced to stock it with cattle. On this "little strip" of land, he now has 1,500 head of cattle, which are increasing in numbers very fast. The land is also very productive in various ways and the climate is such that cows may range out the year round. The cattle that have proved the best investment so far are those which have been crossed with the Jerseys or the white-faced Herefords. The Herefords and the Mexican cattle, the latter being much like the average Texas sattle, make a very superior animal. The cattle industry, Mr. Thatcher considers is the salvation of Old Mexico, and there will be many years elapse ere it can be said that the ranges are overrun. There are many people going into the state of Chihuahua, however, and this fact is received with joy by the Mexicans, who welcome newcomers, especially when they see that the immigrants show a disposition to improve the wastes by herds agriculture or in any other way. Calves have been shipped from Mexico to Canada.

First Wool Sales in Wyoming.—A special from Casper says: The first clip of wool sold this years was that of Roderick Gordan, about 22,000 pounds, and was purchased by a Boston firm. While the shearing season has commenced considerably later than last year, the first sale of wool on the 18th, is only one day later than last season. The wool clip in central Wyoming this season is pronounced as not having the growth of the two past years. It is of short staple, probably owing to a scarcity of feed and water, and free from sand.

Rain Needed in Montana.—Reports from Montana state that the range country is greatly in need of rain. Other conditions are very favorable and prospects would be unusually encouraging if a good growth of grass could be insured. Range cattle have passed through the mild winter in remarkably good shape, and good grass would soon fix them for market.

Moving Cattle North.—Texas cattlemen are carrying out their announced intention of shipping cattle to northern ranges to pasture them provided the cattle can not be sold at satisfactory prices. A few days ago Lee Wood, a prominent stockman of Sherman shipped from Caldwell 532 cows, filling seventeen cars. He also shipped from Cat Springs, Austin county, eighteen carloads of cows. The two shipments aggregated nearly 1100 head. These go to South Dakota.

New Association.—Sanitary boards of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona met at Wichita, Kansas, last week and effected the organization of the Southwestern Live Stock Quarantine association, with Dr. D. F. Luckey of Columbus, Mo., as president and William E. Bolton of Woodward, O. T., as secretary. It was resolved by the association that inspection be co-coperative between the boards consisting the association.

Sale at Quanah.—In regard to the recent sale at Quanah, E. J. Wall writes to the Journal:

Mr. Gober had nothing in the sale but I had the sale myself. I have held at this place since December 4, public sales of live cattle, selling in all 500 head. Below I give you a list of buyers and cattle bought:

Four registered Shorthorn heifers to A. J. Harden, Childress, Texas, $510.

Two registered Shorthorn heifers to H. C. Farrington, Chillicothe, Texas, $242.

Five registered Shorthorn heifers to J. H. Deavenport, Quanah, Texas, $504.

Four registered Shorthorn bulls to A. J. Harden, Childress, Texas, $500.

One registered Shorthorn bull to Tom Hasket, Quanah, Texas, $135.

One registered Shorthorn bull to W. J. McDonald, Quanah, Texas, $160.

One full-blood Shorthorn bull to Oscar Woodman, Crowell, Texas, $75.

One registered Shorthorn bull to J. M. Gist, Memphis, Texas, $20.

Ten full-blooded Shorthorn heifers to A. J. Harden, Childress, Texas, $200.

Five highbred Shorthorn heifers to A. J. Harden, Childress, $600.

Ten high grade Hereford heifers to J. W. McDonald, Quanah, Texas, $450.

Boll Weevil Bulletin.—The department of agriculture has issued, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 30, a report on the Mexican cotton boll weevil, prepared by Prof. F. W. Mally, professor of entomology Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. The report deals with the methods found by him to be most practicable in destroying the pest, and which he recommends for general application. Actual tests upon large plantations are said to have proven the efficiency of the suggestions made by the author in affording relief from serious ragages by the weevil. A copy of the bulletin will be sent to any address on application to the secretary of agriculture. Bulletin No. 25, with regard to culture of sweet potatoes, is also of interest to Texas, which produces more sweet potatoes by 1,000,000 bushels than any state in the Union.

Round Bale Ginners.—The Texas Round Bale association met in Fort Worth last week and elected the following officers: A. J. Rogers of Arlington, president; T. F. Jasper of Denton, first vice-president; D. S. Cage of Houston, second vice-president; J. B. Ammerman of Cisco, secretary-treasurer. The session was executive.

Big Fruit Farm.—Colonel Parker Earle of Roswell, George E. Briggs of Barstow and other parties of Chicago have organized a fruit company and will run a big fruit farm near Barstow, Ward county, Texas. They are now actively engaged in getting the land shaped to plant 2000 acres this fall in peaches, pears and grapes. They have made a contract with Dr. Carson for 175,000 rooted grape vines to be delivered to them in December next. Grapes are paying from $100 to $200 per acre, and as soon as the land is gotten in shape by planting one or two crops of cotton, it is then ready for fruit. The same parties have planted about 400 acres of land to cantaloupes for northern markets. The Rocky Ford variety is the kind selected. A good many of the farmers have planted cantaloupes also, but none have ventured very extensively in this new line.

Big Rice Plantation.—J. M. Johnston of Dallas and W. N. Ratcliff of Fort Worth have bought over 30,000 acres of land along the Rio Grande in Cameron county and purpose to make of it the finest rice plantation in the world, as well as the largest farm of its kind in existence. Mr. Ratcliffe will personally manage the plantation. The land bought by Messrs. Johnston and Ratcliffe is along the Rio Grande for miles and run nearly to the corporate limits of Brownsville. The land will be irrigated by means of a gigantic pumping plant from the waters of the river that separates the two republics. The land was bought recently for the planting of a large rice acreage this season. Only 200 acres were put in rice, however, and the entire tract will be prepared for rice just as rapidly as possible.

Will Affect Cotton.—It is claimed that shipments of raw cotton from the United States to the Orient will be greatly affected by the immense purchases of Bombay cotton just made by cotton spinners, who are among the largest cotton spinners in Japan. Their agents have bought 250,000 bales to be shipped within the next few months. Of this quantity the Nippen Yusen Kaisha Steamship company is to carry a hundred thousand bales, twelve rupees per ton. The balance will be carried by foreign steamship lines at thirteen rupees. Many manufacturers intend to mix Bombay with American cotton, while others will use the former exclusively. It is laid lown in Japan cheaper than American cotton.

Big Rice Farm Sold.—Leon and J. Viterbo have sold their rice farm in Jefferson county, Texas, for $440,000 cash to Right, Blodgett & Co., Saginaw, Mich., one of the largest concerns in the world. The land consists of 1,600 acres of splendid rice-growing soil and the price paid was $275 per acre. It is located four miles south and slightly west of the Lucas oil well and the oil fields. The Viterbos are the largest and most successful rice farmers in Jefferson county. They have already planted 800 acres of this land in rice and the terms of the sale they will harvest this crop, but so as not to interfere with operations of the purchasers for oil or other purposes.

Finns in Wisconsin.—Arrangements have been completed by the Homestead Land company of Wisconsin for settling a colony of 1,500 Finns in the northern part of that state early in July. George C. Sherman, president of the company, returned a few days ago from Sweden and Finland, where he has been for the past two months securing emigrants. He brought back nearly 100 Swedes with him, who will be settled at once in Wisconsin. He expects to return to Europe immediately and will accompany the colony of Finns back to Wisconsin, where a single tract of 25,000 acres will provide homes for them in the northern part of the state.

Campbell & Richardson have purchased 1800 muttons at private terms from Gid Hill of Crockett county.

A Fair Proposition In Oil....

The DEVELOPERS' Oil Company

Of Beaumont and Dallas.

Has no options or leases, but owns in fee simple, unincumbered, 2026 acres in the oil territory, in seven different tracts, well located on the line of oil development—5 acres close in Beaumont, 5 acres in Sour Lake.

Capital $400,000. Shares $1 Each.

TO SINK WELLS ON OUR PROPERTY IMMEDIATELY

We offer a small number of shares for 50c per share, par value $1.

We reserve the right to withdraw this offer or advance price without notice. Send subscriptions to

Gaston & Ayres, Bankers, or National Guarantee Loan and Trust Co., Dallas, Tex.

Cash, P. O. Order or Check must accompany subscription.

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The Paragon Oil Co.

Of Beaumont, Tex.

Capital Stock, $150,000 FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE **Par Value $1.00 per Share**

This company has actually bought and owns 10 acres of land in proven oil district, and has leases on 320 acres near the prospective oil well at Alvin. The title to our lands has been examined by competent attorneys and pronounced perfect. Stock has been fully paid up, but for developing purposes a limited number of shares is now offered the public for a short time

At 25 Cents Per Share

Our Officers and Directors are men who have made a success in every business undertaking with which they have been connected, and guarantee the stockholders that the money taken in will be used to develop a well which will be begun as soonas can be arranged.

OFFICERS:

JON. JONOTHAN LANE, Houston, President.
T. T. McCOMMON, president of First National Bank of Flatonia, Vice President.
G. H. PARK, Beaumont and San Antonio, Second Vice President.
W. WILLEFORD, cashier First National Bank, Flatonia, Treasurer.
E. H. PERRY, Beaumont, Secretary.
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Application for stock will be received by

G. H. PARK, Care Barse Live Stock Commission Co., **Almo Plaza, San Antonio.**

Or E. H. PERRY, Beaumont, Texas.

NUBS OF NEWS

The dewberry crop in Wharton county is the largest in ten years.

South Missouri expects to have this season the largest fruit yield on record for that section.

Fruit in Denton county does not appear to have been injured by the cold snap of two weeks ago.

Boll weevils are reported to be destroying the fruit in the vicinity of Lockhart, Texas.

Tyler shipped its first solid car of strawberries for this season April 26. Several cars have been shipped since.

Over 1000 bales of cotton, the last of the Brazos bottom crop held at Hearne, was sold a few days ago at 7⅝ cents.

A large brown bug has appeared in some fields in Johnson county and is aiding the green bug in the destruction of grain.

A company has been organized in Lockport, N. Y., to manufacture proper grape baskets. The machinery used can also turn out berry baskets.

A bug or weevil of some sort has been destroying the cotton in the vicinity of Caldwell, Tex. Specimens were sent to Prof. Mally, who said the insect was not the boll weevil.

The Atlanta, Tex., Truck Growers' association has employed W. F. Cameron as corresponding secretary and business manager of the association during the buiness season.

The horticulturists of Aldine, Harris county, met a few days ago and organized the Aldine Berry Growers' association, electing K. W. Atkins, president; J. B. Knetsor, treasurer, and J. C. Carpenter, secretary.

Cabbage prices in Texas have advanced sharply during the past few days. At Nacogdoches farmers have been selling cabbage at $1.25 per hundred pounds. The Corpus Christi crop is almost exhausted.

The Lockhart Grain company is disposing of 300,000 bushels of corn in Kansas. The company bought and cribbed it in 1895 at 20 cents a bushel and now it has been sold for 35 cents. Figuring the shrinkage, insurance, taxes and interest on the money invested in grain men say the storage of the corn for six years was unprofitable.

Growers of broom corn throughout the country are now looking for seed and the prospects are that a larger quantity will be planted in the Southern states than ever before. Both Georgia and Alabama are showing marked increase and it has been demonstrated that with good seasons both of these states can grow very good brush. It is estimated that about one-third of the brush of last year has been sold and used. The crop of 1900 was not a good one. There was a great deal of the brush crooked and badly stained and this has caused it to bring inferior prices.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says the cold wave has apparently not affected the cotton crop in Greenwood, Spartanburg and other counties below Piedmont, because the seed planted was not up, but disastrous results are expected from sections of the low country. Many farmers are now plowing up their cotton, some replanting it and others are sowing grain crops. Cotton seed is scarce, nearly all of it having been sold to the oil mills, and at this late season it is expensive to plant cotton, as grass comes up with it.

O. B. Stevens commissioner of agriculture, says: "One of the most gratifying signs of agricultural progress in Georgia is the fact that the 69,769 tons of hay harvested in 1890 had increased to 190,237 tons in 1900, valued at $12.75 a ton, or $2,425,521.75 for the entire crop. This gives promise of more and better breeds of both dairy and beef cattle. There is no reason why Georgia should not raise just as good beef, and have just as rich milk and cream and as delicious butter as are furnished by the great grass growing states of the West and Northwest."

CROPS IN THE COTTON BELT.—Following are the telegraphic summaries from climate and crop sections of the weather bureau in the cotton belt and Cuba for the week ended Monday, April 22:

Texas—General rains; ground in good condition, except drouth continues in southeast portion; unseasonably cold weather 17th and 18th, with frost in central and north portions, checked growth of vegetation; cotton seeding continues, early planting coming up to poor stands, some damage from frost; cool weather has checked growth of corn; much replanting neecssary; rain favorable for wheat and oats, but insects are seriously damaging these crops; sugar cane doing well; fruit crop apparently uninjured.

Arkansas—Decidedly cool weather with heavy rainfall prevailed throughout the state; corn and cotton planting greatly retarded; much of early planted will have to be replanted; wheat and oats generally doing well; Irish potatoes and gardens not doing so well; frost general in northern half of state on 18th and 19th, but did no serious damage to fruit.

Alabama—Temperature decidedly deficient; some frost, damage slight; rainfall excessive, suspending work after Wednesday; lowlands again inundated; upland corn, poor stands, some receiving its first plowing; very little lowland planted; over half the cotton planted, considerable up, stands poor; wheat promising; oats heading; gardens and strawberries backward; notwithstanding some shedding, fruit prospect favorable.

Georgia—Latter part of week characterized by heavy rains, violent gales and unseasonably low temperature; reports indicate that young cotton in south portion was killed; cotton planting progressing in middle and north sections as opportunity affords, very little up; tender vegetation damaged; corn germinating slowly; stand poor; fruit outlook still encouraging.

Florida—Corn being worked and cotton chopped; much replanting necessary; melons slow growth; blight is damaging pears; vegetable shipments increased; prospects for oranges and peaches good; pineapples making fair progress; high winds caused some damage, and low temperatures retarding growth of all crops.

South Carolina—Snow and sleet Saturday in extreme northwest portion; first of week favorable and much corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and minor crops were planted; week closed wet and cold, delaying farm work; germination of seed slow and stands continue poor and broken; replanting under way; some corn receiving its first cultivation; oats heading; truck and fruit promising.

North Carolina—Warm, dry weather first portion of week, favorable for planting corn, cotton and gardening, which made considerable progress; cold rains last three days unfortunate; seeds were unable to germinate and growth of young plants checked; snow in mountain region Saturday and freezing temperature greatly damaged fruit, which is still safe in central portion; half the corn and 10 per cent of the cotton crops planted.

Tennessee—First part of week was generally favorable for farm work and growth of vegetation, but from the middle of the last it rained, and sleet with snow in eastern and middle divisions checked growth and stopped outside work; much early planted corn land must be planted over; cotton area about one-third planted, but fears prevail of seed rotting; wheat, oats and clover doing well; peanuts planted and sprouting well; from three to ten inches of snow fell in the eastern division.

Mississippi—Low temperatures and heavy rains unfavorable for germination and growth; frosts did slight damage in central counties and considerable in southern and extreme northern; farm work retarded; corn, uneven stands, looks yellow; considerable replanting necessary; cotton planting interrupted; that planted early coming up slowly; oats, gardens and minor crops continue fair.

Cuba—Rains were general over the entire island on the 19th, being heavy in Pinar del Rio and light to moderate elsewhere, but more moisture is much needed; atmosphere not sufficiently humid to admit handling tobacco; grinding finished at many points; showers permitted increased activity in cane planting and soil preparation; small crops improved.

POSTS' COTTON REPORT.—Reports of special correspondents of the Houston Post on the cotton acreage throughout Texas for the season of 1901-2 are summarized as follows:

The planting season as a whole has been unsatisfactory and the crop is now three weeks late. The weather has improved latterly and farmers are reported generally as rushing their work of planting and replanting, a great deal of the latter having been rendered necessary by the long drouth and the cold, rainy spell which followed over a greater part of the cotton belt. As a rule, the correspondents state that there will be an increase in the acreage over last year, but as the farmers in many of the largest producing counties in the state have not yet definitely determined as to just how much land they will plant and as there is a scarcity of seed in many counties for replanting, it is not possible to now reduce this increase to figures; as an estimate based on unsatisfactory reports, would be unsatisfactory, no attempt is made to place the proposed increase at any certain amount; however, to judge from the reports of what is proposed in the matter of acreage, it would appear that the proposed increase is a large one—for Texas—and that even the scarcity of seed and the lateness of the season will not deter the planters from attempting to raise a larger crop than they did last year.

The conditions vary greatly in different sections of the state; in the southern portion, where the storm and the boll weevil played havoc during the growing season for the present crop, the acreage is about the same or a little less than that of last year. But it must be remembered that the actual crop in this section was very much shorter than the acreage indicated at the beginning of the year and that the farmers had a series of misfortunes which practically reduced the crop.

In the north central and the northern portion of the state the wheat fields are being plowed up and the land will be planted to cotton. Very little planting has yet been done and much of the seed in the ground will have to be replaced. The aphis has done great damage to the grain crop and is said to have attacked young cotton in some counties; the farmers are holding back waiting for the bug to move if it intends to do so, and if it does not many of them may change their minds about planting so much cotton. The largest increase in acreage is proposed in this section, but the least progress in planting has been made.

The cotton which is up in southeastern and south Texas has a poor stand generally and looks bad; a little further north it is reported as doing well, but the same correspondents state that the boll weevil is already in evidence in large numbers. The pest seems to have enlarged its territory since last year and there are fears expressed that it will go even further north during the present crop year. Its destructiveness is well known in south and southeast Texas, where it materially reduced the crop last year, and the alarm at its appearance is certainly not unfounded.

If the correspondents are correct in their estimates of the amount of cotton of the present crop which is still held, there is considerably more to come forward than is generally thought for. Hardly a county but is reported as holding some portion of the crop and the estimates of the amount are as a rule high.

Southern District.—In the counties composing the Southern district, planting has been nearly completed but there will be much replanting. Seed are scarce as a rule and the acreage will not be largely increased over last year. The boll weevil is already reported as being seen. That which is up has a fair stand generally in the Southern portion of the district but not good farther north.

Southeastern District—This district was the one which was seriously affected by the September storm and there will be a decrease in the acreage from last year due to a scarcity of both seed and labor. Planting has progressed well but the stand is poor for that which is up and the boll weevil is expected to put in an early appearance and begin work.

Central District—This is the largest cotton growing district in the state, both as to number of counties, of large-producing counties and as to general acreage. The conditions are somewhat mixed as the district extends over so much territory. As a rule, planting is late with some replanting to be done, for which there is not an overabundance of seed. In the southern portion the boll weevil did damage last year and is expected again this year; in the northern portion the aphis has "done up" the grain and it is feared that the cotton will be attacked while it is still young. The weather has been unpropitious so far for planting the increased acreage which it is intended to put in.

Northern District—An increase in the acreage is contemplated but the planting season is very backward; in this district the grain crop was most severely injured by the depredations of the green bug and a large part of the acreage will be put into cotton if there is enough seed; some counties have an abundance of both seed and labor but in others there is a scarcity of one or the other or both and this will effect the acreage to some extent.

Northeastern District—Next to the central, this is the cotton producing district of the state. Planting is late and an increased acreage through the plowing up of grain land is to be put in; there is a scarcity of seed in the district as a whole, and this may cut some figure if there is any replanting to be done; the lateness of the season will render this latter contingency improbable, but there is always a chance. The increase will not be so large as in the central district, but larger than it would have been had the wheat crop been a success. Practically none of the crop is above ground.

Eastern District—Planting is going forward slowly with only a slight increase contemplated; replanting is necessary in portions of the district, as the stand to the cotton which is up is not good. The supply of seed varies in different counties but as a rule there will be none to spare in case any great disaster overtakes the crop.

Western District—Not much cotton is grown in either this section or in the northwestern district. There will be an increase in the acreage but as to the total crop is not large this will not amount to many bales. Little planting has been done in either section.

Coal of a good quality has been found near Tyler, but the quantity of the deposit is yet unknown.

North Carolina parties are discussing the establishment of a cotton mill at Terrell, Tex.

WATCH THE VOLUNTEER COTTON

The Inquirer has heard numerous statements of unquestioned reliability that the boll weevil is now frequenting the young volunteer cotton in the hope of sustaining life and propagation. Saturday we heard a statement that one gentleman had caught seventeen off of two or three volunteer stalks. It is only one of many made recently. It shows that the boll weevil have lived through the mild winter and are ready for work of propagation. Of course, like all bugs, they are not thick after a winter, but there is enough for seed, and the quantity of bugs depend upon the number left to propagate. In the past few years many planters saved their crop in a measure by picking up and destroying fallen squares infected with the young bug. If this be true, how much better is it to destroy the first few bugs. There is no questioning the fact that killing one bug now means the death of millions in a month or two. If the first hatch or two can be kept down a medum cotton crop can be set, as the bolls will be on before the bugs will be in sufficient number to destroy it. It is the early crop that makes has also been proven. It is very urgent then if the farmers of Gonzales county would save a cotton crop, for each one to destroy as many of the parent weevil now as possible. Don't be fooled with the idea that his bugship has been here since the year one and trust to some act of Providence to help you. "The Lord helps those who help themselves," and the man who tries to save his crop will be the one who has the most chances in his favor. It is no idle talk. Indications are good for a remunerative price for cotton, nearly as much as last year, and it is worth while to take some pains to make a crop.—Gonzales Inquirer.

GOOD PUMPING JACKS

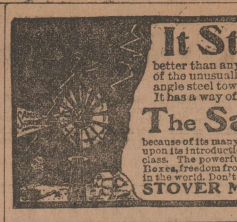
Are made by F. E. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas. They are home people and understand how to make the kind of goods we need. Write to them for catalogue and prices, at the same time mention to them that you saw the notice in this paper and thus help us along too.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES.

United Confederate Veterans Reunion, Memphis, Tenn., May 28-30, 1901. Tickets will be sold to Memphis at the following rates: From Texarkana, $6.40; Greenville, $10.35; Mt. Pleasant, $8.25; Nevada, $10.90; Pittsburg, $8.60; Wylie, $11.20; Big Sandy, $9.60; Dallas, $11.85; Tyler, $10.25; Plano, $11.50; Athens, $11.35; Carrollton, $11.90; Corsicana, $12.50; Grapevine, $12.20; Hubbard City, $13.30; Fort Worth, $12.35; Waco, $14.15; Jacksonville, $10.75; McGregor, $14.35; Rusk, $10.75; Gatesville, $15.15; Alto, $10.75; Mt. Vernon, $8.70; Lufkin, $10.75; Sulphur Springs, $9.40; Blooming Grove, $12.95; Commerce, $9.95; Frost, $13.15; Wolfe City, $10.25; Hillsboro, $13.75; Whitewright, $10.50; Sherman, $10.95. Dates of sale: May 25, 26 and 27, 1901; limited to continuous passage in each direction, final return limit leaving Memphis, June 4, 1901, with privilege of extension till June 19, 1901.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions, New Orleans, La., May 9-16, 1901. Account of the above meeting round trip tickets will be sold to New Orleans at one standard fare, plus $2.00, on May 7 and 8, 1901; limited till May 20, 1901 for return, with privilege of extension till June 6, 1901.

General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, West Point, Miss., May 16-24, 1901. For the above occasion round trip tickets will be on sale May 13 and 15, limited till May 27 for return, at one fare, plus $2.00.



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The Journal Institute

NOTES ON SWEET POTATOES.—I never have been able to comprehend why everybody plants sweet potatoes on high ridges, says a writer in Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower. Always high and usually narrow and sharp, is the practice.

When I came South, twenty years ago, I noticed that practice, and could not understand its necessity. No one could tell me. Well, I planted sweet potatoes in the same way, without being able to give any reason for it only that "what everybody said must be true," and everybody said that it is the way to "make" sweet potatoes.

I did that for fifteen years. Then I reformed. In November I planted the "roughest" piece of land that I had, turning under all the trash.

In the spring when my draws were ready I spread fertilizer liberally broad-cast, harrowed thoroughly and fine, and stretched a line across the lot and set the plants by it, with rows three and a half feet apart.

They were cultivated with a shovel plow, and an inch or two of soil drawn to the vines to cover the grass. I have done so ever since, and am more than ever yet at a loss to know how anyone ever thought of putting sweet potatoes up on top of a high, dry, water-proof ridge.

Another thing: while the northern growers of Irish potatoes are consantly originating new varieties from seed to replace the old ones that have "run out," our sweet potato growers have done comparatively nothing in that line.

The old sorts that have been in cultivation for years have usually been propagated from culls and strings, and and such runts as were left in the field from the preceding crop. So, it is no wonder that they have become so "run out" that a luxuriant crop of vines will often produce a meager crop, composed mostly of strings or ill-shapen, stringy tubers, and sometimes scarcely any good tubers at all.

Not satisfied with the behavior of the varieties I was growing (I should have said planting), which showed unmistakable signs of decadence, I determined to try for something more reliable and better by going back to seed and starting a new generation of sweets, as is so often necessary with the Irish potato.

So, about eight years ago I started seed. One of these seedlings has proven just about what I want, and fulfills my hopes of progress. It has sufficient vigor of fcliage, with vines of medium or less length. The tubers are grown mainly in a cluster like the Nansemond, though occasionally one, taking after its parent, will stray away. It is sure to make tubers that are free from stringiness and of fine, buttery texture, and a clear sugar cane, sweet flavor.

On well fertilized land I got this year 350 bushels per acre.

If our people would make the effort at this improvement of the sweet potato that its importance demands, we would get kinds as much superior to our present sorts as the Rural New Yorker is to the Leopard and Spaniard of a half century ago.

PEAR BLIGHT.—Prof. R. H. Price of the A. and M. college of Texas, says:

For several years I have advocated through the papers, thorough cutting out of all affected pear limbs during the winter time when the sap is dormant, as the best preventive to use against the dreaded pear blight. But this subject comes up every year and quite a number of letters are received every spring, soon after the pears bloom, complaining of the appearance of the blight and asking for the best remedy. This forces me now to repeat my advice in regard to cutting out of dead tissues. Cut off all diseased limbs about twelve inches below where the tissue is affected. Put these diseased limbs into a pile and burn them before the trees leaf out or bloom. If left lying about in the orchard, the germs from the diseased limbs might blow to the healthy trees and start the blight again. The knife should be disinfected after it is used to cut into diseased tissues. There are several things that can be used to disinfect the knife, among them would be a little carbolic acid or a little blue stone dissolved in water.

