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The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

Selecting Brood Sows

Read the special article by Gambrell Bros. of Prairie Lea, Texas, in this issue of The Journal. See Swine Department on sixth page.

AGAINST SHODDY GOODS.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION TO WORK FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The National Live Stock association has taken up the fight of the wool men against the manufacture of shoddy goods in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Salt Lake convention.

President Springer last week appointed one of the most important special committees that will act for the association this year. The committee consists of Hon. C. O. Stockslagger, Boise, Idaho, chairman; ex-Senator T. C. Powers, Helena, Mont.; Hon. Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.; Hon. E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz., and Hon. Dwight Lincoln, Milford Center, O., and its duties will be the drafting of a bill to be introduced at the coming session of congress, providing for government inspection of woolen goods and to otherwise carry out the purposes of the following resolution, unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the association held in Salt Lake City last January:

Whereas, the policy of the American government for the past thirty years or more has been to protect home manufacturers and homegrown products and to purify the manufactured article; and,

Whereas, recent statistical facts disclose the paradox that the present production of woolen and worsted finished fabrics by the manufacturers of wool in the United States is the largest in the period of twenty years, and that the consumption of raw wool is smaller at present than at any time during the same period, and, believing that the cause for this condition arises in a large measure from an extensive use of cotton and shoddy in what is put, as so-called woolen goods; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Live Stock association, in convention assembled, at Salt Lake City, Utah, that we conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of our representatives in congress to these facts, and ask them to provide and enact such legislation as will prevent deceit and fraud in marketing the manufactured article as wholly of wool, when in fact the same is made largely from cotton and shoddy, by compelling the manufacturers, under federal supervision, to label their finished product as wholly wool, or part cotton, or part shoddy, as the case may be, and to provide suitable penalties for violations of the provisions of such an act; and be it further

Resolved, that a special committee of five be appointed by the president of this association to investigate these conditions and present them to congress in detail and labor for the passage of such a law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to each senator and representative in Washington.

Some legislation along these lines is claimed to be necessary in order to protect the wool growing industry of the West from total annihilation. While the stock of wool brought into this country prior to the operation of the Dingley act in 1898 has steadily decreased, and manufacturers have materially increased their output of goods, the price of American wool has practically remained inactive or steadily declined. This is due, the wool growers believe, to the increased consumption of shoddy, which necessarily decreases the demand for wool.

The Argentina quarter-blood wool, which comes nearer corresponding with the improved Wyoming and Utah product than any other, averaged about 15c during the spring and summer of 1900. The Philadelphia price of Wyoming and Utah wool however, averaged but 18½c and about 14c at home. The former price should have been the home figures, with 11c added for duty and 1c for freight, or 27c per pound.

Shoddy is now so scientifically used that a yard of cloth manufactured from these filthy and germ-laden rags can be sold at a profit for less money than will buy one pound of clean wool. The practice of this fraud upon the American people is assuming vast proportions and is rapidly driving the wool growers out of business. In 1900 about 35,000,000 pounds of shoddy, equal to 105,000,000 pounds of wool or over one-third of the entire produce of the United States, were made up and sold as woolen goods. If to this amount of shoddy annually used, the amount of cotton which of late years has largely entered into the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, is taken into consideration, it can readily be seen that the demand for at least one-half the wool product of the country is cut off.

The national association maintains that it is perfectly consistent in demanding this legislation. Oleomargarine manufacturers, packers, distillers, brewers and tobacco and cigar manufacturers, and other branches of trade, are obliged to submit to federal inspection and the proper classification of their product, and the sheep growers feel there can be no valid reason why a law of the character suggested should not be enacted, especially when one of the leading industries of the nation is endangered by the fraud now practiced upon it.

Fort Worth Raises the Money.—Citizens of Fort Worth have raised half of the $100,000 bonus demanded by the Armour Packing company for the erection of a big packing plant, one with a capacity of 2,500 hogs and 500 beeves daily, at Fort Worth. The committee is now at work trying to raise the other $50,000 among the cattlemen of the state, the proposition being that the city should raise $50,000 and the cattlemen of Texas a similar amount. It is expected in a few days to have a very favorable report in regard to the amount to come from the stockmen who are interested in a home market, doing away with the long haul and shrinkage losses. The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association held a meeting and announced that while the committee was without authority to make a donation in behalf of the association, it very strongly recommended individual donations by the members. Among some of the heaviest subscriptions on the Fort Worth list were: Winfield Scott $4,000, Street Railway company $3,000, W. J. Boaz $2,500, N. Harding $1,000, K. M. VanZandt $1,000, Paul Waples $1,000, W. Burton $1,000, William Cameron & Co. $1,000, Hovenkamp & McNatt $1,000, Jarvis & Son $1,000, W. T. Humble $1,000, Hyde Jennings $1,000, Burke Burnett $1,000, D. Waggoner $1,000, H. W. Williams $500, W. E. Connell $500, A. F. Crowley $500, Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company $500, Spencer & Smith $500, H. C. Edrington $500, W. Anson $500, O. R. Menefee $500, R. L. Ellison $500, A. J. Roe $500, Fakes & Co. $500, Neil P. Anderson & Co. $500, Texas Brewing company $500.

Swift Investigating.—E. F. Swift of the Swift Packing company, has been in Texas for the past few days looking over the field with an eye, it is said, to putting up a big packing plant in Texas. Mr. Swift refused to talk for publication, but business men in Dallas claim that he was very highly impressed with the possibilities of that place as a center of operations, though some time will be spent in making a thorough examination of other points in Texas and of the general territory tributary to each before any decision will be reached in regard to any investment. At Dallas Mr. Swift spent some time at the stock yards and was entertained at dinner by a few leading members of the Commercial club. From Dallas he went to Fort Worth, where he has been looking over the situation. He is accompanied by one of the trusted men of the company, Mr. Googins.

Hard on Sioux City.—A dispatch from Sioux City, Ia., says: The action of the western trunk line committee in abolishing the stock cattle rates to this city is a serious blow to the stocker business in Sioux City. While these rates were in existence a large business was built up here in stockers and feeders. This business is almost certain to go to other markets after the withdrawal of the rates, June 15, as it is said there is little prospect that the favorable rates will ever be restored. Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City enjoy these special rates on feeders.

On State Farms

Convicts produce cotton that swells the total production for the State and helps to bring down the price of the farmer's crop.

On Public Roads

Convicts would aid the farmer by making better highways and thereby reducing the cost of transportation of crops to market.

Cattle Drowned.—A despatch from Abilene, dated May 31, says: Fuller reports have been received here of the terrible hail and rain last Wednesday night. All crops are destroyed south, west and north of Abilene.

In the Hodges and Truby communities north of here much damage was done by wind. A number of residences were torn to pieces and several persons injured. No fatalities are reported, however.

East of Abilene on Cedar creek, where the feed pens for the Abilene Cotton Oil compnay are located many cattle were drowned. Tom Coggins of Merkel lost twenty head drowned and fifty or sixty cut to pieces on wire fences, Mayfield & Hughes, butchers, have found eight dead steers in their pasture. These cattle were in feed pens on the creek and were drowned. Some of them were found lodged in tops of trees twenty feet from the ground.

Some 150 feet of the splash board was torn away from the Lyttle Lake dam, but no other damage done there.

A Big Deal.—A Gonzales report says: R. H. Fitzgerald has sold his large farm of 3,000 acres on Big Hill, in the eastern part of the county, to Fischer Bros. of Gonzales. The price paid was $75,000. Mr. Fitzgerald has bought a half interest in the ranch and cattle in Nolan county, Texas, owned by Fischer Bros. J. H. Bootle of Gonzales bought the other half interest in the ranch. Mr. Fitzgerald will probably move to Nolan county and make his home there. He has lived in this county all his life, and is known as an enterprising and honorable man and a stanch Democrat, having served as a member of the county Democratic executive committee for several years.

Sale at South Omaha.—At South Omaha last week F. P. Healey of Bedford, Ia., and W. R. Wilson of Arispe, Ia., held a sale of Shorthorns which was fairly successful, though no very high prices were paid, the top being $450 paid for a bull. Sixty animals were sold and the general average was $174.50. Most of the buyers were from Nebraska.

Low Average for Shorthorns.—At Maryville, Mo., a few days ago Alex John and O. M. Healy of Bedford, Ia., held a sale of Shorthorns which was poorly attended by buyers and the animals went at low figures. Fifty-seven head were sold, the average being $124.52. The bull Guy Winsome brought only $380.

Frank Siegel in Trouble.—At Kanthe Argentine paper currency, now merly head of the Siegel-Sanders Commission company, was arrested on several charges of embezzlement preferred by Utley Wedge, receiver of the company. It was alleged that examination of the books by an expert showed discrepancies for the month of December, 1899, amounting to $145,000. This month was the first one after the formation of the new Siegel-Sanders Commission company, in which Frank Rockefeller is interested. One explanation of the deficit was that the old company was deeply involved and that Mr. Siegel used the funds of the new company to pay off the old company's debts. Mr. Siegel was released on bond. Some of the creditors of the company have filed suits against it and there is a big legal wrangle at present over its affairs. It is stated that a motion has been filed asking for the removal of Mr. Wedge as receiver on the ground that he is conducting the business in the interest of Mr. Rockefeller.

Sheep in the Black Hills.—Advices from South Dakota are to the effect that during the past few days sheep have been pouring into the Black Hills country by the train load. Flocks of several thousand are being brought in and some of the best portions of the cattle range are being stocked with them. Cattlemen, it is stated, see their doom for future extensive cattle growing on these ranges, and many of them have already commenced to sell off or move their herds to other unmolested fields.

The clip this year from the Black Hills sheep will run from seven to nine pounds to the sheep, and the wool will be a little better grade than last year, owing to the fact that there was more snow last winter on the ranges. The lambing season has commenced, and the crop will be heavy. There will be a larger per cent saved this spring, owing to the pleasant weather. Recent rains have started the grass nicely and both cattle and sheep are commencing to pick up

Last year the wool clip around Belle Fourche amounted to about 200,000 ponds. This season it will be at least one-third larger. All of the old wool has been consigned from the warehouse, and the new crop will be stored again for bidders. The price for this season's wool will run about 15 cents, with a possible raise. South Dakota wool stands well in the eastern market.

Colorado's Quarantine.—The Colorado state board of live stock commissioners has adopted quarantine regulations as follows: Sheep shipped or driven into the state from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the republic of Mexico shall be inspected before entering the state and it must be shown that they have been free from disease and have not been in contact with diseased sheep within sixty days before entering Colorado. The inspection fee for sheep shall be one cent per head, the rate formerly charged. Sheep from the above districts may enter Colorado without inspection provided they are to be sent through by rail without unloading except at quarantine pens. All cars and pens must be disinfected.

Seeking South American Trade.—Breeders representing all the leading associations in the United States will hold a meeting in Chicago this week for the purpose of devising some plan for the extension of trade in blooded animals between this country and Argentine and other South American countries, the principal industries of which are stock raising. A call has been issued on the authority of President Leonard of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, and Secretary Levering of the American Shropshire Registry association. This call is the result of agitation started by the Breeders' Gazette, and the indications are that the meeting will be largely attended

In the past Argentine and other stock raising states in South America have drawn their seed stock almost exclusively from Great Britain. The British have sedulously cultivated trade relations with the southern republics, and the British breeders of fancy cattle and sheep have allowed no opportunity to dispose of their animals to South American cattle growers to go by unimproved. The result is that when the Argentine cattleman wants animals with which to improve his herds or flocks he instinctively turns to England for them On the other hand, American breeders have made no especial effort to build up a market in South America for their stock, and the cattlemen in that country do not think of looking this way for blooded animals.

Recently, however an appeal has come from Argentine for the shipment to that country of high grade American stock. The appeal was addressed to W. I. Buchanan, former United States minister to Buenos Ayres, now director general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. During his services in Buenos Ayres he was especially active in promoting closer trade relations between the two countries, and it was because of his well known zeal in this regard that he was appealed to to interest American breeders in the matter.

The English themselves have not been slow to recognize the fact that the time would come when the South American republics would look to the United States for the supply of blooded stock, and strange as it may seem, only recently an English agent has been in this country selecting a consignment of Shorthorns for Argentine. These facts have stirred up the American breeders, who see no reason why they should not themselves enjoy the profit to be derived from the shipment of blooded cattle to the southern republics. It was rightly considered that during the Pan-American exposition, which will be attended by many prominent citizens of the South American republics, was the proper time to take some decisive steps, and hence the meeting to be held in Chicago June 4. At that meeting the whole situation will be thoroughly canvassed and some plan of action decided upon.

The demand in Argentine is for bulls of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Red Polled breeds. Prices vary from $750 to $4,000 to $5,000 per head, gold. All valuations which we give are reckoned in gold and not in

The demand in Argentine is for bulls considerably below par. Last year a few bulls of superior merit brought as high as $7,500, and prize winners always command a premium. Cows of the same breeds are wanted at from $350 to $800. The ram trade is large. Lincolns are at present in the highest favor, prices ranging from $100 to $1,500 each. The Merinos—American Merinos, Rambouillets, and Negrettis—are next in demand and prices run from $150 to as much as $2,000 for rare good specimens Shropshires are very much appreciated and prices range from $50 to $150. It is needless to say that these prices are for stock of strictly prime quality. South America can not be made our dumping ground for culls. Breeders must make no mistake on this score.

CROPS IN TEXAS.

STORMS OF LAST WEEK CHANGE THE ESTIMATES OF COTTON ACREAGE—GRAIN HARVESTING.

A survey of crop conditions and farming operations throughout Texas shows that the season, taking in the effect of the great storms of May 30 and 31, is at least 20 to 30 days late at the opening of June, so far as the great staple crop, cotton, is concerned, and is somewhat late for all crops. The drouth has been broken in all sections, and all things taken into consideration the outlook is fair, although not by any means so bright as last year.

Oats and wheat harvesting is well under way all over the state, and it is gratifying to be able to say that the damage done by insects is not as disastrous as feared three weeks ago. In some counties where it was considered that wheat would be a total failure the harvest shows a yield of six to ten bushels to the acre, while, of course, in other counties the average will be much greater and in a few cases a total failure will be recorded.

Oats are short, but some good yields are reported, with the price good. In Hill county volunteer oats have made as high as 60 bushels to the acre, and farmers are getting 35 cents per bushel for them.

Cotton is late and it is difficult to say, with any degree of certainty at this time, whether the acreage of cotton maturing will be larger or smaller than in 1900.

The terrific hailstorms of May 30 and 31 devastated thousands of acres of cotton that will have to be replanted, while the boll weevil is at work elsewhere and planters have reduced acreage greatly, planting rice and cane. The hail also did great damage to corn, fruit and tomatoes, the aggregate loss running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Before that storm the increase in cotton acreage for Texas had been estimated at about 8 per cent.

There is great demand for farm laborers in nearly all sections of Texas, in some cases hands receiving as high as $1.25 per day and board. In the Panhandle, where wheat harvesting has been commenced, the grain is in some instances being left unshocked on account of the scarcity of labor.

It is too early to attempt to say what the net result will be, but all things considered the state, as a whole, taken agriculturally, will be reasonably prosperous when all returns are in.

War on Boll Weevils.—The campaign against the boll weevils is still kept up in all of the infested counties. Poison is being freely used, but the pest has not been overcome. In some towns where cash offers were made for live weevils, the offers have been withdrawn on account of the large number brought in to be paid for. At Gonzales, 35,000 were brought in on one day

Severe Hailstorms.—One of the most severe hailstorms that ever visited East Texas came last week, very great damage being done on the afternoon of May 30 and early morning of May 31 In many places the crops of corn and cotton were entirely destroyed and replanting will be necessary. Fruit and vegetables in the track of the storm were ruined. In some places hail drifted from two to four feet deep. In Cherokee county, which had just begun to ship out tomatoes, a large number of the finest truck growing farms were swept bare or vegetables so bruised that they will rot. The peach crop of the Jacksonville country was heavily damaged. Some farms in the county, however, escaped entirely. The greatest damage was sustained in the counties of Anderson, Nacogdoches, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Hill, Gregg, Cherokee and Fisher, while many other counties report lighter damage. Hail during the week also caused severe injury in several western counties.

From Texas to Germany.—The Tertell cotton mill business is a steadily growing one, and last week that mill loaded on trains for the sea coast 1,000 tons of cotton seed meal consigned to Hamburg, Germany. Three long freight trains were required to handle the meal.

Texas Watermelons.—The first car of Texas watermelons was shipped out from Mathis, a small town near Skidmore, this week. The railway companies are preparing to run fast watermelon trains out of the state this season, which promises to be a good one for the melon business. Northern buyers claim that Texas melon growers have it in their power to practically control the melon market this year.

North Georgia Peaches.—A report from Dalton, Ga., says: This section is forging ahead in peaches and orchards dot every hillside. W. J. Summerville has around this place 250,000 trees. Last year only 100,000 trees bore and he put out sixty-five cars netting $23,000. He will ship 150 cars this year. D. A. Trimble of Adairville in Gordon, an adjoining county, sold his crop last year in the orchard for $5,000. He has 1,300 trees.

Damaged by Hail.—Nearly all the other southern states, as well as Texas, suffered from hail storms last week. The Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama report sharp damage, but the injury to crops was not so great as that in East Texas.

Kansans Held Wheat.—The record kept by the clerk of McPherson county, Kan., shows that the farmers of the county have over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand for sale which they have been holding for better prices. Of the total amount of wheat held for good prices only 300,000 bushels are from the crop of 1899.

Formalin for Potato Scab.—In using formalin for the treatment of potato scab, H. H. Lamson, botanist of the New Hampshire experiment station, recommends that one pint of formalin be added to thirty gallons of water, or one-half pint to fifteen gallons, according to the amount of seed to be treated. The tubers are immersed in this for two hours. Formalin is probably not yet generally kept in stock by druggists, but can readily be obtained through them. It is impossible to state exact cost, but it ought to be obtained for 80 cents per pint or less. It is rather more expensive than corrosive sublimate. The advantages of formalin are that it is not so violent a poison as corrosive sublimate, and is not so likely to injure the potatoes. Full strength formalin is very irritating to the eyes and nose and would cause serious trouble if taken internally. Until it is diluted it should be handled with caution.

The Green Pea Louse.—The United States department of agriculture has issued a report on the ravages of the green pea louse, giving warning that this insect, one of the most important of those which ravaged the country during the last two seasons, will widen its range geographically and increase the amount of destruction. Since its first appearance in May, 1899, at Bridges, Va., its devastation has steadily increased, and it has now become the cause of great loss in the principal pea-growing regions of the United States. The aggregate loss it caused along the Atlantic coast states in 1899 is estimated at $8,000,000, and in 1900 this had reached $4,000,000 by the middle of June. In some farms in Maryland 80 per cent or more of the crop was destroyed. Vigorous efforts are making to control its spread and the official bulletin gives a detailed description and means of fighting it.

The Fence Order.—The government's general order for the removal of all drift fences on public land is worrying stockmen in all sections. A Denver report says that Secretary Martin of the National association is in receipt of numerous letters begging for assistance to head off the threatened enforcement of the law. Mr. Martin has done much correspondence regarding the matter, but finds that the only thing that can be done is to have the law changed, and this involves a complete change of the present law, for if the range is to be free and open, even drift fences must go. It is generally admitted that without the fences on the plains, the range situation would be unbearable, and those who have been opposed to the leasing proposition are now asking for some plan that will permit settlers to buy the lands at a low rate and on long time. It is pointed out that with the fences the stockmen are able to control the use of the range to a certain extent, but that if the fences are removed, it will take but a short time to denude them of every particle of vegetation. Secretary Martin says it is the toughest nut he has tried to crack yet, and that he can do nothing until the stockmen agree upon some plan for the handling of the range that will be fair to all interests concerned. There seems to be little question but that congress will be asked to look into the public land question next winter and adopt some radical change of policy from the present.

Wyoming Wool Growers.—Preparations are being made for a big meeting of wool growers at Douglas, Wyo., July 10 and 11, under the auspices of the Eastern Wyoming Wool Growers' association. Quite a number of prominent stockmen have been invited to be present and address the convention, among them Hon. J. W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock association; Secretary Charles F. Martin and Senator Warren, president of the National Wool Growers' association. Senator Clark, Congressman Mondell, Governor Richards, Colonel E. P. Snow and others have been invited.

New York Exchange.—Plans for the new stock exchange building of New York have been submitted to the architects. The new structure, which is to cost about $1,000,000, will occupy the site of the present exchange and three adjoining buildings. It is to be ten stories high, with marble facades, and the upper floors are designed for offices.

Object to Porto Ricans.—A report from Honolulu says: Inspection of the Porto Rican immigrants brought here by the steamer Colon shows that they are in such a state from need of food that they must be held at the quarantine station and fed until strong enough to proceed to the plantations on which they will work. A joint committee from the legislature paid a visit to Quarantine Islands to inspect the immigrants. The trip is said to have ended in disagreement as to the condition of the immigrants and their value as citizens of Hawaii. Over half the immigrants on the Colon were women and children and many of the men were infirm, while all were more or less emaciated. This is attributed to lack of food in their old homes. Some of those who came will never be able to work, and it is said the planters will have a representative to act for them in Porto Rico and see that no more such immigrants are sent here at their expense. Objection is made here to the bringing in of so many children, who will have to be educated at the expense of the territory and of many men and women who are said to be unlikely to ever become healthy and strong.

HIS LATE COTTON.

J. C. Eldridge writes to the Pearsall Leader as follows:

Permit me space in your paper that I may give the farmers of Frio county the benefit of my experience with late planted cotton. In the last days of May, 1899, I harvested oats from four or five acres of land on Sand Hollow. To make a test of late planted cotton I plowed the ground as soon as practicable after harvesting the oats and planted it in cotton on the 6th of June.

The season proved favorable and from that piece of land—five or six acres—I gathered two bales, one weighing 611 pounds and the other 693 pounds, and had between 800 and 1000 pounds of seed cotton left over not ginned that year.

From this statement of facts, our farmers should be encouraged to go ahead with their plowing and planting where it has rained sufficiently to admit of it, feeling assured that there is time enough yet to make a fine crop if the balance of the year proves favorable for the cotton crop.

RAISING COTTON IN EGYPT.

Under ordinary agricultural conditions Egypt cannot be reckoned upon as being able to supply, even when her irrigation systems are in full operation, more than 2,000,000 bales of cotton (500 pounds each).

The cost of raising cotton and the yield per acre of good land in Upper Egypt are as follows: Plowing and sowing, $5; seed, 80c; irrigation, $2.50; weeding and reaping, $7.25; carriage to market, $1; total, $16.55. Yield of Mitafifi cotton, 700 pounds.

Cost of raising cotton and yield per acre of good land in the southern half of Lower Egypt are as follows: Plowing and sowing, $6; seed, 80c; irrigation, $10; weeding and reaping, $7.50; carriage to market, $1; total, $25.30. Yield of Mitafifi cotton, 650 pounds.

Cost of raising cotton and yield per acre of superior land, in northern half of Upper Egypt; plowing and sowing, $5; seed, $1.50; irrigation, $5; weeding and reaping, $5; carriage to market, $2; total, $18.50. Yield of Mitafifi cotton, 500 pounds.

Cost of raising cotton and yield per acre of inferior land in northern half of Lower Egypt: Plowing and sowing, $2.50; seed, $1.50; irrigation, $5; weeding and reaping, $4; carriage to market, $1; total, $14. Yield of Mitafifi cotton 300 pounds.

It will be noticed from these figures, which we give upon the authority of W. Willcocks, managing director of the Diara Land company, late director general of reservoirs, that the raising of cotton on good land in Upper Egypt is the most profitable, next to which comes the cotton raised on good lands in the southern half of Lower Egypt, next to which on the superior land in the northern half of Upper Egypt, next to which on the superior land in the northern half of Upper Egypt, and the least profitable on the inferior land in the northern half of Lower Egypt.

It is found from other figures given by the same authority that the cotton crop is no the most profitable one that is grown in Egypt, and that the sugar crop exceeds it in value in all parts where it is grown, and that the fruit and vegetable crops make better or more profitable returns; and the same may be said, to only a less extent, in regard to rice.

In lower Egypt, where most of the cotton is grown, 48 per cent of the land is owned by resident Egyptians and fellaheens. In Upper Egypt 64 per cent of the land is possessed by these people. Foreign land owners are found more in lower than in upper Egypt. Forty-four per cent of the land in lower Egypt is owned by foreigners or non-resident Egyptians.