One of the difficulties met with in cutting out diseased tissue from the affected tree in the winter time is that of locating the affected area. If a tree is noticed carefully wherever a blight appears on the limbs, the bark is apt to be sunken some and presents a crooked and somewhat roughened appearance. If the knife be used to cut through this bark into the cambium layer, it will present a dark appearance. If the disease is present this test is usually sufficient. For these precautionary measures to be most effective, entire communities should agree to cut out the pear blight. If one orchardist cuts it out of his orchard thoroughly while his neighbor refuses to do so, it makes his work almost useless, because the germs from any contagious orchard could easily blow over into the other and easily affect it. Hence, I would advise concerted action be taken now wherever blight appears to stamp it out.

I might state that I have tried several remedies proposed by different compounds of corrosive sublimate and recommended to be put under the bark of the tree to destroy the blight. Every one of the so-called remedies that I have tried has proven a failure and I wish to warn all orchardists of the state against depending upon any such treatment for the prevention of pear blight. Now, if this material is put under the bark late in the summer, when the sap is not active, the pear blight of itself will almost cease to spread, a wrong conclusion may be drawn from the treatment in that the blight has been checked by it. Another fact along this line is that if tissue from the places where the disease is active be taken and inserted under the bark of a healthy tree early in the spring while the sap is active, blight can easily be produced on healthy trees. We have repeated this experiment with out students with entire success a number of times, and there is absolutely no question about the fact. If this inoculation be made late in the summer when the sap is not active it is quite difficult to produce the blight on the healthy trees. Some orchardists of the state, after having done this, have concluded that pear blight cannot be produced by inoculation or that it was not due to a germ disease, both of which conclusions are entirely erroneous, as proven by the compound microscope and actual experience in inoculating trees in the spring.

GROWING ALFALFA.—Stock growers have become so thoroughly convinced of the value of alfalfa as a fodder plant that it is being tried in many sections where it was formerly supposed that it would not do well. The interest that is being taken in the matter renders the following from Walker's Farmer particularly timely:

"Alfalfa is one of the most deep-rooted of all plants. As soon as the plant sprouts it starts down towards China until it reaches permanent moisture. You need not doubt the word of a man who tells you he has traced alfalfa roots ten, twenty or even thirty feet.

"Of course, there must be a subsoil through which the root can make its way. It can not penetrate stone nor can it find a supply of water in coarse perfectly drained gravel, in which there is no water, nor will it grow through hard pan nor very close, tenacious clay. It will grow through the porous subsoil sometimes called gumbo.

"Alfalfa will stand a great deal of cold weather after it has once obtained a foothold. We have seen it growing half way between St. Paul and Duluth. It is grown in Canada. It is not a question of temperature, but of supply of permanent moisture. Alfalfa, however, is peculiarly adapted to dry countries, to desert soils where the water can be supplied by irrigation, not every day or week, but enough water to soak clear down to the bottom, thus artificially placing enough water to be pumped up by the plant. It will grow without irrigation where the roots can reach a permanent supply of water. It don't matter how it gets there, just so it is there.

"Alfalfa does best on the lands the surface of which is rather sandy. It kills out east of the Missouri on lands that have a good deal of clay on the surface and through which the water does not sink readily in the spring. It not cold weather that kills it, but the freezing of the surface water around the crown of the plant.

"Alfalfa, like all other plants, adapts itself to new conditions. Hence, alfalfa seed grown on the uplands of Kansas does better on uplands than alfalfa which has been accustomed to irrigation. The Turkestan alfalfa is simply a variety that has adapted itself to drier conditions than prevail in most alfalfa countries. Call it intelligence, instinct, or what you like, all plants are perpetually modifying their habits to enable them to exist under new and untried conditions. We might give many examples. Corn possibly would be the best. Dent corn has been adapting itself to northern conditions for years until it is now possible grow dent corn where it was a few years ago only possible to grow flint.

"These as we understanud it, are the conditions under which alfalfa can be grown. If you are in doubt whether you can grow alfalfa, take a test auger and find out the nature of the subsoil. If you think you can, buy enough to sow an acre, which will be about twenty-five pounds. Sow it in April after the frost is out. Give it entire use of the land when you get west of the Missouri. If the weeds bother, mow them off. Mow your alfalfa, whether you have much or little, when it begins to blossom, and at small expense you can thus ascertain whether you have alfalfa conditions or not."

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The wonderful success I have made with my Electric Belts and appliances is due to the fact that they cure in every case where I say they will. My Electric Belt is entirely different from all others and must not be confused with them. I sell them with an implicit understanding with the patient that if the Belt fails to make the cure, it does not cost a cent. There could be no fairer offer than this. There is health, strength, vigor, vitality and happiness in Electricity, properly applied, for every weak, nervous, vigorless man or woman. Electricity is Nature's remedy and never fails to restore the weak person to perfect vigor. As a reward for my study, research and discovery, the United States Government has given me the exclusive use of my method of applying Electricity.

I have written a book fully explaining my Belt and the Wonders of Electricity. I will send it to you free, postpaid for the asking. You should have it.

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Has two advantages over other electric belts which immediately appeal to the patient's judgment. First—It has soft, silken, chamois-covered sponge electrodes, which do not burn and blister as do the bare metal electrodes used on all other belts. Second—My Electric Belt can be renewed when burned out for only 75c; when others burn out they are worthless. The above features are my exclusive patents. My Special Attachment for the cure of men's ailments free to each male patient.

My Electric Belt is absolutely guaranteed to restore Lost Vigor and Vitality; cure Varicocele and all Weaknesses in either sex; Rheumatism in any form, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, General and Nervous Debility, all Female Complaints, etc.

If you have an old-style belt which burns and blisters or gives no current or is burned out and cannot be renewed, send it to me as half pay for one of mine.

Write to-day. My book, "The Finding of the Fountain of Eternal Youth," sent free, postpaid, for the asking. Advice without cost. Sold only by

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337 Union Building, Denver, Colo.

Shipping Fruit and Vegetables

Miller & Teasdale, commission men of St. Louis, say:

As co-operation and combination seem to be the order of the day, and as the power of the smaller is fast being absorbed and used by the larger, it behooves those who are interested in the growing of small fruits and early truck garden vegetables in new districts in the south to combine, working hand in hand for the good of this new and growing industry.

It is almost an impossibility for any single truck farmer or small fruit grower to market his product to advantage, unless he joins with his neighbors, who through their combined efforts and shipments can furnish sufficient to enable carloads to be shipped, thereby securing to all the benefits of special carlot rates, and interest larger buyers or merchants who buy entirely in carlots. By so doing the net results are greater to the grower and shipper, and enables the buyer and merchant at a far off market to secure such "truck" at low prices, encouraging the merchant to push the sales and further being an incentive to induce consumption by placing this truck on the market at prices within the reach of all consumers. Anything that brings the grower and the merchant closer together offering inducements to both, should be employed. In our opinion much can be accomplished to this end through well established and properly managed fruit and vegetable associations or truck farmers unions.

Much is being done by the railroads and express companies to foster and encourage this class of planting, and every assistance is being offered by these transportation companies all over the country to assist growers and shippers to market what is grown, as well as to induce large acreage of suitable products for market.

The railroads and express people stand ready to do much more than has already been done, if they see the proper spirit from the growers and truck farmers that they have entered the field to stay. They realize the fact that many serious mistakes have been made in "truck farming" by the lack of knowledge and proper handling by new and inexperienced handlers, mainly on the part of the truck farmers themselves, who being so new in such crops, have made mistakes; have raised crops of vegetables and fruits that were not wanted for market—not suitable to satisfy the requirements of the trade.

The agricultural department at Washington is also lending valuable assistance in this line, not alone to the farmers and growers, but also to the merchant and distributing agents, as well as the transportation companies. Its complete regular periodical crop reports, its daily weather bulletins, all assist in the successful distribution and growing and marketing of such crops.

The widespread interest everywhere manifesting itself just at the present time in early garden truck and small fruits makes a discussion of this subject of value. Never before in the history of the growing of early garden truck and small fruits for commercial purposes was the crop so early. The winter has been unusually mild and open most favorable in every respect. It is now so late that any serious damage by frost is not likely in the far south. Larger quantities of such truck which during the early spring months is supplied by old vegetables carried over winter, will this season be satisfied by fresh, new vegetables much earlier and to a greater extent on account of the extreme earliness of the crop, the abundance, and no doubt cheapness.

We look for a heavy season's business in early southern stuff.

Twenty-five dollars a month on a farm, says a man who is posted, is a great deal better than $50 a month in a city store. As a general thing, at the end of nine months the farmer has $150 in cash, three pairs of overalls and a straw hat, while the latter has two suits of clothes, a pair of bicycle pants and $17 in the hole. Yet there are seventy-five applications for the latter job to one of the former.—Hall county Herald.

AFTER 28 YEARS.

We are not much in sympathy with advertisers who make use of extravagant claims as being "biggest," the "best on earth," "none so good," etc. When, however, these or similar claims are borne out by the actual facts we believe that the advertiser has not only a perfect right, but that he should make the facts



public. This is brought to mind by the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co. of Elkhart, Ind., who regularly use this paper in season. These people for the past several years have been laying claim to being "the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively." To on who will take the pains to investigate, or what is better still, if it is possible, go to Elkhart and look over this institution and examine their methods of doing this statement will appear as modest and entirely within the bounds of truth. Of course this result is not one of sudden attainment; it has taken more than 28 years of hard and persistent effort to bring this institution up to its present high plane. Having decided long ago that the public would much prefer to deal direct with the manufacturer, the man who made the goods, if the people but could be convinced that they were getting the best goods at the lowest procurable price, the Elkart people inaugurated their present system of doing business. That their methods have been approved and appreciated is evidenced by the growth, magnitude and prestige of their present business. In their two large factories at Elkhart they manufacture 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. In vehicles they are prepared to supply the public with every conceivable article from the open buggy through, phaetons, stanhopes, a long line of top buggies, surreys, two and three seated carriage, traps, spring wagons, etc., to wagonettes, busses and all classes of delivery wagons. In harness they have anything from single strap buggy harness all down the line to best double team harness for farm work. Remember that they make every article they sell in their own factories and that they employ no agents or middle men, but sell exclusively to the consumer at wholesale prices. Every article is guaranteed in a way that removes all element of chance. Everything is made of good material in the most substantial way, in the best and latest style and sold to the consumer at the most reasonable of prices. Write them for their large illustrated catalogue which they will take pleasure in sending to our readers free.

CRUDE PETROLEUM AND GOOD ROADS.

It is of great interest, naturally, to Texas just now to learn of all the possible uses to which crude petroleum in large quantities can be put. The use of our new-found oil for fuel purposes will not limit the possibilities if its profitable employment by any means, nor constitute its only market.

We are only now beginning to talk seriously in this state of good roads. The sentiment in favor of improved roads is vastly stronger now than it was a few years ago. The county of Harris especially proposes to add many miles of modern highways to the present number of good roads within its boundaries. Under these circumstances, therefore, it will be of direct local as well as of general interest to read of the value of crude petroleum in road-making, both in the matter of keeping down dust and in serving to cement the road material.

A short time since an interview appeared in the Birmingham Age-Herald with a Mr. Davis, advocating the use of oil on the streets as a means of laying the dust. Mr. Davis said this plan had been extensively tried by the Pennsylvania railroad on its tracks as a means of keeping down the dust and had been found to work admirably. It is used in Los Angeles for the same purposes and The Post believes it has also been tried in Corsicana and possibly one or two other north Texas cities.

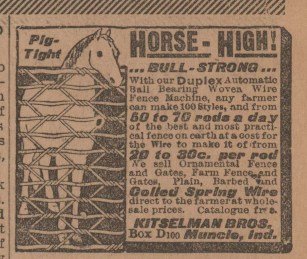
In commenting on this matter the Oil City Derrick says there is no question in the minds of Californians, who have had experience with the use of crude oil for road-making purposes, as to its practical value. "In every instance," contends the Derrick, "where it has been properly applied, it has proved a most decided success." A correspondent of a Santa Barbara paper writes concerning its use in a certain district: "Take all the roads experimented on last year by Superintendent Dederick, and not a road became dusty in summer or muddy in winter, and this work was only done experimentally, and can therefore be improved on very much."

This correspondent says crushed rock, which is much more expensive than the crude oil, is not near so satisfactory. In one valley mentioned by him he states that where the sandy and stony stretches of road have been bad even in the best years, the application of oil has kept the road together during the past season after three successive seasons of the worst "road weather" on record.

These are matters that it might pay our road-makers and street-builders and street-cleaning departments to seriously look into. We are likely to have oil in such limitless quantities and so cheap that the use of it on roads and streets here would prove far less expensive than even in California.—Houston Post.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

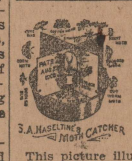
You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want, from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order



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This picture illustrates a Moth Catcher patented by S. A. Haseltine of Springfield, Missouri, who has had over thirty (30) years' experience in orcharding and now owns over two hundred (200) acres. The Catcher was tried last year and proved a success, in Orchards, Fields and Gardens.

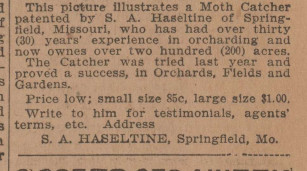
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It shells PERFECTLY CLEAN. Whether the ears of corn are large or small. EVERY FARMER realizes the value of perfect seed corn. The Little Giant is the only sheller that will not injure the seed. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child can use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS of these shellers, and every year the demand is increasing. WE GUARANTEE every sheller to give satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE prepaid 50c; $3.00 per dozen. AGENTS WANTED. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., (Dept. 213A), P. O. Box 618, Chicago.

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THOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS Mo., have 60 Shorthorn bulls for sale. Good ones or none. Car lots a specialty. Prices reasonable.

ISON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG KY. Closing-out sale. We will crate Shorthorn bulls at $32.00, and heifers at $22.50, 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beautiful reds and guaranteed to live in Texas.

S. R. QUICK & SON BROOKLYN, IND. Breeders of Polled Durhams. Best breeding and quality. Catalogue. By depot. 20 miles from Indianapolis.

MEADOW BROOK HERD of Shorthorn Cattle, property of L. L. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for sale 50 bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months of age. Richly bred in Cruickshank blood, sired by Cruickshank bull Consul Chief 132362. I defy competition in breeding and prices. Will sell all or singly. Come and see or write. Parties met by appointment at Oak Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R., 28 miles east of Kansas City.

J. H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the largest collection of Polled Durhams in the world. More prizes have been won and more cattle cattle nave been sold to high class domestic and export trade than from any other herd. Inspection of herd invited.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 711 E. Belknap St., 'Phone 591.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGistered Shorthorns, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 159607—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT FT. WORTH, Texas. Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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WM. & W. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

HEREFORDS.

FRED COWMAN—LOST SPRINGS Marion county, Kas. Registered Herefords. 200 in herd. Herd bulls, Anxiety Wilton A. 45611 and Marmion 66646. Thirty bulls for sale, 6 to 18 months.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY County, Texas. Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford catttle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

S. T. HOWARD'S HEREFORDS. The greatest Hereford herd in Texas offered for sale, including the best and best equipped small ranch at a great bargain to close out a pleasant and profitable partnership near Quanah, Texas, the best town in the state. Come and see. S. T. HOWARD, Quanah, Texas.

JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER TEX. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS Bulls for sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beeville, a fine lot of one and two year old Hereford, Durham and Devon bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. High grades, both sexes, for sale; M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first-class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Rhome, Wise county, Texas. B. C. Rhome, prop'r., Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. Lawson, m'gr. Rhome, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR Texas. Breeders of full blood and high grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. An extra lot of long yearlings and calves for sale.

O. H. NELSON KANSAS CITY, MO. Room 232 Exchange Building, Stockyards. Breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and the largest dealer in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns for the range. 100 high grade one and two-year-old bulls and 100 high grade heifers for sale in Hall county, Texas, near Memphis. 300 thoroughbred Hereford bulls, one and two-year-olds, near Kansas City, Mo. Cattle of both breeds for sale at all times.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER— Greene county, Mo. Red Polls raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin. Also, a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

J. H. JENNINGS MARTINDALE, TEX Camp Clark Red Polls. Texas raised and acclimated Red Polls for sale. Six miles from San Marcos.

S. A. CONVERSE, CRESCO, IOWA. Red Polled cattle. Largest herd of registered Red Polls in America—over 120 head. Imported and native bred.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA. Editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book, has sold over 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANgus, the oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager Allendale, Allen County, Kansas, and risit herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS. Henry Exall, manager. Electrite, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2:13 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2:13 1-2 and 36 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, $100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, $25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

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.

STOCK MARKS.

F. H. JACKSON & CO., WINCHESTER. Kentucky. Kentucky Aluminum stock label. The best, most secure, easiest put on and the cheapest. Send for description and sample.

The entire product of the Gate City Hosiery mills up to April 1, 1902, has been sold and the mill will run to its full capacity without any question about selling their goods. There are some splendid sites around Denison for another hosiery mill. Would it not be a good idea to start one just as a notice to the people of the Southwest that Denison wants more factories? The capital required would be small, for the product could be dyed at the Gate City Hosiery mills.—Denison Herald.

BORING FOR OIL

Seems to be the fashion these days, but the F. F. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas, make the Well Drilling MACHIES that are suitable for boring for either oil or water. They answer correspondence prompty, and will be glad to quote prices and send catalogues to our readers.

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Everybody who writes a letter.
A clean and legible copy obtained of every letter while you write.
Send for sample and price list, Bedford-McDonald Printing Co. 367 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

MAVERICKS.

Chas. Gallagher of Ballinger, who was shot during the San Antonio convention, has almost entirely recovered from his wound.

A. B. Jones exhibited on our streets Saturday a six-months-old bull calf, from one of his thoroughbred Hereford cows. The calf is as fine a specimen as we have ever seen and shows that as fine cattle can be raised here as anywhere, with the proper attention. This calf weighed 647 pounds and of course attracted a great deal of attention, and Mr. Jones was offered $250 for him by H. O. Perkins.—Big Springs Enterprise.

M. E. Merrill of Hale Center reports that no severe losses have followed the recent severe weather. Loco is giving some trouble and losses of calves have occurred.

J. C. Smith of Big Springs has purchased the Pecos ranch of J. S. Pearce of Ozona for $4300.

The feed pens at Georgetown, Tex., have been emptied of all beef cattle, and there is now on hand only about 1500 muttons to go out. The Snyders, the Flins, the Snows, J. M. Adams, R. O. Eubanks and H. Bohls have all done well with their stuff.

J. W. Flin of Georgetown, has recently been in Southwest Texas, where he bought up a line of feeders for the Territory grass.

Stockmen about Georgetown, Tex., have taken hold of the thoroughbred business and have bought a number of fine animals. F. W. Carothers, C. A. Nelson, J. B. Salyers and J. D. Logan are especially interested.

G. L. Brown, who recently sold his Terry county pasture, has purchased the Arnett pasture near Big Springs.

J. W. Holder & Bro. have purchased from J. C. Smith eighteen sections of land in the K pasture in the Big Springs country. The price was $200 a section.

From Caldwell J. B. Wells of Taylor last week shipped several hundred head of yearlings to Duncan, I. T.; Lawrence & Scruggs shipped 1000 yearlings to Ballinger and Lee Wood of Sherman shipped 530 cows to South Dakota.

The Wayland ranch near Plainview, has been purchased by Mr. Meeks of Comanche.

W. D. Nevels has purchased the Geo. Johnson pasture in Lubbock county, containing twelve sections. Mr. Nevels has sold his pasture in Borden county.

A Southern Pacific train bearing President Hays ran into a herd of cattle near El Paso a few nights ago. The engineer saw the cattle on the track, but it was too late to stop and to save his train he pulled the throttle open and went through them at a rate of seventy miles an hour. Twelve head were killed and eight crippled. But he saved his train.

P. D. Burns paid $4000 cash for the pasture on North Concho recently purchased from J. W. Holder. The pasture contains nine sections.

Joe Blewett of Denton has lost between 35 and 40 head of cattle from some unknown disease. One theory advanced is that the cattle die from eating green bugs on the grass.

At Weatherford Reuben Denton was convicted of cattle theft and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

G. A. Yantis of Quanah, has shipped to Butler county, Kansas, 1600 head of cattle bought from White & Swearingen and 1250 head of his Tally Bar cattle.

T. R. Garrott of Esteline, has had a pretty fair sale of cattle from his high grade Hereford herd this season. He has sold so far 14 bull calves for $690, 32 heifer calves and one cow for $1000, and one registered bull calf for $130, thus netting him $1820 for the 47 calves and one cow. Mr. Garrott has a nice herd of registered and high grade Herefords and, being a practical stockman, makes it pay him handsomely.—Hall County Herald.

W. G. Hughes of Hastings, Tex., writes to the Journal: "My Angora goats are doing as well as usual and I have had an exceptionally successful kidding, partly owing to the dry spring. I would like to know if any of your subscribers can tell me if there exists in Texas any of the descendants of the Arabian horse stock that were bought into the state some years ago, who brought them and where they were originally located."

Estes & Watts this week sold a third interest in their fine ranching outfit, located six miles eas of Midland, to Cheter McRae. This ranch, consisting of about twelve sections of well improved land and stocked with several hundred head of registered Hereford cattle, topped by the famous $2600 bull, Glaucus, was valued at $30,000, and if there is a ranching outfit its size in Texas worth that sum, this one is it, for a finer bunch of Hereford cattle could hardly be found.—Midland Reporter.

The largest consignment of high-toned bulls that ever came to El Paso is down at the stock yards. They are from the Riverside Hereford company, Ashland, Neb., and they are going to the McCutcheon Brothers' ranch in the Davis mountains, near Fort Davis. There are 203 of them, and they are all registered Hereford yearlings and two-year-olds. They have stood the long journey well and are in first-class condition. W. J. Cox, the energetic manager of the Riverside Hereford company, is as proud of the new arrivals as a boy with a new suit. This consignment of cattle is the result of the big deal that was made by the McCutcheon Brothers and the Riverside Hereford company a short while ago. Under the terms of that transaction the Riverside company purchased 4000 head of cattle from the McCutcheon Brothers and sold them in return these Hereford bulls. The McCutcheon Brothers have some 20,000 cattle on their ranges, and it is their intention to turn these registered bulls in among the cattle with the view of improving the breed.—El Paso Herald.

W. L. Underwood, A. W. Long and E. C. Dyche have started a large herd overland from Childress to Oklahoma, where they have pasturage.

NEW TROUBLE AMONG CATTLE.—Water around the intestines is causing deaths among cows with calf in Lubbock county. Most of the deaths occur among young heifers heavy with calf.

H. B. Reed, a prominent cattleman of Hale and Lubbock counties, was up here Tuesday and in the course of a conversation with the scribe mentioned the matter. He was asked for an explanation of the trouble and said he could give none, but related the symptoms and his experience with the strange disease as follows:

"The water accumulates around the outside of the paunch and the animal swells rapidly until it dies. The other day I cut into the flank of a heifer thus afflicted and inserted a tube made by hollowing a joint of cane stalk. In this manner I relieved the cow of several gallons of water, and yet it seemed to accumulate as fast as it ran out, and the animal died shortly. There must be nearly a barrel of water accumulating in a good sized cow before she succumbs to the trouble. The NUN ranch has lost several hundred young cows from this trouble and Van Sanders has lost several head. A few head of my cattle have died thus and other men are losing cows from the new disease. Nobody seems able to explain it. It is only found among cows with calf."

This is a peculiar disease certainly and it seems to prove fatal in every instance. Some veterinary surgeon would confer a lasting favor upon his stockmen friends by solving this mystery.—Lubbock Avalanche.

It has been calculated that there are in Italy 5,400,000 orange trees which yield on an average 1,200,000,000 oranges per year, or 300 oranges per tree. In the province of Seville, in Spain, where the largest quantity of oranges is grown in Europe, the average annual yield per tree is estimated at 600 oranges. The island of St. Michael, in the Azares, produces on an area of 265 acres 350,000,000 oranges, which are almost entirely shipped to England. In 1899 the total exoprt of oranges from Spain exceeded 1,000,000,000. Greece exported in 1899 some 50,000,000 oranges.

Texas has an abundance of petroleum and a supply of convict labor to put it on the roads. There is no good reason why there should not be roads in Texas that are equal to any in the country.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

CATTLE SALES.

In Lubbock county C. S. Majors bought of T. J. Estes 31 head of stock cattle at $15.

At Denton J. W. Evans sold to T. K. Blewett 10 bulls at private terms.

At Fort Worth, Jac kSurreys, representing Pierre Wibaux of Montana, a few days ago bought of Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Land and Cattle company of Lubbock county, for 4000 two-year-old steers. The price was not made public, but was currently reported to be between $26 and $28.

White Bros. of Colorado, Tex., have bought the Fisher county ranch of John W. Glover for $35,000. About thirty sections of leased land, 1100 graded stock cattle and 23 registered bulls are included in the deal.

In Crockett county, A. B. Dyer sold to Nolan Bros. 13 yearling steers at $13.

At Uvalde, Mangum & Furman sold to Mr. Flynn of Georgeton, for the Territory, 800 head of steers, twos and threes, at $23.50.

The Journal's Edna correspondent says: Ward & Strauss bought of C. Branch about 900 steers, fours and up, last week, and Branch bought nearly all of the yearling steers in the county Saturday.

L. Ward of Edna, and T. N. Fleming of Victoria, with several other gentlemen from different parts of the state met in Beaumont last week and formed a stock company and bought five acres of land in the oil field. In case they fail to get oil the land will be rather high for pasture.

H. C. Harding, manager of the LX ranch of Amarillo, has purchased from A. B. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., 1000 steer yearlings from the H ranch, in Crosby county, at $16.50 around.

At San Angelo, John Henderson sold to John Parry 600 three-year-old steers for the Teritory at $23.50.

The Sawyer Cattle Co. of San Angelo, sold to Florer & Bird of White Horse, I. T., 1600 head of two-year-old steers from the Bar S herd at $22.

Palmer & Avis have purchased from Troy Womble of Hereford, the registered Hereford bull, David Green, for $125.

T. K. Blewett of Denton, has sold to B. F. Brensley of Ardmore, a carload of Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

At Big Springs, G. C. Cauble bought of L. S. McDowell 244 head of twos and threes at $24.

In San Saba county stock are reported to be gaining some in flesh. Young calves are more numerous than is usally the case at this season and the calf crop promises to be large. Yearlings are lower in price than for two or three years before. Among recent sales in the county were: R. W. Gray to G. W. Gray yearlings at $13.50; G. J. Gray to R. W. Gray, yearlings at $14.50; Latham Bros. to Frank Alexander of Llano, 200 two-year-old steers at private terms; S. J. Thornton sold to Will Smelser, one Shorthorn bull for $50.

At Midland, A. S. Hawkins bought of E. W. Estes, 100 cows and calves.

J. S. Pearce of Ozona, closed a deal last week with J. C. & Geo. W. Perry in which he buys their ranch in this county consisting of about 19,000 acres of land including all improvements for $6750, delivery to be made between the 1st and 10th of June.—Ozona Kicker.

R. P. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., has sold 300 two-year-old steers to G. R. Reynolds to go to Higbee, Mo. Mr. Reynolds also bought 235 head of ones and twos from H. C. Landers of Colorado.

M. J. Ewalt of Hale Center, wrties: "Knowing that the Journal likes to give the sales of the different breeds of cattle, I will give you a few sales that I have made lately of registered Red Poll cattle: To R. C. Bennett of Lockney, Tex., 3 yearling bulls; to C. O. Thomas of Emma, Tex., 1 yearling bull; to Pearson Bros., Emma, Tex., 1 herd bull; to J. D. Caldwell, Lubbock, Tex., 1 bull calf; to Judge Crump, Lubbock, 2 bull calves; to S. A. Spears, Lubbock, 1 yearling bull and 10 cows and heifers. These cattle brought good prices. The prospect is good for a large fruit crop. We have had good rains and the Panhandle is all right. Success to the Journal! It is the best live stock paper that I can find."

A SHORT-HORN SALE.

The Combination Public sale of registered Shorthorn cattle took place at Kansas City on Monday and Tuesday April 22 and 23, as was announced in former issues of this paper. The attendance was a fairly representative one and of the 97 head sold 54 was secured by Missouri buyers, 35 went to Kansas, 5 to Iowa, 2 to Nebraska and one to Arkansas. While the general average on the 97 head sold was only $216.64 the more choicely bred and better conditioned brought higher prices. Of the 22 bulls sold which made an average of $288.11 ten brought $200.00 or better. The top of the bull offering was the 11 months old bull Lord Barrington 3d 157320, lot catalogue No. 113 bred by N. H. Gentry, sired by his premier herd bull Victorious 121469 and owned by Col. W. A. Harris, that brought $1125.00. The next highest price realized for a bull was on the Gentry bred bull, the 6 year old Kirklevington Duke of Wooddale 121760 owned by June K. King that brought an even $1,000. The younger one went to W. S. Tough of Kansas City and the older to M. B. Guthrie of Mexico, Mo. Thirty-one of the 75 females brought $200 or better. The top was lot 100 Kirklevington Princess of Hazelhurst 7th, a 5 year old owned by N. H. Gentry that went to F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo., at $505. The June K. King 30 head averaged $254.50. The other consignments N. H. Gentry 12 head $341.66; Gentry Bros., $150.60; John Morris & Son, $152.33; Wallace Estate, $232.50; Fred Cowley, $108.33; C. E. Leonard 1 bull, $450; W. R. Nelson 1 bull, $350, and the W. P. Harned draft $177.50. Total sales $21,015. Taking ages into consideration and thin condition of many of the cattle the results attained demonstrates there is money in breeding the better class of Shorthorn cattle.

W. P. BRUSH.

Chips of Experience

CALF FEEDING EXPERIMENT.—A. L. Haeker, of the Nebraska experiment station, has concluded an experiment in an attempt to show the profit of raising beef calves on separator milk instead of allowing them to suck their dams. Western grade Herefords and Shorthorn cows were selected, the aim being to secure individuals of uniform merit. His conclusions are herewith given:

The animals in both lots were weighed once a week, and all rations carefully measured and recorded.

The calves fed by hand made good gains during the first five months, but not equal to the lot running with the cows.

When the two lots were put on feed after the test there was not much difference in the condition or form, but the sucking calves were smoother and better fleshed.

After weaning, the hand-fed calves had the advantage, being accustomed to rations of dry forage and grain. At the end of the year there was practically no difference either in appearance or weight between th two lots.

To find the difference in the cost of raising the two lots all food was charged to both cows and calves at market price.

In this test it was found that a skimmilk calf could be raised to six months old at a cost of about $9 for all food consumed.

Labor was not taken into consideration, owing to the great difficulty in finding a fair basis.

The cows used in the experiment were more inclined toward beef than milk production, but still they averaged 3992 pounds of milk and 158 pounds of butter fat during the milking period. This amount of butter fat would make 184 pounds of butter, which would be the amount charged to each sucking calf.

As to the quality of the two lots, at the age of fourteen months it was impossible to detect any difference between the sucking and skimmilk calves.

FEED COTTON SEED MEAL.—"I feed cotton seed meal because it makes fat quicker, and better quality of fat may be made with it than if it were not used," said H. L. O'Bryan, of Stark, Kan., in a recent interview in the Drovers' Telegram. "And we use corncob meal also. It gives bulk to the feed, makes it light, and the corn will not lie so heavily on a critter's stomach. Straight corn is a little too much, I think, for even a real healthy steer to stand, and do the best. Ground cob makes sort of a roughness, too. It is not rich enough to finish cattle on, but if it is mixed with cottonseed meal, I think we can get the best results possible from feeding, taking everything into consideration. Any rich feed will do for the cotton seed, so there will be a balanced ration. One-tenth the weight of our feed is cottonseed meal, and that makes about 3 pounds a day to the steer, what our animals have been gaining. With the feed we use prairie hay exclusvely in preference to straw. We don't like to force cattle to eat rough straw, for they are good money and a man can afford to use better roughness. Another thing, we feed the year around and find it successful dry lotting. We make as good gain in summer as in winter and as a general thing prices are higher on the market for summer fed stuff. We never turn on the grass. Stock will gain as well there, it is true, but that fat will not sell so well, and grain fed steers make better beef. And by dry lotting the cattle are not so soft, and, if it is to be considered, flies do not bother grain fed cattle so much when you have well shaded lots. Now, shade is a great thing as well as shelter. The stockmen of our section believe in sheltered lots as an investment, and I think it is as good a one as a stockman can make when going into the business. You take a steer free from the blizzards and he has a better appetite, and if he has the appetite he is in a better condition to make some gain, instead of falling off from the effects of storms. The stock business is enjoyable; I like it. A man is out, free and he gets health, has an appetite, etc."

IMPORTATION OF ANGUS CATTLE.—Among the attendants of the Aberdeen Angus cattle now stabled in the sale pavilion, says the Kansas City Telegram, is a full fledged Scotchman, a most appropriate herdsman for the Scotch born cattle. He is John Grant, who accompanied the consignment of fine bulls of Tyson & Son, of Red Wood Falls, Minn. Mr. Grant is an American now to all intents and purposes, having spent most of his matured life in this country, but in all that time has been engaged in the care of Scotch cattle which have come across the water. A group of men were standing around a bull in the pavilion, discussing breeding cattle, when somebody happened to mention that some one else had told him that Missouri should claim the distinction of being among the first to keep Angus cattle, for just after the war, 36 loads of Scotch blacks had been shipped into Southern Missouri for breeding purposes. They had been scattered around the southern part of the state, so the informant said, but did not thrive well, and to-day but few descendants of these cattle could be found.

"Somebody is evidently lying," said Mr. Grant, "when that statement is made, for I know for a fact that no Angus cattle were in this country at that time. I accompanied the first shipment of these cattle that had ever been made to this country or Canada. I should say the latter, for the cattle went there, but that makes but little difference, for the great thing was the originating of the movement of Aberdeen cattle to North America. I was about 14 years old when the shipment was made. My father was a breeder in Morayshire, Scotland, and dealt in blooded black cattle. A George Whitfield, a wealthy merchant of the Barbadoes, took the notion of importing Angus cattle to Canada, and stock up his farm near Rougemont. My uncle was a foreman in the employ of Mr. Whitfield, and accordingly secured the order for my father. So in the spring of 1878, my father got together 49 head of good ones and crossed into Canada. We had a great deal of trouble with the quarantine officials, there being no established rules so closely adhered to as now, but after some delay finally got the animals in their new home. In the fall of that year, Anderson & Findlay imported Angus cattle into this country, but we beat them in getting to the continent by about six months. Shipments followed these drafts with great rapidity and the cattle soon became well known. I have been back across the water seven times, and on most of them have brought cattle back with me. In 1886 I brought over 21 head to Kansas, where they went to stock up the firm of J. S. Goodwin, of Beloit. The latter is now practicing law in Chicago, I believe. In the Goodwin draft was the noted bull Justice, the biggest animal of his breed that has ever come across the water. He weighed 3200 pounds and attracted great attention. He was a full brother to Judge, the prize winner at the exhibition in Paris in 1879.

"I suppose being a Scotchman by birth has made me what you call 'stuck' on cattle of that nativity. I like all kinds of beef animals regardless of their birthplace, but the bonny blacks take my fancy best. By blacks I mean both the Galloways and the Angus, but think the latter makes a better beef and show animal, while the former is an ideal range fellow. It might be interesting to note in this connection, that the Galloways and Angus originated in the same counties in Scotland, in Aberdeenshire and Buchan. Some of them gradually found their way to the Falkirk markets, and from thence were taken by the Southern stockmen to the southern part of Scotland, where the nature of the land was much changed, it being mountainous, rough and heather land, instead of more even and domestic as in Aberdeenshire. The consequence was that the cattle taken there had to rustle harder and endure more than their brothers who stayed in the North. On this account their hair became rougher and they acquired those rustling qualities that make them so desirable as range animals to-day. The Aberdeen held to the qualities of the domestic cattle, however, and I think to this day matures somewhere around a year earlier, which makes him so much prized as a beef producer. He is pretty generally scattered over Scotland to-day but the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Morayshire still hold the greater claim on him.

"My frequent trips back to Scotland have kept me in close touch with the feeding operations there and enable me to compare them with those of this country. A steer is handled much differently there than here. In the first place, more attention is given to waste, and extra precautions are taken to avoid that. The steers are put in barns (there is no such thing as a feedlot in Scotland) generally along in October, and kept there until April. Sometimes the season is begun earlier or kept up later, but the feeding period ranges from six to nine months. All the animals are stall-fed, not leaving the stall during the whole winter, except in unusual cases. The reason for this lies in the fact that Scotch feeders think that the steers lose much energy and flesh by wandering around in a yard or feedlot, so they are closely confined. Special attention is given to bedding and general cleanliness and healthful surroundings, all of which tend to keep the animal in better condition.

"The feed consists for the most part of turnips (and formerly mangel beets) rye grass and clover hay (which is about equivalent to timothy and clover in this country) ground barley, oats and bran. Corn is rarely, if ever, used, owing to the fact of its all having to be imported, and its great cost, bringing $25.00 per ton. Oil cake is used sometimes but generally only when the steers are to be fed for the London market, as it gives them a high finish. The turnips are a staple feed in Scotland and any feeder who raises his own feed gives a generous acreage to the cultivation of that vegetable. Two grades are fed, the green top yellow and the Swedish. When turnips form a good proportion of the feed, no water is given the steers during the whole period they are in the stalls, or from October to April, as the case may be. The turnips are moistened slightly, and the great quantity of water that is stored in the vegetable seems to satisfy the thirst of the cattle. The average proportion of water to turnips, I think, is 90 per cent, so you see we make a gain in having the animals eat them of fully 10 per cent, which would otherwise be taken up by water. Turnips are a great factor in feeding, in eliminating the consuming of excessive quantities of water which the steers will do, when eating roughness extensively, and greatly to their gain in flesh, I think.

The average amount of turnips fed to each steer per day, of course, according to the amount of other feeds which are fed at the same time, but from 25 to 50 pounds per day is a fair ratio. This may seem large but when the fact of their taking the place of water is taken into consideration, the quantity is not excessive.

"After being well fattened, the choice fed steers are shipped direct to the London market, which is the most important for Scottish cattle in England. From the fact that all our beeves which have been well finished, and the cream of our steers, the English, go after Scottish cattle with a great vim, and offer better prices than they do for the ordinary native fed article. Scottish steers bring a premium of 2 pence, which is equivalent to 4c in American money, over the best of other cattle that are placed upon the market. Such a great disparity in price must be sufficient proof of the quality of Aberdeen cattle as beef animals. So you see I come naturally by my belief that the Scotch blacks are the best beef animals in the world."

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DAIRYING IN DENMARK.—The following is a paper by A. M. Larsen of Kansas City, Mo., read at the late meeting of the Kansas Dairymen's Association:

In Denmark the farmer has been breeding his cows for the dairy for the last twenty years, and they have bred to a high standard. They have a number of breeders' associations. These associations buy some of the best pedigreed bulls, paying from $1,000 to $2,000 each for such an animal, to which they breed their best dairy cows, and special care is taken in rearing the calf intended for dairying and only the best are retained in the herd.

The Danish dairyman takes the best of care of his cows and feeds them liberally in the summer time. The cow is picketed with a rope or chain about twelve feet long and not allowed more space for grass at a time than she can eat up clean and in that way the farmer is enabled to pasture about double the number of cows that he would in allowing the cows to run loose over the field. Their cows are never allowed to remain outdoors in cold, rainy days in summer time, preferring to keep the cow in the barn the whole day without feed rather than allow her to stand out in the grass knee deep, shivering. They have substantial barns, built of brick or stone, well lighted and ventilated.

Success of the dairy business depends more on the herd than upon any other one point. Much, of course, depends on the feed and care, but the best of feed and care will not make a cow that only has a capacity of fifteen or twenty pounds of milk a day, a profitable cow.

The cows are tied up in the barn in the fall as soon as the grass gets short and cold weather sets in, and do not get out of the barn again until the grass is long enough to be pastured, and often do not get out of the stall.

The barns are furnished with cement floor and ceiling and walls. The windows are at the top of the walls and are never placed opposite each other so that there will be danger of draught.

The cows are fed four and five times a day. For roughness, hay and straw are used and a balanced ration, consisting of corn, bran, oil meal and chopped oats. The cows are curried and brushed every day; no one is allowed in the barn except at feeding time.

The milk of each cow is weighed at milking time, and a correct record is kept of every cow.

Central associations have been organized for the object of having an expert visit each dairy two or three times each month to test the milk from the different cows.

Denmark imported from the United States in 1899 11,000,000 pounds of feed, consisting of small grain, corn, oil meal and cottonseed meal, besides a great amount from other countries. This system has increased the fertility of the soil and has entirely revolutionized the agriculture of the country.

Denmark alone exports to England about 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually. For it the Danish farmers receive about $2,500,000 a month.

The co-operative system in Denmark has benefited the farmers in more than one way. They have been the means of educating the farmer in addition to augmenting his income. The common interest which they had in the creamery consultations, resulting in better methods and the propagation of new ideas and associations.

Besides the breeders association, they have a feeders' association, which consists of local organizations organizing into a central association that buys the feed direct from foreign countries and the farmer does not have to pay half a dozen dealers a profit for hauling it.

The Danish farmers have co-operative packing houses that have been in operation now for ten years, with the greatest success, and they have organized their own banks, and have organized and built their own railroads.

The Danish dairy cow has lifted many a mortgage from the farm; she has increased the fertility of the soil and has aided in accomplishing a great many things that would otherwise not have been.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

In the twelfth annual report of the Texas Experiment station recently issued, Prof. J. H. Connell, director of the station, says:

The results obtained by this station during twelve years work may prove interesting and instructive, and I therefore call attention to some of the salient features in the station's history and also attempt to indicate the probable value of each line of investigation thus far conducted.

(1) The results of scientific work have been prominently marked in determining the adaptibility of varieties of corn to the different rainfall belts and characteristic soils of Texas.

(2) The inoculation of livestock for prevention of fever will result in saving hundreds of head of valuable cattle that may be imported for breeding purposes. The study of the life history of the tick began nine years ago by Dr. Curtis, and followed up by Dr. Francis, is work of great practical value in determining means of ridding cattle of ticks

(3) Repeated experiments to determine the scientific combination of cottonseed and cottonseed meal with other feeds in producing milk and butter have given results of wide application. The influence of the oils of cottonseed and cottonseed products upon butter was first discovered and clearly determined by this station. Experiments in steer feeding have resulted in a combination of meal and hulls which effects a saving of at least one dollar per season for every steer of the some 200,000 fattened upon cottonseed meal and hulls in Texas annually.

(4) The fatal effects of cottonseed meal on hogs was discovered and the often fatal results of cottonseed upon hogs and calves has been carefully studied.

(5) An improvement in soil analyses has been made by the chemical staff, and the analytical methods of determining tanic acid in canaigre have been improved.

(6) Investigation of composition of paints has encouraged the consumption of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of paints, thus tending to increase the market value of this farm product.

(7) The botanical characteristics of the peach have been studied by the horticultural department, which have verified and have made public the "Onderdonk system of classification." Field trials with the peach have determined the adaptibility of species and varieties to this latitude and climate, and similar work with the grape has given equally satisfactory results, and, in addition, has shown methods of prevention and treatment of diseases and of insects affecting this crop.

(8) The varieties of onions, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, beans, radish, lettuce and tomatoes have been reported upon to show the adaptibility of the leading varieties for central Texas conditions. Similar work has been undertaken with the sweet potato, but, in addition, its botanical features have been studied and the storing or keeping qualities have been considered, together with changes in sugar contents while in storage.

(9) The value and adaptibility of available varieties of plums and Japan persimmons have been determined for this soil, under climatic conditions existing at College Station.

(10) From numerous experiments conducted here, at branch stations, and through co-operation of farmers, the adaptibility of many new grasses and forage crops has been clearly shown, and the growth of those best suited to typical soils and certain rainfall belts has been indicated, and their culture encouraged.

(11) Similar work has been done in determining the adaptability of the varieties of cotton to soil, climatic and labor conditions existing in this state, and the production of improved varieties of cotton and corn has been stimuated.

(12) The development of irrigation water from the underground water supply, by the use of windmills, gas engines and pump, has been investigated in south Texas and demonstrations undertaken at Beeville, which have resulted in increasing the yield of vegetable products over a large section of the state.

(13) Through the scientific investigation of root rot in adfalfa and cotton, undertaken by Prof. Pammel, of Iowa, for the Texas station, assisted by the chemical section, the parasitic nature of this disease was proven, instead of alkalinity in the soils, as was generally thought to be the case. Preventive treatment suggested has proved effectual.

(14) The prevention of disease in the grape, tomato and sweet potato have been recommended as the result of investigations conducted here.

(5) Thousands of bushels of grain have been protected and saved from attacks of weevil through the warning and the directions given in the reports and newspaper articles coming from the station officers.

A reporter for the Gazette-Herald, in talking to Mr. True Davis of the firm of Davis, McDonald & Davis, the largest live stock commission firm at the St. Joseph stock yards, obtained from him a statement that they handled during the year 1900, 7204 cars of stock, consisting of half a million head of stock, amounting to $7,700,000. Mr. Davis was asked how so large a business could be done at these yards, and he replied that it was easy enough; that St. Joseph is situated in the very heart of the greatest feeding district on the earth, anl that there is more stock raised to the square mile in the territory tributary to St. Joseph than in any other place in the United States, and that we are now only receiving a small per cent of the stock that we will receive in the next few years, as it takes time to instill confidence into the country shippers who have in former years been in the habit of going to the old established markets, but that they are gradually learning that St. Joseph is the place to do their business. Mr. Davis further said that he wished to compliment the packers of St. Joseph upon the fact that they make every effort to upbuild this market, and that they have paid higher prices than are paid at surrounding markets to establish this market, which they are determined shall be among the largest.—St. Joseph Gazette-Herald.

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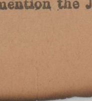
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BETTER ROADS.

Texas needs many things she hasn't got, but we cannot call to mind any one thing Texas needs more than good country roads—especially in the black waxy counties. Building better roads cannot be delayed much longer without menace to the material welfare of the state. The thing that most perplexes Texas people is, how best to do this.

"A plan suggested by the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Dallas, is attracting a large share of newspaper interest and is being discussed not only in the newspapers, but we are glad to observe by citizens and county judges and commissioners. Briefly stated, the Stock and Farm Journal suggests that the whole convict force of the state, or that element able to perform such work, be put to road building in addition to the county forces of convicts now employed in that way. In round numbers, the state could probably put 3000 men, convicts, at the work, and if diligently utilized they could effect great improvement in a few years.

Sometimes we doubt whether this is the wisest measure, to early secure good roads, but we must admit that it is difficult to offer a better plan. We have great faith in a plan whereby each county would issue its bonds to run a long time at low interest, and in adequate amount, and proceed with the money from the sale of such bonds to build its system of public roads, and have done with it—make solid roads, with scientific drainage—and then maintain such roads year by year with the county convict force. Such a policy would give a county good roads much earlier than any other means and the cost would bear lightly on the taxpayers. Yet we concede that there are objections to this procedure, as highly as we esteem it, and so it goes, Texas in the meantime sorely in need of and doing without good roads. But we appreciate the spirit of our Dallas contemporary and hope the discussion it has originated will be kept up, for not without intelligent discussion can we hope for any advance or improvement on present conditions.—Cotton Ginner's Journal.

The Stock and Farm Journal has taken up the good roads problem in earnest, and we hope it will succeed in attracting the attention of all Texas to ths important matter.—Truck Farmer.

The Texas Stock Journal is making a very intelligent campaign for good roads. It is to be hoped that the press of the state will fall in with the Journal and keep the question red-hot until the farmers who are most interested rise up in their might and demand good roads.—Cleburne Chronicle.

The above comments indicate the interest which is being aroused among the newspapers of Texas in the good roads campaign inaugurated by the Journal, and it is to be hoped that there will be no cessation of the discussion until the state is provided with a system of good roads equal to the best.

Good roads can be secured if the people are brought to realize their importance. This realization can be brought about by the press of Texas. The Journal believes the plan of working convicts on the roads is the most feasible so far suggested, but if any better plan is brought forward the Journal will heartily support it. This paper looks to the end, not to the means of accomplishment. The good roads question is one in which every part of the state is interested, and on which all the papers of the state can unite, regardless of other differences. The good roads platform is broad enough and big enough for all to stand on, and when the roads are obtained there will be "glory enough for all."

Texas is not the only state that is afflicted with bad roads. Speaking of the roads of the Hawkeye state the Iowa Homestead says: "How long will this state of affairs last? Just as long as there is indifference. It's the old story of what's everybody's business is nobody's business. The best way to shake off this indifference is to agitate the question in season and out of season, to keep hammering away at it until all become thoroughly imbued with the necessity of taking prompt and vigorous action. When all are saturated with the idea then whenever a proposition is offered as a remedy people will know what it means. They certainly do not know now, else some action would have been taken long ago. This is not the first time we have placed the matter before the people for consideration, nor will it be the last. When good roads have become an established fact, so that all the seasons will be equal as to the facility of farmers and others who wish to use the country roads in getting from one point to another in ease and comfort, then argument and agitation may be suspended but assuredly not till then."

AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

Ex-Gov. Hogg, backed by a wealthy syndicate, it is reported, has secured control of the New Birmingham furnace and several hundred acres of iron lands in Cherokee county. It is said that active work in the iron fields may be commenced at an early date, petroleum being employed for fuel. This, if true, is a cause for genuine rejoicing throughout Texas. It means money not only to Cherokee county, but to the entire state.

Iron of the very best grades can be and has been made in Rusk and New Birmingham and practically every real iron expert who has had experience in the East Texas iron fields has stated that iron can be made there at a good profit. A peculiar quality of the ore, rarely found, enables pipe works to be operated directly in connection with the blast furnaces, the iron being molded into piping just as it comes from the furnace, thus saving the labor and cost of remelting. The state has made some good iron at its furnace but the state enterprise has not been a paying one simply because it has never been operated on business principles or in a business-like way. The veto of the bill passed by the legslature providing for a thorough trial of the iron industries at the state furnace precludes any more active effort than has been made at the state iron works in the past. The two private furnaces, one at Rusk and the other at New Birmingham, were built several years ago and almost as soon as completed quietly shut down, the enterprises throttled.

For years the iron interests of Texas have lain idle, seemingly forgotten. In the same way the existence of oil in Texas has been known for many years but the resources lay dormant until stirred into activity by the development of the Corsicana and Beaumont fields. The action of Gov. Hogg and his colleagues may do for the iron interests of Texas what the bringing in of the Lucas gusher did for the oil industry.

That iron ore exists in many counties in almost inexhaustible quantities is beyond question. Texas simply needs a starter to become an iron manufacturing state equal in importance to Alabama. It is to be hoped that the acquisition of the New Birmingham property by Gov. Hogg and his friends will result in the necessary start being given.

In vetoing the bill providing for the tension of the iron industries at the Rusk penitentiary the governor says the bill is objectionable "when considering the present financial condition of the penitentiary system in consequence of the severe losses sustained by it during the past two years through floods, storm and the boll weevil and its well established policy, which has the hearty concurrence of all, to provide as rapidly as may be practicable for the purchase of state farms upon which to utilize convict labor." Has the "well established policy" of the penitentiary system the "hearty concurrence" of the farmers of the state? When the farmers of Texas are trying to regulate the acreage planted in cotton so as to bring the price of the staple to the highest point do they want the production increased by thousands of bales from state farms? Do Texas farmers "heartily concur" in being brought into direct competition with convict labor?

"Texas produces more square bales, more round bales, more cotton than any other state; she ought to also convert more cotton into cloth than does any other state," says the Fort Worth Stock and Farm Journal. We wish it could be so, but doubt if it is to be so for many, many years. Somehow the cotton mill feeling that ran high in Texas last year has abated. In partial explanation of this it may be stated that most of the would-be mill towns are waiting to see how the mills which are built or building will pay when put to work. We can not account otherwise for the indifference, for there is plenty of money in Texas to build cotton mills.—Cotton Ginner's Journal.