In all accounts of the culture of cotton in Egypt much reference is made of perennial or flood irrigation. In order that these two forms of irrigation may be understood, it may be well to state that perennial irrigation is that from canals which run the whole year round, and flood irrigation is that which is performed by canals running only in flood.—Cotton Ginner's Journal.

Should Parker county vote for the the proposition to levy a tax of 10 cents extra per hundred for road and bridge purposes at the coming election? There will be a handsome sum in the treasury to commence improving our highways. No class of our citizens will receive greater benefit from good roads than our farmers. They should take hold of this matter and see that every man who is qualified to vote deposits his ballots in favor of the proposition, provided they are willing to see Parker county make a good start in this direction. The advantage of good roads are too numerous to mention. Some of which are that increased values will be added to farm property, better mail facilities and a saving of thousands of dollars in marketing crops. The assessed valuation of the taxable properties of the county amounts to about $7,500,000.—Weatherford Republic.

Did you ever stand by and see a chicken scratch and rake over a pile of refuse in search of a crumb or worm, and then another chicken that stood idly by grab and eat the morsel? That illustrates the fellow who sits around town, kicks on improvements and then reaps the benefits of having his property increased in value by reason of the improvements made by others. If some we know of would do more scratching and less kicking it would be better for themselves, better for the town and country. Try it.—Alvin Sun.

Cadets Get Work.—Each of the five cadets dismissed from West Point will receive $100 in gold per month from the Guayaquil and Quito railway. They have given up all hope of reinstatement at West Point. Secretary Root heard them, but simply as a courtesy to Senators Hawley and Cockrell. Senator Bailey and Representative Slayden of Texas took a special interest in Mr. Mahaffey, who was president of the second class, but without avail. All of the dismissed cadets concluded to accept a proposition from the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad company, a wealthy corporation backed by Scotch capital. They will receive greater remuneration as their experience increases.

W. W. Elliott of Roswell a few days ago sold 8 fine registered Hereford yearling bulls to W. T. Brownfield of Van Horn, Tex.

During a recent visit to "Hereford Grove Stock Farm" at Childress, Texas, a correspondent of the Journal saw a part of the magnificient herd of white face cattle owned by Col. U. S. Weddington of that town. For individual excellence, careful and judicious breeding, together with all the requisites of meat producers of the very highest character, it may be said that these prize winners have no superiors, and few equals on this continent. Col. Weddington is an enthusiastic admirer of the Hereford family, combining with his confidence in the animal, the necessary experience and an intelligent conception of what constitutes good meat cattle. Roaming over his pastures are fifty yearling bulls, every one fit to breed the choicest herds. The weight is in the proper places on all these blocky specimens, and they are a credit to their owner, and a source of pride to all who believe that Texas can produce as good as the best, and a long way better than the average.

Public Sale

Our fine herd of

RED POLLED CATTLE

will be closed out at public sale

JUNE 18, 1901.

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

A grand offering of prize-winning RED POLLS

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NUBS OF NEWS

The rice crop in the Orange country is in need of rain.

Farmers in Parker county are searching for harvest hands.

Cherokee county fruit and truck growers will send an agent to represent them at Denver, Colo.

The fruit crop of Cooke county promises to be better than last year with the exception of peaches.

From Wichita Falls it is reported that much wheat is being left unshocked on account of the scarcity of labor.

A carload of new oats marketed at Hillsboro, Tex., last week sold at 35 cents a bushel. They were volunteer oats and averaged about 60 bushels to the acre.

Farmers who have been busy harvesting the wheat crop in Wise county during the past few days estimate that the crop in that county will average 18 bushels to the acre.

A report from Merkel states that $200,000 worth of crop insurance has been written in that section and the losses have exceeded the premium on the policies written.

Capt. M. R. Stringfellow of Lockhart, Tex., who has been experimenting with tobacco on a sandy farm near Dale states that he can produce 700 pounds of good tobacco to the acre.

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange, in his weekly report issued May 31, gives figures making the total of the cotton crop brought into sight during the nine months ending May 31, 9,693,140 against 8,814,261 last year, 10,827,770 year before last and 10,871,817 same time in 1898.

D. P. Mitchell, who last year cleared $33 per acre on watermelons, and afterward got an average crop of cotton from the land, is in it again this year with a fine crop of melons. He has over 1000 weighing over twenty pounds, and many more smaller ones, that are growing nicely and will be ready for shipment in about three weeks. These twenty pounders will have grown to be forty and fifty-pounders by that time.—Beeville Bee.

BUREAU COTTON REPORT.—The weather bureau report of the cotton crop, issued May 31, showed the next to the worst condition of twenty years. On acreage there is an estimated increase of no less than 2,111,000 acres, or 8.3 per cent.

The report makes an excellent showing for Texas' coming crop. Texas had a condition a year ago of 72, the lowest it ever had, and the growing crop generally estimated at about 3,400,000, not including the Territories. The Texas acreage was 7,041,000. The increase in acreage is 10 per cent over that picked a year ago, and the increase in condition is 11 per cent, so that a crop not far from 4,000,000 bales is indicated on the present condition. But it is always well to bear in mind that June conditions and acreage are not the makers of the crop. It must have favorable seasons. A drouth in August or too much rain in July would kill its fine prospects. It is well to note that Texas had an August condition of 83 last year, which shows that favorable seasons obtained to the making of the crop.

CROP CONDITIONS.—Following is the weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions issued last week:

In nearly all the districts east of the Rocky mountains the week has been abnormally cool, with excessive rains from the south Atlantic and east gulf coasts northward to the lower lake region and a continuation of the drouth conditions in portions of the Missouri, central and lower Mississippi valleys and portions of Texas. A large amount of damage has been done by freshets in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee.

Cron has made slow growth in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, but in the southern states a general improvement is reported.

Winter wheat continues in need of rain in the lower Mississippi and central Mississippi valleys. The crop has sustained considerable injury as a result of heavy rains in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Harvesting continues in Texas and has begun in the east gulf states. A very general improvement in the condition of cotton is indicated. The growth of the crop over the northern and central western districts has been slow, and large areas in the Carolinas have been submerged. The transplanting of tobacco is in general progress in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. Plants are generally abundant, except in Kentucky, where they are small and scarce.

FROM DEWITT COUNTY.—W. R. Boldt of Rabke, Tex., writes to the Journal as follows:

Farmers of Arneckeville will have a mass meeting, June 2, to organize a truck and vegetable growers' association to ship by carload lots. They have been raising vegetable on a small scale heretofore and have shipped by express but they found it too expensive to ship by small lots.

Cuero has a $100,000 cotton mill assured and Cuero will have a grand 4th of July celebration. People are expected from all parts of South Texas and will be welcomed with that hospitality and considerate attention for which Cuero is so justly famed. Plans for the event are by no means matured yet but have gone far enough to assure among the features of entertainment addresses from distinguished speakers, a grand free barbecued dinner in the cotton mill building, and a mammoth ball at the same place at night with dancing room for 1000 couples. During the day the firemen purpose having a big hose laying contest with neighboring firemen present from all directions. There will also be an effort made to have a number of bands in attendance to enliven the occasion with high class music. Efforts will be made also to have excursion trains wherever necessary and practical. Over $1000 has been raised and it is safe to say that in other donations and concessions, etc., it will reach $1500 before it is over. Members of the cotton mill directroy intend that this shall eclipse any former demonstration ever witnessed in this part of the country, that it shall set the pace of South Texas for all time as an industrial celebration and awaken a great interest in all things tending to build up and improve the condition in this section. Every place in the town, even the drug stores, will be asked to close for the day and give everybody a day of absolute rest and enjoyment. The idea seems to be taking with favor all around.

Charles Schultz of Arneckville, one of our heavy onion growers, raised this year six acres on which he made from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds per acre and would have made much more but for the dry weather. For this he got a cent per pound straight. This, it will be seen, is $120 to $150 per acre.

There is a strong effort made by merchants to encourage the idea of paying for cotton weevils caught. The same farmer of Yorktown I reported on May 12th as having caught 1600 weevils has caught 2000 more.

Charles Lenz of Cuero recently sent a lot of turtle eggs to his little cousins in Germany with instructions how to hatch them if they reach their destination intact.

TEXAS GRAIN CROP.—Following is the summary of the report of the Texas grain crop published by the Dallas News, May 30:

The small grain crop of the state will not exceed one-fourth of last year's yield. The acreage in wheat and oats is less and the conditions 75 per cent below the average of May, 1900. The yield is cut short, owing to the early spring drouth and to the ravage of the aphis, or green bug. The damage by the pest, although amounting to total losses in many fields in choice grain counties, is slight compared with the general damage due to want of moisture early in the growing season. The reports annexed cover 164 counties, 105 of which were free of the insect pest, while all the counties reported suffering for want of moisture.

The pest apepared in numbers in early April, multiplied rapidly, were rapacious of appetite and gluttonous without apparent satiation, repletion or surfeit and began to disappear in flurries in May. When the bugs attained the aerial stage they rose in a body from the ravaged field, took flight, remained on the wing for hours and drifted with the wind. During storms they sought safety near the root of the wheat or oat blades. The farms intervening between the points of ascent and descent sustained no insect damage, but suffered from drouth. The drouth preceded the advent of the aphis, the forty counties reporting green bugs also chronicling an early spring drouth. The percentage of losses where not separately given, combine the damages from both causes.

The Texas acreage in corn is largely increased. Primarily the area was larger than last year, which has been added to by planting a percentage of the wheat and oat acreage in corn where the small grain crop is a total failure. The present condition of corn is good and with the seasonable rains usual in June in central, north, northeast and northwest Texas, the yield will be up to the average per acre, taking the state as a whole. The season is backward, from ten to twenty days late. The forage crops in the pastural regions as a rule are good and the range and cattle in good condition.

The wheat crops in the Chickasaw and Cherokee and portions of the other three nations and in Oklahoma, ravaged by the grain louse, has greatly reduced the value of this year's crop in these Territories. In some regions the injury has been so great that farmers have preferred to replant the wheat acreage in some other crop. The louse, like its relative in Texas, is capable of very rapid multiplication, is gluttonous in appetite and is favored by dry weather. The general trend of the migration of the insect, as in Texas, was from south to north.

The entomologist of the Oklahoma agricultural experiment station, who has investigated the life history of the louse, says there is no evidence that this louse has a true egg stage. Males are unknown and the reproduction is by the process called partheno-genesis, or the giving birth to living young. The viviparous are wingless, but enough are winged to enable the species to migrate in search of food. These winged lice were present in large numbers about the time the aphis was in Texas, the ravage in the Territories being from about the middle of April to the first of May.

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—The Houston Post, in its issue of May 29, contained the following report, compiled from statistics furnished by special correspondents, of the condition of the cotton crop in Texas:

Taking the state as an entirety, the cotton crop of Texas is in good shape and the prospects are, without some calamity now unforeseen, that a full crop will be made in nearly every section. There are drawbacks in sections, such as the boll weevil, the grasshoppers and the fact that there is still some planting to be done, which evidences the fact that the crop is late and that the farmers have been unable to make up any of the time lost through the lateness of the spring. This lateness in the crop, however, may be a good thing, taking into consideration the unseasonableness of the weather which now prevails.

There has been a general increase in the acreage in nearly every section, especially in the cntral and northeastern portions of the state, where a large percentage of the crop is made; taking into consideration the fact that the only material decrease reported is in the boll weevil district and the percentage of the crop which has usually been raised there as compared with that raised in the sections where the heavy increase is reported, it is believed that the increase in the acreage is in the neighborhood of 8 per cent for the whole state. The reports disclose only a few reasons for this increase, chief among which is the fact that the grain lands of certain of the more thickly settled counties have been put into cotton as a result of the work of the aphis. Many of them also state that there has been more corn planted than last year.

Planting has not yet been completed and there are counties in all sections which report some of the crop yet to be put in. Replanting has been more general than is usually the case, but there are only a few complaints that there has been such a shortage of seed that the full acreage has not or will not be put in. Some of this re-planting was needless, as correspondents state that the seed first planted was brought up to a better stand than that which was planted after the rain. Probably 5 per cent of the crop is not yet in ground, but all of it will be planted in the next few days, except in a few scattered localities where the dry weather has caused a greater delay than in other sections more blessed.

The stand is reported to be fair and good, as a rule, with only portions of counties having a poor outlook. There are few counties, and none of the large producing ones, which have not a prospect for a crop so far as may be determined by the present condition of the plant. It is small, but is flourishing and conditions are said to be in favor of making it hardy. Many correspondents report that the crop has been well worked, though there are other reports that there is much grass in the fields and a shortage of labor to get it out. Labor does not seem to be so scarce as was anticipated; at least, the correspondents do not comment on the fact to any extent, and it is a factor in the maing of a crop.

The boll weevil is the greatest menace to the crop. The territory in which it is at work has been extended since last season and the pest has appeared earlier and is more active, having attacked the young plant before the bolls have appeared. The farmers in the section affected are very apprehensive of the damage which may be done, but they have gone to work with a will in an effort to minimize it by exterminating, so far as possible, the pest before the bolls are formed. In this work the merchants of many towns are assisting by all means in their power. The outcome can not be foretold for the reason that one farmer who will not work may supply every farm in his neighborhood with the pest and spoil the work done by those who have been fighting for their crop. The merchants of several towns have announced, as reported from time to time in the columns of the Post, that they will refuse credit to those who do not use every endeavor to exterminate the weevil and others are offering cash rewards for the bodies of weevil, which are picked by hand. This movement is extending and the state entomologist is traveling over the affected counties lecturing to the farmers on the best method for killing the bugs by spraying. The farmers of several counties had a severe lesson during the season now closing and it is in these counties that the hardest work is being done.

The grasshoppers are reported as numerous in certain counties where they did great damage last year, and while they have so far not done any damage there is a fear that they will when the second lot of them come. These hoppers are natives and not of the migratory kind, hence the crops suffer more severely when they do go to work.

Following is the summary by districts:

CENTRAL TEXAS.

An increased acreage is general over this section, and taken as a whole, the outlook is favorable; in most of the counties considerable replanting has been and is being done and the first planting has not been entirely completed. There are grasshoppers in the northern counties to cause apprehension and in the southern the boll weevil is reported to be already at work.

Bandera.—An increased acreage has been rendered futile by dry weather; only half the crop up and stand is below the average.

Bastrop.—A small increase in the acreage; replanting all done and the prospects are fine barring the boll weevil, which are very numerous.

Bee.—An increase in acreage and the crop is doing well generally. Lice troublesome, but no trouble from boll weevil yet.

Bell.—Increase of 10 per cent in the acreage and the outlook was never better; some planting yet to be done. The boll weevil has appeared and there is much apprehension, though no damage has yet been done.

Bosque.—An increase in the acreage, but not all planted yet; hailstorms made some replanting necessary. A good stand of that which is up.

Brazos.—A smaller acreage planted; only a fair stand and the boll weevil is reported in all sections of the county.

Brown.—Planting not yet finished; though the acreage has been cut down; prospects are very good for that which is up.

Burleson.—The acreage has been decreased and much replanting has been done. A fair stand, but the boll weevil is present in large numbers.

Burnet.—An increase of 10 per cent in acreage, but the dry weather has caused a delay in planting; only a fair stand.

Caldwell.—A slightly larger acreage has been planted and is being worked out. Damage by boll weevil is already reported. The stand is not very good as a rule.

Coleman.—Grasshoppers are doing great damage to the young plants, which have had a good season. Increased acreage will probably be more than cut off by the hoppers.

Comanche.—All of the increased acreage has not been planted yet, but stand is good on that which is up.

Concho.—There will be an increase in the acreage but not much cotton is raised. A good crop promised.

Coryell.—A small portion of the crop is yet to be planted if rain comes; if it is not planted there will be only a small increase in the acreage.

Falls.—Much replanting has been done and the crop is spotted, poor in the bottoms and good on the prairie. The acreage about the same.

Fayette.—The acreage will be about the same as last year, but the farmers are fearful of the fate overtaking this year's crop as befell that of last year; the boll weevils are very numerous and have already done damage to the young plants. The weather has been none too favorable and the outlook is not of the best, though not altogether gloomy.

Gillespie.—The crop is generally in good condition and rain has recently fallen.

Hamilton.—An increased acreage planted; a fair stand and the outlook is favorable.

Hardeman.—Much replanting on an increased acreage, but the outlook is now good.

Hays.—A large acreage and a good stand as a rule. Boll weevil in some portions.

Hill.—There has been a ten per cent increase. The crop is clean and the plant is healthy, which gives a very promising prospect.

Kendall.—Acreage about the same and the outlook is excellent for a good crop. Not much is raised.

Lampasas.—There has been an increase in the acreage but it is not yet all planted. A fair stand as a rule.

Lee.—Acreage about the same and some planting and replanting yet to be done. Boll weevil very numerous but a vigorous fight is on. Plant is healthy and fruiting well.

Limestone.—The acreage is about the same and the outlook is good as a rule; grasshoppers are reported as numerous over a wide area.

Llano.—About the same acreage, but the crop has been retarded by the dry weather.

Marion.—The same acreage planted and the crop now in fair condition, though the grass may get away from the farmers.

Mason.—The drouth is severe on the cotton and the outlook for the crop on an increased acreage is not bright.

McLennan.—A 5 per cent increase in acreage, but all of it is not planted. The land is good in most sections and prospects are good.

Milam.—Prospects are good, barring possible damage by the boll weevils, which are numerous. The acreage is about the same.

Mills.—Outlook is fine, though there is fear of the grasshoppers. Acreage has been increased.

Navarro.—An increase of ten per cent in the acreage and the outlook is much better than at the same time last year.

Robertson.—Much replanting was done, but the crop is now up to a fair stand, though much later than usual. About the same acreage planted.

Runnells.—An increase in the usually small acreage, but the crop is not doing well.

San Saba.—Crop not all planted, though acreage is to be increased. Crop looks well in most of the county.

Travis.—The prospect is good, except for the boll weevil, which has appeared in large numbers.

Victoria.—An active warfare on the boll weevil gives a bright complexion to the prospects. Much replanting was done.

Washington.—There has been a reduction of 10 per cent. The stands are good, but the boll weevil is already at work; an effort is being made to stir up a war against them and save the crop.

Wilbarger.—The small acreage has been doubled, but half the crop is yet to be planted. Prospects are good for a good yield.

Williamson.—The acreage is about the same. Reports are of good stands and the outlook is very promising.

Wood.—Crop looks fine but is grassy. An increase in the acreage.

NORTHEASTERN TEXAS.

The greatest increase in the acreage has come in this section, where it really counts for more than in any other save the central. While the crop is a bit late, there is no doubt that there is a fine prospect for a full crop with no insect damage likely. The fields have been well worked. The season has been made late by the weather and there is some complaint of a scarcity of labor.

Bowie.—Much replanting caused by dry weather and about one-fourth of the acreage (larger than last year) is yet to be planted. Outlook is not very bright at this time.

Camp.—A larger acreage, but the weather has thrown the crop very late and the prospects are not brilliant.

Cass.—The weather has thrown the crop late, but the outlook is now favorable. An increased acreage.

Collin.—A large increase in the acreage was caused by the damage done grain and there is a fine outlook; though the crop is a month late.

Dallas.—A big increase is reported and though the crop is late, the prospects are of the brightest.

Ellis.—There is a good stand to both early and late planting, though labor is scarce to handle it. A large increase in the acreage was caused by the damage done grain. Planting and replanting commenced.

Fannin.—There will be an increase of large proportions in the acreage, due to grain having proved a failure. The crop is very backward and the outlook is not good.

Franklin.—Stand is fairly good on increased acreage.

Grayson.—Much grain land has been put in cotton and there is an increase of about twenty per cent. The weather has retarded the growth of the plant, but it is hardy and doing well as a rule.

Gregg.—There has been an increased acreage planted and much of it replanted, but it is now up to a fair stand, though not worked out.

Henderson.—The plant is small but healthy; about the same acreage will be put in but planting is not completed. Lice reported, but no damage.

Hopkins.—The acreage was increased 20 per cent and the crop is doing well.

Hunt.—Much replanting has been done, but the stands are now generally good. The increase in acreage is about 10 per cent.

Kaufman.—An increase in the acreage and the crop is up to a good stand; labor is scarce for chopping.

Lamar.—The outlook is good for a large crop on an increased acreage.

Panola.—Much replanting was done, but the crop is now in good shape and a slight increase was made in the acreage.

Rockwall.—An increase in acreage and the stand is good.

Rusk.—Farmers are well up with their work and the outlook is cheering.

Smith.—An increase in the acreage and the crop now has a good prospect as a rule.

Upshur.—The acreage is about the same, but the outlook is not good.

Van Zandt.—Very good promise for a crop on an increased acreage.

Throckmorton.—Considerable of the increased acreage is yet to be planted; a poor stand and grasshoppers are expected to do much damage.

NORTHERN TEXAS.

There is a flattering prospect for a good crop on a larger acreage than was put in last year. Grasshoppers are reported as numerous, but they have so far done little damage. Some planting is yet to be done, but there was not as much replanting as in other sections.

Callahan.—All of the 20 per cent increase in acreage has been planted and the stand is good. Grasshoppers may do much damage, as they did last year.

Clay.—An increased acreage is contemplated, but little of it has yet been planted.

Cooke.—A large increase in the acreage and there is a flattering prospect.

Delta.—There is an increased acreage and the outlook is very good.

Eastland.—The stand is good on an increased acreage, but the grasshoppers have appeared.

Erath.—Only a slight increase in acreage. The outlook is very flattering just now.

Hood.—An increase of 5 per cent. The crop is up to a good stand and is well worked. Planting not completed.

Jack.—An increased acreage and outlook for a good crop.

Johnson.—A slightly increased acreage and a fine prospect for a crop, though the plant is small.

Jones.—A goodly increase in the acreage contemplated but not all planted. The stand is good and no damage from grasshoppers, though numerous.

Montague.—A very good stand and the crop is further advanced than at the same time last year. Acreage increased about per cent.

Palo Pinto.—An increase in the acreage but the dry weather has prevented some of it coming up. A fair stand and a good prospect for that which is up.

Parker.—An increased acreage, but the drouth has cut down the prospect for a large crop, though the stand is fair.

Red River.—Acreage has been enlarged and there is a good prospect since the rains.

Shackleford.—An increased acreage and the outlook is promising, except for grasshoppers. An increase in the acreage.

Somervell.—The crop is clean and looks well. An increase in the small acreage.

Stephens.—More cotton planted and the stand is good where grasshoppers are not at work.

Tarrant.—The largest acreage ever put in and the crop has a promising outlook.

Taylor.—Much replanting caused by recent storm; grasshoppers are already numerous.

Wichita.—While the crop has not been all planted, that which is up is doing well. There is an increase in the acreage.

WESTERN TEXAS.

The crop raised is a small one compared with other sections, but the outlook is good and there has been an increased acreage put in, large in percentage but small in actual number of acres.

Coke.—Very good outlook for a fine crop on a larger acreage.

Irion.—Acreage is small but the outlook for a crop is promising.

Pecos.—An increase in the very small acreage usually planted and the outlook is favorable.

Tom Green.—New land has been taken in. The crop is very spotted, but gives good promise.

Ward.—Planting is still under way, and bad stands caused replanting. The acreage will be materially enlarged.

NORTHWESTERN TEXAS.

The prospects are about as usual. There is not much cotton raised and the increased acreage does not count for much.

Archer.—Good stand and prospects fine. Grasshoppers are numerous.

Collingsworth.—An increase of 50 per cent in the small acreage and prospects are good.

Fisher.—An increased acreage, a good stand and a fine outlook; but grasshoppers are numerous.

Haskell.—About 25 per cent increase in acreage, but the outlook is for a poor crop, because of dry weather.

King.—An increase in the small acreage of about 25 per cent. The prospect is very flattering.

Scurry.—Emigration has increased the acreage, but the stand is a poor one, with insects doing damage.

SOUTHERN TEXAS.

The acreage has been increased to some extent, but the boll weevil is reported from a number of counties and the dry weather is said to have had a bad effect in others. The stand is only fair as a rule and replanting has not been fully completed. The outlook, as a whole, is not as rosy as in other sections.

Bexar.—The crop is dong well, especially since the rains. More acreage has been put in cotton.

DeWitt.—The boll weevil is reported from all parts of the county, and the farmers are not organized to fight it. The acreage has been increased and, barring the weevil, the outlook is fair.