The Journal is informed that there yet remain undistributed several thousand copies of the proceedings of the Texas Farmers' congress at College Station last year. These proceedings were published by the Sunset Central railway lines free of charge. They contain all the papers read in the various sections of the congress, many of them being prepared by the highest authorities on agricultural and horticultural subjects in Texas. The books are neatly bound and make a handy text book on farm work and stock raising. A copy may be obtained by sending six cents in stamps, the amount required for postage, to either Prof. J. H. Connell at College Station, or to the office of the Houston and Texas Central railroad at Houston.

At the bottom of each certificate issued by inspectors of the bureau of animal industry is printed the following: "Animals which have been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry, and are free from disease, have the right to go into any state, and be sold for any purpose, without further inspection or the exaction of fees." Kansas and other states which practice the inspection hold-up game, however, have no regard for anything in the way of United States regulations.

The statements of the governor and the penitentiary authorities show that the two penitentiaries are being operated at a financial loss to the state. Would it be better to continue the present policy of working convicts on farms and hiring them to railway contractors where they are brought into direct competition with free labor, or to put them to work on the public highways?

Increased production of cotton means a decrease in the price of the staple. Every farmer in the state knows it. Is it to the advantage of the farmers of the state to have thousands of bales of cotton raised on state farms by convict labor, and thrown on the market to aid in bringing down the price?

The visit of the New York capitalists to Texas is one of momentous importance to the state and no town, city or section should neglect the opportunity to make the best possible showing of its resources and the people of the state should impress on the visitors the fact that hostility to capital does not exist in Texas.

Simultaneously with the appeal of Li Hung Chang for aid for the famine stricken people of China comes the statement that the Boxers have resumed activity. With all the influences at work in China it appears that that decadent nation is in a fair way to get rid of its surplus population in the course of time.

The ravages of the boll weevil in one part of the state and of the aphis in another afford abundant evidence of the need of experiment stations in different parts of Texas to find means to get rid of crop-destroying insects as well as to show the best methods of cultivation.

Texas has established a new standard unit of measurement. The location of every object in the state is now determined by the number of thousand feet from the Beaumont gushers.

Concord, Neb., has a mayor and council who are pledged to run the town as Carrie Nation would run it. Yet, to date, the name of the town hasn't been changed.

Not every man in Texas can bore an oil well but every farmer in the state can sink a plow deep enough to yield profitable returns.

Subsequent development in some of the numerous oil companies may disprove the assertion that oil and water won't mix.

"If you don't see what you want send to Texas for it," will soon become a common saying throughout the country.

Texas really has so many great undeveloped resources that it is hard to go about bringing them all in at once.

Nearly every man in Texas has been indulging more or less in oil-pipe dreams lately.

Headquarters for the Texas daily newspapers are now located at Beaumont.

It is said that ex-Gov. Hogg is now interested in pig-iron.

Texas needs more farmers but not more convict farms.

HEADS THE LIST.

We beg to congratulate, in all sincerity, the Texas Stock and Farm Journal on the completion of its twenty-first year of publication. Its twenty-second volume opened on April 3. The Stock and Farm Journal stands at the head of the list, of papers in its class, not alone in Texas but in the great Southwest. We have known and read it with reasonable continuity and interest during the past twenty years and can testify to its usefulness and commendable purpose. It has been a clean, candid, fair paper; it has progressed steadily and it is pleasant to know that its industry and correct course have not gone unrewarded or unappreciated, for we think it is generally known and conceded in newspaper circles that the Stock and Farm Journal is a valuable, prosperous property, with probably the greatest paid circulation of any Texas publication, of any class. In doing justice to it and finding gratification in the success of such a paper there is no disparagement of any of the many admirable and useful publications this state can boast of. All of us know that the Stock and Farm Journal is a distinctively useful and creditable publication and we believe the true newspaper men of the state are devoid of any sentiment save satisfaction at the prestige it has achieved. There is room for all without any jealousy.—Cotton Ginner's Journal, Waco

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

THE CHAPERON.

The chaperon sits in the ballroom bright,
Gracious and pure and fair,
With the rays from many a tender light
Kissing her wondrous hair.
And here, where the belles of a swirling town
Are tripping it down the hall,
Clad in her shimmering, stately gown,
Sweetest she is of all.

Sweetest of all she rests serene,
And watches both man and maid;
But she only adds to the spell, I ween,
By the music gently played.
For lasses flush at a stolen glance
And blush at a meaning tone,
While I am in love (give heed, gallants)—
In love with the chaperon!

In love with the chaperon, 'tis true,
Most desperately in love.
I love the point of her dainty shoe,
The tip of her dainty glove.
And now, as she sits like a queen apart—
The queen of the romp and fun—
I think of the tale my eager heart
Will tell when the rout is done.

When the rout is done, and in peace, alone,
We chat, as we like, at last—
Just I and this dear, dear chaperon
I wed in a day long past.
And I'll softly say, as a lover may,
With a kiss, as a lover's right,
That the prettiest girl of that ballroom gay
Was a girl with hair snow-white.

—Puck.

EVANGELINE, Seagoville, Tex.—If the church has no hat-storage convenient you may offer to hold your escort's hat.

* * *

CONCERTINA, Greenville, Tex.—In "making up" for tableaux, etc., you can preserve your complexion by rubbing the face well with cold cream before applying paint or powder. The make-up substances can then be easily washed off.

* * *

VAN BIBBER, Kemp, Tex.—Washington Irving used the pen names "Jonathan Oldstyle" and "Geoffry Crayon, Gentleman." Thackeray wrote under the names "Michael Angelo Titmarsh," "Geo. Fitzboodle, Esq.," and "Charles Yellowplush, Esq."

* * *

FIGUREHEAD, Forney, Tex.—How many oil companies in Texas? At the present time there are, perhaps, less than two hundred, but a new crop is harvested every day. If each company lives up to its prospectus Texas will very shortly be a land overflowing with oilionaires and there will be no one in the state to do the chores or hold the offices.

* * *

FARMESS, Italy, Tex.—No regular rule of measurement can be used successfuly in cooking with soda and buttermilk, since the milk has many different stages of sourness. When sour and thick, a level teaspoonful of soda to a pint of buttermilk is about the right proportion, while for milk only partly sour, not thick, half a teaspoonful would be enough.

* * *

WAFER, Alvin, Tex.—Eggs are most nutritious when poached, soft-boiled or served as omelets. To make a plain omelet, beat the yolks of three eggs light, add salt and pepper and two tablespoonsful of cold water. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and mix with the yolks. Have ready on the stove a hot buttered pan—a pie pan serves the purpose well—pour in the mixture and when it presents a puffy appearance and seems "set" at the bottom of the pan, place inside the oven until very slightly tinged with brown. Of course it should be eaten at once.

* * *

AUTHOR, Rockdale, Tex.—Obtaining a copyright is not a difficult matter for a citizen of the United States. If is music or a book you wish copyrighted, typewrite or print very plainly a facsimile in words of the title; if it's a picture, make a copy of it. Send this with a letter addressed to the librarian of congress, at Washington, giving the notification that you inclose copy of title page or picture, give title of book, music or thing you want to copyright, full name of author, full name of publisher, tell if both are citizens of the United States, tell what city is their residence. Mail this with 50 cents, or, if you desire a certificate, $1, and 10 cents extra to pay revenue stamp. After publication, mail the first two copies of thing copyrighted to the librarian of congress. In printing copyright imprint on publication, print this way: "Copyrighted, 1900, by Susie Smith, Dallas, Tex." If the date, name or city is left out it is not a perfect copyright notice.

* * *

VOYAGER, Texas.—Probably the most satisfactory traveling dress you could select for your visit to the Fatherland would be of cheviot serge, in mixed grey or dark blue, made with a fly-front reefer jacket. Unless you dislike the style, it would be best to have the skirt walking length. A soft felt walking hat to match the suit in color will be best for such a journey. For the trip to Buffalo, take a small bag or telescope containing toilet necessities, an extra shirt waist or so and a dark gown or dressing sack of flannelette or some like material for wear in the sleeping car. By wearing union suits, either lisle, silk, cotton or wool, and dark skirts and limiting yourself to an extra skirt and fancy waist, or a full suit for wear at hotels and on "dress occasions" on board ship you can confine your wardrobe to the limits if a small steamer trunk and still be neatly and comfortably dressed. Of course you will require a wrap, preferably a cloth cape with storm collar. The most simple attire appears to best advantage when traveling, but the very best material should be chosen if possible.

* * *

A. S. K., Deming, N. M.—Well, you might be able to learn proof reading by correspondence if you have plenty of time, say about ten or twelve years, and patience enough to keep up the study. It isn't hard to learn the few marks used by proof readers. They are given in most unabridged dictionaries, in the appendix, and you will need no correspondence to find them. An hour or two's study should make you familiar with them and any practical printer in ten minutes would readily explain any point about which you might be in doubt. But the marks are merely the proof reader's alphabet. There are many other things necessary for good proof reading, including a knowledge of grammar, spelling, punctuation, and the use of capitals, and no one can be a first class proof reader who is not thoroughly familiar with the mechanical work in a composing or type-setting room. Experience is another essential. The typographical union requires an apprenticeship of four years for a proof reader, and in union printing offices union proof readers only are employed. Wages received range from $5 to $30 a week. Usually proof readers are paid about the same wages that printers receive in the localities where they are employed.

* * *

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

It is no longer considered necessary to die merely for the sake of experiencing the most stylish disease, appendicitis; nor is an operation necessary except in most severe cases, say the believers in the sweet oil cure. It is said that from one to two ounces of sweet oil, taken every three hours until relieved, allays the inflammatory condition caused by the innocent looking seeds of the seductive small fruit. While the cure is being effected the patient should be kept in bed and hot poultices applied at pain headquarters.

* * *

Always wash vessels which have contained egg, milk, potato or flour in cold water, as hot water hardens these materials, instead of dissolving them.

* * *

To remove iron rust, cover the spot with salt and squeeze on the juice of a lemon. When the salt is dry, brush off. If the iron rust has not entirely disappeared repeat the operation.

* * *

It is said that a heaping tablespoonful of pulverized charcoal will cure a sick headache. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if not relieved.

* * *

When you have neither ice nor spring water and wish to cool milk, water, butter, etc., wrap the vessel containing it in wet cloths and place in an open window or door, where a draft will reach it.

* * *

An authority in the New York Tribune gives these hints on keeping cut flowers:

"Do not allow the ends of the stems to rest on the bottom of the vase. In cutting the ends, snip them off at right angles to the stalk.

"Change the water each day and at the same time cut the ends of the flower stems.

"Never place cut flowers in a draft or in sunlight."

* * *

LAUNDERING LACE CURTAINS.

Mrs. S. J. H., of Georgetown, Kentucky, who is a recognized authority on matters concerning the household, gives the readers of this department these directions for washing lace curtains:

"When you take your curtains down, remove the hooks or pins, pick out any threads, and shake them carefully so as to remove all dust. Next examine closely and mend every break and darn the thin places. I use cotton floss—very fine—to darn and mend with. Then make a good cleaning suds of soft rain water and a good washing powder; stir the suds well until it is well dissolved, then put your curtains in the tub of suds and work them about for ten minutes or longer, then leave them to soak over night. This loosens the dirt and saves you much rubbing, which would break the threads. In the morning rub the curtains between your hands, fold them smoothly and pass through the wringer if you have one, otherwise just rinse in clear warm water; then pin them on a sheet which has been stretched on the floor or carpet in a spare room. Not a point must be omitted in the pinning down, and the curtain must not be taken up until perfectly dry. They will be stiff enough."

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.

IF YOU WANT to sell your land, list it with us. FOSTER & MURRAY, 109 Poydras St., Dallas, Tex.

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

NEW LAW—SCHOOL LAND—SCHOOL LAND—If you want to learn all about Texas school land, send $1 to undersigned for his 87-page School Land Book and Map of the State by counties, giving all the law regulating sale and lease of these lands, list of counties containing same, when published and instruction how to find unsold sections. Grazing land, $1 per acre; agricultural land, $1.50 per acre, on 40 years' time at only 3 per cent interest. Also copy of the new bill throwing open to settlers a number of new counties when it becomes a law. If you want a home, cut this out and send it at once. There are still more than ten million acres unsold. ASHBY S. JAMES, Special School Land Attorney, Austin, Texas.

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

$7,000 WORTH Dallas business property for sale cheap, close in to business center. Suitable for storage and implement business. Take other real estate in part pay. N. J. DARDEN, Underwriters' Fire Association, Dallas, Tex.

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.

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

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

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.

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

NEAR AMARILLO we have an 8 section ranch with creek of never-failing water through it. The 8 sections are alternate, school-land, sections, owned; there is a farm of 40 acres, good house, splendid well of water, etc. This is an exceptionably well located ranch. Price $3,000; buyer to assume 97 1-2c per acre owing to the state at 3 per cent interest. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

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.

WE HAVE FOR SALE two small ranches near Sweetwater. Both are well improved. One contains 8 sections, the other 12 sections. If interested write us for prices, particulars, etc. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the best improved stock farms and ranches in Bosque county; 2074 acres, fenced and cross fenced, watered by Brazos river and three springs; 350 acres in farm, 4 good rent houses, 6 room home dwelling, good barn and lots, etc. For further information address M. P. FERIS, Greenock, Bosque county, Texas.

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.

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

SMALL RANCH, 2,000 acres, located on the Brazos river 8 miles west from Graham in Young county. Fully half of this is choice agricultural, 350 acres now in cultivation, 3 sets improvements, barns, wells, etc., about 2 miles of river front all fenced and cross-fenced, title perfect, no incumbrance. Price $5 per acre, reasonable terms. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, 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.

36,000 ACRES in McMullen county, Texas; good land and watered by Nueces river and White Creek, 12 miles south of Tilden; all fenced; about 27,000 acres of this land land; it is cheap and a fine place. Write is deeded land and the balance is leased us for particulars. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, 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.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—Six section ranch, 4 school and 2 leased sections, well improved; 151 head of stock cattle, price $7,000. Address M. W. Cunningham, Amarillo, Texas.

15,000 ACRES SOLID BODY, all deeded and patented land in the "Amarillo Country," fenced and cross-fenced. Every acre is fine, smooth, level and rich prairie land with heavy turf of grass. A quick buyer can get this for $1.50 per acre. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

ABOUT 4,500 ACRES of land in Hays and Blanco counties in a solid body; this will make a very desirable ranch. Write us for full particulars in regard to same. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—Inproved ranch of 8 school sections, owned and 9 patented sections, leased, located within 20 miles of Hereford the nearest railroad town, and located in Castro county. Two good dwellings and sets improvements, well and wind-mill at each, nearly 200 acres in cultivation. This is a choice ranch and a bargain at $5,000. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers 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.

IN THE SAN ANTONIO COUNTRY, within 14 miles of a good county site town on railroad we have a ranch of 12,500 acres, solid body, all patented and deeded land. It is under a good 4 wire fence, cedar posts, and is divided by cross-fences into several different pastures. There are 3 ranch dwellings and sets improvements. The land has a splendid turf of grass, mostly mesquite. There are 3 never-failing wells with wind-mill at each, 3 bold, running springs that never fail. It's a bargain. Price $1.55, easy terms. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission dealers in ranches and cattle, Fort Worth, Texas.

FARMS.

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

2,100 ACRES near Lytle, Texas, Medina county; good farming land; well improved and has wells, pump jacks, wind mills, etc. Price $3.50 per acre. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON San Antonio, Texas.

IN TARRANT COUNTY, located 9 miles south of Fort Worth on public road and within 1-2 mile of main piked road, we have an extra choice black waxy farm of 180 acres. It is all prairie, lays level, and every acre first class black land. There are 153 acres now in cultivation, balance in pasture, good five room frame house, good barn with capacity for six horses granery that will hold 3,000 bushels, all necessary sheds, lots, pens, etc., splendid well in the house, good well and tank in the pasture. Price $30 per acre. Write us for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—The Brame farm, joining the city of Whitewright. This is an extra choice high grade black land farm. It contains 207 1-2 acres, and is one of the best tracts of land in Grayson county. There is an abundance of pure water, three dwellings and all necessary outbuildings, all fencing and improvements in good repair. Electric lights and telephone accommodations the same price as in town. A very desirable suburban home. CHARLIE BRAME, Whitewright, Texas.

IN DENTON COUNTY—Farm of 106 1-2 acres, all in fine state of cultivation and all choice, black sandy soil, produces from 30 to 40 bushels of corn and one-half to three quarters bale cotton per acre; has two sets of farm improvements and is located within one-half mile of a good country village, five miles from nearest railroad town; a bargain at $2,000, easy terms. Write for particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—45 head of Hereford Bulls from 15-16 to full bloods. WALLACE BROS., Newlin, Texas.

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.

HAVE LARGE NUMBER of native, one and two year old steers and stock cattle, above quarantine line for sale. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, Jones county, Tex.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—For sale. Some fine bulls ready for service, and younger ones; also cows and heifers by the car-load or singly. Best strains, low prices. Come and see, or write J. Q. COWEE, Burlingame, Kan.

WANTED—A two-year-old, registered, Red Polled bull, also two cars of two-year-old steers. Give description and price. M. GOULDEN, Mexia, Texas.

RED POLLS FOR SALE—Herd of 25 grades; 8 registered heifers and 3 registered bulls, including Nebraska Drayson, 1275 lbs at 12 1-2 months' old. There is not a better bull calf in Texas. W. H. CARR, Dulin, Texas.

FOR SALE—3,000 head of well graded stock cattle, or will sell in three car load lots. Located near Silver City, New Mexico. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, Texas.

FOR SALE.—Four registered Red Poll bulls. One cross bred bull, half Hereford, half Red Poll. 120 high grade she stock. GEO. H. SAUNDERS, Lefors, Texas.

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.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE—We have 200 head of full blood Durham female cattle for sale. They are a part of the noted Stiles herd of Williamson county. They consist of about 165 young cows, fifty of which have young calves by their sides, sired by registered bulls, and the balance are in calf, by registered bulls. Also about 35 one and two year old heifers. These cattle are all deep reds and are in fine condition. Will sell them in lots to suit purchasers, and well worth the money. They are located only one mile from Taylor. For further information address WRIGHT & ALLISON, Taylor, Texas.

WANTED—5,000 head of cattle to pasture on ranch in Kimble county; grass, water and protection abundant. Address BOX 28, Hillsboro, or H. E. WILSON, Junction City, Texas.

200 THOROUGHBRED PEDIGREED Iowa and Missouri Shorthorn bulls from 2 to 4 years old in lots to suit purchaser. Prices very low. Bulls have been in Texas 4 months. Come or write at once. Can be seen one mile from Memphis. JACK SERRUYS, Box 102, Memphis, Texas.

WANTED—Thirty to sixty head of cows and heifers—nothing fancy. Call on or address F. W. BRALY, Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

INVESTMENT EXTRAORDINARY—Five hundred thousand shares of treasury stock of the Guaynopa Smelting and Reduction Company for sale at twenty-five cents a share until further notice. It will be sold in lots of one hundred 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. 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 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 ones of this company, shipped to the smelters by the car load have brought $333 per ton in gold. This will give some idea of the value of this stock 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 the largest commercial institution in Mexico, and furnish upon aplication 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 until it is too late, but send to us for a prospectus and full particulars before it is too late. References by permission: State National Bank, El Paso, Tex., First National Bank El Paso, Tex., J. George Hilzenger, Agent Banco Minero, Ciudad Juarez, and cashier International Bank, El Paso, Tex., Ketelsen & Degetan, El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez. Officers of the company: John M. Duthie, president; J. W. Eckman, vice president; James Hy McKinnel, secretary and treasurer; Zeno. B. Clardy, resident attorney. Depository; State National Bank, El Paso, Texas. Send for particulars to C. B. JAMES & CO., Fiscal Agents, 41 Bronson Block, El Paso, 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 range cattle, also feeder steers. It will pay you to write us. MISSOURI LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, Ross L. Clark, Representative for Texas, room 205, North Texas building, Dallas, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE where security is acceptable and party is reliable. Will lend 2-3 their value; interest 8 per cent; small commission. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, 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.

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.

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.

FIFTY HEAD of well bred mares, half of them broken, from two to six years old. Also mares and colts and young geldings. Can be seen and shipped same day. Write to R. CORDWENT, Baird, Texas.

FOR SALE—200 head stock horses, two stallions and two jacks, near Stamford, Jones county. W. E. RAYNER, Stamford, 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.

GOATS.

FOR SALE—1,000 mixed Mexican goats; will sell them in car-load lots. Write for prices and information. L. E. LOCKE, Corrigan, Texas.

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 Northup strain black Minorca chickens; eggs $1.50 per 13. C. H. STEELE, 913 Bryan street, Dallas, Tex.

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

INSURANCE.

WE CAN PROTECT YOU CHEAPLY—At the age of 35 years we secure to your family, should you die within ten years, $1,000 at an annual charge of $14.80, reduced by dividends. Premiums may be paid quarterly. Full information free. PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, W. E. Brown, General Agt, Dallas, 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.

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.

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

TEXAS' GREATEST WONDER—Hackett's cure for dandruff. Cures in three applications. Send 2 cents for sample. E. J. HACKETT & CO., Yoakum, 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.

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.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

HEADACHES JES' FORE SCHOOL.

I guess my health is gittin' poor,
Er somep'n er the kin',
Fer every mornin', jist as sure
(Espechully if it's fine),
I git sich offul shootin' pains
At ma says: "It's jes' cru'l
Ter make 'at poor boy study with
Sech headaches jes' 'fore school."

Ma thinks my mind is breakin' down
From learnin' of so much,
She puts wet towels on my head,
An' chopped up ice an' such
An' tries ter get me off ter bed,
But pa says he's no fool,
He thinks birch oil's the only stuff
Fer headaches jes' 'fore school.

An' teacher, too, don't symp'thize
'Ith boys wots feelin' bad,
Fer, soon's she sees us mopin' in,
She's says: "Now, ain't 'at sad
Ter make them sufferin' children work!
Young man, set on 'at stool
An' do them sums." Huh, she makes fun
Of headaches jes' 'fore school.

'Tis kind'r funny, though, how soon
I'm over bein' sick,
An' me an' Jim (Jim, he gits cramps),
We sneak off down t' the crick
An' go in swimmin'. Gee! We got
A bully divin' pool
An' spring board. Gosh! you bet they cure
Them headaches jes' 'fore school.

An' fishin', too. We got a raft
An' dandy hooks and lines;
Ketch bullheads, lots—an' sunfish. Say!
Down underneath them pines
They bite like thunder! Settin' there,
Feet swashin' nice and cool!
Pains, nothin'! Say d'you ever git
Them headaches jes' 'fore school?
—Maurice Clifford Johnson.

THE NEW OLD MAN.

Wave him aside—aye, show him the door;
He is just an old man who has seen his best day!
The world has no use for his kind any more—
Why, the hair on his temples is sprinkled with gray!
Who cares for the story he lingers to tell?
You have heard it before—it has often been told!
He is forty—squeezed out like a lemon, and—we,
He's old!

Tell him to go and sit down in the street and beg from the people who hurry along;
Throw him a crust—if he still has to eat—
But let him make room for the young and the strong!
His work has been done and the mold's on his brow,
So push him away—send him out in the cold;
He must turn to his children or charity now—
He's old!

His senses are dulled and his nerves are worn out,
And he helplessly lags in the heart-breaking race;
Send him forth in the world, to be jostled about,
And summon a boy to step into his place!
He has had all the chances he ever may claim;
There is nothing for him that the future can hold—
He is forty, poor fossil, so cross out his name—
He's old!
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VIOLETS ON HER HORSES.

The Duchess of Arcos, wife of the Spanish minister, has introduced a new idea in the use of violets. When her handsome turnout drew up at her door in Washington one day last week it was noticed that her fine horses wore little bunches of the fragrant spring flowers, caught by lavender ribbons and perched coquettishly on each side of the blinds. The effect is said to have been pretty, especially when viewed with the duchess behind, clad in a symphony of purples and carrying an immense cluster of violets, muff style. Several ladies have taken up the style, and now it is a familiar sight to note horses with nosegays of lilacs, hyacinths or other spring buds.

NOT THE INDIAN WAY.

A teacher in an Indian school in Michigan writes as follows: "These boys have a sense of humor. In my flag drill last Friday the partners were a boy and a girl, and where the lines intersect to form the cross I taught the boys to let their partners go first, and hard trouble I had to do it. After the exercises Isaac Crane came up to me and, in his solemn way, said, 'Miss B., in letting the girls pass in front of the boys you have struck at the root of an Indian nation custom.' I said, 'How so, Isaac,' and he answered, 'It is the custom for the man to go first, carrying his dignity, and for the woman to follow, carrying everything else.'"

THOUGHT PRINCE A NEWSBOY.

When England's heir apparent, the Duke of Cornwall and York, was doing his sea service he was stationed at Halifax, and he used to run out into the surrounding country on little expeditions. He was returning on one occasion by train when Senator Thomas A. Temple encountered him. The senator espied the prince sitting in the smoker surrounded by a pile of newspapers, and wearing his undress naval uniform, the cap of which bore some resemblance to that worn by the uniformed train boy.

"Here, boy!" called the senator, sharply, "give me a paper."

The young prince looked up and quietly handed the lawmaker one of his papers. The senator fished out two of the cumbrous Canadian coppers and held them out. The prince took them gravely and laid them on the seat beside him. The senator's confusion can be imagined when, a few hours later, he learned the identity of the "newsboy."

GILMAN'S DEAL IN COFFINS.

When George F. Gilman, the tea store man, whose millions are in dispute, became old enough to go into business his father arranged a partnership for him with a Mr. Miles, who had been a successful leather merchant in the Swamp. Young Gilman did not care for the leather business, but he obeyed his father's wishes.

Mr. Miles, his partner, was a much older man, and, as Gilman soon discovered, he was inclined to devote most of his time to outside interests, among them being a new cemetery. One day Mr. Miles came down to the office and said:

"Mr. Gilman, I did a good stroke of business to-day. I bought ten cemetery lots and then sold nine of them for what the ten cost me. That leaves me one lot for clear profit."

Gilman didn't see that this meant any profit for the firm of Miles & Gilman, and on the following morning when he reached the office he said to Miles:

"I did a good stroke of business myself this morning. I stopped at a Broadway undertaker's and bought ten coffins. I sold nine of them for what I paid for the ten, leaving one coffin clear profit. I have saved this coffin for you, Mr. Miles, thinking that you might use it in your cemetery lot."

Mr. Miles glared at the young man and then retired to his own office. When he reappeared, several hours later, if was to announce that the copartnership was dissolved. This left Gilman free to carry out his tea store idea, and by it he made millions.

THE CHINAMAN'S DREAD.

One of the things that a Chinaman fears most is that he will die away from home and that his body will not find its way to a resting place beside those of his ancestors. The ship on which the New York Sun correspondent went to China carried a number of Chinamen as steerage passengers. One day one of these passengers died.

"We'll have a burial at sea," said a first- class passenger.

"Not on your life," said the mate. "Do you think we'd throw away $25? Not much."

"What do you mean?" asked the first-class passenger to the first mate.

"Mean," said the mate; "mean what I say. That passenger is worth $25 more dead than when he was alive. The doctor gets $12 and the ship $13."

"How?" demanded the passenger.

"Why," said the mate, "no Chinaman wants to be buried away from his ancestors, and one of the things that the Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco does is to insure Chinamen against that. When a Chinaman lands in America or Canada he pays a certain amount to the Six Companies, and that insures that his body shall reach home if he dies. The Six Companies has a contract with the steamship company, and it pays $25 for every dead Chinaman we deliver in China. So we never bury them at sea. The doctor embalms the body and the company allows him $12 as his share. Yes, sir, a dead Chinaman is worth $25 more to us than a live one."

"Where in China do you deliver the bodies?" asked the passenger.

"Wherever the corpse's ticket calls for delivery," said the mate. "If he bought a ticket through to Canton we take him there, or if he bought a ticket inland we deliver him at his destination."

SMALL BUT SELECT AUDIENCE.

There are two ways of looking at anything; and the way a wit of Washington explained a certain lack of audience in the senate, when a Southern senator made a speech, was certainly the most delightful way of defining a somewhat chilling incident. It has passed into history that Hon. Wilkinson Call, of Florida, though for three terms United States senator and highly honored by his state, did not make a great impression on the senate as a speaker, and that he thus disappointed all those who have the tradition in their minds that all southern statesmen are orators.

Senator Call, it is said, once arose to make a speech when the senate chamber was rather empty. As he spoke, the few members of the senate who were there filed out to get luncheon. No one remained on the floor to listen to the speech, but the president of the senate still sat in his place, dignified and calm.

The galleries were also rather empty, and the incident became the subject of Washington gossip. At a dinner party where a southern politician was a guest it was asked what he thought of the southern senator's audience when he made his speech in the senate that morning. Then came a clever answer, for the southern man said, with a grave face:

"I thought it a very distinguished audience. There was no person there of less rank than the vice president of the United States."—Saturday Evening Post.

HE GOT THE INFORMATION.

During one of his expeditions in the Philippines the late General Lawton came across the trail of a party of Filipinos, which he followed for several days with a small body of troops. One day he and his staff reached the top of a small eminence and saw a river stretching below them but a short distance ahead. Turning to one of his aides, the general said:

"Lieutenant, ride ahead and see if that river is fordable."

The lieutenant put spurs to his horse and soon entered the river. A few feet from the shore the bottom shelved off suddenly and the horse was soon floundering in deep water. The lieutenant disengaged himself and swam to the shore, which the horse also reached in a short time. After a brief chase, to

BLOOD AND IRON.

You could not live an hour without iron in your blood.

You could not get the benefit of one breath of air without this same iron.

The blood runs the circuit of the body every three minutes, and when it reaches the lungs each atom of iron takes two atoms of oxygen back with it to keep the fires of life going. This oxygen destroys waste matter and helps to restore your wasted tissues.

If your blood lacks iron you lack that much of life; you fail that much to keep up the needed repair of your bodies—that is, you get run down and sick. This accounts for the life-giving properties of Dr. Hartman's Iron Tonic. It supplies iron, and to do that is to restore the full body-building power to the blood. This iron has a peculiar life quickening function; vitality goes down whenever any proportion of the iron is lacking. Vigor and strength return just as surely when this element is restored.

Dr. Hartman's Iron Tonic helps sick or tired-out people quickest because it contains the particular blood-making and strength-giving form of iron that the system needs. This remedy purifies and enriches the blood, it increases the activity of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It overcomes nervousness and builds up vitality and strength. It agrees with the most delicate and deserves your confidence because it has been doing all these things for over forty years. Prepared only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

MELBA LIKES IDLENESS.

Every one knows how singers get along during the season of work, but every one does not know how they amuse themselves during their season of play. While they are in town we are kept informed of all their habits, and even of their diet, and then we see them often and meet them everywhere. But from August to October they are in absolute retirement, and all the news the outside world has of them is when by chance some one runs across them in some out-of-the-way place.

Some one asked Mme. Melba the other day how she passed her season when she was out of the opera.

"Oh, I do rest so," replied the singer. "You know that I have a place in Paris, in the Rue de Prony—just a place to call my own, and where I keep my little belongings. I don't have very much time there, but still it is 'home.' I usually manage to be in Paris in September. But it is in August that I rest, after the London season at Covent Garden. I usually take a chalet in Switzerland, and I turn myself out to grass, literally. I lie on the ground and roll about and rest. Sing? Indeed, I do not, not a note; I never open my mouth for a month. I think my voice needs rest, don't you? Well, it gets it.

"Why, I get up in the morning and put on the same gown that I mean to keep on all day. I never change it from morning to night. Indeed, I do nothing that I have to do all the season.

"Company? Well, a few dear friends, and my sweetheart, my little son, Georgie. He's 10 years old now. Is he musical? Oh, I don't know. He pipes up in a queer, shrill little voice. Yes, I think he has a musical nature, but he doesn't like the piano. He hates it. He won't practice. His argument is that he doesn't see why he should be perched up at a piano to work when the other fellows are at play, and I don't see why, either."

Mme. Melba's Paris home is a charming place to watch during her American tours, she has bidden many of the friends she has made to come when they are in the French capital.

MAN-EATING LIONS.

The Katanga company, which is developing the rubber and other resources of a large district in the upper Congo basin, has abandoned the station of Kululu, which it had established on Lake Moero. Though a great deal of labor had been expended in making this station a large and desirable post, the region around it became infested with man-eating lions. It was, therefore, decided to seek another location. Quite a number of natives in the service of the state were killed by these lions within a few weeks. The victims were dragged into the jungle and eaten. Many men saved their lives only by climbing trees, thus getting out of reach of the howling beasts beneath them. Everywhere along the paths and brooks the lions lay in wait for their prey, and no man knew when he might be struck to earth by the terrible foes lurking in the jungle all ready for the fatal spring.

A man-eating lion is one that has tasted human flesh; likes it better than the meat of any of the animals upon which its kind is wont to prey, and, therefore, will eat nothing else if it is able to kill man, woman or child. In the past three years it has been more than usually in evidence in East Africa, between Victoria Nyanza and the Indian ocean. The man-eaters killed many natives and also a considerable number of laborers on the Uganda railroad. They filled the thousands of Indian and black laborers with such terror that the men finally refused to work until the lions had been killed.

When man-eating lions come to the neighborhood of human habitations one of the two things must be done. Either the inhabitants must get out of the country, for their lives are not safe there for a moment, or else they must kill every lion of the man-eating type that has come into their district. It is very fortunate that lions of this type are comparatively few in number. If all lions were man-eaters Africa would become uninhabitable, unless the world organized a gigantic lion hunt to wipe the whole species out of existence.

The ladies wonder how Mrs. B. manages to preserve her youthful looks. The secret is she takes PRICKLY ASH BITTERS; it keeps the system in perfect order.

ATTENTION.

For the Confederate Veteran Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 28th, to 30th, inclusive, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, will sell round trip tickets at very low rates. On sale at stations west of Big Springs, May 24, 25 and 26. At Stations, Big Springs and East in Texas May 25, 26 and 27, final limit to leave Memphis as late as June 4, 1901 Extension to June 19, 1901, on payment of 50 cents and deposit of ticket on or before June 3rd, with Joint Agent at Memphis.

For particulars regarding rates, sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., see nearest ticket agent or write M. H. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ft. Worth, or write Mr. E. P. Turner, G. P. & T. A., Dallas, Texas. Will be glad to hear from you.

AT EDWARD'S CORONATION.

The length of the trains of the gowns which will be worn by the British peeresses of the realm at the coronation will vary according to rank.

A duchess will have a train three yards long.

A marchioness, two and a half.

Countesses are limited to two yards.

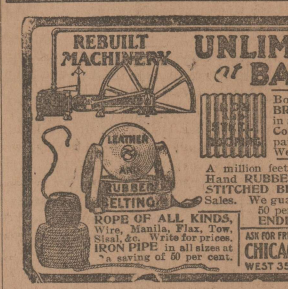
Viscountesses to one and a half yards.

Baronesses are restricted to a one-yard train.

Only peeresses in their own right—that is to say, who owe their peerage not to marriage, but to their birth, or else to a special grant by the sovereign to them in person, will have the right to have their trains borne by a page, who must not be over the age of 14.



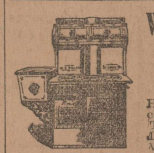
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On the Homeward Track.

W. R. ROSE.

It was a bright morning in May. The boy who was walking briskly on the railway track looked up at the blue sky and sniffed the fresh air with keen satisfaction. He was a boy of perhaps 17, tall for his age and well put together. He was comfortably dressed, and over his shoulders swung a canvas bag of the telescope variety. The track was laid on an embankment and extended onward in an almost straight line as fas as the eye could reach. The boy could look across the level fields on either side and note the clumps of trees here and there with the farm houses nestling near, and the great woods and far off hills behind. It was a pleasant prospect, and the pleasure of viewing it seemed reflected on the boy's face.

Suddenly his attention was attracted by a figure on the track ahead. It was the figure of a man, and the man was sitting on a tie with his feet dangling down the embankment. The man arose as the boy drew near. He was a young man with a bright face and very bright eyes. His eyes sparkled as the boy neared him.

"A fair morning, young sir," he said as he arose.

"Yes," assented the boy. He looked the stranger over. He was tall and slender, his clothes were fine though dusty, and he bore a valise that showed the effects of much travel.

He fell into step with the boy as they trudged along side by side.

"Rather dull prospect for a solitary stroller," said the stranger.

"Not dull for me," said the boy. "I'm on my way home."

"That does make a difference," said the stranger. He looked the boy over. "Been away long?"

"Six months," replied the boy. "Been at work in a Chicago store. It's my first vacation."

"Then I don't wonder the prospect is allurring," said the stranger. "Usually, though, the first home coming is attended with some little pomp and ceremony. May I ask why you travel on the ties instead of in the private car?"

The boy laughed.

"Well," he said, "it's partly for the exercise and partly to save money. You can't get much exercise, you know, running an elevator at six a week. And you can't save much, either. So I save a little more, and get the exercise, too, by walking the fifteen miles from the junction."

"So it's the coming home that makes the walking pleasant," said the stranger. And he softly sighed.

"May I asked where you are going?" inquired the boy.

"You may ask, but I can't tell you," replied the stranger. "I'm a vagabond, a wanderer, a first cousin of the tramp. Last night I was an actor, to-day I'm a tie-counter. To-morrow? Oh, well, something will turn up to-morrow."

"And have you no home?"

"None that I've any right to claim. I'm the black sheep of the family, my boy, and black sheep are not popular with the white ones. I've a very respectable brother, and a very grand sister-in-law, and a mother whose heart I have wrung and whose faith I have abused. There would be no fatted calf for this prodigal."

Then his bitter tone suddenly changed.

"Not a very agreeable companion for a pleasant morning walk, am I?" he laughed.

"I think you are wrong about your home," said the boy. "It doesn't seem as if my mother could help but be glad to see me, no matter how I came nor what I had done. Doesn't your mother write to you?"

"She doesn't know where I am," said the stranger, a little slowly. "I've changed my name and I'm a strolling actor. At least I was. Our company was broken up last night, our manager deserted us, and our baggage was seized. All I possess is what I have on, and the Richilieu costume that I wore last night. Rather a slight capital to face the world with at my age. Oh, I'm a failure all right!"

"It's Richelieu, isn't it," queried the boy, "who says there is no such word as fail,"

"Eh!" cried the stranger that's only a pretty sentiment in a play."

"I think it's true, though," said the boy. "I'm going to believe it's true, anyway. I went to Chicago to do great things and I tramped the streets for ten days tired and hungry, looking for work, but I didn't give it up. And when I found a job it was only $2 a week. But I stuck to it, and I've been climbing little by little ever since. And I don't mean to stop." He paused. "I guess one thing that kept up my courage was the thought that my mother was praying for me, and that there was a good home with its door always open waiting for me if the worst came to the worst."

They trudged along in silence.

"I'm only a boy," said the lad, presently, "and you're a man, but I honestly think if I were you I'd go home and see my mother, and take a rest, and talk things over, and start in fresh."

But the stranger did not reply.

Then came a sudden diversion.

The boy stopped, looked back and turned hastily.

"See this!" he cried. A rail had been taken up, and was lying on the ends of the ties, the freshly drawn spikes beside it. The stranger's face paled.

"Train wreckers!" he gasped, and his bright eyes searched the bush-covered sides of the embankment.

"Hark!" cried the boy. "The express is coming!"

There was a fringe of trees along the track where it curved slightly two miles or more away, and above the farthest tree tops a puff of steam suddenly arose.

"It must be flagged!" cried the boy, and looked about him wildly.

"Here," shouted the stranger, as he tore open the battered valise. "Flaunt the cardinal's red robe at them!"

The boy seized the garment.

"Halt!" cried a ringing voice from below.

Three men had emerged from the bushes and were climbing the embankment. Something glittered in the hand of the foremost. "Halt!" he cried again.

"Run!" shrieked the stranger.

The boy started up the track at full speed toward the approaching train, the red robe flaming out behind him.

The man with the revolver came up almost abreast of the boy as the latter sped by.

"Halt!" the man cried once more and leveled the revolver at the flying lad.

But the stroller, with a despairing glance about him, had caught up one of the spikes and suddenly flung it with all his force at the desperado. His aim was sure. The flying iron caught the ruffian squarely on the side of the head and tumbled him down the embankment to the very bottom. At the instant he was struck the revolver went off, but the bullet flew wide and the boy sped on. The other desperadoes, climbing behind their leader, saw his sudden overthrow and hesitated. Then they turned and scrambled down after the bounding form of the injured man and disappeared in the bushes.

The stroller watched their flight with great satisfaction. Then he turned and looked up the track. Far ahead he could see the boy wildly waving the red robe, and still farther ahead was the steam-crowned black dot that he knew was the coming locomotive. Then he heard the shrill shriek of the faraway whistle and knew that the engineer had seen the signal and was applying the brakes. In a moment the train had rushed by the boy, but its impetus was rapidly slackening and the huge mass of glistening iron, groaning and panting, came to a dead stop a hundred yards from the lifted rail.

Then the boy came dashing up with his hand outstretched.

"Have they hurt you?" he cried.

"I'm all right," said the stroller, as he grasped the boy's hand. "But, say, my boy, you're a pluck one. You never flinched when that ruffian held the gun on you. You're good stuff." And he grasped the boy's hand again.

"I thought sure he'd nail me," said the lad. "What made him miss?"

"I tossed him an insnoot with a railway spike over the ear," said the stroller grimly. "I guess I haven't forgotten all my boyhood cunning. He's down there in the bushes with a broken head."

And then the engineer came running up, followed by the conductor and the train crew, with a group of passengers trailing in the rear.

The trouble was soon explained and everybody insisted on shaking hands with the strolier and the boy, although the former stoutly declared that the lad was the only hero of the affair. And the train hands went down the embankment and brought up the wounded wrecker, whose companions had deserted him and fled. And the battered ruffian was securely caged in the baggage car, and when this was done everybody stood about again discussing the incident and praising the boy and his companion.

And presently one of the passengers, a tall and dignified gentleman with a little sprinkling of gray in his close cut mustache, came up behind the stroller and gently touched him on the shoulder. As the stroller turned the tall man caught his hand in a firm grip and drew him a little away from the crowd.

"Jim!" he softly said.

"Why, George!"

There was a moment's silence as the two men looked into each other's eyes.

Then a dull red surged across the stroller's face and he tried to draw away his hand. But the tall man held him fast.

"You're coming home, Jim!" he gently said.

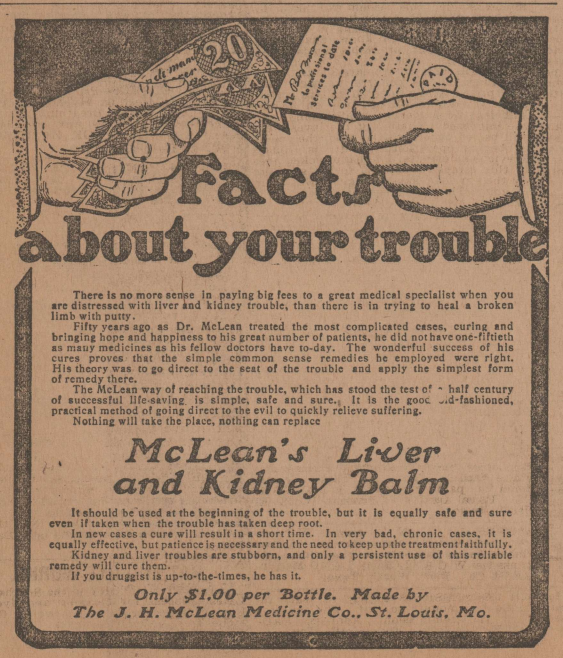
As the stroller hesitated and half turned away his eyes caught the glance of the boy and the boy smiled back at him and nodded. It seemed like an answer to the brother's question.

"Yes," said the stroller, gently, "I'm coming home."

"Our mother is waiting for you," said the tall man, as he put his hand affectionately on the stroller's shoulder. And then they moved a little farther away and stood hand in hand in earnest conversation. And when the boy looked their way again the stroller was beckoning to him. He came forward and the tall man took his hand.

"My boy," he said, in a grave and kindly way, "my brother here has favorably impressed me not only with your courage, but also with your worthy ambition to rise in the world. I mean to help you, if you will let me. Finish your vacation and when you return to Chicago come at once to my office. I am quite sure I can find a place that will suit you for the present, and at the same time give you an opportunity to prove your worth and your fitness for better things. Here is my card."

A little later, when the train steamed away, the passengers at the windows and on the platform cheered the lad by the track side, and on the very last platform of all, the platform of the private car, the two brothers, side by side, waved him an adieu. Then, when the train had quite faded in the distance, he turned his happy face towards home.



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GIRLS AS COAL HEAVERS IN JAPANESE EMPIRE.

Bishop Potter paints this realistic picture in a paper in the March Century, recording his impressions of Japan:

If I were asked to say, of all that I saw in Japan, what that is that lives most vividly in my memory, I should probably shock my artistic reader by saying that it was the loading of a steamship at Nagasaki with coal. The huge vessel, the Empress of Japan, was one morning, soon after its arrival at Nagasaki, suddenly festooned—I can use no other word—from stem to stern on each side with a series of hanging platforms, the broadest nearest the base and diminishing as they rose, strung together by ropes, and ascending from the sampans, or huge boats in which the coal had been brought alongside the steamer, until the highest and narrowest platform was just below the particular porthole through which it was received into the ship. There were in each case all along the sides of the ship some four or five of these platforms, one above another, on each of which stood a young girl. On board the sampans men were busy filling a long line of baskets holding, I should think, each about two buckets of coal, and these were passed up from the sampans in a continuous and unbroken line until they reached their destination each young girl, as she stood on her particular platform, passing, or rather almost throwing, these huge basketfuls of coal to the girl above her, and she again to her mate above her, and so on to the end. The rapidity, skill, and above all, the rhythmic precision with which, for hours, this really tremendous task was performed was an achievement which might well fill an American athlete with envy and dismay. As I moved to and fro on the deck above them, watching this unique scene, I took out my watch to time these girls, and again and again I counted 69 baskets—they never fell below 60—passed on board in this way in a single minute. Think of it for a moment. The task—I ought rather to call it an art, so neatly, simply and gracefully was it done—was this; the young girl stooped to her companion below her, seized from her uplifted hands a huge basket of coal, and then, shooting her lithe arms upward, tossed it laughingly to the girl above her in the ever-ascending chain. And all the while there was heard, as one passed along from one to another of these chains of living elevators, a clear, rhythmical sound, which I supposed at first to have been produced by some bystander striking the metal string of something like a mandolin, but which I discovered, after a little, was a series of notes produced by the lips of these young coal heavers themselves—distinct, precise, melodious and stimulating. And at this task these girls continued, uninterruptedly and blithefully, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, putting on board in that time, I was told, more than 1000 tons of coal. I am quite free to say that I do not believe that there is another body of work-folk in the world who could have performed the same task in the same time and with the same ease.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $35,000 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.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS cures the kidneys, regulates the liver, tones up the stomach and purifies the bowels.

WORE LIVING SNAKES TO MASQUERADE BALL.

If there is any one thing that will give a man brain fag quicker than another that one thing probably is the thinking up of something original in the way of costume for a fancy dress ball. Of course, if you haven't tried it you are not qualified to judge, and there still is one tired feeling coming to you. Perhaps this drawback serves a good purpose in its way, for without it costume balls might become as common as high balls. Out in Pasadena, Cal., the other night the society folk tried their hands at an "original" costume ball, and as a consequence nearly all the women are suffering from nervous prostration and a lot of other things. Some of these are due to troubles over costumes, and some are charged to Miss Maud Sims, who wore the "most original" costume.

Imagine, if you are a woman (or a drinking man), what a shock it would be to your nerves in the middle of a waltz to bump into a person decorated with living, squirming snakes that stuck out their tongues and hissed at you. You might shriek, or you might faint, or you might run like the dickens, but it never would occur to you that one of the guests, to be original, had come in the guise of a snake charmer with her frightful pets draped around her body and her neck. Yet that is just what Miss Sims did, and she naively admits that it tickled her most to death to see the guests scamper ou of her way and to hear them shriek.

Personally, Miss Sims is popular in Pasadena, but hereafter when there is anything doing in the costume ball line she will be met a block away by a committee of safety and searched for snakes. She belongs to one of the best families of the place, and is young, pretty and talented. Her one hobby is a passionate fondness for snakes. From early childhood she has had a positive mania for the repulsive things, and at various times has owned a number of them. They were not all of the harmless sort either, for pythons, boa constrictors and anacondas were included in the collection.

On the night of the ball Miss Sims purposely delayed her arrival till all the guests were present. A delicious waltz was in progress, lace bedecked cavaliers were whirling around with fair ladies dressed in almost every style of costume known to ancient or modern times. Suddenly a shriek arose and the guests made a wild rush for the far end of the room—the snake charmer had arrived.

In the doorway stood Miss Sims bowing and smiling; twined around her were four great serpents, the largest one, a monster python, forming a sort of animated head-dress.

The newcomer had received a rather dubious welcome. At first sight of the hideous reptiles the horrified hostess had hastily retreated, and when the pseudo snake charmer advanced toward the guests she was saluted with a chorus of frenzied entreaties to keep away.

Having had her joke and having startled her friends, Miss Sims removed the encircling snakes, placed them in a great box that she had brought for the purpose and joined the dancers.

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sburg, Ill.

POULTRY

BUFF COCHINS.—J. J. Farrell, a well known breeder of Handley, Texas, writes to the Journal:

Among the points of superiority of the Buff Cochins over the other breeds are their hardiness and healthful qualities. I do not think there is another chicken that will stand the roughing and neglect that Buff Cochins will; at least, that is the opinion I have arrived at after three years of handling pure-bred buffs. I have put them through tests to either verify or contradict the claims of others. They will do well, keep healthy and give better results on a single ration than other breeds. The young chickens are hardier and easier raised than other breeds. There is scarcely any loss, unless you over-feed. My experience is, they are very little behind other breeds in egg-producing. If running at large, they will commence laying in October and lay continually until late spring, at a time when prices of eggs are best. They will also do summer laying.

PROPER STYLE OF BOXING.—Much trouble and care could be saved all interested if exhibitors were to adopt better methods in boxing and shipping their fowls to poultry exhibition, says the Feather. Quite often they send their whole exhibit of eight or ten birds in one large coop. The attendant who coops the birds (often at night) must select the hens from the pullets, and when shipping-home about the hall to find the females to go about the hall to fin the females to go with the male. The proper way is to put each entry into a box by itself, and only pack specimens that are entered as an exhibition-yard with more than one in a box. The box should be a new shipping-coop, made entirely of wood; the top to be one solid piece—not three slats, as are often used. Each single entry should be sent in such a box, and the entry-tag should be securely fastened upon the top of the box, so it can not become lost; also in such a manner that it can be reversed for shipping the birds home. Each box should be plainly marked with the owner's name on the lid, so no error in returning home can occur.

Always use nails, and not screws, to fasten on the lid. Nail the lid on securely, but at the same time remember it must be removed when penning the bird; also that it must be nailed on again when the specimen is to go home; therefore use proper judgment, and while aiming to have the lid quite secure, keep in mind the possibility of its removal and future use for reshipping.

When five specimens are sent for an exhibition-yard, put them all in one good, strong box. Never put specimens for any other entry in the same coop or box that contains a yard entry.

Reasons for same: If only one entry is in each box, no error can be made in cooping, providing the proper entry-tag is on the box. If more than one specimen is in the box, errors in penning may occur, and when the time comes for shipping them home if by chance a tag is missing, off goes the box one or more birds short. None of these errors can occur when there is only one specimen in each box; for, when the shipping-boxes are brought out for re-shipping there is one box far each single entry, each of which is quickly placed under its proper pen, thereby avoiding any error. To sum the whole matter up: Box all single entries in a new shipping-coop made of wood, with one fowl in each; nail the lid on with nails; fasten the entry-tag securely on top of the lid. Box and ship the exhibition-pen entries, each five in a strong coop, having no other specimen in this coop. Do not use long, heavy canvas-covered coops for single entries. They may do for breeding or exhibition-pen entries; but one good, solid coop is better. If these rules are followed all specimens will go and come safely without being accompanied by any one.

MATT BRADLEY, TIOGA TEXAS.
Breeder of prize-winning Golden Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Eggs $1.25 per setting from either breed.

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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 yearing 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.

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R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS.
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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.