Duval.—The drouth has rendered prospects very gloomy.

Goliad.—A slight increase in acreage; a recent storm knocked out a good bit of that which was up to a good stand and the outlook is now not so bright. The boll weevil is already at work.

Gonzales.—There is some increase in the acreage, but much replanting had to be done and the stand is not of the best. Some planting is yet to be done. Boll weevil very numerous and is doing damage already.

Guadalupe.—A decrease in the acreage and much planting is yet to be done. Lice are doing damage and the stand is a poor one.

Jackson.—A largely increased acreage and a good stand. Boll weevil numerous.

Karnes.—The crop appears spotted, but the boll weevil are numerous all over. The acreage is about the same, dry weather cutting off any increase.

Lavaca.—Boll weevil very numerous; much replanting on account of bad seed, but the stand is now fair; if no insect damage there will be a good crop.

Live Oak.—The small acreage has been nearly doubled and the crop is now at a fair stand.

Medina.—Drouth has prevented planting and the outlook is very gloomy.

Nueces.—The crop has been cut down by the drouth though the acreage was increased largely.

Refugio.—Fair to good stands on the increased acreage planted and the outlook is excellent.

San Patricio.—Dry weather has greatly retarded the crop, but it is believed recent rains will bring it out all right.

Starr.—First year the crop has been put in and drouth has prevented a stand.

Wilson.—Acreage about the same; a good stand to that which is up.

SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS.

If the war on the boll weevil is a successful one, there promises to be a good crop made, though the acreage is materially reduced from what is ordinarily planted in cotton. The reports show a good stand as a rule with the weevil numerous and already at work as a drawback.

Austin.—A decrease in the acreage and much replanting made necessary by dry weather. The boll weevil is very numerous and farmers fear disaster; otherwise they are hopeful of a good crop.

Brazoria.—The acreage was cut to half of that of last year, but the plant is now doing splendidly. Boll weevil are reported as already doing damage.

Chambers.—A very small acreage planted, but it is in good shape after having been replanted.

Colorado.—The prospects are fine for a good crop if the boll weevil, reported in large numbers, does not do great damage. The acreage has been decreased.

Fort Bend.—A decided decrease in the acreage and numerous boll weevil to offset the good stand to that which is up.

Hardin.—Outlook is very good and there has been an increase in the acreage, though not much cotton is planted.

Harris.—About the same acreage as last year; much replanting has been necessary, but there is a fairly good stand now. Boll weevil is reported in some sections of the county, but not all over.

Jasper.—Acreage about the same.

Matagorda.—Acreage heavily decreased; there is a fair stand, but the weevil is reported as already doing great damage all over the county.

Waller.—The acreage has been materially cut down. The outlook is now very good, except for the probable ravages of the boll weevil.

Wharton.—Forty per cent of the cotton land put in corn and cane. The prospect is flattering and the boll weevil is not as numerous as in other years.

EASTERN TEXAS.

The acreage does not show any increase for the section and the prospect for a large crop is not good. Considerable replanting was necessary and the crop is late, which gives it an opportunity to pull out. Only a few counties report insect damage as probable.

Anderson.—Acreage somewhat larger but the outlook is not good; poor stand to what is up. No insects.

Angelina.—Acreage about the same; dry weather has retarded germination, but there is a fair stand to what is up.

Cherokee.—A large percentage of the crop had to be replanted and the stand is not good; labor is scarce to work the increased acreage and there is a poor prospect.

Freestone.—Nearly the whole crop had to be replanted and the stand is not good. Grasshoppers are reported.

Grimes.—A heavily decreased acreage has been planted and the stand is a good one; the boll weevil is numerous, but a vigorous fight is on.

Houston.—About the same acreage but not all planted; the crop is spotted, but as a rule appears to be doing well.

Leon.—The crop is very late and much planting is yet to be done. About the same acreage. Outlook now is fair.

Liberty.—Acreage materially decreased and the stand bad.

Madison.—The outlook is very fair for the crop, though much replanting was done. Acreage about the same.

Montgomery.—A decreased acreage has been put in, but the outlook is good despite replanting. The boll weevil is numerous.

Nacogdoches.—So much replanting was necessary that there is a poor stand and the outlook is not good despite the increase in the acreage.

Newton.—The drouth has prevented germination, and the acreage and the condition of the crop are both problematical just now.

Polk.—Though the crop is very backward and much planting and replanting remains to be done, that which is up looks well and the acreage has been increased.

Sabine.—Prospects are very poor, as dry weather has cut off crop.

San Augustine.—Much of the increased acreage had to be replanted, but the crop is now doing well.

Shelby.—Increase in acreage depends on seed for replanting and they are scarce. The outlook is good only in portions of the county.

Trinity.—Prospects never better, and there has been an increase in the acreage.

Tyler.—About the same acreage planted and replanted and there is now a good outlook.

Walker.—About the same acreage. Much replanting, but the stand is now generally good.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.

If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emissions or any private Disease, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE." It tells you all about them. Sent free for 2c. stamp. DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Journal Institute

ABOUT TOBACCO.—A correspondent asks the following questions, says J. B. Killebrew, A. M., P. H. D., in Southern Farm magazine:

1. What is the loss in weight per cent between ripe tobacco as taken from the field and the same when cured?

2. What per cent of moisture is added to the dry leaf to render it in good working and packing condition?

3. What per cent of relative humidity and what temperature of the air is necessary to cause tobacco to come into order or proper condition for handling?

In relation to the first question, What is the loss in the weight per cent between matured tobacco as taken from the field and the same dried? the answer is that there is no fixed ratio. When the tobacco is cut during wet weather and the leaves are engorged with sap, the loss in dry is much greater than when cut during dry weather. The experiments which have been made show an average loss of about 6 in 7. But this does not include the stalk. If 100 pounds of green leaves are stripped from the stalk and cured, they will make an average of about fourteen and two-sevenths pounds of cured tobacco. If the green tobacco is filled with sap, it will make less; if cut during dry weather, it will make more; the variation between extremes will be from twelve to sixteen pounds to the 100 pounds of green leaves.

Mr. R. L. Ragland, of Virginia, who during his lifetime was one of the best informed men on the culture and curing of tobacco in the United States, also made experiments testing the loss in weight. Ten leaves of heavy tobacco grown on a rich lot were stripped from the stalk and weighed Oct. 6, 1879, fifty-two ounces. On Oct. 31 they were apparently cured, and weighed seven and one-quarter ounces, but weighed again November they weighed only seven ounces. The experiments, says Mr. Ragland, made with yellow tobacco show less loss in drying.

In relation to the second question, viz., What per cent of moisture is added to the dry leaf to render it in good working order or packing order? the answer must also be inexact, for the reason that tobacco rich in gum and oils will require less moisture to make it pliant than when it is comparatively deficient in these substances. Again, the absorptive capacity of tobacco is very variable. Dr. Gideon E. Moore has shown by skillful experiments that a porous, gumless tobacco will absorb and hold without dripping water to the amount of 2.88 times its weight when dried. Other kinds, rich in oily substances, will hold only a little over one time its weight.

Usually tobacco dried by the atmosphere so as to crumble will retain from 7 to 10 per cent of its weight in water. From 15 to 20 per cent of water will make the leaf of oily tobacco pliant. If the tobacco is poor and gumless, from 25 to 30 per cent of water will be required to bring it in good working order.

The third question is indeterminable. Tobacco will come in condition with very little moisture in the atmosphere during hot weather, while it will be totally unaffected by an equal amount of moisture during cold weather. The dews at night during the months of June, July and August will bring tobacco in good condition for handling, while it will require heavy, warm rains during the winter months to effect the same thing. When the thermometer is at 80 degrees tobacco absorbs moisture from the atmosphere very rapidly. When at 40 degrees or lower it requires a wet spell for the moisture to saturate the leaf, so that it may be handled without breakage, though it may contain a large amount of hygroscopic moisture that would reveal its appearance in warm weather. For this reason it is always a dangerous experiment to pack tobacco when the weather is cold. The advent of warm weather develops the concealed moisture and works damage to the tobacco.

When tobacco passes through the fermentative or sweating process it loses from 6 to 20 per cent in weight, depending upon the character of the tobacco—a heavy rich tobacco losing less than a thin, light porous tobacco. The seedleaf varieties lose from 9 per cent for Pennsylvania to 20 per cent for Wisconsin. The heavy export tobacco will lose from 6 to 10 per cent.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA.—According to the bulletin just issued by the agricultural experiment station of Kansas, alfalfa should be cut when not more than one-tenth of the plants have come in bloom. Cut at this early stage, the yield of hay for the season will be much greater than if the alfalfa is cut near maturity, and every pound of hay secured will be worth more for feed.

At the Kansas experiment station, a strip through a field of alfalfa was cut when one-tenth was in bloom; another strip was cut amter full bloom had passed. The strip cut early was nearly ready to cut the second time when that cut after full bloom was being harvester the first tiem. The strip cut early grew vigorously through the season and made three cuttings and a good aftermath. The strip cut after full bloom gave a low yield the first cutting and did not grow sufficiently to yield a second cutting. Early cuttings seem to invigorate the plant.

The late cutting of the first crop seems to injure the plant more than at any other time, and it was found profitable to cut alfalfa the first time as soon as one-tenth was in bloom, even though the weather was bad and it was known that the crop would spoil in curing. The increased yield from succeeding cuttings over that cut late much more than makes up for the loss of the first crop.

Successful clover growers, the first time they grow alfalfa, often ruin the stand so that it has to be plowed up by waiting to cut until it reaches the stage at which clover is usually cut.

The great value of alfalfa is the large amount of protein it contains, that material in feed that is absolutely necessary for the formation of blood, lean meat and milk. The higher the protein in alfalfa, the more valuable the crop.

The chemical department of this station found the effect of cutting alfalfa at different stages as follows:

	Protein.
One-tenth in bloom	18.5 per cent
One-half in bloom	17.2 per cent
In full bloom	14.4 per cent

The Colorado experiment station found the effect of cutting alfalfa as follows:

	Protein.
Coming in bloom	18.5 per cent
Half in bloom	14.6 per cent
In full bloom	12.9 per cent

The Utah experiment station for five years cut alfalfa at different stages of maturity and fed the crop in producing beef. The average production per year per acre was as follows:

	Hay, tons.	Beef, lbs.
In first bloom	5.35	706
In full bloom	4.90	562
Half blooms fallen	4.55	490

These experiments made in three states—Kansas, Colorado and Utah—prove that alfalfa cut in the first bloom will give the greatest yield and feeding value. The leaves of alfalfa contain more than three times as much protein as the stems; a ton of alfalfa leaves contains as much protein as 2800 pounds of bran. Every care should be taken in curing alfalfa to save the leaves.

Nothing equal to PRICKLY ASH BITTERS for removing that sluggish bilious feeling, so common in hot weather. It creates strength, vigor, appetite and cheerful spirits.

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

DURABLE WHITEWASH.

The following recipe, it is claimed, gives a whitewash that is found to work well on wood, brick or stone and is highly recommended for its staying qualities:

Slack half a bushel of unslacked lime by pouring over it boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put into boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, using either painter's or whitewash brush.

Shipments of strawberries from Smith county up to May 31, as reported by J. A. Russ of the Pacific Express company, were as follows: From Arp 715 crates, from Lindale 8763 crates, from Swan 1306 crates, from Tyler 7512 crates. This represents local shipments by express. In addition there were thirteen solid carloads from Lindale, six from Swan, twenty-one from Tyler. The local shipments by express here given aggregating 18,296 crates, if figured into carloads, would make fully thirty cars, as the average carload is 600 crates of twenty-four quarts.



When You Eat

Do you have a feeling of undue fullness in the stomach, belchings, or sour or bitter risings? These are but a few of the symptoms of the diseased stomach.

The worst thing which can be done for the stomach in such a case is to take some tablet or powder which merely gives temporary relief from discomfort. The best thing to do is to begin the cure of the disease by beginning the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes the "weak" stomach strong, and puts the body in a condition of vigorous health.

"I was troubled a long time with dyspepsia, torpid liver, and constipation," writes Mrs. Julia E. Deal, of Ostwalt, Iredell Co., N. C. "Could scarcely eat anything at all; would have attacks of pain something like colic, and sometimes it seemed as though I could not live. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, stating my condition, and in a few days received a kind letter of advice, telling me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took four bottles, and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and now I can eat anything I want and it don't hurt me. I have not been in bed a day since I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I have not since felt any symptoms of disease. I have not taken any medicine in twelve months."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

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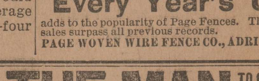
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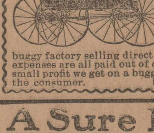


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SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. High grades, both sexes, for sale; M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

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.

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.

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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 visit herd there: or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

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. 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.

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

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.

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.

FROM SOUTH TEXAS.

To the Journal:

Conditions in South Texas are not especially flattering at present. In the towns I have visited from Caldwell south, you hear more "boll weevil" talk than anything else. This pest has reappeared, and is already depredating in the cotton plant. Prof, Mally has addressed large meetings of farmers at different places and recommended a method for poisoning with arsenic and molasses which is being followed successfully in many places, especially by the farmers surrounding Brenham, Bellville and adjacent towns.

Traces of the terrible storm of last September are plentiful all the way for 150 miles north of Galveston. Trees and buildings blown down and other evidences can be seen everywhere. The little town of Alvin was among those that suffered severely but rebuilding is in progress and I was told that there was more money and energy there now than before the storm. In the business part of Galveston nearly everything has been repaired and one could hardly tell there had been a storm. Out towards the beach, however, things are very different, and the piles of debris of ruined buildings with the material twisted and blown in every conceivable shape speak in mute eloquence of the dreadful havoc wrought on that fearful night. From a business standpoint and as a port of export, Galveston will probably come out all right, but in other respects it would take a lively imagination to picture the city of the future what was expected of it before the storm.

Cattle trading in uncommonly dull through this country. Plenty of yearlings for sale in Austin and Fort Bend counties at from $8 to $11.

P. W. HUNT.

Galveston, May 31st.

OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES.

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

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

Going to Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, take the Knickerbocker Special.

CATTLE SALES.

The Continental Land and Cattle company recently sold to W. E. Hughes of Dallas, all their twos at $24 per head.

W. F. Cushing has purchased 150 Whitefaced yearling heifers from W. B. Currie of Amarillo.

James Cree of Donley county has sold 1000 twos to the Prairie Cattle company of Higbee, Col.

J. B. Gray of the "Moon" ranch, sold 800 yearling steers to Dal Driscoll of Spearfish, S. D.

At Alice Gunter & Jones bought about 500 yearling steers from H. W. Garrett.

John Scharbauer of Midland recently sold a car of Shorthorn bulls at $75 around to H. M. Truehart of Galveston, whose ranch lies near Marfa.

The Shoe Bar ranch has made a number of sales lately, among them being 500 two-year-old heifers to Dal Driscoll of Spearfish, S. D.; 2500 yearling steers to parties in Lipscomb county, Tex.; and 1000 yearling heifers to Bugbee & Knorpp of Clarendon.

G. C. Cauble of Big Springs has purchased at fancy prices 36 head of purebred Shorthorns, G. R. Reynolds of Higbee, Mo., being the seller.

W. T. Hudson of Haskell has sold to his brother in Dickens county 200 cows with calves at $30.

At Midland N. H. Ellis bought of S. E. Townsend a six-section pasture near the town and 125 head of grade Shorthorn and Hereford cows.

William Herald of Amarillo sold to Henry Keating of Billings, Mont., 2500 steers ranging in age from one to four years.

The Childress Land and Cattle company owners of the "Shoe Nail" ranch, headquarters on the Red river in Childress county, have spayed 2000 yearling heifers. They will be fed for market.

At San Angelo Lee Mays sold to T. J. Neill 100 cows and calves at $32.50.

At Alice Clark & Collins sold 250 grade yearling steers to J. C. Woods of the Benton ranch at a price reported to be $12 a head. The same firm sold 244 yearling heifers to W. B. Bates and leased to him 15,000 acres of pasture land between Alice and San Diego.

At Clarendon last week Borst & LaBracque of South Dakota bought 1200 twos from Knorpp & Bugbee. The terms of the sale were not given out.

Pulliam & Taylor recently purchased for their Val Verde county ranch about 400 head of steer yearlings in Tom Green county. They bought 140 head from D. S. Franks and 105 from D. K. McMullan, the balance being in smaller bunches purchased from different parties.

The Continental Land and Cattle company has sold to Pierre Wibaux and Ed Reid of Denver, about 2400 two-year-old steers.

W. S. Cook of Wakefield, Neb., has bought of Frank N. Page of Clarendon 250 exceptionally fine yearling steers at $10 per head.

W. D. Connell of Midland, who ranches in Gaines and Terry counties, recently sold 40 young bulls at $40 around to Martin & Sloan of Silver City, N. M.

At Big Springs last week J. F. Yates bought 200 yearlings from Henry aMson.

In Donley county W. T. Hurt bought of Munday & Williams 46 cows at $27 a head.

Mrs. Anna Collins of Alice sold to Gunter & Jones all of her ones, twos and threes, about 1500 head.

The Speer ranch sold 2500 two-year-old steers to Pierre Wibaux, Wibaux, Mont.

John Slaughter has sold 2400 yearling steers at Pierre Wibaux.

Chas. Goodnight of Goodnight, Tex., has added to his stock of Polled Angus cattle by the purchase of 350 head of Angus stock cattle from Frank Collinson of Clarendon.

John Young sold the Mrs. Drake steer yearlings to J. M. Shannon last week for $14 a head.—Ozona Kicker.

Lay Powell of Sterling county recently sold to John Lovelady 100 twos at a reported price of $22.50.

M. Z. Smissen of Crockett county bought of E. C. Rice of Big Springs 200 head of yearlings a few days ago.

J. Q. McCabe of Coke county paid $200 each for two Hereford bull calves purchased a few days ago from Payne & Jones of San Angelo.

At Pecos City Tip Franklin sold 450 twos and over to A. T. Windham.

Lovelady & Stokes of Mitchell county have sold to White Bros. 100 yearlings and 135 three-year-old steers at $15 for yearlings and $23 for threes.

A company has been organized in New Jersey to manufacture flour from sweet potatoes. It is said a plant with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour a day can be erected for $15,000 to $20,000, and the flour will sell for $5 a barrel. The flour is used as a blend for wheat, rye and corn flour which, it is claimed, are thereby preserved and made richer and more nutritious and protected from mold or staleness. There are potato fields in Texas which yield abundant crops and could supply the raw material for any number of "potato flour" mills.—San Antonio Express.

MAVERICKS.

Johnson Bros., who have finished their shipping from the Pecos country, shipped out during the season 7200 head, 5700 steers going to Montana and 1500 old cows to Kansas and Nebraska.

Flower & Bird of Gray Horse, I. T., shipped out from San Angelo last week about 3300 head of two and three-year-old steers purchased from various parties.

A number of sales of small bunches of yearling steers have been made in the Rock Springs territory at about $13.

L. W. Roberts and F. M. Morton recently started a herd of 800 steers from Haskell county to Oklahoma Territory where the animals are to be sold.

W. E. Buckley has sold his 2000-acre ranch near Floydada to Mr. Cochron of Haskell county for $3500.

Two thousand head of the C cattle, ones and twos, were shipped last week to Manville, Wyo.

Charlie Gallagher went down the road Saturday with Lampasas as his destination, and, if the Banner-Leader got it straight, he was happily married a few days later to Miss Sallie Brown of that city. We tender sincere congratulations and good wishes. May life be full of unalloyed happiness for them. The happy couple will make their home in southern Texas.—Ballinger Banner-Leader.

Ten new wells have been sunk and a number of other improvements, including the putting up of a new ranch house, have been made recently on R. B. Pyron's ranch in Wheeler county.

W. E. Perminter of Big Springs states that his calf crop will reach 98 per cent.

J. K. Zimmerman, of the Shoe Bar ranch, was here Monday. He has lately acquired possession of all the Shoe Bar interests and denies the report that he contemplates selling off a portion of the land.—Clarendon Banner-Stockman.

The report of a recent Hereford sale held at Sydney, Australia, shows that this breed is in high favor in that country. The top price at the sale was 175 guineas, or about $894, and a number of animals were disposed of at a figure not far below this.

Local cattlemen are very much pleased with the prospects of the Fort Worth market. Speaking of the location of the big Armour Packing company there, Mr. A. B. Robertson said this morning it would be of the best things that ever happened for the cattlemen of the state, and it would pay every cattleman in Texas to lend material financial aid to Fort Worth in her effort to raise the required bonus, as it means a market here at home for Texas cattle. The Armours ask a bonus of $100,000, one-half of which has already been subscribed by the Fort Worth Stock Yards company. The plant is to have a capacity of 25,000 hogs and 500 cattle daily.—Colorado Stockman.

Several small bunches of yearlings in Donley county have been sold recently at $14 to $15 a head.

Judge Small of Aberdeen recently received two cars of fine young Red Polled cattle from Maquoketa, Ia.

Davis, McDonald & Davis of St. Joseph state that during the year 1900 they handled on a strictly commission basis 77,404 head of cattle, 311,321 head of hogs and 63,590 head of sheep making an average business of $7,706,000 or one-sixth of the entire business, handled at the St. Joseph stock yards.

Secretary Thomas writes: Since the first of January, 1901, there have been something over 1200 registered Herefords sold at auction in the United States. It seems hardly possible that enough buyers could find time to attend these sales and take this number of cattle at fair prices, but they seem to have done so without much trouble. The total receipts from the sales amount to about $290,000, or an average price of approximately $240 for each animal sold.

T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., has purchased the entire Hereford herd of Moffatt Bros., Paw Paw, Ill., consisting of 90 head. Included were the herd bulls Andrew, by Eureka, and March On 13th, which commanded a high price from Messrs. Moffatt at the Chicago combination sale last December. His purchasers considered him the best bred of all the sons of the famous sire Imp. March On, while Messrs. Moffatt state that Mr. Van Natta has frequently declared that no better bred Hereford bull lived than Andrew. He is the sire of a number of heifers in the herd.

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Chips of Experience

HEREFORD WEIGHTS.—Secretary Thomas of the Hereford Breeders' association writes to the Journal:

There has been an impression on the art of some people in the past that Herefords lacked size, and that their sefulness would be increased when his requirement was met. It has always been contended by the friends of he Hereford that while size was a most desirable feature, quality should ot be sacrificed for its sake. In the arly part of 1800 the Hereford breed was noted for the size of the oxen it roduced. These were what the demand of that period required, and the Hereford supplied that demand as successfully as they do the changed requirements of to-day.

But the time came when the early ays of the big ox could not be used rofitably as a beast of burden or raught, and the requisite quality for a urely beef animal was sought. The Hereford female had never approximated the size of the oxen, and it was hrough her that the breeders worked or the production of a steer that would have the early maturing qualities desired. The value of the beef nimal must, however, depend on the butcher's block, and the representative Hereford of to-day can lay posiive claim to the successful combinaion of size and quality that was eached only through years of careful election and breeding.

In this respect, however, the Hereord's appearance is deceiving, for on ts short legs it does not appear to ave the pounds of its Shorthorn rother of the same weight. An intersting incident illustrating this was he comparisons made by the interestd spectators at the joint Herefordhorthorn show at Kansas City last all, where Herefords and Shorthorns f the same ages were shown in adoining rings. The general opinion of l but the most experienced observers was that the Herefords had the qualiy and uniformity, but that they sufered in the comparison of size. Some rouble was taken to secure the offiial weights of all the exhibition cattle f both breeds, and the average eights of the animals in the various lasses is herewith given. The cattle ere weighed on Oct. 15, 1900, but the assification by ages is figured from he base date of Aug. 10, 1900:

Males.	Average Weights. Hereford.	Shorthorns.
ver 3 years old	2201	2285
wo-year-olds	1943	1885
earlings	1537	1381
enior calves	929	926
unior calves	705	648
Females—		
ver 3 years old	1735	1602
wo-year-olds	1537	1401
enior yearlings	1240	1234
unior yearlings	1128	1022
enior calves	780	787
unior calves	583	542

Without doubt the scale of the Hereord has been increased by the Ameri-an breeders during the past two deades, and it has been accomplished ithout the sacrifice of the early maturing quality acquired by so many ears of careful breeding, but which as absent in the high specimens of the breed in the early part of the 19th century. The range demands scale and substance in their herd bulls, and the Hereford undoubtedly has this quality in addition to the constitution and rustling ability that has won them such high favor in recent years.