HENS AND BROODERS.—It is a very common thing to hear people who have incubators and brooders say, "Somehow or other I can have better 'luck' with my hens hatching and rearing chicks than I can with the incubator and brooder." In some way or some how the old hen has the advantage of these machines and there is no wonder in this, says the Homestead. It is a part of the hen's nature to be able to incubate and brood her chicks. This is the only reason why she is in the world. Some hens would do better than they now do if let alone. A hen will do better without help from her owner than the machines will. The machines have to have care and attention and the hen may do fairly well without. She will steal her nest away under the barn where no person can get at it. She will sit as she pleases and come off whenever it is convenient. She knows where to get food and she comes off with a nice brood of chickens. Sometimes she is cared for while brooding and sometimes she has to get along the best way she can. Not so with incubator and brooder.

In caring for chicks it is necessary that they have the right environment or the care and feed will come to naught. A brooder ought to be placed out of doors, but under shelter, with a sunny exposure if obtainable. We know of no other industry with so much infringement on nature's law, and her ways, or a more persistent and obstinate resistance than is to be met with in the little chick. There is no more independent creature on earth. Along certain lines it will not and can-not be corrected. For the first eight to ten weeks of a chick's life it is as tender, as delicate, and as sensitive as a baby of the same age. The downy dress they wear is of about the same protection to them that a muslin slip would be for a baby. It answers for a short little run when, if they get cold or wet, they can run under their mother and get warm and dry. There is something wonderfully simple and efficient in nature's mother and few realize how frail a tenure an life these happy little chicks have, and how dependent they are on just the kind of warmth, shelter and food they should have for health and life. One has said, "A chilled chick is a dead chick," and he has said aright. It may be nursed back to life but it has received a setback in health and growth from which it rarely recovers. Too much heat is almost as disastrous. The temperature of the hen gradually lowers as the chicks and why not the brooder? The chicks make longer journeys away from her, and as one camping spot becomes foul she removes of her own volition.

All this would indicate that our brooders should be kept sweet and clean, their temperature steady and gradually lowered at about one degree a day until at the end of the fourth week it will be about 70 degrees. The old hen watches the chicks closely and always hovers them immediately after eating, and should the feed be too abundant she will gorge herself before she will let her chicks have too much. A lesson can come from this and over-feeding be avoided. Feeding little and often while the chicks are young will be the thing to do.

GAPE WORMS IN POULTRY.—Fred O. Sibley, of New York, says: It is appalling the number of young fowls which are annually destroyed in many parts of the country, especially in warm climates, by gape worms. Securing lodgment in the windpipe or trachea of the birds, they cause them to open their mouths wide, gasp for breath, sneeze and try to swallow; and if the number of worms is large, the affection, as they increase in size, becomes more and more oppressive, until it finally kills the sufferers.

Generally, the disease gets in its deadly work most when the fowls are from six weeks to three months old. Indeed, it is said that as many as thirty pairs of worms, three-quarters of an inch in length, have often been found in the trachea of a single bird. What appears to be a forked worm is in reality a male and female, permanently united. The females, moreover, are the larger, and each is attached by the mouth to the mucous membrane of the windpipe of the chick, where they live and grow by sucking its blood.

Those who have experimented with the worms claim that the eggs do not leave the female until after her death; but that when her body is destroyed, they are distributed and the embryos then emerge, provided the conditions are favorable.

The eggs in from seven to forty days from the death of the female, according to their stage of advancement. If in a moist temperature at 68 degrees, for example, they may hatch, though they may preserve their vitality for months. Placed in dry sand, however, they will wither up and die; in water, live and float, and if the temperature is low, survive perhaps for a year, though if it is of a temperature of 68 or 70 degrees, only for about nine days.

It requires from two to three weeks after the chickens have taken the embryo in food or water, before they will show any symptoms of the disease; and as each female contains several thousand eggs, the water or mud in which the worm has been destroyed is sure to be very well supplied with the infecting embryos. As a matter of fact, investigators have found that even earth worms in the ground occupied by infected fowls may contain the embryos within their bodies, which if eaten by healthy chicks are liable to infect them.

Happily, however, older chickens are not so susceptible to the disease as younger ones; they have the power to dislodge the worms better, and may devour a few now and then without serious results. Accordingly, chicks that have been kept away from infected soil for eight or nine weeks, may then be allowed to run; only those which are stunted and unthrifty will become affected after that.

As to preventing the disease, put the birds on a board floor and remove the well ones to new ground. Then administer garlic or asafoetida in the food or drinking water, either of which is both a preventive and a cure. Strong brine, or a solution of sulphuric acid, will destroy the infection in the soil. And in regard to dislodging the worms, the chicks should be compelled to breathe the dust of air-slacked lime. This is a simple and very effective remedy, for once it reaches the worms they can no longer retain a strong hold, and so the chicks are enable to cough them up.

To remove the worms from one chicken, the best way is to put four or five drops of strong salt water down the windpipe with a feather. Camphor and water, campnorated sweet oil, and crude petroleum may be used in the same way also, but never in a larger quantity than one drop at a time. The safest method of all, however, is to use garlic or asafoetida. By putting either of these in the food, it is absorbed into the system, and, being volatile, is, it is supposed, thrown off through the lungs, thus coming in contact with the worms, to which it is fatal, so that they are ejected. As a proof of this, chickens freely fed on onion tops have been known to escape the disease, even in the worst infected localities. Turpentine is good to feed, too.

DAIRY

The creamery at Campbell, Tex., made its first run a few days ago. From 985 pounds of milk a product of forty-nine pounds of butter was secured, and was pronounced of excellent quality and flavor. The creamery has a daily capacity of 4000 pounds of milk.

"Russia in recent years has been creating a large export trade in butter," reports Consul Mahin, at Reichenberg, to the state department. "The exports in 1897 amounted to 19,018,030 pounds, and for the first ten months in 1900 doubled that amount, being 37,-729,220 pounds. The principal increase is in the butter stock of Siberia. To facilitate the trade butter trains, equipped with refrigerating apparatus, have been employed to transport the goods to to the ports for shipment. During the season of 1900 two special trains of twenty-five cars each were dispatched weekly, loaded with butter for the Baltic ports, where in four months 14,428,000 pounds were delivered."

STUNTED ANIMALS.—The gospel of stock feeding, says the Rural World, is to feed so that a calf will always be in a thrifty condition, which, when exactly interpreted, means that the calf should be continually increasing in size and weight until maturity is reached. To secure such results means close study of feeds in order to secure such gains at the minimum cost. Then, another important assertion, of the successful stock raised is that a stunted calf never makes the gain that a calf will that has never been permitted to "stand still" for two or three months. Farmers must fully comprehend that such a declaration from a successful stockman whose cattle and young stock bring paying prices for feeders or for beef means much for he knows what he is talking about. When this stockman is making such general statements he may be thinking of that bow-backed calf in your lot that has roughed it around the stacks, where the old stock knocked it about. This rough-haired calf is constantly in fear of the other cattle, and does not eat with that quietude of manner that is essential to making the best gains. The cow and calf have a digestive organization which demands that all feeding shall be quietly done.

The stunted calf that finally finds its way to the feed lot will in two or three years end its non-profitable existence. But the young heifer calf is frequently retained in the herd because she is slow sale, and the farmer concludes she will bring a calf and so keeps her. If careful records and intelligent barnlot history of heifers were kept, stunted calves would not be so much in evidence. The caution not to have calves overfed and thus develop in the youngsters unsightly, "pot-gutted" animals does not mean to starve them or to just give feed enough to have them exist until they are to be marketed or bred. A stunted calf means a stunted cow or steer.

A farmer who has mastered the calf feeding problem will have many opportunities for securing valuable additions to his herd by purchasing pure-bred heifer calves or a bull calf and raising them himself. Take care that the calf is not stunted.

BUYING A COW.—A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis., writes: Dairying is something new in this part of the country. Very few farmers know the real value of a good cow. It is generally considered that a cow is worth from $35 to $40, and if she is a common scrub, she is clear property at thatp rice. If milk is worth $1 per 100 and a cow costs $40 per year to feed, and the manure pays for the labor (but it does not), the cow that gives 10,000 pounds of milk per year returns a profit of $100. A cow giving 5000 pounds returns a profit of $10, and one giving 4000 pounds or less returns nothing; labor and stable room about the same; besides the offspring from the 10,000-pound cow is worth at least $10 per year, and from the 5000-pound cow probably $2, and from the scrub, nothing.

Counting the lifetime of a cow twelve years, the 10,000-pound cow gives a profit of $700, the 5,000-pound cow $120 and the 4,000-pound cow only the value of her calf at birth, and the service fees taken off that amount.

When buying a cow, we should use the same judgment as we do when buying a horse. A small scrub horse will sell for $50 to $60; an ordinary farm or driving horse will sell for $100 to $110; but if we want a good draft horse, or a good roadster, we pay $150 to $200, and a good horse will readily sell for this amount, because they are bred to perform the work they are bought for. If this is true of a horse, it is also true of a cow.

In my experience, a small horse can not perform the same work as a larger one. Neither can a small cow. She might do it for a few years, but her constitution will not allow her to do so for any length of time, because she has not the strength in her body to sustain her in her work as the larger cow has. The large cow will consume more coarse fodder, but the small cow will need more grain to do the same work, and then she can't do it; at least, she never has done it for me.

Free rural mail delivery is spreading rapidly. Before long every progressive farming community will want intercourse with the outside world, without the formality of postoffice red-tape. —Greenville Banner.

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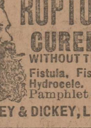
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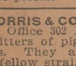
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SWINE

MILKING CAPACITY OF SOWS.—Sanders Spencer, an English writer, says: "The quality of milk-giving is not sufficiently studied by many pig breeders, who take it for granted that well-nigh every sow which will produce pigs will, as a matter of course, furnish them with good supply of lacteal food." This is very far from being the case, and there is nearly as much difference in the milking qualities of cows.

Very little care is taken in the selection of sows as mothers on the ground of their probable milking propensities, although the points of a good suckling sow are in many respects similar to those of a good milking cow, and generally the discovery of deficiencies in this respect is made when the little pigs are found to be doing badly. Even then there is generally disposition to give the sow another chance, in the hope that she will "do better next time," and she is retained, on the ground that she is a "valuable" animal, until the owner's patience is exhausted, and he becomes reluctantly convinced that such a sow cannot be profitably kept.

No sow is "valuable," no matter how highly bred, how long her pedigree, or how high her cost, that is not a good milker, and able to feed her pigs in such a way that they grow with ordinary and reasonable rapidity. Complaints of young pigs while with the sow are very common. Occasionally the complainant recognizes that the sow is a poor milker, or "a bad mother," as the general run of pig breeders express it; but in the majority of cases it is not even dreamed of that the pigs are doing badly because they do not get sufficient milk of proper quality to satisfy their growing requirements. A large number of pigs die from no other cause than that they are starved—unable to get sufficient sustenance from their mother.

Young pigs are difficult to rear by hand; they do not take kindly to cow's milk, or rather it does not suit them because it is deficient in fixed constituents, particularly in fat, and they do not pay for the new milk received. There is no greater nuisance on a farm than a litter of motherless pigs, or a lot that are practically orphaned because their mother has not enough milk for them.

It is said that pedigree pig stock, like the pedigree cows above mentioned, are the worst offenders in the matter of deficient milk production, especially if the herd has been in-bred; but bad milkers and poor mothers are to be found ever among all classes of pigs, and require to be looked after in selecting breeders, and to be ruthlessly weeded out if the discovery of their imperfections is delayed until a litter of pigs are spoiled or starved. In a general way, when engaged in breeding ordinary stock no second chance should be given a sow that has proved herself unable to bring up her pigs in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

There may be some hesitation in sacrificing a pedigree animal that has cost a lot of money, but if she does not look like a good suckler or if she fails at a second try, she should at once be fattened for the butcher. She may have excellent points in other ways, but they cannot compensate for the loss which results from the dying of half or perhaps three-fourths of each farrow. It is also advisable, at least where the progeny is to be kept to strengthen the herd, to select boars from dams which show thorough maternal capacity.—Advocate.

FORAGE CROPS FOR THE PIGS.—C. F. Langworth in Journal of Agriculture, says: In many regions of the South and West successful pig raising depends in a large measure upon satisfactory forage crops. When a crop can be grown cheaply, gives a fair yield, produces satisfactory gains in weight and flesh of good flavor, its great value is evident. Some of the forage crops commonly grown for this purpose have the additional advantage that pigs can be turned on them, and thus the cost of harvesting and handling avoided. The value of different forage crops for pigs has been studied by several of the stations. Some recent work of this sort was done at the South Carolina and Oklahoma stations.

At the South Carolina station four lots of pigs were used in the test. One was fed Spanish peanuts, one sweet potatoes, and one cowpeas, while the remaining lot, which served as a standard for comparison, was fed corn. On land of the same character as that which yielded 15 bushels of corn per acre the yield of Spanish peanuts was 90 bushels, cowpeas 10, and sweet potatoes 200. With the exception of the cowpeas, the cost of producing the crops would be practically the same, provided they were harvested by the pigs.

The amount of the different feeding stuffs required to produce a pound of pork was: Corn, 6.02 pounds; Spanish peanuts, 4.43 pounds; sweet potatoes 32.47 pounds; cowpeas, 4.91 pounds. Taking account of the gains made and the yield of different crops, and rating pork at 5 cents per pound, the corn was calculated to be worth $6.97 per acre, Spanish peanuts $24.37, sweet potatoes $18.47, and cowpeas $6.12.

The pigs used in this test, which covered thirty-three days, weighed from 117 to 200 pounds when the trial began. They were regarded as too large for the best results.

The hams from the pigs fed the different crops were all cured in the same way. The shrinkage did not vary greatly, ranging from 22 to 27 per cent. The lean meat in the hams from the pigs fed Spanish peanuts exclusively was coarse and stringy. The hams were tainted somewhat, though treated like the others in every particular. The lard from these pigs had a lower melting point than that from those fed the other crops.

The South Carolina station advises pasturing pigs on a small area at a time, using a movable fence of light wire. The following suggestions regarding forage for pigs are the result of the station's experience.

Rye for winter and spring pasturage; rye and wheat for June pasturage; ripe peanuts, chufas and artichokes for fall, winter and early spring; in conjunction with green rye, early black-eyed, whippoorwill, or bunch black peas to follow the wheat harvest, sweet potatoes, and early varieties of corn in June and August, together with early crop of Spanish peanuts and field peas and early amber sorghum, followed by patches of large varieties of sorghum and the regular fall crops of corn, potatoes, field peas and peanuts, leaving the chufas and artichokes to be used during the winter and early spring. There should be a permanent pasture of Bermuda grass, together with vetch or some perennial grass adapted to the soil and climate, to be used as a run when the grounds is too wet to be rooted by the hogs in the special crops. Bermuda grass furnishes pasturage for hogs equal to and more permanent than clover.

At the Oklahoma station alfalfa pasture, with and without the addition of grain, was studied with a number of pigs. Other forage crops were also tested, including sugar beets, cowpeas, sorghum, sweet potatoes and peanuts. During part of the test the feeding stuffs were cut and fed; during the remainder of the time they were harvested by the pigs.

These tests led to the following general conclusions:

Alfalfa is excellent as pasture for hogs. Pigs will make some gain with no other food; excellent gains when fed grain while on the alfalfa. Continuous pasturing will injure and may destroy the alfalfa. With rare exceptions, alfalfa should not be pastured the year it is sown. Sorghum also makes a fair pasture for hogs. Sowing cowpeas, planting peanuts, or sweet potatoes, and allowing hogs to harvest the crop, giving them some grain in addition, reduces the cost of pork production. Sugar beets are much relished by any class of stock. The greater cost of growing them as compared with other crops makes it doubtful if they are an economical crop when used in large quantities.

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The cotton mill is growing, and so is the prosperity and business of Hillsboro, just as the Mirror predicted it would. The cotton mill was the beginning of greater Hillsboro. When the mill company was organized a year ago, there wasn't a new business building going up in the city. Since then the Parr building and the Harrington building have been erected. Two business buildings are under way now, and contracts are being made for two new wholesale grocery houses and another business house and a new roller mill is among the new industries. That is not all. The farmers will also be among the beneficiaries of the mill. —Hillsboro Mirror.

A NEW WIND MILL.

The "Collins" Steel Wind Mill put out by the F. F. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas, is, as usual with this concern, the best, heaviest and strongest Steel Mill on the market. Steel gears is a special feature of this mill other steel Mills use cheap cast iron gears. The patrons of this paper will find it to their interest to write to F. F. Collins Mfg. Co. for catalogue and prices.

WANT T' BE PUT OFF AT BUFFALO?

For rates and particulars about the Pan-American Exposition call on any M., K. & T. Ry. Agent, or address W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

SHEEP---GOATS

O. C. Polk of Sturgis, S. D., recently bought in Texas 300 yearling Angoras for his ranch in South Dakota.

W. C. Price & Co. of Lampasas, Tex., recently shipped from that place 60,-000 pounds of Lampasas county wool sold to eastern parties. Nearly 1,000,-000 pounds of wool were stored in Lampasas during the winter.

W. M. Caruthers, who lives in Scurry county, passed through the city this week from his sheep ranch in Irion and Schleicher counties, and reports his sheep in fine condition; says he has tugged along several years trying to make something out of sheep, and has now arrived at the time of accomplishing his purpose, and if the tariff is let alone he will come out all right.—San Angelo Press.

Inquiries made in the Australian market in London show that during the whole of February Queensland was deprived of her monsoon rains. In March there were intermittent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy, but very brief, showers of rain.

"Nothing less than six inches of rain," said the secretary of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance company, "will be of any use."

In the meantime the sheep industry in Queensland has been brought to a desperate pitch. Runs of 250,000 sheep have been reduced to 5000, and whole townships have been depopulated.

As a consequence, the wool market is very weak and low, both in quantity and price.

The pick of the sheep hands have gone to South Africa, and the minister of works in New South Wales is employing larrikins on "relief" works at 7 shillings per day, when shearers are badly wanted at 5 shillings a day up country.

Many stations in Queensland and New South Wales have had no rain for two years, and the sheep have been reduced in six years by some 50,000,000. The only hope for Australia is in a cycle of rain after this protracted and disastrous drouth.

SPRING AND SUMMER MUTTON.—Thorugh the observance and operation of game laws by restrictive enactment, we cannot have game at certain seasons of the year. On the other hand nature regulates the supply of fruit to at least some extent. It is partially the same with some other staple commodities of good living, but there is no restriction on mutton yet. We are inclined to think lamb or prime mutton is most relished in spring and summer, and especially well adapted to the requirements of all classes and conditions of the people of this country throughout these two seasons of the year in particular, says the Indicator. As yet, however, we have not, in a general way, acquired that state for prime lamb or mutton to that extent which admits of our being considered a nation of mutton eaters, and only in a limited way have not made a general, effectual attempt at familiarizing ourselves with this business, or taken hold of it as Americans take hold of other affairs of life, yet thre are many convincing indications that improvement in our business methods, even in sheep raising, is showing in the quality of the mutton produced, whether we apply this to lambs or older sheep. Quality in lamb or older mutton is the real educator to an appreciation of mutton as one of the most nutritive and healthy luxuries or necessities of life. An Irish stew from the cheapest parts of a mutton sheep, with its accompaniments of vegetables from the garden, will satisfy and nourish the family of limited means just as satisfactorily as a leg, roast or high-priced chop will the rich. The taste of lamb or older mutton in this country will, in our opinion, never run quite an the same lines as in Great Britain. The great big, fat sheep which have so long been raised and butchered there are slow sellers here. Somehow or other Jonathan has not the relish for fat that John Bull has. On this particular point then our sheep raisers should to some extent, endeavor to produce the article wanted—a mutton lamb or a mutton sheep of prime quality, medium sized, in which the fat and lean are well mixed. Our city people, as well as our farmers, are ready for this class of mutton, more especially in spring and summer. Especially during the hot, hard working times of summer weather mutton will be found specially adapted to the necessities of prudent, and yet good, living.

CONCERNING PURE MOHAIR GOATS.—Ed Hale in the American Angora says:

Good goats, like other stock, are to be had only by careful selection and judicious management in the breeding. "Pure bloods" are very scarce, and do not, in my opinion, exist in large numbers. This naturally leads to the question: What is a pure Angora goat, and what should be the objective point of the breeder growing same? In my opinion, the first and most essential point, is the kind and quality of hair most desired by the manufacturer in the making of braids, plushes, etc., and the many and various other uses to which mohair is put. The type most generally desired and admired by the grower, is that which grows in thick, heavy ringlets; the kind of ringlets rather close curled and wavy in their rater close curled and wavy in their entire length; a kind of hair that is generally of good weight, oily and of good appearance, the oil, where feed is good, and goats are thrifty, gives the hair that gloss or luster and fine appearance so much admired by all who raise and handle mohair.

This type of hair, like any other point desired in the goat, can be had by the careful selection and breeding of such goats, the hair of which most nearly conforms to what the breeder desires in this respect. This point, the type and quality of the hair, I consider of the greatest importance at present, and no other point is so much disregarded by those just entering the business, or, in fact, by old and experienced breeders. I wish particularly to advise all breeders, both new and old, to be careful and discriminate on this point, and to try to select such goats for the foundation flock, whether common, grade or high closs, as have the type of hair and conform in other respects to what they most desire to breed. To be more plain would say: endeavor to establish that eveness in your flock, as to quality, type of hair, size and general appearance that is so desirable and attractive in all breeds of stock.

To return to the subject of the pure goat; I would say this animal, though scarce in this country at present, is a near possibility to the careful breeder. Such animals, in my opinion, should be free of all coarse qualities. They should have none of that coarse, kempy hair so prevalent along the back and on the thighs and belly; in fact, they should have no kind of hair upon them but mohair, except the head and tip of the tail.

Their skin should be of a white, pinkish color, and free of all spots; no color being permissible but white in skin and hair. The great majority of the goats of the country, even among the finest, have dark or red spots on the face and ears. No breeder of my acquaintance, with whom I have discussed this point, believes that the pure goat should have any such defect.

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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.

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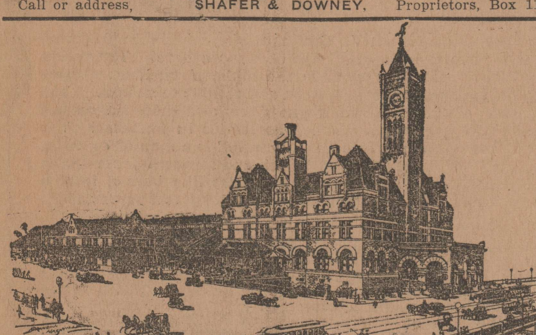
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UNION STATION, NASHVILLE, TENN.

This magnificent station, represented by the accompanying cut, is erected on the southwest corner of Walnut and Broad Streets. It is the most beautiful structure in the South, and the most tasteful railroad building in the United States. It is correct in design; ample in its proportions; highly artistic in its decorations; ingenious in adaptation of construction; elegant in its appointments; convenient in its arrangements, and is situated in that part of the city where it stands almost alone in its princely grandeur and serene beauty as a splendid architectural triumph.

The style of architecture is what is known as the Romanesque, which carries with it simplicity, massiveness, and strength. It is built of the beautiful oolitic Bowling Green grey limestone, which gives the exterior a subdued aspect, but with a suggestion of durability and strength. It stands four stories in height. The main tower rises in graceful outlines to the height of 220 feet with a finial of a bronze statue of Mercury, representative of science, commerce, and the arts, as well as the graces of life and the patron of travelers. The clock in this big square tower, when finished, will be unique in that it will have movable blocks to indicate the hour instead of hands.

The main entrance to the building is from Broad Street, which has a space underneath for a number of parallel railway tracks. One passes from the pavement on the viaduct into the loggia or stone porch, which is supported by seven massive stone arches, three in front and two on either side. These arches rise in graceful proportions and are elaborately carved in a delicate tracery of stone work. The central arch in front is higher and more imposing than the others. The floor is laid with ornamental tiling, and rises in the center by four steps to the level of the floor in the main waiting room. The ceiling of the loggia is paneled in oak and the roof is flat. There is a fine sculptured stone entablature near the top, upon which a massive stone balustrade stands that rises above and surrounds the roof balcony. The loggia connects with three vestibules by a trio of heavy archways corresponding in height to the front arches of the loggia. All these arches are artistically carved and present the most perfect outlines of Romanesque beauty.

The interior of the main waiting room, by its imposing beauty, excites the most enthusiastic admiration. The harmony of its proportions leaves in the mind the impressions of fitness, elegance, and magnificence. This hall is 100 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high. Its ceiling forms one solid arch lighted by a large skylight of ornamental glass in the roof. Tennessee marble is used in the wainscoting, with a base of black marble. The wall between the Tennessee marble and the interior corridor, which forms a break in the continuity of the vertical lines at the second story, is done in a rich olive or colonial green, lighted up with the splendor of gold and capped by a cornice also decorated with gold. The brackets which apparently support the corridor are large in size, giving an idea of support and strength and majesty. Above the corridor shades of much lighter green are used, tipped with yellow or mauve, with brighter golden tints. Higher up the green fades into a yellow and green, which blend in beautiful harmony with the art glass in the panels that form the top of the arch. The whole fresco work of the walls is splendid in execution and gives an added glory to the magnificence of the hall.

At the eastern end one is struck with the significance of the symbolical figures done in metal. Rameses and his queen, with all the insignia of royalty, are seated in a chariot of antique pattern. Though clumsy in the extreme, there is an awesome barbaric splendor in its slow movement. While a number of slaves with ropes over their shoulders are drawing the chariot, two other slaves follow behind the vehicle, one carrying an earthen vessel filled with water, or it may be wine; the other bearing a palm leaf and holding it as a sunshade over the heads of the royal personages. The whole design brings to one's mind the stately pomp, the awful dignity, and the slow transit of 3,300 years ago.

Immediately above this metal piece is a clock five feet in diameter. The hands and Arabic numbers are white, while the dial plate is black, thus giving a contrast which enables every one to read the time from any portion of the great hall. An exact duplicate of this clock rests upon the southern end wall. Above each clock is a great circle forming an exquisite study in gold decoration.

In the spandrel of the big arch on the northern end is a winged man pushing everything before him. He represents energy and progress. In the opposite spandrel on the left the emblem of Time is represented by Clotho, a beautiful Grecian maiden, holding the distaff in which the thread of life is spun.