RED POLLED CATTLE.—Red Polled cattle are natives of Norfolk and Suffolk counties in England. For many years they were two distinct breeds, in these counties. Various theories have been put forward to account for these hornless cattle. The probability is that in the several varieties of Red Polled cattle found in England many years ago, we have the descendants of a very ancient breed, highly valued for their large yield of milk. The Herd Book says:

"There is even yet a sort of superstitious regard for red cattle prevalent among some of the peasantry, the roots of which superstitions achaeologists profess to find in the religious belief of the Aryan race, that red typifies the heavenly fire. At any rate it is an undisputed fact that in the middle ages and down to a comparatively recent period the dun or dark red cow (for the terms seem to have been convertible with regard to cattle) was often invested with remarkable powers—her milk was deemed superior and was supposed to possess health restoring qualities.

"Herodotus carries back the record of polled cattle to a remote period.

"Hippocrates, speaking of the Scythian chariots, says 'they were drawn by oxen which have no horns and the cold prevents their having any.'

"The probability is that Britain derived both its polled cattle and its trotting horses from the same source—'The folk who settled in eastern England after the Romans had gone.' "

Of the Suffolk Polled, John Kirby, who published the Suffolk Travellers in 1734, speaks of the butter produced in the dairy districts as being "the best and pleasantest in England." Arthur Young, in his "Survey of Suffolk," published in 1794, mentions the breed, and of milk yield says:

"There is hardly a dairy of any consideration in our district that does not contain cows which give, in the height of the season, eight gallons of milk in a day, and six are common among many for a large part of the season. For two or three months a whole dairy will give five gallons a day on the average."

With regard to beef qualities he says:

"Many of these beast fatten remarkably well—the flesh of a fine quality."

Of the Norfolk Polled, the files of the Norwich Mercury show that as early as 1778, 1780, 1795 and 1797 public sales of polled cattle were advertised. Mr. Money Griggs of Gately, who died in 1872 in his hundredth year, and who had been for upwards of eighty years a tenant of the Elmham estate, informed Mr. Fulcher, when making inquiries as to the breed, that "from his earliest recollections Red Polled cattle had been kept in the neighborhood of Elmham." The Elmham Polled cattle of this period are represented in a painting now in the possession of Lord Sondes. The inscription reads: "These bullocks exhibited at the Fakenham agricultural show, obtained two prizes, and allowed to be the best home breeds ever shown under four years old. Killed by G. Nicholson; weight 187 stone and 8 lbs., A. D. 1836."

At the Holkam sheep shearing of 1810 the report says:

"Mr. Reeve showed his Norfolk bull and two-year-old heifers, which convinced every person who saw them to what a height of perfection breeding may be carried on, by care in selection. Mr. Reeve's Norfolk bull was greatly admired as an animal of very superior frame and points, and his heifers are such as few men can exhibit."

In the years 1813 and 1824 blood-red polled cattle were selected and successfully bred by three ladies named Diana, Catherine and Mary Bullock, until 1868, when the last of the Misses Bullock died at a great age. The Norfolk Polled are spoken of in 1818 as being "almost unequaled," and from the accounts we have were probably of larger size than the Suffolk, and possibly not as good milkers.

While crossing the two varieties had to some extent prevailed, the year 1846 may be taken as the date from which the Norfolks and Suffolks were merged into each other so as to be spoken of as the one breed.

Improvement of this breed was rapidly progressing when, in 1868, the cattle plague greatly reduced their numbers, and explains why they are not now more numerous.

In 1873 a herd book of "The Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled Cattle" was established. In 1883 the words "Norfolk and Suffolk" were dropped, and the breed has since been known as "The Red Polled."

The first importation of Red Polls into the United States was of four animals by Mr. Geo. F. Taber of New York state in 1873, followed by four more in 1875, and twenty-five in 1882, importations by others following soon after.

TENNESSEE EXPERIMENTS.—Some valuable information for cattle feeders is embodied in a bulletin issued by the Tennessee experiment station at Knoxville setting forth the deductions and conclusions reached from a feeding experiment. The bulletin is much too lengthy to be given in full in these columns, but some of the more important statements appear below.

In nearly all instances in which any comparisons can be effected it appears that group I had the advantage. This is not because the animals in this ground were individually superior or because they made so much larger gains, but was chiefly due to the cost and influence of the different rations fed. Group 1, fed on shredded stover, cowpea vine hay, and cornmeal, gained uniformly through the experiment. They ate their food with a relish and seemed to thrive from the start, and at the end of the experiment were making most satisfactory gains. Group 2 fed on shredded stover, cottonseed meal and cottonseed bran, did not take kindly to this food in the beginning. After a while, however, they ate it with considerable relish, but when they were making their best gains they were all thrown off their feet because of the concentrated nature of the ration. The initial ration with group 2 contained six pounds of corn stover and six pounds of cottonseed bran. As the experiment progressed the corn stover was gradually eliminated and the cottonseed bran increased until the animals were consuming an average of about 16 pounds per day and between six and seven pounds of cottonseed meal. At this time all the animals had an attack of indigestion, caused by the impaction of the rumen from the use of cottonseed bran. A purge was given and the cottonseed bran immediately reduced to about six pounds. For about ten days the gains were unsatisfactory and it was then deemed best to again add the corn stover to the ration and to reduce the amount of cottonseed meal to about three pounds and put in four pounds of cornmeal. The beneficial effect of this change was almost instantly apparent, and from that date forward the animals of this group made satisfactory gains. Had it not been for the impaction caused by the cottonseed bran because of its heavy indigestible nature, this group would have made as good gains as group 1. The digestive organ of the ruminant makes it necessary that it have considerable roughness and it cannot handle a concentrated and heavy food, such as cottonseed meal and cottonseed bran, for any length of time successfully. Where cottonseed meal of itself is fed with a roughness, as advocated by some people, the rumen becomes impacted; at least that was our experience, and it was impossible to get the animals to make any gains until the use of this food was discontinued. Cottonseed bran; that is, ground up hulls, contains comparatively little nutriment, and as it has the objectionable features already mentioned, which cannot well be overcome, it has no value as a roughness to the farmer who can produce cowpea vines and shredded stover along with a crop of grain at practically no extra expense. While cotton seed bran at $14 is too expensive to ever be used successfully on the farm, the cottonseed meal is a most excellent food for use in fattening cattle when fed in reasonable quantities. But as indicated by our experiments, and it has been found true at other stations, the best results are obtained by its use in combination with cornmeal, as it is so highly concentrated and so rich in protein that it has a tendency to produce too much lean meat at the expense of fat, and hence the gains are not so rapid as where cornmeal is combined with it. The combination of the two meals gives a better balance to the food and makes it easy of digestion, and the animals can stand up longer under forced feeding than where the cottonseed meal is used alone.

From the results of a single experiment it appears that 6 or 8 pounds of pea vine hay, a food stuff rich in protein, combined with shredded clover and corn meal, produced most satisfactory gains when fed to an indifferent type of native steers. This is a most interesting fact as the cowpea probably does better in Tennessee than in any other state in the union. It can be grown in almost any type of soil and on almost any farm in the state, and as both the corn stover and the grain can be produced cheaply and in abundance, it enables the farmers of Tennessee to feed a home grown ration with considerable profit. This experiment would indicate also that where any other substance is to be bought, cottonseed meal may be combined with the above ration with good effect, and as it is so concentrated, and so rich in fertilizing ingredients, the farmer can well afford to buy it to feed in conjunction with cowpea vine hay, shredded stover, etc. It is evident from these results also that the farmer should produce his own roughness at home, and certainly he can afford to buy cottonseed bran for this purpose.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

1. Tennessee is admirably adapted to the production of stockers which can be successfully fed on the products of the rich valley farms.

2. Stock husbandry has a valuable effect on soil fertility, as 90 per cent and over of the fertilizing ingredients consumed in the foods are available for the restoration of soil fertility.

3. Cottonseed bran is too expensive for roughness and has an unfavorable effect on digestion, producing impaction of the rumen. Tennessee farmers cannot afford to use it in this form and all the roughness needed in cattle feeding can be produced more cheaply on the farm than anywhere else.

4. Cowpea vine hay made an admirable substitute for cottonseed meal. As it is not so rich in protein, however, it should be fed at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds of the former to one pound of the latter.

5. It is seen from these tests that a home-grown ration of shredded stover, cowpea vine hay and corn meal can be fed with success to a fair type of native cattle. This means much to the farmers of Tennessee.

6. Tennessee is admirably suited to the production of the cowpea. On good land two tons of this plant can be produced per acre, yielding 431.6 pounds of protein, costing 4.63 cents a pound. Besides this, it stores up nitrogen in the soil which it gathers from the air. It view of its value in feeding it should be cultivated much more extensively for this purpose.

7. Cottonseed meal gave the better results when combined with corn meal in the proportion of one pound to the former to one and a quarter pounds of the latter than when fed alone.

8. This experiment indicates that native steers can be successfully fed at home at a fair profit. It further indicates that all the corn stover now wasting in the fields should be shredded and fed.

9. The tables bring out the importance of individuality in the animal and show the necessity of improving our feeding stocks by crossing with purebred sires.

10. The results of this experiment favor the use of a ration of corn stover, cowpea vine hay and corn meal, in preference to one of shredded stover, cottonseed, bran and cottonseed meal.

From our experience the past winter it would seem that in order to get sufficient flesh on the type of feeding animals to be found in this state that the period should be at least 4 to 4 1-2 months, or 120 to 150 days. In this way the animals will make a larger growth and a better quality of meat.

In judging animals for feeding the development of the region of the chest and the constitution should receive attention. The organs situated there—the heart, lungs, etc., measure the vital capacity of the animal and this in turn influences its ability to withstand the strain of heavy feeding. It is important also to examine the eye, as this is in one sense the measure of the nervous energy of the animal. It shows the temperament and disposition of the animal and whether it is docile. If the eye is clear, mild, bright and active, the chest well developed, the body short and compact, with long, deep hind-quarters well filled at the thigh and twist, the animal will generally be found to be a good feeder.

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IN THE PANHANDLE.

Quanah, Texas.

The longer one tarries in the Panhandle, the more he is impressed with the infinite grandeur and limitless possibilities of this favored section. No adequate conception of what this country really is can be acquired, except by personal knowledge of its gigantic proportions and association with the broad-minded, liberal people who make up its citizenship. The little city from which this communication is sent occupies a conspicuous position among the bustling, prosperous communities which well directed energy and the undaunted spirit of American progress have builded along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway. She has recovered from the disastrous effects of short crops and commercial depression; has increased her cotton shipments from a few dozen bales in 1891 to an estimated output for the present season of nearly 10,000 bales. But above all other resources Quanah counts upon the tremendous aggregate of her live stock interests.

Quanah also enjoys a very large wholesale trade, supply a wide range of territory, extending into the unorganized counties on the western border of Texas. The solid appearance of her business blocks is an attractive feature of the city in this regard.

With such men at the helm as John Ledbetter, A. J. Fires, Mayor Elbert, D. D. Swearingen, C. H. Newby, C. A. Rogers and others of equal energy and foresight, the future of Quanah is practically assured.

Real estate dealers all along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway report an increasing demand for small farms. They are in receipt of many inquiries from Illinois, Indiana and other Northern and Eastern states asking for statistics as to crops and other information regarding present conditions in the Panhandle. It is conceded that the big holdings must soon be cut into tracts to comply this demand, and the consensus of opinion is that the sooner this division is accomplished the better it will be for the country. As an evidence of what is being done in this direction, reference is had to the record sales of the X. I. T. people (the Farwell Capitol syndicate). Beside the immense sales made to Littlefield and others, aggregating over 540,000 acres, this company has transferred 50,000 acres located near Channing to Wm. Powell, the well known Hereford breeder. The price paid was $4.50 per acre. They also sold to Geo. F. Atkinson, of the same place, ten alternate sections at $2 per acre, and to W. S. Marshall, six sections at $2. The determination of the Farwells to dispose of their holdings splits the big ranges which they have controlled and places on the market some of the choicest farming lands in the entire country. Among recent purchases of the Waggoners are the old "Hash Knife" ranch, containing over 400,000 acres, formerly owned by Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas and the "Rocking Chair" ranch, once the property of an English syndicate and recently owned by Col. Hughes. Col. A. W. Long of Childress has sold to T. B. Yarborough of Decature a tract of 50,000 acres, located about six miles from Childress. Col. M. Z. Smissen has leased the John Currie pasture in Glasscock county. This tract contains fifty sections.

During the past two weeks rains have been frequent and exceedingly heavy along the Denver road. The country has been thoroughly soaked; farmers and ranchmen are jubilant over the certainty of good crops and plenty of grass, and merchants are correspondingly happy.

Clarendon, Tex.

Realizing that in unity there is strength, the business men of Clarendon have organized a commercial association which will be known as the Board of Trade. Following are the officers. President, H. W. Taylor; first vice president, Judge B. H. White; second vice president, Jno. F. Sims; third vice president, F. S. Bugbee; secretary, W. H. Cook; treasurer, J. T. Nolan. Clarendon has shared in the general prosperity which has blessed the Panhandle country during the past three years, and her merchants have at last combined to let a waiting world know the attractions and advantages of their thriving city, both for investors and for people who are seeking permanent homes. Like her sister cities on the line of the Denver road, Clarendon while in possession of no positive assurance of additional railroad facilities, is in the market, ready, anxious and willing to receive with open arms any of the roads that have practically gridironed the territory north of the Red River, and are now casting covetous eyes towards the immense ranges of the Panhandle. There are vague and undefined rumors that the Rock Island intends to reach Clarendon, yet many of her people are inclined to believe that the great gorges and canyons to the west of the town will preclude any railroad extensions in that direction, while they do not think a terminal at Clarendon within the possibilities.

During the past two or three weeks many northern buyers have been here, looking for range cattle. South Dakota and Montana feeders have bought several large bunches of ones and twos, but the trades have uncommonly slow, caused by a decided difference of opinion as to prices, the same that prevented trading at the San Antonio convention. Some men who have been overstocked, or who are large borrowers of money, have been compelled to cut prices and unload, while others have conceded a compromise and parted with their cattle at prices nearer the figures of the buyers, but the bulk of the Panhandle herds are being held at the figures of the past two years.

The Panhandle has been practically flooded for over two weeks. Heavy rains have fallen almost daily, and considerable fear is expressed lest the crops be damaged. Farmers are now praying for dry weather and many of them report losses by reason of the continued rainfall.

A. H.

The farmers of North Texas are selling vegetables to the Northern cities, and the people of Southern Texas are preparing to compete with other countries in the question of fuel. West Texas is rivalling the world in the production of quicksilver, and promises to rival New England in the production of marble and granite. If some one will step up and tell us of something we can not produce as much of and as good an article of as any other country, we will go to work and show them that we can do it. Texas hasn't got her first wind yet.—Denison Herald.

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

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THE ARMOUR PACKING HOUSE

The citizens of Fort Worth have raised the $50,000 required from that city as a bonus for the erection of a big packing house by the Armour Packing company. Of the $50,000 additional asked from the cattlemen of Texas but a small part has yet been raised. The committee has now commenced active work, however, and gratifying results are hoped for in a few days. The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association decided that it was without authority to make an appropriation for the project in behalf of the association but it strongly recommended subscriptions by individual members in order to help build up a great Texas market.

The proposition submitted by the Armour company is, on the payment of $100,000 bonus, one-half to be paid by the citizens of Fort Worth and one-half by the cattlemen of the state, to build a packing house in Fort Worth with a capacity of 2500 hogs and 500 beeves daily and to keep the plant in operation. It is estimated that the first cost of such a plant will be between $400,000 and $500,000.

That the building of such a packing house would do much toward building up a home market for Texas that would do away with the long shipments with shrinkage losses is beyond question. It would stimulate fine stock breeding and save thousands of dollars for the feeders.

The city of Fort Worth has made good her part of the proposition; it is now "up to the cattlemen" to say whether or not the plant shall be built.

COMBINATION AGAINST TEXAS.

The following special dispatch from Austin to the Houston Post seems, in the light of present day commercial advancement, almost incredible, yet, if true, it only points out more strongly the necessity for using to the fullest extent Texas capital and Texas energy in developing the resources of the state:

Austin, May 28.—It was learned here to-day from an authentic source that there is a well developed attempt on the part of western and eastern smelters to depreciate the value of Texas minerals. A gentleman residing at Llano recently had a rich experience with a well known eastern assaying firm. He sent some copper ore to them for analysis, but took the precaution to place several copper cents on the inside of the rock, and covered them so they would never be detected. In the course of ten days he received a letter from the firm, in which they stated that "there was not a trace of copper in the sample ore sent to them for analysis."

Another gentleman melted a five dollar gold piece up and ran it through some ore, and it was likewise sent away for an analysis. The answer came back that there was a "very slight trace" of gold in the sample.

A piece of the same ore was analyzed by a Llano expert and it ran out a gold button the size of a ten-cent piece, except a trifle thicker.

Another gentleman took a carload of fine copper ore to a Denver smelter and all they would offer him for it was $12 a ton, and it was assayed to run $36 per ton.

Whatever the facts may be in the above cited cases, in which names are not given, it is unquestionably true that there have been some very curious circumstances connected with the development of some Texas industries. For instance, oil was discovered several years ago in Nacogdoches county, and almost as soon as the fact became known that section was swamped with oil leases by outside parties, but after the leases were secured not a foot of drilling was done to further test the field. In the iron fields in Cherokee county, where there are millions of tons of fine ore lying on and within a few inches of the surface, two blast furnaces—in addition to the one owned but rarely operated by the state—were built and they turned out pig iron pronounced by experts to be of the best grade. Yet these furnaces whose erection cost thousands of dollars were operated only for a brief period, the larger and more costly one running less than two weeks. Through some influence, yet to be explained, they have been standing idle for years.

It scarcely seems within the bounds of possibility that there should exist a wholesale combination to prevent the development of any section, particularly when there are millions of dollars seeking places for safe investment, though it may readily appear that the influence of a single great corporation might be directed against the development of a particular field of industry. Men who are engaged in the same line of business as that sought to be developed are not always the best to apply to for aid, but when capitalists generally can be convinced of the rich returns to be secured from a particular investment the money is promptly forthcoming. Frequently, however, it requires the investment of more or less local capital to convince the foreign investor that the claims made of extraordinary opportunities are not based chiefly on wind and water.

THE INSULAR DECISIONS.

Two decisions of the utmost importance, determining in a large measure the position of the island possessions of the United States, were rendered last week by the United States supreme court. The court held that the constitution does not follow the flag; that the United States may acquire foreign territory which after such acquisition becomes American territory subject to American government but to which all the provisions of the constitution do not necessarily apply. While in some points the policy of the national administration was ruled against, in the main it was sustained.

The cases decided were what were known as the DeLima and the Downes cases, both dealing with the collection of duties. In both cases the court was divided and dissenting opinions were presented but the division was not on political lines.

The De Lima case involved the power of the government to collect a duty on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of Paris and before the passage of the Porto Rican act. The court said the government's contention in this case was substantially a claim that Porto Rico was foreign territory. The entire case turned upon that contention. The court held that the position was not well taken, that Porto Rico was at the time a territory and the duty collected must be returned.

The Downes case dealt with the legality of the exaction of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into New York after the passage of the Foraker act providing for a duty upon goods shipped from the United States into Porto Rico and also on those shipped from Porto Rico to the United State. In this case the court held that such exaction was legal and constitutional.

The principle of the two opinions, considered collectively, is that Porto Rico was never after the acquisition of that island foreign territory; that until congress acted upon the question no duty could be collected, but that as soon as congress outlined a method of controlling the island's revenues that action became binding; in other words, that congress has power under the constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the country's insular possessions and has the right to lay a duty on goods imported into such insular possessions from the United States or exported from them into the United States. It holds that for taxation purposes they are not a part of the United States to the extent that goods shipped beween their ports and the United States are entitled to the same treatment as though they were shipped between Chicago and New York.

The return of the duties collected before the passage of the Porto Rican act is but a small point involved in the decision; the present legal status of the island was the main question at issue. That seems to have been fairly well determined and the insular policy of the present administration is upheld.

To listen to some papers in Texas one would think that politics and industrial enterprises cannot exist in the same state. But look at South Carolina. There is not a state in the South that has half so many cotton mills—new ones, too—nor is there a state in the Union which has had, at any time, more politics.—Bonham News.

Still the South Carolina politicians haven't been directing their energies to any great extent against capital in any form. It isn't politics in general but politics of the special brand formerly adopted by a very large per cent of the Texas politicians that is harmful to development.

Either the senior senator from South Carolina or the junior senator from South Carolina may have occasion to remark that it's a long time between votes.

The new catalogue of the San Antonio fair expressly states that no invention or product of convict labor will be allowed to compete for premiums. It is encouraging to note that there is at least one point where Texas cotton farmers will not have to bring their products into competition with those of convict farms.

The interest of A. H. Weatherly in the San Angelo Press has been purchased by S. C. Parsons and the paper is now issued by Smith & Parsons. The Press has been an enterprising and persistent worker for the San Angelo country and no change of policy is indicted by the change in ownership.

The fact that Ireland's population has decreased doesn't mean that there are fewer Irishmen. The census taker didn't count "the force" in America.

That Windward Passage reporter seems to have secured a job as range war correspondent in the Northwest.

No dusters have been reported from the quicksilver mines in Brewster county. When last heard from operators were producing about $500 worth of quicksilver per day at an expense of about $100.

When the poet was writing about those rare days in June he probably hadn't forgotten that May sometimes furnishes days that are absolutely raw.

The National Live Stock association is going after the manufacturers of shoddy. It proposes to catch 'em where the wool's short.

Anna, Tex., sent a carload of live poultry to the Chicago market a few days ago. And now what's the matter with Anna?

The cabinet wasn't willing to accept from the Cubans "something just as good" as the Platt amendment.

Porto Rico can't have the constitution yet; Mr. Bailey hasn't agreed to turn it loose.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY GIRL.

She's snappy and smart as the hottest red pepper,
In grace with the angels she's closely allied,
In lightness no queen of the turf can outstep her
Or hold up a head with more beautiful pride.
Her smile but reflects the bright spirit within her,
Her lip has a proud "don't-you-jolly-me" curl,
And, be she a saint or an innocent sinner,
There's none like the twentieth century girl.

Her laugh flows as sweet as the ripple of streamlets,
Her song would the ear of an angel entrance,
Her eyes are so soft that they seem little dreamlets,
A challenge to love in their every glance,
She seems the real acme of female perfection,
In beauty's great diadem she is the pearl;
There's scarcely a flaw that demands a correction
Observed in the twentieth century girl.

In shop or boudoir, in the parlor or kitchen,
She shines with the light of American grace,
She's all we could ask in her figure, and rich in
Dame Fortune's best dower—her beauty of face;
Her modesty sometimes seems tardy in action
When dancing in gaiety's maddening whirl,
And then her cute boldness seems but an attraction
Quite fitting the twentieth century girl.

She has a quick tongue and a ripe brain to feed it,
Discusses all questions from science to sport;
You offer advice and she's ready to heed it,
Provided 'tis of an agreeable sort.
In satire she gives her opponent no quarter,
In love all her words have a sirupy purl,
In spats or in quarrels no fabled old Tartar
Could silence the twentieth century girl.

Without her this earth would be but as the setting
Of gold with the beautiful gem torn away,
Its menfolks but growling old animals, fretting
In solitude's gloom for a twinkle of day.
Then here's a hurrah for the sparkling young jewel
'Mid all of earth's treasures the daintiest pearl—
She sweetens our cup—she's the salt in life's gruel,
The peerless, chic twentieth century girl.

—Denver Post.

* * *

S. C. E., Mexia, Tex.—The membership of the Society of Christian Endeavor almost reaches 3,500,000.

* * *

SHADIE, Roswell, N. M.—You can obtain clematis vines, either the white or purple variety, from any florist at from 25 to 50 cents each. They are hardy climbers.

* * *

MABELLE, Cherokee, Tex.—To remove the grease spots from your silk, apply powdered magnesia. After several hours, shake off, and if the grease is still in evidence repeat the operation.

* * *

POPPY, DeSoto, Tex.—Red slippers are not suitable for street wear, unless worn by children. A stout girl who wears a number five shoe, should leave fancy footwear for the light and airy style of girl and confine her own feet to black casings.

* * *

BEE, Jonah, Tex.—Beatrice Harraden is an English woman, residing in the northern suburbs of London. Miss Harraden is thirty-seven years old, but looks much more youthful, it is said. She has now in the course of evolution a new book which will appear in the near future.

* * *

COOK, Georgetown, Tex.—Your criticism of cook books is deserved by the majority. There are a few exceptions, however. The Buckeye has an unlimited number of recipes suited to limited purses, and Madame Gesine Lemcke's "How to Live on Twenty-five Cents a Day," which met with great success, takes a place as assistane to the poorest or most economical (the two do not always unite, unfortunately,) housewife.

* * *

P. E. DALL, Chickasha, I. T.—Yes, patent (or if you are an up-to-date Anglo-maniac call it pay-tent) leathers are worn a great deal now by both women and men. It has long been held that patent leathers were not good form for street wear, but people generally are largely inclined to override custom this summer. It is almost impossible to tell good patent leather from that which will crack after being worn once or twice. Even the price of the shoes cuts no figure in regard to their wearing qualities. In the process of giving the patent polish, the leather is baked, and though it may be of the finest quality to begin with, the baking may ruin it without even an expert being able to discover the trouble until the shoe is tried.

* * *

M. B. Longview, Tex.—I do not know any method of preparing carrots that will render them a very welcome dish, but any vegetable is preferable to none at all. Try this way of cooking occasionally: Scrape three carrots, cut them in small squares; put them into boiling salted water and cook until tender; pour off the water and cover with a white sauce made with one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, and one cup of milk, salt and pepper.

* * *

AUTHOR, Forney, Tex.—Don't worry over the fact that your first poem did not meet with proper appreciation from the editor your honored. If nature intended you for a poet you will yet enjoy making that editor ashamed of his short-sightedness. James Whitcomb Riley waited twenty years before editors found his manuscript acceptable and then he could probably have revenged himself by selling his first manuscript to the editor who rejected it at five times the original price.

* * *

JOHNNIE, Cisco, Tex.—Do you intend to seek for work or "employment?" You should decide this question before coming to a city. If you are in earnest about wanting work you will soon find it, but if you are seeking to be employed in some nice, light position where the heaviest labor required of you will be to draw a big salary, you will, perhaps, wait quite awhile before meeting with the object of your search. There is usually work to be found for those who care to find it, but if you want light employment you had better apply to a gas company.

* * *

MADAM, Alvin, Tex.—To make a success of keeping summer boarders you must be able to furnish clean, comfortable beds, cool rooms, good water, fresh fruit, vegetables, milk and butter and an attractive table. If you have no garden, and your milk supply comes from a riverside dairy, you will have difficulty in meeting the requirements. If you are only a "tolerable" cook and do not possess the faculty of making a table inviting, you will be a failure as a landlady. Even if you succeed in obtaining and holding for the summer four boarders, I do not think your profits will enable you to invest heavily in oil lands.

* * *

PEPSIE, Claremore, I. T.—There are two new remedies for dyspepsia and similar troubles. You may take your choice of the two cures, but you can not combine them, as they are directly opposed in method of treatment. The first cure consists of complete rest, massage and over-eating—gluttony, in fact. The food consists chiefly of milk, however, the patient being required to drink half a pint every two hours during the day and night. The second cure, fasting, is not likely to become popular. A Detroit girl was the first to try fasting as a cure. She fasted for forty-six days, her weight diminishing from 140 pounds to less than 90 during that time.

* * *

FEMININE PRIPPERIES.

Owing to the popularity of elbow sleeves, the bracelet is once more a favored ornament.

* * *

This is a busy season for the girl at the ribbon counter, but the plain ribbons are stored on the back shelf and the fancy ribbons reign supreme.

* * *

One of the newest sleeves is long and tight-fitting, with a puff at the elbow.

* * *

Patent leather slippers with high tongues and large buckles are worn by women who wish to increase apparently the height of their insteps.

* * *

It is very little trouble to arrange a hook on the inside of a belt, where it will be on close terms with an eye sewed on the skirt band, but it is one of the small details which make the vast difference between the neat and the careless dresser.

* * *

The newest shirt wait hat—this term applies to all headgear suitable for wear with wash waists—is made of yellow straw, in a wide, flat braid, such as is worn by the natives in the Philippines. The trimming consists of a scarf of pineapple cloth or liberty silk in bright shades.

* * *

KITTIE, Athens, Tex.—The author of the song, "Kathleen Mavoureen," was Annie Crawford, a Dublin actress. The song was written nearly a century ago.

A company, capitalized at $35,000, has been organized to build an oil mill at Frost, Tex.

The contract has been let for a federal building at Abilene, Tex., to cost $112,500.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

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

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

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

DAMNED MOUND.—If your desire any land in Damned Mound, West Columbia, Angleton or Velasco, write us. The above places are the oil regions of Brazoria county. Two to three wells are contracted to bore at once in each place. We have land for sale in all the places. KIBER & TATE, Angleton, Tex.

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

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

RANCHES.

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

THE THREE CIRCLE FARM AND RANCH contains about 15,000 acres. It is located within the rain belt, where seasons and crops are certain; it is only 2 1-2 hours by rail from Fort Worth, and Fort Worth is the best market in Texas for farm and ranch products. With the completion of the Armour Packeries, now practically assured, Fort Worth will pay Kansas City prices for beef and pork, thus saving to the producer freight charges and doubling his margin of profit. This fact, remembered in connection with the location and adaption of the Three Circle Farm and Ranch to the producer of beef, pork and other products of a high-grade stock farm, will make the price at which we are offering it appear trivial. The Three Circle Farm and Ranch is divided into ten different pastures, with fine mixed grasses and plenty of water in each; there are 1,500 acres of choice, rich, valley land, in cultivation; 35 sets of houses and ranch improvements. There are two streams of living, running water and plenty of timber for domestic purposes. We have maps of this ranch and full detailed description, which will be mailed free to those who write for it. Address WILLIAMS & WINTER, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RANCH FOR SALE—3160 acres, all good farm and grass land in Coleman county. 50 acres in cultivation. First class improvements, plenty of wood and water. Big bargain at $5.00, one-third cash. Write quick. DREW CLEMENTS, Coleman, Texas.

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

RANCH of 25 leased and 15 owned sections, 8 miles from Lubbock. Improvements about $4,000. All for $15,000. Will sell with ranch 400 yearlings at $16, 200 stock cattle at $20, calves thrown in. Other ranches with prices in proportion to size. Imrpoved school claims 75 cents to $1.25 per acre bonus. Patent land $1 to $1.50 per acre. W. P. FLORENCE, Lubbock, 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.

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

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

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

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

WE HAVE A NUMBER of customers for ranches and cattle and we want to correspond with parties owning ranches in Texas, and which are on the market for sale at reasonable prices. We can always find the buyer if the ranch offered is desirable and is priced within the market. Correspondence confidential. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

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

FARMS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCK FARMS.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

FOR SALE—150 to 200 head stock cattle, consisting of 50 cows, 60 twos and threes, balance ones. H. C. M'MICHAEL, Buffalo, Tex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UPLAND HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

MULES.

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

HORSES.

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

SWINE.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

SHEEP.

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

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

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

GOATS.

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

ANGORA GOATS—Only bucks left, which will be sold cheap. CHAS. TANNER, Cheneyville, La.

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

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

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

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

Also a large block of land, solid body, river front, in Hidalgo and Cameron counties, Texas, unfenced, largely open land, in the region of Brownsville at [illegible] the price it cost our party, about 8[illegible] cents an acre. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, 105 Trevino street, San Antonio, Texas.

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

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

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Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The National Live Stock Commission Company (formerly Chicago Live Stock Commission Company) offers unexcelled service at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Special rates on feeder [illegible]. Address IRELAND HAMPTON, Agt., Fort Worth, Texas.

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WANTED—TO LEASE 20,000 acres of pasture in southwest Texas. Will pay liberally for it. Address B. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Texas.

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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.

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WANTED—Hustlers to deliver and collect. No canvassing; $45 per month salary. Address D. E. RODGERS, Dist. Mgr., 115 S. Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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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.

FRECKLES, pimples, liver spots, skin and scalp diseases, cured by Perfect Face Paste. Ask your druggist. Large trial jar by mail 20 cents. GEO. S. RALL, Box 109, Cincinnati, O.

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

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

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

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

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

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—Andrew Carnegie.

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This gospel ringing clear,
This rule of right in riches,
This preachment of your peer.
No frothing command threatens,
No sophist prates of pelf,
But Dives turns law-giver
And sternly judges self.

How came you by your millions
But by your fellows' toil,
Or by finesse or fortune,
If not by downright spoil?
And who protects your millions
From raids and king's escheat?
And who thrones law and order
Upon the judgment seat?

The while you got your millions,
Your brothers got no gain;
They stood for home and country.
In mart and mine and plain.
They felled the mighty forests,
They digged the stubborn earth,
They made the state that guards you,
They match your meed and birth.

And think you now you owe them
No deed of recompense;
And know you not the logic
Of cause and consequence?
Is this the end of living:
To gorge a favored few?
For this was born a nation:
To agonize for you?

Who lived and died ungiving
Of store or strength or heart
Was but a drone and pauper,
And slayed a coward's part.
Who has not love or pity
For Lazarus at his door,
The heartful world despises,
And rates him less than poor.
Clarence Ousley, Galveston, Tex.

CHAFFEE'S STERNNESS.

As indicative of the sternness with which Gen. Chaffee has repressed looting in China, a traveler who was there at the time of the greatest excitement says: "When a rich American in Peking hinted to the general that he would gladly bear the expense of transporting two magnificent temple bronzes to New York as a gift to the Metropolitan museum of art if the general would overlook their removal, he rcared until his voice fairly shook the walls of the inner city: 'The American caught looting will be shot on the spot.' That's the sort of stuff Chaffee is made of."

A LEG IN PAWN.

An artificial leg is one of the unredeemed pledges in a Philadelphia pawnbroker's establishment. "The owner came in one day with a couple of friends," said the proprietor the other day. "They had all been drinking and run out of money. The one-legged man wanted a loan on his wooden leg. I did my best to dissuade him, but it was no use, and finally I had to give in. He only wanted $3 on it, and I let him have the money. Well, he took off his leg, handed it over and hopped out on one foot, his two friends supporting him on either side. They were all laughing as though it were a huge joke. Of course I expected that he would turn up in a day or so and get his leg out of pawn, but he never came back. I dare say he had another at home, but it seems strange that he has never redeemed this one."

SCHWAB'S PALACE ON WHEELS.

President Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel company, popularly known as the billion dollar trust, has arranged for the construction of a private palace car at the works of the Pullman company. The car is to be the most complete the Pullman company ever turned out, and is estimated to cost $35,000.

The car will be ready for service by the first of December. It will be the first palace car ever owned by any of the heads of the big steel consolidation, and will be built expressly for the private convenience of Mr. Schwab and his family. All the arrangements for the construction of the car have been negotiated by Joseph L. Ray, head of the information bureau of the Carnegie Steel works in Pittsburg.

Mr. Ray, to whose care has been intrusted all of the details of the contract, is one of the most picturesque figures in the employ of the United States Steel company. Of the many thousand employes of the huge corporation perhaps he stands the closest to its president.

And Mr. Ray is a negro. For ten years he has held one of the most important positions in the gift of the corporation, and, as head of the information bureau in Pittsburg, he has stood as the velvet buffer between Mr. Schwab and the public.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

She was a dear old lady, in whom all her friends felt a separate sense of possession, and whose capacity for committing gentle blunders made her just a little bit dearer still. Among her acquaintances of long standing, though much younger than herself, was a Mrs. Tarpley, who, left a most beautiful and interesting widow before she was 20, remained for fifteen years a pattern of fidelity, and then stepped from the high pedestal on which a generation of young ladies and not a few married ones had placed her, to preside over the home of Judge James Malden Cooke, and to be a gracious stepmother to his only daughter. It was Mrs. Cooke's card which the servant had just brought up to the dear old lady.

"Now mother," Isabel and Kate entreated, after they had added a few swift touches to her dress and hair; "now, mother, don't forget and call her Mrs. Tarpley."

"I won't, I really won't," their mother said, as she went out the door, and all the way down the stairs she kept saying to herself, "Mrs. Cooke—Cooke—Cooke—Mrs. Cooke."

Presently the parlor door opened; there was a sound of affectionate farewells, a roll of carriage wheels, and the gentle hostess was heard making her way back to the second floor. Isabel met her at the top of the steps. There was a subdued despondency on the mother's face.

"Mother, you didn't——"

"No, Isabel," she replied emphatically, "I called her Mrs. Cooke all the time."

"Well, what is it then?"

Her mother sank into her rocking chair. "Nothing, Isabel, nothing at all," she answered meekly, "except that when I went in I said, 'I am so glad to see you, Mrs. Cooke. How is Mr. Tarpley?'"—Harper's Magazine.

HE REALLY HAD TO.

The following anecdote is sent to the London Mail by an officer serving in the Transvaal, where it has gone the rounds of the camps. It naturally lacks official confirmation, but, happily, this does not affect its merits as a story: "They tell a story of Botha and Kitchener's meeting about terms of peace last week. At the end Botha said, 'Well, I must be going.' Kitchener replied: 'No hurry; you haven't got to catch a train.' 'But that's just what I've got to do,' said Botha. And two days afterward a train was held up and looted on the Delagoa line, not very far from the place of meeting."

FAT PYTHON HAS TROUBLE.

The zoo's python from India is having a hard time getting into his suit of new spring clothes, or rather getting "shed" of his old one, says the Philadelphia Press.

To the ordinary snake, the matter of exchanging a worn-out garment of skin for a brand-new, glossy spring hide is a very commonplace matter. When the time comes, he just gives himself a good shake, loosens the buttons of his waistcoat, so to speak, and glides gracefully out of it, leaving it on the ground behind him.

With the python it is not such an easy job. His great length and huge bulk make him clumsy in taking off his clothes, and this year he is having a particularly hard time of it, for he has grown fat and lazy. The consequence is that, instead of coming off nicely, his coat is simply "breaking away" from him in patches, leaving him in a very uncomfortable condition. Thus he is half-dressed in his new clothes and half in his old. He looks like a man in duck trousers and an evening dress coat. It makes him look so ridiculous that his keeper has determined to take pity on him and aid him to undress, and he will help him "peel off" his old clothes.

HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY.

Bushwick hospital, in New York, is to be the scene of an interesting experiment in surgery. The hospital staff has decided to use hypnotism instead of anaesthetics. In accorance with the decision, Cas. H. Thursling, a hypnotist and magnetic healer, has been engaged to give his services to the rospital whenever called upon. Some members of the Bushwick surgical staff have been impressed with the ability shown by Thursling, and believe that his gifts can be employed to advantage in the hospital. In France it is said to be a common practice in the best hospitals to use hypnotism instead of ether. Leading New York physicians have repeatedly declared that America is behind the times in not taking proper advantage of hypnotism in surgical cases. Thursling was 23 years old, and is tall, wiry, muscular and full of energy. His black eyes are large and piercing and give an impression of reserve strength. He said recently: "I wish people would not speak of my 'hypnotic power.' It isn't a power; it's simply influence. I cannot hypnotize a person against his will. Contrary to popular belief, it is the strong and not the weak mentalities that are subject to hypnotism. One cannot hypnotize the weak-minded. The whole thing is simply mental suggestion. The subject must be absolutely passive and in sympathy with the hypnotist. It is true that I have been engaged to treat cases at the Bushwick hospital. I anticipate full success with the patients there, for I have met with gratifying success in the cases I have treated privately."

TRAINING FRENCH CAVALRY.

Not only has the cavalry soldier to acquire the art of remaining in a saddle—he has also to learn how, when in that position, to attack or defend himself against an adversary. To this branch of his instruction an innovation recently introduced into the French army has added a zest hitherto only conspicuous by its absence.

The old system consisted in making each soldier in turn mount a roughly constructed wooden horse and make a series of passes and cuts with lance or saber at a sort of Turk's head mounted on a wooden stand and placed at a certain invariable distance from him. He could hardly miss it if he tried, and as it is only madmen who can derive any sort of pleasure from thrashing an unresponsive dummy it is not surprising to hear that the exercise passed for being one of the most monotonous and disagreeable in the whole course of instruction. Thanks to M. Monlun, adjutant and drill instructor of the Third Dragoons, of the French army, all this has been changed, and the recruits now like nothing better.

The horse itself, if a little neater in appearance, is still, only made of wood as before, but the Turk's head representing the enemy has been miraculously endowed with life and rendered as mobile as quicksilver or as a Boer commando. The soldier can never tell on which side of him it is going to make its appearance next or whether it will sweep around him in front or at his back. He cannot transfix it as formerly with mathematical precision when and where he will, but must keep all his faculties on the alert to touch it at all.

The principle of the arrangement is simple. By turning a small hand wheel at the extreme back of the apparatus a simple contrivance of double cogwheels causes the rods carrying the dummy to revolve entirely round the horse as a center. The direction or rate of speed may be varied at the will of the instructor, the difficulties being graduated according to the skill of the soldier.

The use of the invention bids fair to become general not only in the French cavalry, but in other countries as well, the simplicity of its construction making it an acquisition by no means costly—something under $50, it is said.—Pearson's Magazine.

MRS. EDDY TO BE SUCCEEDED BY A MAN.

A correspondent of the New York Herald visited Mrs. Eddy, head of the Christian Scientists, at Concord, N. H. He writes: Seated in the large parlor, I became aware of a white haired lady slowly descending the stairs. She entered with a gracious smile, walking uprightly and with light step and after a kindly greeting, took a seat on a sofa. It was Mrs. Eddy. Later when we were snugly seated in the other smaller parlor across the hall which serves as a library, Mrs. Eddy sat back to be questioned. A very slightly hardness of hearing made up sit a little closer together.

"The continuity of the Church of Christ, Scientists," she said, in her clear voice, "is assured. It is growing wonderfully. It will embrace all the churches one by one, because in it alone is the simplicity of the oneness of God, the oneness of Christ and the perfecting of man stated scientifically."

"How will it be governed after all now concerned in its government shall have passed on?"

"It will evolve scientifically. Its essence is evangelical. Its government will develop as it progresses."

"Will there be a heirarchy or will it be directed by a single earthly ruler?"

"In time its present rules of service and present rulership will advance nearer perfection," she answered. It was plain that the answers to questions would be in Mrs. Eddy's own spirit. She has a rapt way of talking, looking large eyed into space, and works around a question in her own way, reaching an answer often unexpectedly after a prolonged exordium. She explained: "No present change is contemplated in the rulership. You would ask perhaps whether my successor will be a woman or a man. I can answer that it will be a man."

"Can you name the man?"

"I cannot answer that now." Here, then, was the definite statement that Mrs. Eddy's immediate successor would, like herself, be a ruler.

"I have been called the pope, but surely I have sought no such distinction. I have simply taught as I learned while healing the sick. It was in 1867 that the light of the Science came first to me. In 1876 I wrote my book. It brought down a shower of abuse upon my head, but it won converts from the first. I followed it up, preaching and organizing, the trust in me grew. I was the mother, but of course the term pope is used figuratively.

"A position of authority," she went on, "became necessary. Rules were necessary and I made out a code of bylaws, but each one was the fruit of experience and the result of prayer. There can be but one Christ and the soul of man; it is the spirit of God, inhabiting clay and withdrawn from it, but preserving individuallsm and personality in the end, I hold it absurd to say that when a man dies his soul will be better than he was. How can it be? The individuality of him must make gradual approaches to perfection."

"Do you reject utterly the bacteria theory of the propagation of disease?"

"Oh," with a prolonged inflection, "entirely."

"Then as to the laws—the health laws of the states on the question of infectious and contagious diseases—how does Christian Science stand as to them?"

"I say render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's. We cannot force perfection on the world. Were vaccination of any avail, I should tremble for mankind, but knowing it is not, and that the fear of catching smallpox is more dangerous than any material infection, I say where vaccination is compulsory, let your children be vaccinated and see that your mind is in such a state that by your prayers it will do your children no harm.

"So long as Christian Scientists obey the laws, I don't suppose their mental reservations will be thought to matter much, but every thought tells, and Christian Science will overthrow false knowledge in the end."

"What is your attitude to science in general? Do you oppose it?"

"No," with a smile. "If it is really science."

"Well, electrical engineering, the telephone, the steam engine, are these, too, material or Christian Science?"

"No, only false science; healing by drugs. I was a sickly child. I was dosed with drugs until they had no effect on me. The doctors said I would live if the drugs could be made to act on me. Then homeopathy came like blessed relief to me, but I found that when I prescribed pellets without any medication they acted just the same and healed the sick. How could I believe in the science of drugs?"

"The work done by the surgeon is the last healing that will be vouchsafed to us, or rather, attained by us, as we near a state of spiritual perfection. At present I am conservative about advice on surgical cases."

CAR-SUL CATTLE DIP



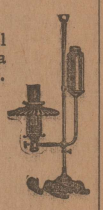
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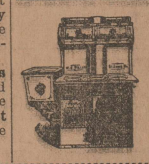


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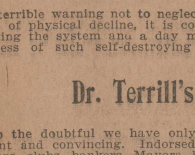
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The Deacon's Sinfulness

EMILIA ELLIOTT.

As the sitting room door opened, Mrs. Parker looked up from her sewing. "The Deacon's been up to mischief," she said.

Deacon Parker was a thin, undersized man, with small, appealing blue eyes, set in a thin, under-sized face; a timid, deprecating man, but, in his wife's opinion, as prone to mischief as the child he resembled.

He stood now on the threshhold, his look of glee modified by his very evident sense of wrong-doing. "My, but it's cold," he said, sidlingup to the fire, one eye on his "better three-fourths," as the village wits were wont to put it. "My hands nigh froze driving. What do you think, Betsey—they've got one of those new horseless turnouts in town. I'd like one, first rate."

"Old Jim'll do you, Deacon. I'd like to see myself riding in any such Tom-fool rig."

"Would you, Betsy?" wilfully misunderstanding her. "If that ain't fort'nate! What'll you say, when you find yourself riding in that same automobily?"

"That I ought to be ashamed of myself, at my age. But see here, Deacon, you've been up to something. You might 's well out with it first as last."

The Deacon drew up his arm chair, in which he looked smaller than ever; then, taking a yellow ticket from his pocket, handed it to his wife.

"Deacon Parker, are you up to this again?"

"Why—why not, Betsy?" the Deacon spoke nervously.

"M'ria," Mrs. Parker said to her daughter, "fetch me the green box from my cupboard."

The Deacon actually shivered as his daughter rose to obey. Her alacrity exceeded even that demanded by filial duty, he thought. "I guess I'll go see to the chores," he said weakly.

"Stay where you be," his wife answered. "Is this business worked the same's all the rest?"

The Deacon brightened. "Yes, every time you buy 50 cents' worth at any of those stores named there, you get a numbered ticket. The person that gets the right number gets that new style rig I told you of. And"—the Deacon's courage was rising—"there ain't no reason why we shouldn't get the right number. I'd feel proud to go round in that automobily."

Mrs. Parker smiled grimly. "I'd feel like a born fool, but there ain't much cause to worry. You won't get it, and if you did I'd never let you stir a rod in it. I've read about the way they carry on. It's my belief the devil himself had the inventing of them. And I'll tell you what, Deacon, when you go out of this life, and your blessed mother comes down to meet you on the other side, you're not a going flying up to her arms all in a thousand and one pieces" Mrs. Parker was much excited: she had always felt a half maternal responsibility concerning her husband. Maria's reappearance calmed her.

She lifted the lid of the green box, disclosing packet after packet of little tickets, ranged in orderly piles inside. She held one up. "Do you remember these, Deacon?"

The Deacon looked at the bits of blue pasteboard, faded now from their original color, as had the eyes of the little man himself. "They was for a m'lodeon, Betsy; I saved 'em 'fore we was married. I did want that m'lodeon for your best room."

Mrs. Parker's manner softened. She laid the packet gently down. Linda Powell got that melodeon," she said, thoughtfully. "They used to say Linda wanted you, too, Tyson."

The Deacon's nervousnes lessened. The atmosphere seemed clearing.

But Mrs. Parker was a woman of determination; having long had this step in view, she was not to be turned aside by a bit of sentiment. She held up a second packet. "You mind thess, Deacon?"