Progress and Life work out in Time the counterpart of this symbolical representation on the southern end wall. There the Egyptian chariot is replaced by a full vestibuled passenger train done in metal, with the modern locomotive No. 108 at its head, which annihilates time, destroys distance, promotes comfort, and secures safety. In the right spandrel of the great arch Nashville is represented in bas-relief by a beautiful girl habited in Grecian costume colored in lavender and pink, displaying the lines of beauty and high culture in her form and face. In the left spandrel opposite is a white-robed figure typifying Louisville. She is more robust in form, more perfectly developed, but not so graceful in pose or so beautiful and refined in appearance as the figure representing Nashville. These two comely maidens are stretching out their hands to one another in token of amity, good-will, and inseparable companionship.

On the south wall is a highly artistic fireplace, elaborately done in stone after the Romanesque. The fretwork under the mantel shelf is a delicate and labyrinthine work of art in Arabesque, and harmonizes well with the miniature columns and arches above. Not the least attractive of the ornaments, because significant, are those that appear on the ten spandrels on the east and west side of the great waiting room. Five arches on each side spring in grand and noble outlines. Glass work, for the most part, fill up the open spaces of the arches. Reclining on the sloping upper sides of the arches are winged figures of beautiful maidens done in bas-relief, carrying in their outstretched hands samples of the many products grown, made, or handled on the lines of the two railroads. Bags of flour, vegetables, corn, wheat, fruit, lumber, cotton, tobacco, wine, whiskey, stone, brick, saw logs, merchandise, boots, shoes, hardware, groceries, etc., are the offerings of these charming and bountiful benefactors. Even the live-stock interest is represented in the Taurus of the Zodiac. The floor of the hall is laid with ornamental tiles, and is a rich mosaic work varied in design and elegant in its subdued colors.

This princely hall may be lighted at night by two magnificent chandeliers pendant from the ceiling, each having 31 lights. Besides these, there are from thirty to forty groups of lights, ranging from two to six lights each, disposed all around the hall. When all these are lighted, there is a dazzling, flashing splendor rivaling that of the sun at midday and revealing attractive features that are never seen by daylight.

Time and space will not permit of a further description of this matchless waiting room. In its gorgeousness and beauty, its colorings and designs, it resembles the kingly palaces of France before the revolution. The divinest of arts, sculpture and painting, have been freely employed in making it the most artistic, the most attractive, the most pleasing, and withal, the most comfortable waiting room in America.

The ladies' waiting room, which occupies the northwestern corner, is fifty feet square, and is a dream of beauty. An ornamental square fireplace gives relief to the western wall. The room is frescoed in yellow with wreaths of pink roses on the ceiling. There are six lacquered brass chandeliers that add manifold splendors to this tastefully decorated room at night. The windows are embellished with "sunburst" glass, with its rare and exquisite coloring and rich beauty.

The waiting room for the colored passengers is thought by many to be the most beautiful of all the small waiting rooms. It is frescoed in several shades of tea green, and presents a most attractive appearance. It is the counterpart of the ladies' waiting room.

The dining room occupies the northeast corner. It is frescoed in rose color with artistic designs on the ceiling in buff. It has a richly decorated fireplace and mantels. The room is very handsome, both in size, style, and finish.

The lunch room is in the southwest corner, and is frescoed in blue. Between the first and second story there is a mezzanine half-story on the east and west sides that is used for offices.

Accommodations are provided for a large ticket office, telegraph and telephone offices, parcel room, newspaper stall, etc.

The entire building is thoroughly ventilated, heated by hot air, fitted with lavatories, and lighted by gas and electricity.

There is a large loggia or midway, 25 by 300 feet, that extends from the Walnut Street entrance westward, and embraces the space between the train shed and the southern side of the main building. Four flights of steps lead to the train shed below, where provisions are made for the accommodation of ten train. The loggia extends to the carriage concourse and to the baggage building. This latter building is 45 by 175 feet, and two stories high.

The train shed is 250 by 500 feet, also covered with slate. It has gables of stained glass.

Taking the station as a whole, it is a brilliant gem of art and utility, the realized phantom of an architect's dream; a creation at once resplendent, ideal, elegant, and magnificent; grand in conception, perfect in execution, full of new phases of beauty and decorative art, and the pride and ornament of Nashville and of Tennessee.

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

College Station, Texas.

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

CHEESE MAKING.

To the Journal:

No little interest has been manifested by the students of the agricultural department of the Texas A. and M. college who have just completed a very satisfactory course in practical cheese making. This practice work is given as supplementary to the class work in the subject of dairying which is taken up by the second class during the winter term.

Cheese is now being made commercially in Texas, and it should grow materially within the next year. The process of cheese making is not so complex as to prevent its being manufactured upon any dairy farm in the state, but some trouble may be anticipated in securing a uniform product as to texture, color, flavor and time of ripening. A number of cheeses made at the college have been sent to competent judges, who have pronounced them as good as the best grades of cheese that reach the Texas market.

Our students are taught that as in butter making, time and temperature are the controlling factors in the making of cheese. Acidity at certain stages is desirable, and by the amount of acid present in each of the stages the subsequent treatment of the cheese will be determined. Usually, we expect one pound of cheese from every ten pounds of whole milk put in vat. In case the milk is partly skimmed, a correspondingly smaller amount of cheese may be expected and the texture will be more dense, given the same amount of pressure. Richer milk (full cream) yields more cheese per 100 pounds, but possesses a very soft texture, requiring more careful handling in the press and while curing. From two to four weeks are required to cure cheddars made at the college.

Awaiting the action of the legislature, the cheese rooms were partly equipped with old apparatus which the department had on hand. During the coming summer a complete new equipment for cheese making will probably be installed, as the apparatus on hand is bady out of repair, and out of date as well, and the vats are also much too large for class work.

Considering the difficulties under which the class was compelled to work, the results are highly satisfactory. A considerable quality of cheese, put in Young America sizes, was made and will be used at the college mess hall as soon as sufficiently cured. Owing to the variations in the quality and conditions of the milk received, several different grades of cheese were made, and from the notes that were kept by the students, it would appear that the best cheese was made from milk that showed slightly more acid than is usually recommended, and the curd was consequently what might be termed a quick-working curd. A resume of the notes show that the milk for this particular cheese was thirty hours old and the lactic acid test showed 38 per cent lactic acid or two spaces of the Marchal rennet test. The rennet was added to milk when the temperature of it was 85 degrees, using 1½ Chr. Hansen No. 2 rennet tablet per 100 pounds of milk. Curdling was noticed in seven minutes, and the finger test was indicated in fifteen minutes. The cooking was slightly too rapid at first, which resulted in a somewhat unnecessary loss of fat in the whey. After cooking seventy minthreads one inch in length and the curd allowed to mat or cheddar. At the end of one hour a hot iron test showed acid threads one nich in length and the curd was then milled and salted. It was placed in the press just four hours after the rennet was added. This cheese was made Feb. 23 and has cured well at the present writing. The high acidity of the milk would indicate a quick-curing cheese.

The cheese made March 23d was made from milk not so acid and is more strictly a cheddar than the one mentioned above, but it will not cure so quickly, and the rot weather may affect its texture before it is thoroughly cured. The cheese curing and cheese storing rooms are adjacent to the vat room and are large, well lighted and ventilated and fitted with cement floors and sewerage connections.

The conveniences of the dairy room in the new agricultural and horticultural building are much appreciated by all who have seen them, and especially by those who have had an opportunity of working in them.

CHAS. H. ALVORD,
Assistant Professor Agriculture.
College Station Texas.

HOW TO MAKE SORGHUM OF BEST QUALITY.

College Station, April 25.

To the Journal:

So many letters of inquiry reach this station from time to time, bearing on the best methods of making sorghum syrup that I am sure the following directions will prove of material help to those who may wish to attempt improvements in the quality of the syrup made upon their farms. The plan is simple, and though some preparation is necessary it is not expensive. No subject that has come before the Farmers' Congress for discussion has been discussed with greater interest than sorghum making and in view of this widespread interest and the importance of the subject, I ask space in your columns for the directions that have been sent out by the North Carolina board of agriculture upon this subject:

"The best way is to work the crushing mill in forenoon only. Then give all hands to rushing the juice through the various tanks. If any unconcentrated juice stands over night, fermentation usually sets in and this spoils the flavor.

"Run the juice from the crusher into a strainer to remove trash and dirt. A good strainer may be made by boring holes in bottom of a clean dry goods box and putting into this a layer of clean, finely chopped rye or wheat straw. This may be three or four inches deep.

"From the strainer the juice should be run into a heating tank, which may be heated either by steam-coil or direct fire. Heat the juice until it begins to boil, then draw the fire and add to the tank for each 50 gallons of juice 10 pounds of finely powdered brown or yellow clay mixed in enough water to make a stiff batter, and one pint of lime whitewash of the consistency of cream or as usually used in white-washing. Stir and beat the juice until a thick foam cap forms, then let it settle, which will take from one to three hours.

"From settling tanks, by means of a syphon or the 'turn pipe,' supplied by manufacturers, run off the clear juice into the evaporator. Add half its bulk of clean water to the dregs in the settling tank. Let it settle again and run off the clear juice as before. Throw away the sediment.

"Boil the juice in evaporator, skimming off the scum, until a measured gallon weighs 12 pounds. The syrup is now complete.

"It should be at once run off into small open vessels and allowed to cool as quickly and completely as possible. Keep it covered until used. Very great care must be exercised to keep all vessels clean and to rush the process from the grinding mill to the storage cask. Dirty vessels and slow work will cause fermentation and badly flavored syrup.

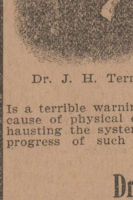
"The process as above outlined is very different from the crude, unclean and imperfect method used by most farmers. But in this case the greater care will be fully repaid in the superior quality of the syrup. The reason why stores do not want ordinary farm-made syrup is because the syrup contains so much impurity that the flavor is repugnant to most civilized palates. But a syrup made by the above described process from cane harvested at the proper stage of ripeness will be delicately flavored equal to the best open kettle Louisiana molasses, which usually sells for 60c per gallon."

The Louisiana experiment station (post office address, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.) has also published valuable information concerning sorghum syrup making, but their reports are not before me at this writing.

J. H. CONNELL,
Prof. Agriculture and Dir. Sta.

A small factory or two will be started in Decatur soon, says the News. This is a move in the right direction. Many a town sits still and holds its hands, waiting for some Prince Charming to come along and wake the Sleeping Beauty of enterprise by putting in some tremendous factory, when in truth the town would be more benefited by a number of smaller enterprises run by home people. Get the little factories, patronize them and push them, and the larger concerns will come in due time. —Boyd Index.

Only Success Can Convince



Dr. J. H. Terrill.

Nothing testifies so strongly of the reliability of Dr. Terrill as his invariable success for the past twenty-five years in the treatment of Catarrh, diseases of the Blood, Skin, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, Scrofula, Physical Debility, the result of violating the laws of health and the thorough eradication from the system of lingering and chronic disease.

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.

The Physical, Mental and Moral Debility

Is a terrible warning not to neglect the laws of health. Whatever may be the cause of physical decline, it is constantly sapping the body's strength and exhausting the system and a day may mean an epoch in checking the deadly progress of such self-destroying afflictions.

Dr. Terrill's Treatment is a Cure

To the doubtful we have only to show Dr. Terrill's record, which is self-evident and convincing. Indorsed by men of high standing and repute—doctors, lawyers, clubs, bankers, Mayors—by the Governor of his State. Send to-day for his book and literature and be convinced. Consultation free and invited. Call or write. Book on chronic diseases sent free on application.

Room 6, 285 Main St. **DR. J. H. TERRILL,** DALLAS, TEXAS.

President Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute

DRUGLESS DOCTORS.

Dr. Duncan's Established Reputation for Wonderful Cures.

Last week there was a meeting in Fort Worth of what are known as the Drugless Doctors of Texas. The association held its session at the large and handsome Sanitarium of Dr. Duncan, 300 East Fourth street. From the character of the papers read and of the discussions it was evident that there is science, philosophy and common sense in this new mode of treatment, which is attracting such wide attention on account of the remarkable results in the alleviation and cure of the most serious cases, where ordinary medical and surgical practice have failed to give relief. There were twenty-eight delegates in attendance, representing about 100 drugless doctors of the State, and after a very pleasant and profitable session it adjourned on Friday evening to meet again in Fort Worth July 6, 1901. The officers elected were as follows: Dr. W. E. Duncan, president; Dr. Hugh H. Tucker of Cleburne, vice-president; Dr. J. F. Harlan of Hillsboro, secretary, and Dr. William Teer of Sulphur Springs treasurer.

Arrangements were made for the formulating of the leading principles and methods of the practice and the establishment of one or more colleges in the State are among the probabilities of the near future. In the reelection of Dr. Duncan as president the association did wisely, for to him more than any other man is due the reputation and standing of this form of practice. He has made a special study of the various forms of co-related forms of healing and brought them into harmony under his system of combined science treatment, which has been attended with a high degree of success in Fort Worth and North Texas generally. In this city there are many people of intelligence who will gladly bear testimony to his wonderful cures, after all ordinary medical treatment had failed. While there have been many who have undertaken to impose upon the public because of Dr. Duncan's unparalleled success, yet so far all have failed to cure their patrons, simply for lack of the high professonal skill of which Dr. Duncain is the only master in Fort Worth, Texas. To be cured you should go to Dr. Duncan and not to experimental pretenders.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Tex., April 29.—The northern markets are all a dime lower to-day on cattle and hogs, top hogs in Kansas City to-day $5.85 against $5.97 1-2 a week ago. This decline has effected all markets and we are quoting $5.50 for top hogs today, however, a strictly fancy load will bring $5.55. The receipts here the past week were 51 cars, 4504 head, the top price of the week was $5.57 1-2. We sold 2 loads at $5.57 1-2, 4 at $5.55, 5 at $5.50, 9 at $5.40 to $5.47 1-2 and 8 mixed loads at $5.25 to $5.35. Our market held up the past week against the northern decline better than any of the Texas markets. Our cattle market is still bare of good butcher stuff and we can find quick sale for everything offered at quotations below. Please notify us what you have in this line. We quote our market as follows: Choice fat steers $3.50@4.00, mixed fat steers $3.25@3.50; choice fat cows $3.00@3.25, medium fat cows $2.65@2.90; bulls, stags and oxen $2.25@2.75, canners $1.75@2.25; choice hogs 175 lbs up $5.40@5.50, mixed fat hogs 165 up $5.25@5.40, rough heavies $4.75@5.25, light fat $4.50@4.75.

DALLAS.
(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, April 29.—The northern hog markets are all coming in fully 10c lower today, and this, together with last week's decline, makes our market 15c lower than last Monday's quotations. The provision market is in a very unsettled condition, and from present indications we look for lower prices. We advise our friends to be careful in buying and keep in close touch with us if you have anything in sight for immediate shipment. Receipts were heavy last week, there being about twenty-five carloads of hogs on the market. Our sorted hogs brought $5.50@5.55. The bulk of the loads were sold straight on account of light weights. Hold back your light hogs, as they are selling mean.

The northern cattle markets are reported lower. We had a fair run of butcher stuff last week and you will notice by the list of prices below that they brought good prices; 870 to 894-pound steers sold at $4.00@4.20 and choice cows from $3.25@3.75. The demand greatly exceeds the supply. We quote our market to-day as follows: Prime steers, 900 lbs and up $4.10@4.30, choice fat, 800 to 900 lbs $3.85@4.10, feeders and stockers $2.75@3.25, medium fat steers, 600 to 900 lbs $3.40@3.75; choice cows and heifers $3.35@3.60, fair to good cows $2.75@3.25, medium fat $2.50@3.00; stags and oxen $2.50@3.00; bulls $2.25@2.75; canners $1.75@2.25; sorted hogs, 200 to 300 lbs $5.35@5.40, choice hogs, 175 lbs and up $5.25@5.35, mixed packers $5.15@5.25, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—Cattle receipts 26,000 head, including 400 Texans. Active, demand steady to shade lower. Texans steady. Good to prime steers $4.95@5.90, poor to medium $3.85@4.90, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.85, cows $2.70@4.50, heifers $2.75@4.80, canners $2.10@2.65, bulls $2.75@4.40, calves $4.00@5.25, Texas fed steers $4.25@5.40, Texas grass steers $3.50@4.00, Texas bulls $2.75@3.85.

Hog receipts 47,000 head. Market weak. Mixed and butchers' $5.65@5.87 1-2, good to choice heavy $5.75@5.90, light $5.55@5.82 1-2.

Sheep receipts 18,000 head. Market weak. Good to choice wethers $4.50@4.75, western sheep $4.40@4.75, native lambs $4.50@5.30, western lambs $4.70@5.30.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—Cattle—Receipts 3,800 natives, 1,600 Texans and 170 calves. Stockers and feeders steady, others 5@10c lower; native beef steers $4.60@5.50, stockers and feeders $3.75@5.25, western fed steers $4.50@5.10, Texans and Indians $3.80@5.00, cows $3.25@4.55, heifers $3.55@5.10, bulls $3.25@4.50, calves $4.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market 5@10c lower. Heavy $5.75@5.85, light $5.20@5.70, pigs $4.25@5.20.

Sheep—Receipts 900. Choice steady to $5 higher, common grades 5c lower. Western lambs $4.50@5.10, western wethers $4.50@4.75, western yearlings $4.55@4.85, grass muttons $4.00@4.25, ewes $4.10@4.50, culls $2.75@4.00, spring lambs $6.00@7.50.

KANSAS CITY.
(Reported by the Mallory Commission Co.)

Kansas City, Stockyards, Mo., April 26.—Receipts of cattle for the week have been fairly liberal. The best 1,300 to 1,500 lbs natives selling from $5.40@5.60, good kinds from $5.15 to $5.35, medium $4.85@5.10; fancy light butcher stuff weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, $4.75@5.25; good kinds $4.50@4.85, medium $4.25@4.50; good cows $3.75@4.25, medium $3.25@3.50, common $2.50@3.00. The receipts of stockers and feeders have been light for the week and are selling some stronger than last week. The best native feeders weighing from 950 to 1,100 pounds, $4.75@5.00, medium kinds $4.40@4.65, common kinds $4.00@4.25; the best 600 to 800 pounds, stockers selling from $4.75@5.00, medium kinds $4.40@4.65, common $3.75@4.25, best 500 to 600 pounds, stock heifers $3.75@4.25, medium $3.25@3.50, common kinds around $3.00. The run in the Texas division has been moderate; the top for the week and year $5.15, which we had the honor of selling. We would quote the best 1,050 to 1,300 pounds, steers $4.85@5.15, good kind of the same weight from $4.50@4.75, medium kinds $4.25@4.50; best fat heifers weighing from 700 to 800 pounds, $4.00@4.50, medium $3.75@4.00, common $3.25@3.50; best cows $3.50@3.75, medium kind $3.00@3.25; best fed bulls $3.40@3.65, medium kinds around $3.25, common kinds $3.00. Receipts of hogs have ben too heavy for the demand here this week and prices have declined fully 10 cents compared with a week ago. Quality is showing some improvement and we are looking for fair receipts of hogs here for the next week and are inclined to think that hogs will not sell any higher. With 13,000 hogs on sale to-day the market opened fully 5 to 7 1-2c lower, but closed with a little better feeling. Tops $5.92 1-2, bulk of the good weight packing hogs selling from $5.80@5.90, good light hogs selling all the way from $5.70@5.75, owing to weight and quality.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29.—Cattle receipts were 3,000 head, including 1,900 Texans. Market for natives weak; 10c lower for Texans. Native shipping and export steers $4.85@5.85, dressed beef and butcher steers $4.35@5.35, steers under 1,000 pounds $3.40@5.25, stockers and feeders $2.80@4.85, cows and heifers $2.00@4.80, canners $1.25@3.00, bulls $3.00@4.25, Texas and Indian steers $3.25@5.00, cows and heifers $2.50@4.10.

Hog receipts were 8,100 head; 10@15c lower. Pigs and lights $4.60@5.75, packers $5.70@5.80, butchers $5.80@5.95.

Sheep receipts were 1,200 head. Market steady; native muttons $4.00@4.65, lambs $4.75@6.50, culls and bucks $3.00@3.85, stockers $2.75@3.15, Texas sheep $3.85@4.35.

ST. JOSEPH.
(Reported by Davis, McDonald & Davis.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 26.—The movement of cattle this week has been rather liberal. The prices the first of the week showed a slight weakness under the heavy receipts. However, the market has been firm the past day or two and I believe the market has not changed a great deal from a week ago considering the close to-day. Good fat Texas cattle have been in good demand and are selling relatively high when compared with a better grade of natives as there seems to be a shortage of fat Southern cattle and the demand for that class of cattle has been good. Good Texas stockers and feeders would meet with a good demand and would bring we believe as many dollars per head sold on the market now as they will this fall. Good Texas stockers could be sold here round $4.25@4.50 per 100. The Texas sheep movement has commenced. We have had a few shipments on our market this week. Our wethers have been selling at $4.25 per 100. As the northern fed stuff has mostly been run, we are looking for a good demand for Texas sheep and think they would bring good prices but would advise early shipments as we believe the earlier sheep will bring the best prices. We have the best market in the west here for sheep and we would be glad to have any one interested in the stock market to write us and we would furnish them our daily paper.

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

Galveston, Tex., April 27.—Beeves, good to choice $3.50@3.75, common to fair $3.00@3.25; cows, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.50@3.00; yearlings, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.75@3.00; calves, small $4.50@5.00, large $3.50@3.75. Supply of good beeves and cows limited, demand fair and prices steady. Spring calves wanted. No sale for hogs.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex., April 27.—The following were quotations on live stock today: Choice shipping beeves $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.75@3.00; choice fat cows $2.50@3.00, common cows $2.25@2.50; bulls $2.00@2.25; stags $2.25@2.50; yearlings $2.75@3.50; calves $3.50@4.00; heifers $2.50@2.75; hogs $4.50@5.00, feeder hogs $3.00@3.50; goats $2.50; sheep $3.00@3.50.

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

Houston, April 27.—Choice beeves $3.25@3.50, medium $2.75@3.25, choice cows and heifers $3.00@3.25, bulls and stags $2.00@2.50; work oxen $2.50@2.75; choice yearlings, $3.25@3.50; medium yearlings $2.75@3.00; choice calves $3.50@4.00, baby calves $4.25@4.50; choice muttons $3.75@4.00; corn fed hogs, tops, 160 lbs up $5.00@5.40, corn fed, lights and rough $4.50@5.00; mast fed hogs $3.00@3.50.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., April 29.—Spot cotton dull. Ordinary 6 1-4c, good ordinary 6 7-8c, low middling 7 5-8c, middling 8 1-4c, good middling 8 5-8c, middling fair 9c.

Houston, Tex., April 29.—Spot cotton easy. Good ordinary 6 3-4c, middling 8 1-4c, low middling 7 5-8c.

New Orleans, La., April 29.—Spot cotton steady and 1-16c lower. Ordinary 5 3-4c, good ordinary 6 7-16c, low middling 7 1-4c, middling 8 1-16c, good middling 8 1-2c, middling fair 8 3-4c.

New York, April 29.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16c lower. Good ordinary 7 5-8c, low middling 7 7-8c, middling 8 5-16c, good middling 8 5-8c, middling fair 9 1-16c, fair 9 7-16c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, April 29.—

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 bushel, 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 70c.

Broomcorn—Per ton $40.00@80.00.

Chicago, April 29.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Demand more moderate.

No. 3 spring wheat 71 1-2@73 3-4c, No. 2 red 73@74 1-2c.

No. 2 corn 48c, No. 2 yellow 48c.

No. 2 oats 26@27 1-4c, No. 2 white 28 1-2c, No. 3 white 27c.

No. 2 rye 51 1-2c.

Good feeding barley 51@55c, fair to choice malting 56@58c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.64, No. 1 northwestern $1.64.

Prime timothy seed $3.90.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, April 29.—

Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens $2.00@2.25, cocks $1.25, large fryers $3.50@4.00, broilers $2.00@2.25.

Eggs—Fresh 8 1-2@9c.

Butter—Per lb, Texas creamery $22@23c; choice country 15@16 2-3c, common 12@13c.

Onions—Per pound 4 1-2@4 3-4c.

Tomatoes—Four-basket crates $2.00@2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per bushel, pumpkin yams 60c.

Beets—Per dozen bunches 40c.

Carrots—Per dozen bunches 30c.

Asparagus—Per pound 10@12 1-2c.

Cabbage per lb 1 3-4@2c.

Spinach—Per bushel 20@25c.

Rhubarb—Per pound 6@7c.

Lettuce—Per dozen 30@50c.

Beans—Green, half-bushel baskets 85c, wax $1.00.

Peas—Green, half-bushel baskets 65c.

Turnips—Per dozen bunches 50@60c.

Radishes—Per dozen bunches 30c.

Green onions—Per dozen bunches 30@40c.

Onion sets—Per bushel, yellow $1.50.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Hides—Dry flint 16 lbs an up 14c, 16 lbs and down 11c, dry salted heavy 11c, light 10c, green salted 40 lbs and up 6 3-4@7c, 40 lbs and down 5 3-4@6c, dead green heavy 6 1-4c, light 5c.

Wool—Bright medium 13@15c, heavy fine 7@10c.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—The commercial bulletin says of the wool trade; "The receipts of wool in Boston since January 1 have been 44,095,121 pounds, against 59,111,100 pounds for the same period in 1900. The shipments to date are 77,517,522 pounds, against sales of 55,576,500 pounds for the same period in 1900. The total stock on hand January 1, 1901, was 76,309,500 pounds; the total stock to-day is 42,818,099 pounds. The market is dull again. The only free purchasing is by the Pacific mills. They have bought English, Irish and Canadian wools quite freely, paying as high as 28c for choice Irish. Medium wools are rather soft, notably Indian, Missouri and similar stock, in sympathy with the weakness abroad in cross-breds. Fine wool is firm. As high as 47c, clean, is offered for strict twelve months' Texas."

HORSE.

Mule buyers are again active in various parts of Texas, seeking mules for the British government.

Four carloads of polo ponies from the ranch of J. H. Tappan of San Antonio were shipped to Eastern points last week.

A public sale of mules and jacks was held at Cedar Rapids, Ia., last week which was very successful. The average on the lot was over $500.

L. F. Retter of Water Valley sold to T. D. Reed of San Angelo a carload of breeding mares at $15 and to J. W. Thornton a carload of mules at $27.50.

Steger & Co. of Bonham, Tex., have sold to the American and British government during the past eighteen months 15,000 head of mules and horses. Several hundred head for the American army were inspected last week.