"For a baby carriage," he answered, chuckling. "Saved 'em when you was expecting M'ria. Your sister Nanny'd got one ready for her first."

His wife was laughing, too, by now, her broad shoulders fairly shaking with merriment. "Nanny won that carriage, too, and then"—Mrs. Parker was almost gasping—"her first was twins!"

A red packet came next, and, as usual, when questioned, the Deacon recognized it. "For a patent churn. My! I did want that churn for you, Betsy."

"And this?" Betsy asked again. "And this? And this?"

As she held up a certain pile of red tickets, the deacon turned from it to look wistfully out of the window. Down below the orchard was a bit of inclosed ground—the family burying place, that as yet contained but one grave, and that a little one.

"I did want that tool chest mighty bad, for him," he said, half under his breath. "And, after all, it wouldn't 've mattered. I used to worry 'bout how I'd ever tell him if I failed. He used to count every ticket I brought home; and, after all, I didn't have to tell him. I never did go down the day the number was given out."

There was a tiny spot of water on the uppermost red ticket as Mrs. Parker laid them back in the box. She, too, had turned to look out at that snow-covered plot. Rising, she lifted the green box and went to put it away. When she came back, she went to stand a moment behind the Deacon's chair, laying one hand softly on the thin gray hair that lay in boyish rings on his forehead.

"Oh, Deacon Deacon!" she said in a voice herein both laughter and tears seemed striving for the mastery. "How many times 've I reasoned with you 'bout buying things we didn't need and couldn't afford, for the sake of chances that never amounted to anything? Think of the money we might 've laid by—more than enough to buy melodeos, and patent churns, and goodness knows what all."

"I reckon you're right, Betsy," the Deacon answered submissively.

Betsey laughed or sobbed—which was it?—and laid her other hand tenderly upon the gray hair. "Still you'll go on doing it—to the end of time—or your time. But, remember, if you should win that new-fangled, heathenish rig, not one rod do you ride in it." Then she went out to the kitchen, where Maria was geting supper. "We'll have wheat cakes and maple syrup, M'ria," she said. "Your pa's fond of wheat cakes. And get one of the pies you baked this morning; and I'll fry some ham and eggs—your pa's fond of ham and eggs."

"Land, what geese women are!" she exclaimed, a little later, when Maria was out of the kitchen. "I did think, for once, I'd make the Deacon see the error of his ways, and have no backing down about it, neither; and here'm I getting him up the supper he likes best, and feeling as grateful to him 's if he'd got me all those fine things he's wasting money trying for."

During the succeeding weeks the collecting of those yellow tickets went merrily on. There has been no such chance in some time, and the Deacon was like a starving man in sight of food. Many were the excuses he made to go to town. Steadily the little store of ready money in the old chest grew less and less.

Mrs. Parker pleaded, scolded, threatened; but though the Deacon admitted the force of her arguments, nearly wept at the sight of her distress, shrank before her displeasure, he continued to spend money almost daily at one or another of the stores issuing the automobile tickets.

In all his purchases he never bought anything for his personal use. "If your pa'd only get things needed, now and then, I wouldn't mind his bringing home those pesky tickets," Mrs. Parker said one morning to Maria. "Or if, since he will buy, he'd buy sensible. He needs a new suit now, but he never thinks of himself."

Maria looked around the sitting room, at the pictures on the walls (the Deacon was not a judge of art, but neither were his women-kind); at the mantel, loaded with gaily decorated ornaments at the bright rugs covering the well-worn carpet; the new footstool before her mother's chair.

"I guess I'll tell Joe we needn't wait 'til fall," she said. "You'll be able to spare me considerable towards setting up. I've made Joe promise never to begin collecting tickets."

Mrs. Parker tossed her head. "I guess if Joe does as well by you as the Deacon's done by me, you won't have much cause to complain." A moment later, catching sight of her spouse driving to the gate in his shabby old gig, a suspicious showing of brown paper parcels about him, she rose impatiently. "I declare I wish congress would make it against the law to give out tickets.

That afternoon the deacon's wife called upon her minister. "And you won't think any real harm of the Deacon?" she said, as she rose to leave the little study, where she had been closeted for some time. "I thought maybe you might help me—it's for his good, you know—but I'd never forgive myself if folks go to talking about it."

The following Sunday the Rev. Collis Hatchley gave his people an earnest, direct talk on the sin of self-indulgence along the line of any one particular passion. Mrs. Parker, glancing out of the corner of her eye at her husband, saw the color coming and going in his thin face and the ever-deeping concern in his thin face and the ever deepening concern in his eyes.

He was very silent during the ride home after church. At dinner he ate scarcely anything. Mrs. Parker did not know whether to be relieved or troubled.

All the afternoon the Deacon sat silent in his big chair, his closed Bible on his knee. When the twilight came, and Maria had gone out to tea with Joe, he rose and began pacing slowly up and down the shadowy room.

"Feeling badly?" his wife asked at last.

"Betsy, I'm a wrestling. That was a powerful sermon this morning. I see my sin clear at last, and I'm a wrestling."

Betsy rocked uneasily. "I don't know's I'd take it too much to heart, Tyson," she said, with womanly inconsistency.

The Deacon had gone over to a little corner cupboard and taken out a pile of yellow tickets. From there to the stove was but a step or two; the next moment they were curling and writhing on the hot coals within.

"Betsy," the Deacon said breathlessly, "I've put my sin behind me, but I can't put the consequences. I'll have to bring it before the next general meeting; I need disciplining, Betsy. To think that I, a deacon in the church, should have gone on so wickedly spending money where it wasn't needed, and so much good waiting to be done! I've been an extravagant, self-indulgent sinner, but, thank the Lord! I see my wrong doing now."

"Deacon Parker!"—his wife had seized him by the shoulder—"if you dare to breathe a word of this, at general meeting or anywhere else, I'll"—she broke the inner. Deprived of its one stimulant, all rule to cook anything on Sunday night, the Deacon had wheat cakes and maple syrup and ham and eggs for supper.

For a day or two the sense of victory kept the Deacon's spirits up, then the outer man began to triumph over the inner. Depriver of tis one stimulant, the Deacon's life seemed dull and vapid. He gave up his trips to town, spending his idle hours sitting listlessly in his big chair.

"I believe he'll do himself a harm fretting after those tickets," Mrs. Parker said to Maria one morning. "If he'd go to town 'twould hearten him up; but he won't."

"Perhaps it's spring fever," Maria suggested. "Joe's been complaining some of late."

Mrs. Parker grasped the suggestion eggerly. "I shouldn't wonder if it was. Anyhow, a tonic won't hurt him none. I'll drive in this afternoon and get him one."

She made as good time as old Jim's powers would allow. On her return she steered a straight course for the Deacon, armed with the bottle of tonic and a spoon. As she pulled off the outer wrapper, a yellow ticket fell from it to the floor, unseen by the deacon, however.

Hastily picking it up, Mrs. Parker dropped it into her pocket. A little later she took it out to look at. "Suppose this should happen to be the lucky number!" was the thought that ran through her mind. From supposing, she passed, with alarming rapidity, to wishing, from wishing to hoping, from hoping to planning, from planning to worrying.

Her final fall, however, did not come until the next day. The issuing of the automobile tickets was to end at noon. At breakfast Mrs. Parker announced her intention of going to town again. When she drove into the yard on her return, there were several parcels on the seat beside her.

"Why, we didn't need anything," Maria said, going out to the carriage.

"I guess I know what I'm about," the mother answered, shortly.

The Deacon felt worried about his wife during the next few days—she wasn't herself, somehow. As for Mrs Parker, she avoided her husband's mild glance in the oddest manner Those faded eyes seemed possessed of a new power, to pierce down to the very depthths of her troubled conscience. Especially did she shun them after still another trip to town. She was restless and irritable all that evening, and though she went early to bed, it was only to toss and turn miserably. Late at night, lying wide-eyed in the moon-lighted room, she decided she could stand it no longer. She woke the Deacon up at once.

"Sick, Betsy?" he asked anxiously.

"Sick at heart, Deacon. I got a ticket with your tonic that day. I didn't know it till I got home. It must've been bewitched, the way it upset me. It's the first time I've ever taken any interest in the business—I've only been angry at the way you've gone on about 'em. But, all of a sudden, I felt 's if I wanted to get the lucky number. I went in town and bought a lot of stuff the next day, in the little time there was left."

"Oh, Betsy!" the Deacon's voice bespoke relief. He had always found her superior strength of mind and will a little overpowering. He felt now as if the scales were shifting, to settle, finally, into a more equal balance.

"I was a silly, silly thing," his wife went on; "but I did want to win."

"Well—well—I'm sorry for your disappointment, Betsy."

"But, oh, dear!"—for once in her life Mrs. Parker was hysterical—I wasn't disappointed, Deacon, I've won the automobily!"

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BUFFALO BILL TALKS ABOUT THE WILD WEST.

It is quite likely that Buffalo Bill would have made a fine orator—one of those fellows whose ideas come best when they're in their shirt sleeves, to whom tailors and hairdressers are useless coyotes, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic.

The details of his experience outline the drama of the West, which began with the conflict for existence, and the conquest of American courage and ingenuity over the all but insurmountable difficulties of nature and climate. I overheard him say to a young woman writer who was leaving the room:

"I tell you what it is. I never scouted with a party of soldiers after Indians that I didn't feel a bit ashamed for myself and a whole heap sorrier for them."

I picked up where she had left him, full of complex feeling between his native western sense of what was fair and his subtler sense of allegiance to the government he had served.

"No scouting for Indians out there any more?" said I, while he bit off the point of a cigar with savage emphasis.

"No, sirree! Scouting in the west is a thing of the past; it's a lost occupation." And he scratched a match, growing more deliberate in his manner, more cool with self-control.

"No buffaloes?"

"They're extinct, too."

"And, of course, no buffalo hunters!"

He settled back in his chair.

"The buffalo hunter learned his business from the Indian. He learned so quick that the Almighty couldn't make buffaloes as fast as he could kill them, and he lost his occupation as the buffalo was lost to him. He began to look around for something else to make a living out of, and he became a bone hunter. He had sold buffalo fur, lived on buffalo meat, so he went back to look for the buffalo bones he had left on the plains, and, finding them, he would cart them to the nearest railroads and sell them. There were millions of these bones left in the country by the Indians."

"And when the bones gave out?"

"The cowboy came along. He began to take up existence in the arid states soon after the buffalo disappeared. The grass where the buffaloes had lived was richer than ever, and the Texas and Mexican cattle owners began to drive their cattle north, onto the plains where the buffalo had lived and died.

"The cowboy owed his occupation to the cattle. At first they mostly all were Texans, a fine, free hearted set of ramblers, faithful to their work, true to their employers. Then as cattle came in from other states to graze over the plains once known only to the buffalo, the boys came from Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. They were trusty ones, all of them, and it was a roaming business they liked.

"Stories of the life and its excitements go east, and then a lot of college graduates came out west and became cowboys and ranch owners, they were the advance of the railroad, of civilization and irrigation. They began to buy land for hundreds of miles, the once arid deserts began settling up, and now the occupation of the cowboy is almost gone."

He paused a moment for the confession of the downfall of the cowboy was only a little more saddening than the extinction of the buffalo, the decline of the Indian.

"What's to become of the cowboy?"

"He's got to hang up his saddle and spurs and learn to run a mowing machine, to stack his hay and feed his cattle. It's a mighty funny sight to see a cowboy running a threshing machine in spurs."

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POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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POULTRY

A car of live poultry was shipped from Anna, Tex., to Chicago a few days ago.

ADVANTAGES OF PUREBRED STOCK.—A bulletin from the Montana experiment station says: It is advisable when investing in the poultry business to select the best specimens obtainable of the breed which is particularly adapted to the trade which is to be catered to, and this selection should be very carefully made since the future of the business depends to a considerable extent upon this selection. There are, too, many other advantages in getting one good breed and sticking to it. The surplus cockerels from such stock may be disposed of for breeding purposes and at prices ahead of market values. Surplus eggs, too, may be sold for hatching at prices considerably in advance of eggs for table use.

We do not wish to convey the impression that average mongrel stock will not respond fairly well to good treatment and pay well, but we wish to emphasize the fact that for very little advance in original investment a breed of birds may be secured which have for generations been selected because of special fitness either as layers, meat producers or both.

A BIG DUCKERY.—Imagine twenty-one thousand ducks in one spot.

That's what the little hamlet of Lincoln Park, N. J., boasts. Moreover, this is the greatest aggregation of live ducks to be found anywhere in all Uncle Sam's broad domain, according to the New York Herald.

In the cold, still air thereabouts one may gather an approximate idea of the enormous number of ducks by the droning sound audible a hundred rods away. As one approaches closer the droning is differented into the shrill quacking of the drakes and the flatter quacking of the ducks.

The noise is terrific when one steps into the great two acre pen and the whole flock waddles off in clumsy haste. It reminds one irresistibly of a ward caucus on a large scale suddenly thrown into a panic by a cry of "fire," or "police!" Some of the birds are making a noise always, so the racket is tremendous and uninterrupted all day long. The tenders of the flock dislike to have their charges disturbed by the presence of strangers, for the resultant commotion tends to agitate the simple minded ducks to such an extent that they exercise overmuch and lose flesh. Still, this twenty-one thousand duck colony is such a show place that visitors from Passaic and other not far distant places frequently drive over to Lincoln Park to inspect it.

The owner—a Mr. Kassel, of New York—is so proud of the appearance of his large "duckery" that when he is there he always dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand, despite the gentle remonstrances of his superintendent, who says: "It's ruinous, this encouraging folks to come here and scare half a pound of fat off every duck in the place."

There are a few turkeys, some pigeons, geese and chickens, but ducks, big ducks, little ducks, white ducks, gray ducks, Muscovy ducks, Pekin ducks, prize fancy ducks, predominate in a bewildering majority. Besides the two-acre lot of gabblers, there are long lines of pens filled to repletion with fattening ducks, averaging thirty to the pen, ninety pens to the row. Then there are sheds abutting on larger pens, twenty by fifty feet, with other ducks in different stages of obesity. Still, again in great coops, big as a summer cottage, are more ducks and geese, as big as the eagles at the Zoo, huge giants, weighing twenty-two pounds apiece, and with a spread of wing that is amazing.

Then aside from the noise, there is the mortuary end of this establishment. "A dead duck" is no phrase of disparagement here. The same cleanliness that is so noticeable all over the "duckery" obtains no less in the "dressed fowl" division. Each one has been carefully examined and weighed. Not an imperfection can be found in any of the stock that has been inspected.

Next to cleanliness, the rule of the "duckery" is perfect condition. Not a fowl is sent to market that is not perfect. They have no more use for a "lame duck" at Lincoln Park than in Wall street. If a duck sustains any injury she is at once removed from the pen or yard and examined. If it appears that the hurt is permanent, the cripple is declared an outcast at once. "This is a Darwinian institution, not an asylum," remarks the superintendent. "We believe in the survival of the fittest literally and without exception."

Dickens' "Fat Boy" would turn comatose with envy could he contemplate the life prevailing among the ducks of Lincoln Park. The whole sum and substance of it is contained in two words, "eat" and "drink." Just as often as the corps of feeders can get around to do it, the inhabitants of the "duckery" are fed and watered. Think of having the problem of living solved so satisfactorily! No care for the morrow; no hustling for provender or shelter; no anxiety about fire or gas pipes; just "live to eat and eat to fatten." Of course their end is certain; but whose is not? Outside Lincoln Park as well as within, taxes and death are certain.

The first meal consists of a mash, made up of cornmeal, flour, oats and river sand. It seems to be eaten with genuine relish each morning, according to accurate and apparently fair-minded observers.

Along about noon another meal of mash of plain cracked corn is distributed with prodigal generosity. Conscientious regard for truth compels the statement that it was eagerly welcomed and enthusiasitically absorbed on the occasion of my visit. The water administered was equally grateful to the Pekin or Muscovy palate, and not a swallow was wasted.

There is no duck pond. It may seem like describing a bicycle without wheels or a sewing circle without a scandal; but scientific duck raising does away with such musky, muddy adjuncts. Ducks and a duck pond are incompatible with sleek, fat, high-priced maturity.

"Give a pen of ducks a big trough of water and they will waste more than they can possibly use to advantage," says the keen-eyed man who knows ducks from bill to tail feather. "Now, on most duck farms the ducks and geese have access to some body of water, and they naturally gobble up more or less fishy food. That gives their flesh a fishy flavor often complained of by housewives. There's no need of that. Give the fowl all the water they need to drink, but don't let them dabble away their time and flesh making useless mud stews.

"Of course ducks naturally crave animal food. To satisfy this craving we use a large amount of animal meat, meat bones ground up and put through a cooking process, and this is boiled with the feed water. When the whole mash is saturated with this the ducks get a good meaty flavor to their food and grow large and strong, but not strong flavored."

The evening meal consists usually of whole corn. It takes longer to digest than the other edibles the ducks get and staves off that gnawing feeling of hunger that is the undisputed birthright of every duck until daylight. The ducks in the fattening pens have fresh bedding every other night. This hay and straw bedding keeps their pens dry and clean looking and keeps their tender feet from frost bites.

To see these happy and contented fowls eat would be a joy and solace to even a confirmed dyspeptic. They know their feeder and always give him a fond greeting. As a big wagon loaded with food is driven down the avenue between the fattening pens the ducks, especially the vociferous Pekins, give vent to peans of rejoicing. Through every interstice in the latticed fronts of their inclosures bills and necks are thrust. There is a hissing from 21,000 throats, like the soughing of the winds in the distant cedars accentuated in volume and realistic as the condemnation of the villain by the gallery at a Bowery melodrama.

Ducks are rather a hardy fowl and do not have to be housed like hens and turkeys at night. They cuddle up as closely as possible, warming their feet with their fluffy breasts, when the nights are cold, but do not seek much shelter. If they get their feet frozen they are found lying flat on their back in the morning, "dead ducks." Consequently, there is no more paddling around in snowy water or skating on thin ice allowed at the "duckery" than at any well regulated boarding school.

All these lucky, well fed, clean and wholesome looking ducks have had the benefit of travel, too, for they were born on the banks of the Wabash or bred in old Kentucky, and came East last spring and summer. When they took up their residence at Lincoln park they weighed perhaps three, four or five pounds apiece. Now they are corpulent bodies of eight, ten, twelve or more pounds in weight.

Out of the entire population of 21,000 there have been only about 500 deaths, a death rate remarkably low. It pays more to buy the young ducks in the West, ship them in specially built cars, accompanied by a man to feed and water the stock, tranship them to New New Jersey, fatten them there and then ship them to the metropolis, than to raise the poultry from the egg hereabouts.

Duck eggs, like lotteries and scandals, often prove disappointing. Frequently, there's nothing in them. When the purchaser selects young ducks he knows what he is getting for his cash. When he invests in eggs, he is "playing ducks and drakes with his money."

Of course, food is the big item of expense in fattening ducks for market. At the "duckery" the provender comes in by the freight car load, a ton or two at a time. The cars are run off on a siding and the corn or red dog flour, a cheap grade, but filling for the price, hominy or meal, is "piped" into a big storehouse, set well up off the ground to discourage the attentions of rats and mice. Thence it is hauled in wagons to the pens.

It is astonishing how much feed a sound, healthy duck can assimilate. Forcing is not permitted by law, but urging growing ducks to eat seems as superfluous as urging growing children to "have another piece of pie." They always seem hungry, or if they don't care there's something wrong with them.

Next to seeing the ducks and geese fed, the most interesting sight is seeing them stripped. When it is not desired to ship the fowls to market alive they are killed and plucked in the "duckery." The expert pickers can readily create an artificial snowstorm. One chap has a record of plucking 111 ducks in a day, another has done 103 and another 85.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

Going to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, take the Big Four Route.

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

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

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

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

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

DAIRY

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania has signed the Snyder Harris oleomargarine restriction bill. The new law regulates the manufacture and sale of butterine and similar products, forbids oleo from being colored, prevents dealers from selling oleo for butter, and makes it compulsory upon each dealer to secure a permit from the agricultural department before handling oleo.

The agricultural department of the Ohio state university operates a retail milk business in Columbus, the work of caring for the cows, milking, pasteurizing, separating, bottling and delivering being all done by students. The annual gross receipts from the sale of milk average $6500. In this way many young men are enabled to secure education along practical lines and at the same time earn money.

DAIRYMEN NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.—A leading Pennsylvanian, W. M. Benninger, commenting on his observations of the dairy industry in the south, says:

"I have shown dairy cattle and operated model dairies at Shorthorn fairs for a number of years. I find in every one of the large cities and places that I visited there is a scarcity of milk. I find that large numbers of the dairy farms are making a poor quality of butter, while in the same sections I saw as fine butter as I ever saw. The advantages for making good butter with less labor and expense far exceed any section that I have visited.

"The mild climate makes it possible to raise green foods most of the time on the cheapest land, with the cheapest labor and lumber to build commodious barns at low cost, while these shelters need not be as expensive as our northern barns. I had occasion to run a model dairy in the south, and I find I can keep milk sweet longer and make a finer flavored and better grade of butter there than can be made in the north, as the night air seems especially adapted to this purpose.

"I am further convinced that enhancing the dairy industry would not increase the surplus product, for I believe that every quart of good milk and every pound of good butter would make an increased demand for double the amount in the south."

WATER IN BUTTER.—While the percentage of water in butter may, according to the system of manufacture, vary widely, the limits, 10 to 15 per cent, will represent the proportion usually present; indeed, 12 to 14 per cent is the usual amount in well-made samples, says an exchange. Though within the above limits the water content per se does not appreciably affect the flavor of the butter, yet flavor may, to a certain extent, be affected by the circumstances under which butter is ordinarily made—wetter or dryer. For example, a butter may contain a very low percentage of water; still, if that water is mainly derived from the buttermilk, the sample will necessarily contain an abnormal percentage of casein, which will cause the butter to have a fuller flavor and aroma when freshly made, but will very soon after cause chemical changes of a very detrimental nature to take place. Therefore, flavor and keeping quality in butter depend much more upon the percentage of casein (or buttermilk) incorporated with the water than upon the actual amount of pure water.

In the manufacture of butter the most important point to aim at is keeping quality. It is frequently the case that butter which has been churned to a lump, and which is full of buttermilk, tastes better the day it is made than that which has been well made and thoroughly washed; but the former very soon loses its excess of flavor, and in a few days becomes quite rancid. While a full, high flavor in butter may be very valuable, it is of less importance if gained at the expense of keeping quality. It is, therefore, strongly to be recommended that throughout the whole process of butter-making—churning, washing, salting and working—the great aim should be to secure the finished product free from all excess of buttermilk.

MAKING PRIZE BUTTER.—I use good milk only, and I have a rather hard time getting it. The milk is heated in the receiving vat to about seventy-five degrees and finished in the little tempering vat. When it reaches eight-six degrees it is run through a separator, skimming a thirty per cent. I use a starter and this, with the hand separator cream, brings the percentage of fat down to twenty-six or twenty-seven per cent, which I consider about right to secure that high, delicate flavor so well liked in our markets. My aim is to stir the cream every half hour, ripening at a temperature of from sixty-eight to seventy degrees, and as the degree of acidity advances the cream is gradually cooled down so that it stands at churning temperature at least six hours.

The cream is churned at from fifty-three to fifty-four degrees, and breaks in forty to forty-five minutes. The butter comes in granules the size of wheat grains. The buttermilk is drawn off immediately, and the butter washed in just enough water to float it. The churn is given a few revolutions with the engine at full speed. The water is drawn off directly, as I think it very essential to making a high-flavored product not to let it soak in water. The butter is well drained, put on the table-worker, salted with one ounce of fine salt to the pound of butter, worked, and put in sixty-pound tubs, and is then ready for market.—John Metzer, Kansas.

Mr. Metzer starts with his proposition just where it must always start if fine butter is made. "I use good milk only." There is also great significance in the closing part of that sentence. Every patron of a creamery should read it over and think on it long. Here it is: "And I have a rather hard time getting it." That is the universal cry among creamery men and cheese makers everywhere. In Canada and Wisconsin and in New York it is just the same. Everywhere they say:

"The farmers are not particular enough to send us good milk. They don't seem to understand the value of good milk in making high-priced butter and cheese. They don't seem to realize the importance of clean cows, clean stables and clean milk cans. They demand that we shall make first-class butter and cheese out of milk that is made foul by the filthy habits of certain of the patrons. And there we stand. We simply cannot make such goods unless we have clean milk. If we ask the patrons to unite for the sake of their own profit, and force the dirty ones to reform their course or leave, they will not do it. They seem to act as if they had rather lose a good bit of money every year than to offend some of these dirty fellows who are lowering the value of the general product all the time."