The report was circulated a few days ago that Boer agents at New Orleans, employed as horsemen, had infected horses designed for South Africa with glanders and other diseases. Hundreds of animals, it was claimed, had been lost, but British officers at New Orleans discredited the story.

THE TEXAS CIRCUIT.—Managers of the Texas racing circuit met in Dallas last week and determined to offer purses amounting to $50,000 to $75,000 for the fall meets. The Texas circuit will be a continuation of the Southern Missouri and Oklahoma circuit. Racing in Texas will start as soon as the Oklahoma circuit ends and will be continued till the opening of the season at New Orleans. At the meeting last week San Antonio, Denison, Denton and Dallas were represented and other places were heard from by wire. Officers elected were: President, Vories P. Brown, San Antonio; secretary, Sydney Smith, Dallas.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who went to London to describe the funeral of Queen Victoria, is having a slow time. She says, "The most deliberate Yankee is two days' quicker than the most rapid Englishman. Perhaps Mrs. Wilcox expects English poets to equal her in supplying a daily crop of poems. The English may be slow, but they are at least considerate of the feelings of others.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

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

WE REPRESENT the J. B. Watkins L. M. Co. in this entire state. Write us giving name of the piece of property, with county, and we will quote price at once. KIRKPATRICK SKILES, Dallas, Texas.

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Gain 40 lbs.

There are people who say that the benefit derived from the use of put-up medicines is imaginary. It is not the case with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. A woman may imagine she's weak, or may fancy she's sick, but *her imagination can't add forty pounds to her weight.* The positive proof of the curative power of "Favorite Prescription" is found in the restoration of health which is recorded in face and form, of strength which can be tested, and weight which can be registered in pounds and ounces.

The general health of women is so intimately connected with the local health of the womanly organs that when these are diseased the whole body suffers loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I am very glad to let other poor sufferers know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass. (Box 70.) "You know I wrote to you last summer. I read what your medicine had done for other people, so thought I would try it, and I found it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten-pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my three children. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me before I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I only weighed 135 pounds. Now I weigh 175."

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

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The phenomenal cures made by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the eminent scientist of Battle Creek, Mich., have astonished physicians and scientists throughout the world, for in a marvelous manner he dispels all diseases and gives permanent health, vigor and strength to all who desire it. His work is indeed blessed and wonderful. His power comes from the fact that he has



discovered the secret of the soul, which he terms Psychic; this he combines with magnetic medicines prepared in his own laboratory, making the strongest healing combination known to the world. This wonderful man has so perfected his method that it now reaches all classes of people, for it annihilates space and cures patients at a distance in the privacy of their own homes without the knowledge of anyone. If you are in any way sick and will write to Dr. J. M. Peebles, telling him your leading symptoms, he will through his psychic power diagnose your case and send you full instructions free of any charge; no matter what your disease or how despondent you may feel, there is hope for you. Hundreds of women who suffer the many irregularities common to their sex, have been cured through Dr. Peebles' method after they had been told their cases were incurable. The same can be said of men who were debilitated from early indiscretions. Indigestion, stomach troubles, catarrh, weaknesses of all kinds, and in fact all diseases succumb to this wonderful man's method of healing. Remember, it makes no difference how hopeless your case may seem, or how many have pronounced it incurable, Dr. Peebles can help you, and it costs you absolutely nothing to receive his diagnosis and instructions. He also sends you free of any charge, his grand book which will be of invaluable service to you. You also receive a long list of testimonials proving beyond a doubt that his method is revolutionizing the art of healing the sick and despondent. Address Dr. J. M. Peebles, Dept. 42, Battle Creek, Mich. Remember, it costs you nothing.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

An oil company will soon begin to bore for oil at Sulphur Springs, I. T.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railway is now taxed to its utmost capacity to handle its cattle shipments which have increased 50 per cent during the past month.

The president has appointed William Grimes to be secretary of Oklahoma Territory. The appointment is regarded as a victory for the Flynn faction. Grimes was recommended by Gov. Jenkins.

The sub-committee of the senate committee on Indian affairs, composed of Senators Quarles, McLaurin of South Carolina, Kyle and McCumber met at Muskogee Monday to begin an investigation of matters affecting the Indian Territory.

Captain Williams, with a party of appraisers of land in the Cherokee Nation, is making rapid headway north from the Creek line towards Kansas. Mr. Williams says it will take two months to appraise the tier of townships running from the Creek line to the Kansas line. Each forty acres will be appraised and a report submitted to the Dawes commission for final equalization.

The Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad company has been chartered. The line is to be 150 miles in length and will pass through Wood, Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie and Lincoln counties. The terminal points will be Kiowa, Kan., and Coalgate, I. T. The principal business will be conducted at Enid.

Never before did Oklahoma have such a prospect for fruit as now. Peach, plum, apple, cherry, pear and nectarine trees are loaded, while apricots are showing a fairly good crop. Strawberries will be about two weeks late, but the crop will be the largest ever grown in the Territory and the yield of blackberries promises to be enormous. It is estimated that the fruit crop of the Territory will bring in not less than $3,000,000.

MAY BE DELAYED.—A Guthrie report says: The indications now point strongly to delay in completing the allotting of lands to the Indians in the Wichita reservation which may prevent that country being opened at the same time as the Kiowa nad Comanche reservations. When Tonockomie Jim and Whitebread, hereditary chiefs of the Wichitas and Caddos, recently visited Washington to ask for another year's delay in opening their reservation, they were shown scant courtesy at the interior department.

Returning home, however, they called a meeting of the leaders in the tribes and as a result nearly every Indian approached by the allotting agents last week has refused to select or accept an allottment, declaring that he is not ready and desires further time. Under the allottment act they have ninety days' time in which to make their selections, and if every member insists on the time being given him the opening will be delayed until late in the fall.

TO GIVE UP PASTURE LANDS.—News from Anadarko that the leading chiefs of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes, after a council lasting nearly a week, have finally agreed to waive the reservation of the 480,000 acres of pasture land, allowing the government to dispose of it to settlers, the Indians to receive the $1.25 per acre paid by the settlers. They have authorized Indian Agent Randlett to communicate this decision to the department, and to act for them in making the agreement. This will give more farms for white settlers and be of great benefit to the new counties. It is also stated that the survey of the reservation is almost completed and two surveying corps have already been transferred to the Wichita country. One corps is still surveying in the mountains where ten townships had never been surveyed, and the work there will require another week. It will then take thirty days to write up the field notes. About two-thirds of the Indian allotments have been made.

CROPS IN THE TERRITORIES.—The report of Section Director C. M. Strong showing the crop condition at the close of the week ending April 22 was as follows:

Weather conditions were unusually unfavorable for the proper germination and growth of the crops in the ground, all of which, except wheat, made little growth.

During the week the nights were very cool; heavy frosts, with light ice forming, occurring on the 17th and 18th, preceded by sleet and snow on the 17th. Corn, early potatoes and garden truck were cut down and considerably damaged over all portions of the section; the damage to fruit, however, was light and plenty is left for good yields.

Wheat made a fair growth and is in an excellent condition, except over the counties where damage is being inflicted by insects.

Oats, barley and rye are doing well, but backward in growth; many fields of oats and wheat, over the Chickasaw and western portions of the Choctaw Nation, are being plowed under, having been ruined by insects.

Corn planting was delayed some, but is now in general progress, with ground in fine condition; much of the early planted corn having rotted, the ground is being replanted to corn, cotton or other crops; some corn up is being eaten by insects over the Chickasaw Nation.

Cotton planting was delayed by the rains, but some few fields were planted. Grass is making a slow growth. Stock is doing well.

Wheat insects are damaging the crop over about the same area as reported last week, but the damage is more serious over portions of Oklahoma and Canadian counties.

Following are the reports from the different portions of the section, by nations and counties:

Seneca-Ottawa—Wheat looking well; corn planting delayed; oats and pastures making a slow growth; flax plowing in progress; fruit still safe.

Cherokee—Over the northern portion no material damage was done by sleet, snow or frost; wheat and oats are doing well; some corn was planted, but work retarded; stock is declining in flesh; fruit uninjured.

Over the central portion no damage was done to fruit by frosts or sleet; wheat and oats in good condition, with insects doing some damage; corn planting well advanced, but work delayed; early corn, potatoes and garden truck up.

Over the southern portion heavy rains and frosts caused no damage to fruit or vegetables; wheat in fine condition; early corn being replanted, later coming up; gardens looking well.

Creek—Over the northern portion wheat is doing well; some corn is up, much will be replanted; snow, sleet and frosts caused some damage to fruit.

Over the central portion heavy rains and frosts caused some damage to fruit and vegetables; corn planting delayed; much corn to be replanted; oats looking well.

Over the southern portion rains and cold weather delayed planting and retarded growth; some fruit damaged by frosts, also gardens and corn up.

Choctaw—Over the northern portion cold, wet weather delayed work and retarded growth of crops; corn a poor stand, and much to replant; oats in a fair to poor condition; very little cotton planted; grass doing well and stock improving; fruit is generally uninjured.

Over the central portion frosts caused considerable damage to corn and potatoes; fruit generally safe; wheat and oats are doing well, but damaged by insects, some fields being plowed under; corn and grass backward; stock doing well; much corn replanted.

Over the southern portion much corn will be replanted; oats looking poorly, and damaged by insects; early potatoes and gardens damaged by rains; grass making slow growth; stock doing well; fruit uninjured.

Osage-Kansas—Wheat in fine condition; cold and cloudy, then clear and cool with frosts.

Kay—Wheat and oats doing well; some corn up and planting being rushed; grass growing slowly; fruit uninjured.

Grant—Wheat and oats doing well and in fine condition; corn planting well advanced with ground in fine condition; grass growing slowly; fruit uninjured; stock doing well.

Garfield—Wheat, oats, barley and rye doing well; grass making slow growth; corn about planted, but too cold for it and early potatoes; fruit not much damaged by frosts.

Noble—Wheat and oats doing well, but insects still damaging them; corn planting being rushed; much corn to be replanted; early fruit injured some by frosts; grass making slow growth; strawberries in bloom.

Pawnee—Wheat and oats in fine condition; corn being replanted and crop about half in; grass coming up slowly; peaches and plums setting well; no damage from frosts.

Payne—Wheat and oats are doing well, but oats are backward; corn planting in progress, and much replanted; cotton, castor beans and other crops being planted; potatoes coming up; fruit uninjured.

Logan—Wheat and oats generally doing well; some fields badly damaged by insects; corn making slow growth, much to be replanted; grass growing slowly; cotton being planted; fruit uninjured.

Kingfisher—Wheat and oats look well, but oats backward; insects still working; grass coming slowly; barely doing well; corn about planted; peaches damaged by frosts, but apples doing well.

Canadian—Wheat doing well, except over eastern portion, where lice are badly damaging it; oats backward; corn planting and replanting in progress; grass growing slowly; fruit uninjured.

Oklahoma—Wheat doing well, but many complaints of insect damage; pastures backward; fruits promising; stock not doing well.

Lincoln—Ground in good condition; corn nearly all planted, and cotton planting in progress; oats doing well; frosts damaged corn up and the fruit slightly; crops made slow progress.

Pottawatomie—Wheat and oats are doing well; corn and vegetables up cut down by sleet and frosts; some cotton planted; fruit uninjured.

Cleveland—Wheat looking only fairly well; oats backward, with insects working on them; corn being planted and replanted; fruit mostly uninjured, some peaches and plums damaged by frosts.

Chickasaw—Over the northern portion wheat is doing well, except where damaged by insects; oats generally will be plowed under and replanted to other crops, the were ruined by insects; some mill... sown; corn coming up; some damaged by frosts; some cotton planted; fruit is uninjured. Over the central portion frosts cut down corn and damaged gardens; fruit uninjured; oats about half destroyed by insects; wheat damaged considerably; a poor stand of corn; cotton planting delayed by cold weather. Over the southern portion oats are being plowed under and ground replanted with other crops; wheat doing well, but a light crop owing to insects; corn is a poor stand, and much will be replanted; some corn damaged by insects; fruit not much damaged by frosts.

Greer—Wheat and oats look well; damage from frosts and sleet appears to be slight; early planted corn is up, but making slow growth; grass doing well; cotton planting delayed.

Washita—Wheat and oats doing well; corn planting in progress, some is up, but growth slow; grass making slow growth; some cotton being planted; fruit damaged by frosts, but plenty left.

Roger Mills—Vegetation at a standstill; corn very backward, planting in progress; wheat looking well.

Custer—Vegetation and fruit damaged by frosts in localities; wheat and oats doing well; corn planting and replanting in progress; grass coming up slowly, and stock doing well.

Blaine—Wheat and oats doing well; corn planting in progress, and early planted coming up slowly; grass growing, but stock still being fed; fruit in good condition.

Dewey—Growth of crops delayed by cold weather; some corn up; fruit not all killed; wheat and oats look well; stock doing well.

Day—Farm work delayed by wet and cold weather; grass making no growth; fruit nearly all killed; stock becoming poor.

Woods—Weather cold and season very backward; wheat doing well, but other crops at a standstill; corn being planted, early planted rotting in the ground; fruit in fair condition; grass making a fair growth, and stock in fair condition.

Woodward—Ground in fine condition and farm work well advanced; corn planting and plowing for other crops in progress; grass and gardens making slow growth; cattle in good condition, and some on pasture; some fruit damaged by frosts.

Beaver—Rye and grass growing slowly; corn planting in progress; fruit damaged some by frosts; stock not doing so well.

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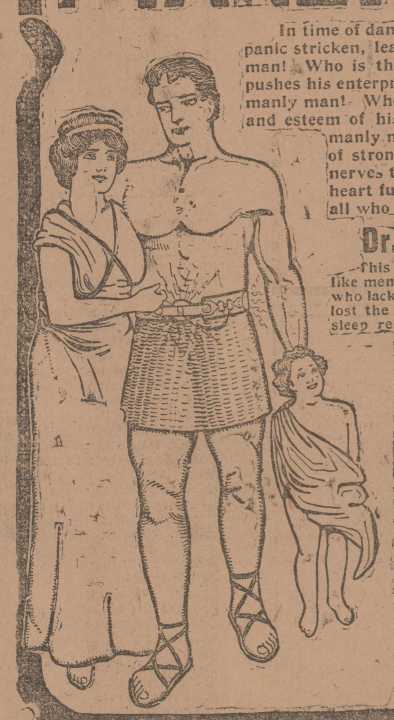
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FREE BOOK. Call and test my belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, free also. If you have one of those old-style belts which fails to please, the kind that burns (mine does not burn) or the kind that gives no current, I will take it in trade. Don't delay, as I can help you.

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Things at Home and Abroad.

Oil Developments.—The oil fever in Texas shows no abatement. In fact it may be said to be on the increase. Half a score of new oil companies are chartered every day, and leases are being made in all the counties north of Jefferson county as far as and including Smith, Henderson, and Nacogdoches counties. At Beaumont property values continue to rise and land in the known oil district is bringing $20,000 an acre. A new gusher belonging to the Guffey comany was brought in Sunday, and other wells are exected to be brought in at any time. One or two, it is claimed, have been brought in without being allowed to spout.

The report was circulated that the Standard Oil company had secured 29,000 acres of land on the Texas coast and all the wharves at Port Arthur, but a special from Kansas City says:

Foreign stockholders of the Port Arthur Land company have interposed an objection to the sale of 29,000 acres of land at Port Arthur, Tex., negotiated last week, according to local officials of that company. Negotiations for the sale of the land which lies around Port Arthur and between that city and Beaumont were practically consummated in Kansas City last week for a sum said to have been $250 per acre. The prospective buyer was W. J. Mackie of Corsicana, Tex., said to be the legal representative in Texas of the Standard Oil company. The property is in the hands of E. L. Martin, Arthur E. Stillwell and J. McD. Trimble of this city, formerly owners of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railway, as trustees. These officials assert that they have full power to dispose of the property.

Mr. Martin confirmed the sale of an undivided half interest in the land, but said that "some one seems to have wired some of the foreign stockholders that we were about to give away a good thing. They notified us not to deliver the deeds until they had further information on the subject. Meantime, however, the deeds had been sent to Corsicana, but we telegraphed the bank there to hold them until further notice."

At Beaumont there is a demand for office room that can not be filled, and all sorts of expedients are resorted to. A dispatch describing conditions there says:

The most remarkable making of land agents has been going on here ever known in this country. Land agents are usually the product of slow formation, but here it is not so. Men are selling land in the streets of Beaumont who a week ago, yes, even two days ago, were selling maps and sample bottles of oil. They have no offices, no right to any one place save constitutional right to obtain allotment of space in the streets, and most wonderful of all, they are selling big money-ed land tracts worth $5000 and $15,000. Of course they deal on commission, but it can be imagined what success they are making when a reasonable commission is figured on a $10,000.

There was a boy, perhaps 14 years old, this afternoon mounted on a box crying in true oratorical style that he had a hundred acres of land in so and so survey which he offered for $100 an acre. The boy is a son of one of the most prominent citizens of Beaumont. He attracts attention and rarely a minute passes some one does not stop and investigate his bargains.

A peculiar habit of real estate agents, the curbstone kind, has developed here which has never been seen before, but which is now common here, that of going about the crowded streets announcing in a loud conversational tone the different bargains they have. "I have 100 acres in the Bullock league for sale, $5000 per acre; 100 acres in the C. Williams for 300," he says. And unless one is accustomed to the situation, he will at once look to see whom the man is talking to. He is talking to the crowd and hopes to interest any one, no matter who, and when they look inquiringly at him, he springs his map folded with only the little spot indicating his land.

The old Goodhue opera house is being remodeled inside and will be made into a number of booths, which have already been rented for real estate offices, while at the Crosby house, where there was formerly a pretty plaza with banana plants and violets growing profusely, there is now a row of small booths about four feet square, into which have been placed costly roller top desks, of quartered oak with easy office chairs, where the land agent stands and sells the land in Jefferson county never heretofore thought to be of any value, save for grazing cattle and growing rice. And these stalls are entirely in the open, save for a canopy-like roof which has been built over them.

Texas Iron Lands Purchased.—Ex-Governor James S. Hogg, with some associates, has acquired 15,000 acres of iron ore land surrounding New Birmingham and comprising some of the best of the great iron belt of Cherokee county. With the land he has gotten control of the foundry, furnaces, buildings and everything connected with the industry at New Birmingham. New Birmingham has one of the richest beds of iron ore in the United States. It is located 118 miles north of Beaumont. The question of fuel has been the only proposition that has given any trouble in the operation and development of New Birmingham's immense iron beds. Mr. Hogg believes that oil and lignite together will supply all the fuel that will ever be needed and that, too, at a moderate cost. Hogg has written to an intimate friend in Dallas: "I am waiting and watching developments with full confidence of ultimate success. The understanding is that my proposed company will run pipe lines via New Birmingham to Dallas and North Texas." The Hogg syndicate lands about New Birmingham also include some of the finest timber tracts in the state.

Business Congress.—A three days' commercial convention is being held in Dallas, the first session being called to order today. Representatives of many towns and cities are in attendance and at each day's meeting several addresses by prominent business men will be made. On Friday a meeting will be held with the New York business men, who are visiting the state.

The President Starts.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the presidential party, has left Washington on his tour of the United States. The president will stop in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, and possibly at other Texas points.

Found Not Guilty.—James Callahan, accused of the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., was acquitted of the crime. The evidence was said to be very clear against the prisoner, and the judge scored the jury which brought in the verdict, saying that they had not performed their duty to the state. Callahan was held on two other counts.

Vetoed Iron Bill.—Governor Sayers vetoed the bill providing for the extension of the iron industries at the Rusk penitentiary on the ground that the sum appropriated, $10,000, was inadequate, and that it was contrary to the established policy of the penitentiary system which is to buy farms on which to keep the convicts employed. The iron furnace will be operated just as it has been in the past.

Industrial Convention.—At Hillsboro, Tex., last week an enthusiastic and fairly well attended industrial convention was held and topics of interest to the industrial development of Texas were discussed. President Riggins of Waco presided. Delegates to the industrial convention at Philadelphia June 4, and to the convention at Memphis. Greenville was selected as the next place of meeting.

"Black Jack" Hanged.—At Clayton, N. M., last Friday, Thomas E. Ketchum commonly known as "Black Jack," was hanged for attempting to rob a train near Folsom. The rope completely severed Ketchum's head from his body, which fell to the ground, while the head remained in the sack. "Black Jack" was the leader of a noted gang of bandits, and was credited with killing several men. Ketchum denied that he was the real "Black Jack."

New Yorkers in Texas.—The party of New York business men, representatives of commercial bodies, who were invited by the state legislature to visit Texas are now making a tour of the state, and express themselves as highly pleased with the resources of Texas. In a speech of welcome made to the party by Governor Sayers at Austin, he emphasized the fact that the delegations were not asked to Texas to inquire into any private interest, and he expressed gratification that the citizens of Texas were not seeking to bring any private enterprise to their attention. He spoke of the cosmopolitan character of the people of the state, saying that its independence was achieved by men who came from the North and South, the East and West. The state promises to be the most cosmopolitan of all the states. The people of Texas do not claim to be more honest or more wise than the people of other states, but they claim to be just as honest and just as wise in those things that go to make a great state, although their commercial experience might not be as broad as that of the people of New York. He said he desired them to see the people of Texas in their working clothes, in business houses and factories and upon the farms. He believed when they reached the black land region they would say as the Queen of Sheba had said, "The half has not been told." He referred to the varied industries and resources of the state, and expressed the hope that when the gentlemen returned home they would make their verdict as honest jurymen. He felt they would do so. The entire world would take cognizance of this verdict, and he believed it would result in great prosperity to the state. He knew of no higher ambition for a statesman than to have his people prosperous and happy, and since he had been chief executive that had been his aim. He knew of nothing more promising than the visit of these representatives New Yorkers. He felt that when they knew Texas as they had never known her before; they would realize that investments were as safe in Texas as in their own state.

J. W. Turner of Santa Anna sold to Ed Duggan, Jr., of San Angelo 1100 muttons with 12 months' wool at $3.25 to $3.50 a head.

$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, GLEET, GHONORRHEA, OR BLOOD POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. Young, old, middle aged, Single or Married Men, and all who suffer from the effects of

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NEW MEXICO

Much interest is being developed in the Pecos valley oil fields and scores of locations on oil lands have been filed at Carlsbad.

W. H. Cowden has shipped from Carlsbad to Kansas 1500 cows from the J. A. L. ranch. The cattle will be pastured in the Sunflower state.

Chase Bros. of Dunlap, Kan., have purchased from the L. F. D. outfit 5000 steers to be delivered at Kenna. The deal will aggregate about $100,000.

Strawberries were picked from the Love place, in La Huerta, last Saturday. Mr. Love states that the fruit came from a bed five years old, never having been replanted, and expects a yield of about fifty quarts. This fall he will plant quite a large bed with vines from New York, having received a number recently, and expects enough increase to admit of planting as stated. The new vine is said to be a fine variety.—Carlsbad Argus.

The decision of the United States supreme court rejecting the Estancia land grant will throw open to public entry a tract of 500,000 acres in Valencia county, which has been in controversy for forty years between the Oteros and the Whitneys. The Oteros claimed the land under a grant alleged to have been made to Antonio Sandoval in 1845. A three-cornered fight developed, the United States being the third party. The Otero case was tried first. The court of private land claims gave the claimants about 50,000 acres of the 500,000 claimed. Both sides appeared and the whole about 50,000 acres of the land claim was tried next. The legal battle was a bitter one and resulted in a victory for the United States in both the court of private land claims and in the United States supreme court. Hundreds of persons have already filed applications for land on this tract of fertile land, which will be thrown open to settlement as soon as the proper surveys are made.

SPECIAL RATE VIA H. & T. C. R. R. To New Orleans, La.—On account of Southern Good Roads Convention. To all agents, April 27 and 28, sell round trip tickets to New Orleans, La., at the rate of one regular fare plus 10 per cent for the round trip, limit May 22. This makes rate of $16.85 from Dallas.

To Waco—On account of Meeting of all agents, for the above occasion sell round trip tickets to Waco May 7 and for trains arriving in Waco morning of May 8 as per convention rate sheet No. 2. Limit May 11.

To Corsicana—On acount of Malfest and Flower Carnival. To all agents: The rate to Dallas and Lancaster inclusive. Trains arriving in Corsicana from 12 noon of May 8 to 12 noon May 9; sell round trip tickets to Corsicana at double the child's fare. Limit tickets May 10.

To Houston—On account of Meeting Bankers Association. To all agents: May 13 and for trains arriving in Houston morning May 14, sell round trip tickets to Houston at double the child's fare. Limit May 16. This makes rate from Dallas $10.50.

To Sherman—On account of State Volunteer Firemen's Convention. To all agents: Corsicana to Denison, inclusive, May 8 and 9, sell round trip tickets to Sherman at rate of double the child's fare at minimum of 50 cents. Limit May 11. This makes rate from Dallas $1.60.

To San Francisco, Cal.—On account of launching of the Battleship Ohio. To coupon agents: For the above occasion, rate of one first class limit 90 days fare for the round trip ticket is authorized. Dates of sale May 7 and 8, limit 90 days. This makes rate from Dallas $60.00.

To Buffalo, N. Y.—On account of Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, May 1, to November 1. To all agents: For the above occasion round trip tickets may be sold as follows: From stations, Houston to Denison and Lancaster, Waco and Elgin and intermediate points $38, dates of sale April 30 to May 31 inclusive. Final limit October 31.

To Granbury, Tex.—On account of W. C. T. U. Convention. Coupon agents: Sell round trip tickets to Granbury May 7 and 8 at the rate of one and one-third fare round trip. Limit May 15.

To New Orleans, La.—On account of Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Convention. To all coupons agents: for the above occasion round trip tickets to New Orleans may be sold as follows: Dates of sale May 7, 8, 9, limit May 20. Rate one fare plus $2.00. This makes rate from Dallas $17.30. By depositing return portion of ticket and payment of fee of 50 cents, limit can be extended to June 5. The Chappel car "Good Will" will leave Waco on H. & T. C. at 10 p. m. Will be placed on the Baptist Special at Houston on morning of May 9 and arrive at New Orleans 6:40 the evening of the 9th.

To Marshall, Tex.—On account of meeting of Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias (colored). Coupon agents, for the above occasion sell round trip tickets May 12 and 13 as per excursion rate sheet No. 2. S. F. B. Morse, P. T. M.; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A.; A. G. Newsom, D. P. A.

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