The above is the burden of complaint that we have heard from thousands of butters and cheese makers for years, and it is still being uttered. The Wisconsin Dairy school is one of several in the nation that is turning out hundreds of bright, neat and capable young butter and cheese makers. But what can they do with dirty milk? What can they do with a patron who is naturally nasty in his habits and practices? The fact is, the patrons of every cheese factory, and every creamery ought to form a solid body of sentiment and resistance against the dirty members of their own flock. It is these men who keep down the prices of butter and cheese—Hoard's Dairyman.


$50 That It's a SHARPLES Cream Separator guarantees superiority, to those who know, and others should write for catalogue No. 136 Very valuable treatise on "Business Dairying" free for the asking. Sharples Co. Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.


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

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

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



LUMP JAW Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free to readers of this paper. Fleming Bros., chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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

Tickets to New York and Boston via Big Four Route give ten days stop-over at Buffalo Pan-American Exposition.

SWINE.


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WINCY FARM—Headquarters for English Berkshires. I showed the prize letter of the South last year and deposited with Secretary Vicksburg Fair certified check for $100 to back them against any litter in the South, but no takers. I offer one boar from above litter at $50. Also offer Barred P. Rocks cheap; buy and sell Jersey cattle on commission. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

DOGS.

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

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

The Landon Conservatory has been so successful that it has entirely outgrown its present quarters. On the adjoining lot I have erected a large building planned expressly for conservatory use. It has a concert hall, a series of finely arranged studios and practice rooms with sound proof walls and floors. There is an electric clock that rings bells every period in the halls, practice rooms and studios, a series of speaking tubes, four concert grand pianos, a superb two-manual church pedal organ, a virgil practice clavier and brotherhood technicon in the studios. A large musical library for student use. A large collection of the choicest music for piano, organ, violin, mandolin, guitar and voice.

The Conservatory has students from thirteen different states and from thirty-seven different towns of Texas. The third year opens September 10, 1901. Send for catalogue. Address, Chas. W. Landon, P. O. Box 511, Dallas, Tex.

SWINE

SELECTING BROOD SOWS.—In compliance with a request from the Journal, Gambrell Bros., of Prairie Lea, Tex., prepared the following article on the selection of brood sows:

In assigning us this subject we take it that you refer to the selection of the animal that will produce and raise the most and best pigs, and we approach the topics of fecundity, prepotency and structural anatomy.

By fecundity is meant the power of producing and nourishing young in great numbers; and by prepotency, the power of transmitting and impressing strong hereditary qualities. In the selection of a sow for breeding purposes, the best, if not infallible, guide is to choose her from a family notably fecund and prepotent. Especially should her dam and dam's dam have been prolific and of unusual prepotency or impressibleness. The importance of this knowledge as a prerequisite to a wise choice cannot be too strongly urged. The selection of a good boar is said to be one-half of successful breeding, but the selection of a good sow is the other half; for whatever the boar may be, the prolific mother and good suckler separates profits from losses.

Anatomically we care not for a coarse sow for breeding. We have never appreciated the opinion often advanced that the boar should be of the show ring type and the sow of the razorback order. We hardly think it fair to the boar to expect him to sire offspring of the heavy, quick-maturing type when his powers have been so fully taxed to correct the deformities in the dam. We like a handsome sow, one very much of the style of pigs we want; and we care not how fancy she may be if she possesses extra spring of rib, great barrel, strong bone, medium (not too short) length of legs set straight on extra good feet, numerous and prominent mammillary glands, perfect soundness of all vital organs and of the external senses of sight and hearing, and the maternal instinct strongly marked. A sow of this description selected from a great and prolific family, fed for osseous and muscular development, provided with a succession of green pasturage, and given freedom of exercise and mated at full maturity will most likely perform the several functions of maternity with credit to herself and profit to her owner.

POISONED BY POTATOES.—In a bulletin from the division of botany, United States department of agriculture, on the Stock-Poisoning Plants of Montana, is found the following statement:

"On a stock ranch in the Flathead valley, six pigs died from eating uncooked potatoes. The potatoes had all sprouted and were considered of no value except for feeding. As soon as it was found that they were poisonous in an uncooked condition, the owner of the pigs cooked some more potatoes in the same condition and fed them to other pigs without causing any poisoning. The symptoms of poisoning by this plant were a slowly progressing paralysis, which became complete after about twenty-four hours, an increased salivation and a regurgitation of the stomach contents."

The sprouting of potatoes and their exposure to the sunlight, causing them to become greenish in color, seems to develop the poisonous principle.

CHESTER WHITE HISTORY.—The Chesters are not as old a breed of swine as some others. They originated from a single male, imported by Capt. James Jeffries, about 1814-1816, says Thomas Sharpless in New York Farmer. The captain died in 1820. His importation was not by design, but the result of a joke perpetrated on him by some of his friends on the eve of his sailing from Liverpool to Philadelphia, Pa. He was captain of a merchant vessel, trading between Liverpool and Philadelphia. The young porker was sent by the captain to a farm he owned on the Brandywine, in Chester county, about twenty-five miles west of Philadelphia. Tradition says that he was either bred by, or was of the stock of the Duke of Bedford, who at that time was much interested in improved stock. From this hog crossed upon the stock of that neighborhood the Chesters are descended. The original hog has been described to me as a large, growthy, coarse animal, purely white as to hair, but having what is known as freckles on the skin, and with heavy, drooping ears, and the Chesters of my boyhood days were very much of that character. They grew very large and dressed heavy weights. I bred one myself that tipped the beam at 780 pounds, and have seen them considerably heavier, one fatted by a neighbor weighing 1000 pounds dressed. The descendants of this hog attracted considerable local notice, being a decided improvement on the then ordinary hog of the vicinity, but were only local; the days of shipping breeders were not yet come. There were some large landholders and good stock-breeders, near-by residents. These men selected and bred such as suited their fancy, and thus the strain that we now know as Chesters was gradually developed. Not before 1845 did they begin to attract more than local interest, but in 1848 T. Chalkey Harvey and Benjamin Hickman exhibited them at a fair in Baltimore and also one in Richmond, Va. This brought them into notice, and then they were christened Chester Whites. Since that time Thomas Wood, E. B. Ashbridge, Francis and Marshall strode, Jeff Shaner and others exhibited at many fairs and spread their fame far and wide, until to-day they are known from Maine to California and from Texas to British Columbia. After the close of the war and during the decade of the seventies, their fame had so spread and the demand for them as breeders had so increased, that unscrupulous dealers bought every hog that had white hair in Chester county, regardless of parentage, and shipped them as Chester Whites. This, of course, resulted in disappointment to many, and brought some reproach upon the breed, but in the end it was a benefit, as it resulted in the formation of herd-book records, which bar the dishonest dealer, and while there were some admitted to the records that should not have been, yet year by year the Chesters are growing nearer to an exact type and the day of improved crosses has gone by. As before stated, the early Chesters were rather a coarse, growthy hog, given to making heavy weight; the latter resulted from their aptitude to lay on fat, for they are like the Shorthorn among cattle, the result of bounteous feeding and good care. Since the advent of pure leaf lard made from cottonseed oil, there has been less demand for lard and more for a quick maturing, smaller growth animal. This has resulted in a decrease in size, and a finer, more compactly built hog is being bred. The heavy weights of former days are not wanted, and we have run more after fancy points, straight backs, hinge ears, wide between the eyes and dish faces. A good Chester will dress a pound a day for every day of his life if he has a fair show, and this enables his owner to market him at whatever weight the market demands.

TURNING PIGS ON ALFALFA PASTURE.—Where alfalfa or clover pasture is available, the following plan may be recommended, says the Southwestern Stockman, Farmer and Feeder. Have the pigs farrowed about March 1. In six weeks turn sow and pigs on pasture, which, with a good supply of pure water and a little shorts, will keep them growing very rapidly. With good pasturage, supplemented with grain or slop, including skim milk or whey, it is advisable to let the pigs run with the sow until ten weeks old. The time should be governed somewhat by the condition of the sow and the growth of the pigs. The weather conditions also should be taken into account.

If the weather is stormy and cold, as it has been this spring, the pigs will do better to run with the sow for a few days longer. The sow and pigs should be fed on slops made with shorts or other mill feed and water before the pasture is ready for them. Skim milk will add to the value of this diet in sections where it is available. As a result of both experiments and practical experience, it may be said that a small ration of grain is also very desirable, almost imperatve with alfalfa pasture or with any other green forage crop. This will take the pigs through the summer to the time the stubble-fields are ready to glean. At this point the grain farmer who has no pigs to clean up the scattered grain suffers quite a loss.

In this western country there is less care in harvesting, and hence the greater need of some stock to save the grain left in the field. The hogs can be sold directly from the stubble-field, or better, unless the market is very attractive they may be taken from the stubble, finished with solid grain and placed on the market later in the season. The market is usually a little surer just before cold weather begins than it is a short time after. Pigs treated in this way, can be made to weigh 250 to 300 pounds at eight and a half to nine months old. Pork made in this way will be all that could be desired in quality, if good animals are employed in its production. An acre of alfalfa pasture fed in this way ought to produce from 600 to 750 pounds of pork.

SHEEP---GOATS

W. H. Way of San Antonio recently purchased 300,000 pounds of wool at Comstock at 11½ cents a pound.

At Comstock, Tex., A. F. Lockwood bought 1300 head of stock goats from N. A. Cavin at $1.50 a head.

From El Paso one day recently J. K. Burr sent 160,000 pounds of wool to Boston, two trainloads of cattle to St. Louis, two carloads of sheep to Kansas City, and two carloads of horses to the City of Mexico.

GRADING UP.—Tempting offers are what too often keep a farmer from having a superior flock or herd, says the Homestead. Times may or may not be hard, but somehow or other a buyer comes around who wants something good and is willing to pay what may be a tempting price. This is most likely to happen where a small flock of sheep is kept and where but few flocks are in a county or township. The sheep on a farm where they get a fair show are always a temptation to the village butcher or to some of the shrewd dealers. These men at times see a chance and offer what appears to be a tempting price for young fat sheep or lambs. They want the best as a matter of course, and the quality of the farmer's flock of sheep does not concern them—they care nothing whether he grades up or down. The tempting prices for a number of fine young fat yearling ewes and some choice spring lambs are often of too tempting a nature to be refused, and oftentimes the best yearling and ewe lambs are sold at a price one-third below their value. This seems a sort of small, innocent transaction, one not worth saying much about, yet small as it may appear the man who yields to the temptation and persists in that course will never breed up a good, uniform flock of sheep.

As a broad, unqualified statement it is about safe to venture the assertion that a man who can be tempted to part with his best for a supposedly tempting price will not make a success with live stock breeding. The practice of selling what a man needs in his business is not consistent with sound business policy. In sheep raising it is unsound to the core. Admitting that fat sheep are the most tempting to butchers and dealers, the man who owns the sheep is the man who should determine when he should sell and what he will sell. By selecting the least valuable sheep and giving them a fair chance to fatten they will at the proper time be almost as valuable for butcher purposes as those which are materially more valuable for breeding purposes, and the flock which the farmer has left after culls and old sheep are fattened off will surprise their owner by the generally improved appearance of the individuals of the flock. Of course, this idea is a safe one and applicable to the management of any class of live stock, but possibly in no other class of stock is there so little to be gained or so much lost unnecessarily by pursuing the wrong course as in sheep management, considering the investment and light expense for feed and grazing. Grading up, in our opinion, means success. Letting the butcher pick out what he wants is something we would not do ourselves and we advise others not to allow.

DIPPING SHEEP.—In the early years of the sheep industry of America sheep breeders knew nothing about dipping sheep. While there may have been more reasons than one why they did not do so there were two why it was done, says the Homestead. Of later years there have been many reasons why dipping should be performed. Years ago there were ticks on sheep and they were tolerated just because sheepmen did not know how to get rid of them. They speculated on the thought that since ticks lived on the blood of the sheep one way to get rid of them was to make the blood so uncomfortable for them that they could not eke out an existence, even though it made it difficult for the sheep to do the same thing. This was done by feeding plenty of sulphur in the salt. Our forefathers believed it a good thing then and some of the sheepmen of this generation believe and practice the same thing. Of this we do not intend to speak at this time.

Sheep cannot do their best when they are infested with ticks. Sheep live on blood and they must have sufficient of it and of a certain richness, and to whatever extent it is lacking in this quality or diluted in any way to that extent the sheep must suffer. Ticks will multiply and become very abundant where means are not taken to prevent. We know of no more satisfactory way to do this than by dipping. Dipping is not a difficult job, although not the nicest in the world to perform. We have tried several proprietary dips and find that all of them will kill ticks. The dips should be of such a nature as to kill ticks and not hurt the skin or wool. Sulphur and lime would kill the ticks but would also hurt the skin and wool and, as a consequence, be unsuited for dipping purposes. No up-to-date sheep breeder will employ the sulphur and lime dip. When dipping for scab the work should be most thorough. Scab is hard to cure because the seat of trouble is difficult to reach. It is caused by a mite that encrusts itself under thick scabs and multiplies at a wonderfully rapid rate. The mere dipping will not detsroy all of them and pretty soon the scab is as bad as ever. Most dips will kill all the scab mites with which they come in contact, but they are of such a nature that they do not dissolve the scabs or penetrate them so as to reach the seat of the mites, hence they live and the dip is pronounced inferior. A warm dip, and some dips have the properties when cold, dissolves the scab, penetrates it, gets down to the place where the scab mites are, and it also de-vitalizes the nits or eggs and thus destroys them. Hence the necessity for doing a thorough job of dipping for scab. Ticks are merely in the wool and if the dip comes in contact with them they are gone, that's all.

Having selected the dip to be used a very good plan to pursue is to take a wagon box and set it with one end elevated several inches more than the other, the lower end being so as to drain the liquid in the tank. In this the sheep are placed after being dipped in order that they may drip and dry, and as fast as they are dry enough they are let out of the elevated end. The dipping vat should be narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. The top dimensions should be about twenty-two inches by five feet, and the bottom dimensions should be six by twenty-four inches. In this tank is placed the dipping material. A sheep is caught if hand dipping is to be performed, and one man grasps the hind legs, another the fore-legs, and the third the ears of the sheep. It is dipped in the tank with with its feet upward and its nose is kept out of the dip. It should remain in the water long enough for the dip to penetrate all parts of the fleece for ticks, and longer for scab. For scab, the latter should be broken up or dissolved and the sheep kept in the dip at least a minute and often longer. Where large numbers of sheep are to be dipped a long swimming vat is perpared and the sheep are made to go in at one end and swim to the other, pushed under by a crutch-like pole as they swim along.

Major Carson of the war department, says this country owned 16,000,000 horses before the war with Spain, and now it has but 11,000,000. During the past three years horses have risen in price from $40 to $140. His report says: "It is said that unless our army officer decide to pay the prices demanded by the dealers, the latter can at once sell their horses to agents of England, France and Rusia, who are now scouring the west for cavalry horses. The English have bought for two years past all the horses they could find in the west, and the regulations of the British army have even been somewhat modified in order to admit the tough, undersized horses of the trans-Mississippi region in their purchases. The life of a cavalry horse in South Africa has been found to be about four months, and the British have spent, it is estimated, not les than $6,000,000 for western horses since the Boer war began."

The able-bodied man who will not work at this time is a willful loafer. The cotton patch beckons to him. If he refuses to respond the laws should show him the route to the public roads. While Texas is busy, it is not too busy to take note of those who will not work and who live off the labors of those who do work. Put the vagrant on the road. He is a menace.—Dallas News.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

During months of June, July and August there will be a number of cheap excursion rates in effect via the "Great Rock Island Route" to points east, north and west.

To San Francisco account Epworth League.
To Chicago account B. Y. P. U.
To Detroit account N. E. A.
To Buffalo account Exposition.
To summer resorts in Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan and eastern states.

If you are contemplating a summer trip write to the undersigned for rates, routes, etc. CHAS. B. SLOAT, G. P. A., Forth Worth.

GOATS.

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

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

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

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

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HORSE.

Several sales of range horses have been held in the western states recently, and the results have been fairly satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that such sales were in a measure experiments. The outlook is good for first-class range horses in the markets.

At the various horse markets there were declines last week, but the receipts were fairly heavy and not of the best. The export demand was heavier, and the choice grade of horses are in good request. Following were Saturday's quotations at Chicago: Fancy drafters $250@320 and coachers $150@380. Bussers steady at $110@150. Plain chunks dull at $60@95, a decline of 5@10. All medium grades sluggish and unevenly lower.

HORSES THAT PAY.—Object lessons are presented at our horse markets every day as to the most profitable horses to raise, says the Chicago Live-stock Journal. Our market reports give correct reports every week, and should encourage farmers to breed for all the draft horse size possible at the range of $200 to $250 for good drafters. It certainly will pay to look up the very best draft mares rather than be content to breed mere chunks that sell for a hundred dollars less. Some farmers may say they do not want horses too big, but when we consider that the demand is greater than the supply for the big drafters and prices are getting higher year by year, it behooves us to get into market wants, not what we like.

While the horse shippers buy up and fit up all the horses to be found in their territory and the farmers seldom have a carload of horses to ship, as in former years, when horses were more plentiful, farmers should visit the markets and learn what the markets require, what the exporters and eastern buyers pay the best prices for. The markets and classes sometimes change and we should keep abreast of the market demands and breed to suit the markets. To do this we must get the very best mares regardless of price, and the full-bloods are all the better when they can be had: then breed to the best full-blood stallions with size, conformation and soundness for the best results in shortest time. We formerly were content to grade up and have made wonderful progress, but we are impatient now to get into market when all the world is so eager for our best draft horses. Four or five years for each cross soon rolls round, but we have to breed from mares that have the size and draft horse quality to produce colts that will get into market at top prices when they mature. True, most of the good mares were sold and are lost to breeding, but there are some good ones left, and fortunate are the farmers who have these big draft mares, and especially the pure-bred draft mares, every one of which is now more profitable than an ordinary farm. If you have no good draft mares and cannot buy any better, get some importer to bring you one or two to get in line for breeding the best draft horses, and the quickest way to get into market with good coach horses is to breed good trotting-bred mares to the large, handsome imported French and German coach stallions to get coachers the first cross to suit the markets.

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

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

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

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

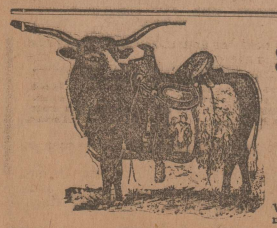
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TEACHING DAIRYING IN TEXAS THE SUBJECT AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Probably the most highly specialized kind of farming is dairying or perhaps I should better say the three classes of dairy farming, viz.: the milk and cream dairy, the butter dairy, and the cheese dairy are the most highly specialized. Which ever branch a man is engaged in, he must be a specialist in a special branch of stock farming. It is one of the purposes of the agricultural department to instruct students in the scientific and practical details of each of these three classes of dairy farming.

I have spoken of dairy farming as the most highly specialized branch of agriculture. I might also add that there is no branch of agriculture that requires a broader knowledge of scientific facts or more technical skill. Let us consider for a moment what the dairyman's equipment of information should include. He must possess all of the knowledge of stock that is found in any stockman and be a good judge of stock in order that he may select such animals as are best suited for his purposes; he must know how to feed these animals profitably, and he must also know how to breed them in such a way as to build up the dairy qualities of his herd. On the whole, I think it is always better for a man, unless he possess special training along this line, to start in the dairy business slowly and be willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder, for unless a man is a good stockman to begin with, he will probably not succeed well at first and he must acquire skill in handling his stock before he can expect to be successful in any branch of the stock business, and especially in dairying. Such knowledge is more the result of training and practice than the study of books, papers and theories. All of these are especially helpful, however. They hammer in the nail of truth but practical experience is always needed to clinch it down. We endeavor to give our students as much of this practical experience as is possible in our crowded course of study. Practice work in stock judging, breeding and feeding brings all our students in more or less contact with our dairy herd throughout their whole course of study.

Besides the knowledge of the stockman, which the dairyman must possess, he must also understand the handling of milk and its subsequent manufacture into cheese or butter. I have spoken through these columns somewhat recently in regard to cheese making. It is the purpose of this article to point to some of the better methods in handling milk and cream, and also the manufacture of butter. Absolute cleanliness should be the watchword of every dairyman. He is constantly dealing with one of the most complicated of human foods, a food that possesses all of the elements necessary to support life and stimulates the growth of the body, and containing these elements in such combinations that unless some special care is taken to keep the milk free from infection it will soon become disorganized and spoil through the action of small bacteria that enter the milk pail. There should be no necessity of advocating cleanliness in the stable, yet a visit to the stables where the average dairyman houses and milks his dairy cows will convince a person very readily that some reform along this line is necessary.

An application of whitewash throughout the interior of the stable, the use of land plaster, or other absorbent material in the gutters, frevuent washing and cleansing of stable floors will work wonders in the purity and keeping qualities of the milk.

Warm milk, as it comes from the udder, is much more susceptible to the influence of bacteria than cool milk, and it is also noticeable that milk exposed to pure air will lose any bad odors that it might possess.

Convenient apparatus may now be had which will automatically cool and aerate the milk. The cooler and aerator should be located in a cool, well ventilated room apart from the stable. This milk room is an important part of the dairyman's equipment, but it must not be in or adjacent to the stable for milk cooled or aerated in a room where there is any objectionable odor will probably deteriorate rather than improve in quality. This aeration is not necessary if the milk is to be separated immediately for the separator will accomplish practically the some result.

The making of good butter begins with the feeding and care of the cows, which must be just as systematically and carefully attended to as the care to be exercised to keep the milk clean and to dispossess it of any objectionable odors or flavors it may contain and which, if allowed to remain in the milk and cream, will also be found in the butter. It is quite often noticeable that in the early spring time or at certain other seasons milk will taste bitter or have an unpleasant odor; this is supposed to be due to some weed that is eaten with the grass. A similar condition of milk is often noted when cows are fed silage or certain kinds of roots. The odor is due to certain volatile or essential oils of the plant. The only remedy is to not allow the cows access to feed containing such at least five or six hours before milking.

Green or succulent feed provided for the cows throughout the whole year will produce butter of much more even and better flavor than if cows are allowed dry feed at certain seasons. A field of winter oats will furnish ideal conditions when the weather is dry but during wet weather, when it is impossible to turn cows on the oats, silage or roots should be provided. The grain ration also has a marked influence on the quality of the butter, some grain foods such as cotton seed meal and bran producing a very hard butter while corn, gluten meal and linseed meal produce a much softer butter. It might be noted here that the churning temperature will vary with the food of the cows as well as the season of the year, the cream from cows fed on cotton seed meal necessitating a higher churning temperature than that from cows fed on gluten feed or linseed meal. One of two methods may be employed for separating the cream from the milk. It may be run through a separator as soon as possible after milking, or it may be set aside in shallow pans or in deep cans, and the separation will take place gradually on account of the difference in specific gravity of the particles of fat and the particles of milk. There is no question as to the fact that much fat lost by this latter method might be saved by the use of a separator, but there is some extra expense in the running of a separator and the first cost of the machine is a hindrance to many. The great advantage in the use of a separator is the greater feeding value of sweet and skim milk. A considerable portion of the dairy practice which we give our students is the study of the construction, care and use of the different makes of separators, which we have in our equipment. Students thus become familiar with the various machines and conduct tests as to the capacity and efficiency of the different machines under varying conditions, making careful notes of all work done.

Cream, whether separated by gravity or mechanical force, should be cooled as low as convenient and kept at that temperature until about twelve hours before churning, when it should be thoroughly stirred, warmed to about 75 degrees and allowed to stand at this temperature until sour enough for churning. This sourness is due to the development of lactic acid through the influence of a lactic ferment, or lactic acid bacteria, feeding upon the milk sugar and converting it into lactic acid. The proper degree of acidity is indicated usually by a glossy appearance of the cream and a sour taste, but as it may vary much from day to day, a simple test has been invented by Prof. Farrington of Wisconsin. Five Farrington alkaline tablets (they may be purchased from any dealer in dairy supplies) are dissolved in 97 cubic centimeters of water. Take 17.6 cubic centimeters of the sour cream (it can be measured in a pipette, such as is used in the Babcock test) and carefully add to it some of the pink alkaline solution made up as above mentioned. When sufficient quantity of alkali has been added to neutralize all the acid in the sample of sour cream, the sample will retain a pink color. For butter of best flavor, the cream should be ripened so that it will require about 50 cubic centimeters of the alkaline solution to produce this change. When sufficiently sour, the cream should be cooled to such a temperature as will allow the churning operation to occupy about 45 minutes. Shorter churning than this will usually be incomplete and much fat is lost in the buttermilk. Longer churning sometimes results in a loss of the good will and temper of the operator.

If the temperature of the butter was correct at the start, the churning may be stopped when the butter granules are the size of a kernel of wheat and the buttermilk has a whitish chalk appearance. If the churning was stopped at the right time it is a very easy matter to drain the butter of almost every bit of the buttermilk, after which the butter may be washed once or twice with water—the temperature of which should be about 55 degrees to 60 degrees. Excessive washing will destroy much of the flavor, but insufficient washing may leave traces of buttermilk that will remain, no matter how much he butter is worked and may cause a bad flavor.

Butter is worked for the purpose of incorporating salt water evenly through it and also to press it into convenient semi-solid form. The working should be done by pressing the granules together but not causing them to slide over one another. This latter method makes butter pasty and salvy.

The neatest way of handling retail butter is to put it up in one pound prints. It is pressed into blocks by means of a mould and is then wrapped in vegetable parchment paper and may be handled very easily. Each student is required to perform all the operations necessary and to keep an accurate set of notes on the different conditions of the churning.

I invite dairymen interested to take advantage of our special course in dairy husbandry, which will be given during the winter term commencing January 2nd, next, and continuing ten weeks.

CHAS. ALVORD,
Assistant Professor of Agriculture,
Texas A. and M. College.

The question as to whether the vagrant who lives by the sweat of some other man's brow should be put upon the road or driven to the cotton patch is being agitated the state over, and the general conclusion is that he should. In some places the authorities have cleared out most of the idlers, and steps are being taken in other towns to do likewise. Why not? Why should any able-bodied hand now be idle in Texas? There is a world of work to do, and all must eat. It is better for the loafer himself to compel him to earn his food, or make him move on. The people are to blame for much of the tramping that is done. They feed the vagrant freely and almost invite him to come back. Their kitchens are wide open to the regular visiting friends of their cooks. Such tramps and friends do not find it necessary to work. The people make it so.—Waxahachie Eagle.

Scarcely a day passes when the weekly papers are not expressing a welcome to the "strangers within the gates." The strangers are coming to Texas in numbers never equaled before. They have found out that it is a good place to invest, a good place to trade, a good place to live.—Graham Leader.

An effort is on foot for the building of a sugar mill near Richmond, Tex

MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, June 3.—The news over the wires from the north came in lower again today on hogs; however, we look for our market to remain good and strong on account of light receipts. Strictly choice sorted hogs averaging 200 pounds and up brought $5.60 last week. Mixed hogs sold at stronger prices than the previous week. We have very few hogs in sight this week and the buyers will be hot after hogs and hope you can ship some in. As before stated, we would advise you to hold back the light, thin half-fat hogs, as we look for them to bring strong prices inside of thirty days. The receipts of hogs the past week were very light and continued light receipts will bring our market closer to Kansas City prices. We also had a very light run of cattle on our market last week and prices ruled strong except on she cattle, which have been hammered down by grassers of the unfinished kind, as some slaughterers have sacrificed some quality to save a little in the price. Strictly fat steers are in strong demand at top prices. We quote our market as follows today:

Choice fat steers $3.50@4.00, medium fat steers $3.25@3.50, choice fat cows $3.00@3.40, medium fat cows $2.90@3.00, bulls, stags, oxen $2.25@2.75, canners $1.75@2.25, choice sorted hogs $5.50@5.60, good fat hogs 160 pounds and up $5.30@5.40, rough heavies $5.00@5.10, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, June 3.—Our hog receipts were lighter last week than they have been for a corresponding period in several months, there being only twenty cars on the market. While most of these were a very common quality, owing to the strong demand prices advanced from 5c to 10c over the previous week, though the quality was not as good. We look for better receipts this week, but think prices will continue strong. The northern markets are closing steady. Chicago reports 44,000 hogs, Kansas City 8,000. We quote you today on good mixed hogs $5.30@5.40, choice sorted hogs $5.50@5.55. We sold last week one lot of 39 averaging 199 pounds at $5.60, and something strictly fancy would bring that price this week. We again insist upon you holding back your unfinished and light skippy hogs. They are hard to dispose of and bring very unsatisfactory prices, and would not yet you more money to feed them out. Receipts of cattle light and good fat butcher stuff will find very ready sale at strong prices. The green and half-fat stuff does not sell readily and even when sale can be made at all, prices are very unsatisfactory.

Choice fat steers $3.75@4.00, medium fat steers $3.25@3.50, choice fat cows $3.00@3.50, medium fat cows $2.90@3.00, bulls stags and oxen $2.00@2.75, canners $1.75@2.25, choice hogs 185 pounds and up $5.50@5.60, good mixed hogs 165 to 250 pounds $5.30@5.40, rough heavies $5.00@5.10, light fat hogs 125 to 140 pounds $4.50@5.00.

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, Texas, June 3.—Receipts of hogs were light last week and demand good. Prices ranged from 5c to 10c higher on all grades except the half-fat pigs which had to be sold for stockers. The northern markets were all well supplied and prices ruled strong to higher, especially on the heavy grades. Our Saturday's close was a good dime higher than Monday's opening, the top price being $5.60 against $5.45 a week ago. The average weights and quality of the hogs were more desirable as the present prospects for good corn crops has a tendency to check the run of light hogs. We are quoting $5.50@5.60 for top hogs today, and we will have no trouble in obtaining this price for hogs suitable for the California trade, as the Cudahy Packing Co.'s buyer will be on this market from now on, and when their Mr. Sharp is not here there will be someone here to represent him. We trust the shippers tributary to this market will appreciate our efforts in securing other buyers and favor us with more liberal receipts in the future. We look for light receipts, as the farmers are all busy harvesting at present, and we advise you to ship your finished hogs at once. Cattle receipts were liberal, but the quality was poor and we were unable to supply packers and butchers with the class of cattle they desire. We sold one load of good steers averaging 1150 pounds at $4.15, and something choice would sell for more money. Nearly all our steers had to be sold for feeders. There were no choice cows and heifers on the market. We sold some 712-pound cows at $3.25 and could get as high as $3.50 or better for something good. Our market is badly in need of good finished cattle and we believe a trial shipment will convince you that Dallas is your best market. Remember, we have five or six regular cattle buyers, which makes competition sharp. We advise you once more to be careful about buying the light weight half-fat grass stuff as it will not sell to advantage. The sheep market is dull and it takes strictly choice mutton to bring $3.50@3.75.

Prime steers 900 pounds and up $4.00@4.25, choice fat steers 800 to 900 pounds $3.75@4.00, medium fat steers 600 to 900 pounds $3.25@3.50, breeders and stockers $2.75@3.25, choice cows and heifers $3.25@3.50, fair to good cows $2.75@3.20, medium fat cows $2.70@3.00, choice mutton 90 pounds and up $3.25@3.75, stags and oxen $2.50@3.00, bulls $2.25@2.75, canners $1.75@2.25, sorted hogs 200 to 250 pounds $5.50@5.60, choice hogs 175 pounds and up $5.40@5.50, mixed packers $4.70@5.40, rough, heavies $5.00@5.25, light fat hogs $4.00@5.00.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Texas, June 1.—Quotations today are as follows:

Choice shipping steers $3.50@3.60, common to fair $3.00@3.25, choice fat cows $2.75@3.00, common cows $2.50@2.75, bulls $2.00@2.25, stags $2.50@3.00, yearlings $2.75@3.00, calves $3.50@4.00, heifers $2.50@2.75, hogs $4.75@5.00, feeder hogs $3.00@3.50, goats $2.50, sheep $3.00@3.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—Cattle receipts 2,000. Steers strong, active and a shade higher. Butchers' stock steady; good to prime steers $5.50@6.15, poor to medium $4.50@5.45, stockers and feeders $3.00@3.40, calves $4.50@6.00, Texas fed steers $4.25@5.40, Texas bulls $2.75@3.90.

Hog receipts 44,000 head. Market opened easy, closed strong and active. Mixed and butchers $5.65@5.92 1-2, good to choice heavy $5.75@5.97 1-2, light $5.00@5.87 1-2.

Sheep receipts 19,000. Sheep steady to slow, lambs weak, yearlings about steady. Good to choice wethers $4.25@4.50, fair to choice mixed $4.10@4.35. Western sheep $4.30@4.50, yearlings $4.70, native lambs $4.00@5.60, western lambs $5.00@5.60.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., June 3.—Cattle receipts 3,000 natives, 2,300 Texans and 500 calves. Market strong to 10c lower. Beef steers $5.40@5.75, fair to good $4.85@5.35, stockers and feeders $3.70@4.90, fed westerns $4.65@5.50, Texans and Indians $4.30@5.40, Texas grassers $3.00@4.50, cows $3.15@4.65, heifers $3.45@5.15, canners $2.25@3.00, bulls $3.25@4.85, calves $4.00@6.00.

Hogs higher; heavy $5.85@5.95, light $5.55@5.77 1-2, pigs $4.75@5.55.

Sheep receipts 5,700. Market 5@10c higher. Western lambs $4.75@5.50, wethers $4.25@4.65, western yearlings $4.95, culls $2.65@3.50, Texas grass sheep $3.70@4.10, Texas lambs $4.25@4.65, spring lambs $5.25@6.00.

SAINT LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Cattle receipts 2,600 head, including 2,400 Texans. Market strong. Native shipping and export steers $5.00@6.00, dressed beef and butcher steers $4.70@5.65, steers under 1,000 pounds $3.35@5.00, stockers and feeders $2.80@4.90, cows and heifers $2.00@5.15, canners $1.50@2.85, bulls $2.75@4.15, Texas and Indian steers $3.00@5.00, Texas cows and heifers $2.25@4.35.

Hog receipts 4,200. Market steady to a shade lower. Pigs and lights $5.00@5.75, packers $5.45@5.80, butchers $5.80@5.97 1-2.

Sheep receipts 5,500. Market 10@15c lower. Native muttons $4.00@4.50, lambs $4.50@5.25, culls and bucks $3.00@4.25, stockers $3.00.

SAINT JOSEPH.

(Reported by Davis, McDonald & Davis.)

St. Joseph, May. 31.—The receipts of cattle this week have been moderate. The market has made a further advancement and we find the cattle market at this time the high point of the year. Good cattle are in good demand and selling strong, top cattle bringing from $5.60@5.85. There has been very few Texas cattle on our market this week, but 1000 to 1100 Texas cattle are selling from $4.50@4.90. We look for good prices on the early Texas cattle that are of considerable weight; the future market promises to be good on this class of cattle. The sheep market this week has been a little easier. Prices have declined some 10c to 15c per hundred, but the last of the week the market shows a little firmer tone and prospects of a good trade the early part of the coming week. Texas muttons are selling today at $3.75@4.00, and Colorado wooled lambs are selling today at $5.60.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live-stock Commission Co.)

Galveston, June 3.—Good to choice beeves $3.25@3.50, common to fair beeves $2.75@3.00, good to choice cows $3.00@3.25, common to fair cows $2.50@2.75, good to choice yearlings $3.25@3.50, common to large calves $3.50@3.75.

Receipts and sales for the past week have been about equally divided. Prices have been well sustained and the outlook for coming week is satisfactory.

HOUSTON.

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

Houston, May 31.—Choice beeves $3.00@3.50, medium beeves $2.75@3.00, choice cows $2.75@3.00, medium cows and heifers $2.25@2.50, bulls and stags $1.75@2.00, work oxen $2.25@2.50, choice yearlings $2.75@3.25, medium yearlings $2.50@2.75, calves $3.50@4.00, choice muttons $3.00@3.25, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 pounds up, $5.25@5.50, corn fed, lights and rough, $4.75@5.00, mast fed hogs $3.00@3.50.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, June 4.—

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

Eggs—Fresh 9c.

Butter—Per lb., Texas creamery 18@20c, choice country 8@10c, common 11@12c.

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

Cabbage—Per pound 2c.

1.50.

Beets—Per dozen buches $25@30c.

Squashes—Per bushel 75c@$1.00.

Carrots—Per dozen bunches 25c.

Rhubard—Per pound 8c.

Lettuce—Per basket 25@30c.

Beans—Green, half-bushel baskets, round 75c, flat 60c; wax, round 75c, flat 60c.

Peas—Green, per bushel $1.75@2.00.

Turnips—Per dozen bunches 35@40c.

Radishes—Per dozen bunches 20@25c.

Green onions—Per dozen bunches 25@30c.

Eggplant—Per dozen 50@75c.

Cucumbers—Third-bushel boxes 40@50c.

Okra—Third-bushel baskets 75@80c.

Asparagus—Per pound 8@10c.

Dry onions—Per pound 3c.

Tomatoes—Four basket crates $1.25@

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, June 4.—

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

Bran 95c.

Chopped corn $1.10.

Corn—Per bu., shelled 60c.

Oats—42@43c.

Hay—Prairie, new, $10.00@12.00; johnson grass $7.00@9.00.

Grain bags, bale lots—5-bushel oat bags, 9 1-2c; 2-bushel corn bags, 7c; 2-bushel wheat bags 9c; 2-bushel 6-foot wool bags 25c.

Wheat—No. 2 75c.

Broomcorn—Per ton $40.00@80.00.

Chicago, June 4.—Cash quotations as follows:

No. 2 spring wheat 74c, No. 2 red 76 1-2@77c.

No. 2 corn 44 1-8@44 1-4c, No. 2 yellow 44 1-8@44 1-4c.

No. 2 oats 28 5-8c, No. 2 white 29 3-4@30 1-2c, No. 3 white 28 3-4@30 1-4c.

Good feeding barley 45 1-2c, fair to choice malting 50@55c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.71, No. 1 northwestern $1.71.

Prime timothy seed $3.65.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, June 4.—

Hides—Dry flint, 16 pounds and up 13 1-2c, 16 pounds and down 11 1-2c, dry salted heavy 9c, light 8c, green salted, 40 pounds and up 6 3-4@7c, 40 pounds and down 6@61-2c, dead green heavy 6 3-4c, light 6c.

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

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Galveston, Texas, June 3.—Spot cotton quiet. Ordinary 5 13-16c, good ordinary 6 7-16c, low middling 7 3-16c, middling 7 13-16c, good middling 8 3-16c, middling fair 8 5-16c.

Houston, Texas, June 3.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 5 3-8c, lowmiddling 7 3-16c, middling 7 13-16c.

New Orleans, La., June 3.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 6 5-16, low middling 1-16c, low middling 6 7-8c, middling 7 3-4c, good middling 8 1-4c, middling fair 8 1-2c.

New York, June 3.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 6 3-4c, low middling 7 1-4c, middling 8 1-4c, good middling 8 9-16c, middling fair 9c, fair 9 3-8c.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE "KATY FLYER" ROUTE WHEN GOING TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, DALLAS, FT. WORTH, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO.



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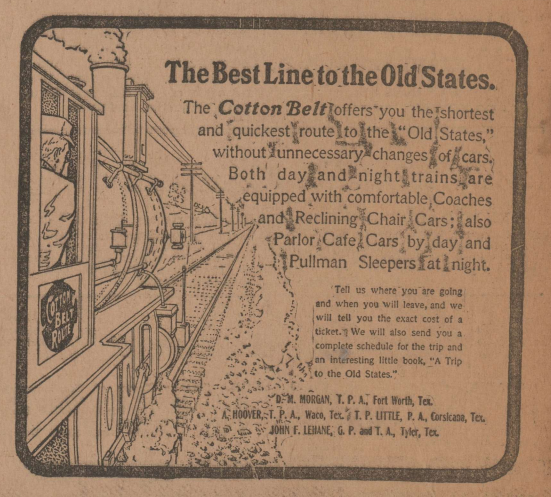
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Between TEXAS and KANSAS CITY

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Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

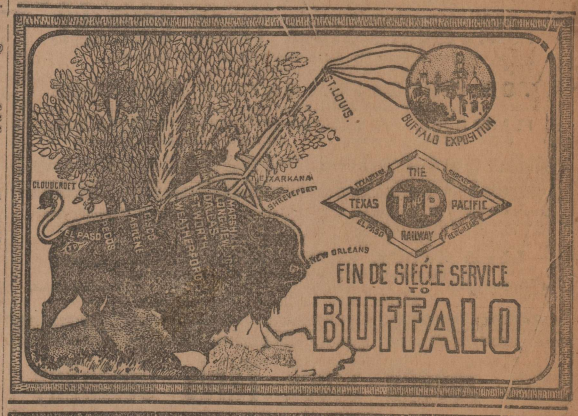
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Tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket. We will also send you a complete schedule for the trip and an interesting little book, "A Trip to the Old States."

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$45 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN

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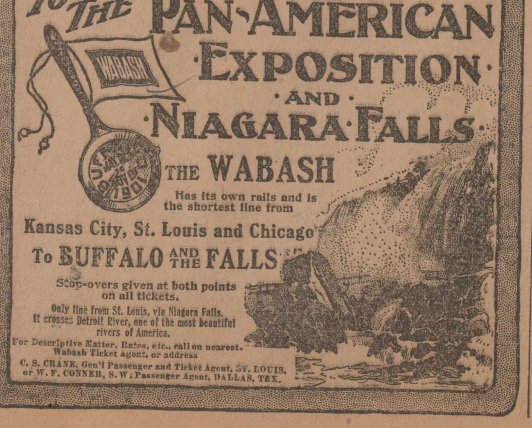
JULY 18-21, 1901

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C. S. CRANE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, or W. F. CONNER, S. W. Passenger Agent, DALLAS, TEX.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE GREAT LIVESTOCK INTEREST.

Our readers are all familiar with the name of the Chicago Live Stock Commission Co. From a modest beginning January 16, 1888, this company rapidly forged its way to the front until it led every livestock commission firm in the world in volume of business actually handled.

Throughout the entire west and middle west, including Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states, the name of this company has become a household word among the raisers, feeders and shippers of livestock. Its financial standing and business reputation stands unquestioned, (built upon foundations solid as the rock of Gibralter.) With a clientage covering fourteen states and territories and a business that is no longer local to Chicago, but which has grown national in scope and volume(it has been deemed wise to increase its capital stock to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and, substitute the word National for Chicago. This change takes effect Saturday, June 1.

The new name of the old company is broader and much more appropriate to do business under at all the markets. With the English language to select from it was decided by the management that no grander or more appropriate name than the National Live Stock Commission Co., could be linked together. We congratulate the National Live Stock Commission Co., upon its happy selection of a name, and predict for it a continuation of the same successful business record that has ever marked the progress of its predecessor.

There will be no change in the officers, management or working force of the company at either Chicago or St. Louis. Mr. Fred A. Forsha, will become vice-president, and assume the management of its Kansas City office, consolidating his business at Kansas City. Mr. Forsha is an experienced cattle salesman; a price of good fellows, and, one of the best hustlers that ever trod shoe leather. He announces that his headquarters will be in the saddle as heretofore, and, we are of the opinion that he will soon make his influence felt at Kansas City in a largely increased business for that office.

With a capital stock of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars,, of which every dollar is paid up, and, practically unlimited credit, the National Live Stock Commission Co., is prepared to take care of all reliable parties who may need financial assistance in their feeding operations. With an experienced selling organization at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, consisting of 83 hustlers, there is no firm or company better prepared to merit and handle a large volume of business. Every former patron of the Chicago Live Stock Commission Co., is requested to instruct his railroad agent to consign all future shipments to the National Live Stock Commission Co., at either Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City. The same high standard of excellence will be maintained in every department as heretofore, and the great business and reputation of the Chicago Live Stock Commission Co., will continue to live and be perpetuated under the name and style of the National Live Stock Commission Co., in future.

$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, CLEET, GONORRHEA, 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

LOST MANHOOD.

Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, should send for his

FREE MEDICAL TREATISE,

which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases.

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send stamp for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

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For Art Catalogue, Address C. H. Clark, President, Alamo Insurance Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Confederate Reunion.—The general reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in Dallas next year. The meeting at Memphis last week was attended by not less than 125,000 people, including the old veterans and the auxiliary organizations. There were several parades and many distinguished visitors were among the guests. The social features were very numerous. The crowds were well cared for by the city. A notable incident of the reunion was the adopting of a resolution prohibiting any officer or member of the organizaztion from inviting any one not an ex-Confederate to participate in the reunions. This is the result of an attempt made to invite President McKinley to the reunion. The resolution was adopted amidst tumultuous applause. The people of Memphis sent a delegation to Washington to invite the president to visit the reunion, but the protests from various Confederate camps compelled them to abandon the plan. Resolutions were adopted during the meeting to memoralize congress to erect a statue to General Rjobert E. Lee; thanking congress for the liberal attention given to Confederate graves; requiring all ex-Confederates to contribute a dollar each to a fund for the erection of a monument to the women of the south; commending the efforts at Alabama to preserve the first white house of the Confederacy. Reference was made to the loyalty of Southern negroes who have gone through the war and have remained true to their allegiance. After a hot contest between Dallas and Louisville, Dallas was chosen for the next place of meeting. General Gordon and the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

In the main the veterans were well pleased with the reunion, and Memphis is given the highest credit for her hospitality

Some of the veterans feel, however, that the methods now generally adopted at reunions might be improved. The Louisiana ex-Confederates particularly have taken up the matter, and made some suggestions for the next meeting. A dispatch from New Orleans to the Dallas News, dated June 2 says: At a meeting of Confederate veterans at Memorial hall today the late policy of making the annual reunions great social affairs was roundly denounced. It was said that the veterans had no show in the practice of making the occasion one for maids of honor, sponsors and distinguished personages. The idea of making it a Confederate reunion was entirely lost sight of. Indirectly the Memphis reunion was termed a good example of the social event. In this connection the Louisiana veterans will strongly urge that a new policy be pursued at Dallas next year. It was suggested that Dallas be requested to take the money which she will raise for the reunion and with that sum build temporary cottages and quarters on the state fair grounds, where the old veterans can go into camp for a week and sleep and eat by the campfires, tell their stories and hold a genuine soldiers' reunion This would be the veterans' part of the meeting, and it would occupy the fair grounds. The social events could take place in the city, and the one would not interfere with the other.

Jasper Burned.—The town of Jasper, county seat of Jasper county, was wiped out by fire Sunday morning. Seventeen houses, including every business house in the place and a number of residences, were destroyed. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the morning, and owing to the absence of any fire protection, the town was at the mercy of the flames from the very beginning, though the entire population turned out and worked faithfully. The fire is supposed to have been started by burglars, who first rifled the safes of the postoffice and the county treasurer. The fire loss is placed at $100,000.

To Handle Beaumont Oil.—H. C. Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, in an interview a few days ago said: "The Waters-Pierce Oil company will purchase fuel oil from the Beaumont producers, and through its complete organization will undertake the shipment, storage and handling of as much fuel oil as can be marketed in Texas, Louisiana and other sections of this country where the distance from Beaumont permits. If the production exceeds the demand in territory tributary to Beaumont, the Waters-Pierce Oil company hopes to place a large amount in Mexico, where the present cost of coal and other fuel very greatly retards manufacturing. The Waters-Pierce Oil company will furnish tank cars in which to receive the oil direct from the producers' wells; also storage tanks at points of delivery for use in distrubuting to consumers. When the oil is exported the Waters-Pierce Oil company's tank steamers will receive the oil at Port Arthur, Tex., through a pipe line from the Beaumont field. For the purpose of facilitating the handling of the Beaumont production the Waters-Pierce Oil company has established a fuel oil department with E. M. Tallferro as manager, at Beaumont, Tex., and Mr. Billow in charge of a corps of experts at Houston, Tex., to explain the methods and advantages of using the oil as fuel and representatives of the Waters-Pierce Oil company at all points are now prepared to name prices for the immediate or future delivery of fuel oil."

At Beaumont last week, the Gober well was abandoned as a duster at 2,000 feet. The pipe was broken off in the Kelly well.

That Yellow Fever Serum.—Dr. Bellinzaghi, the yellow fever expert who, a few months ago, was talking about fitting up a yellow fever serum ranch in the San Antonio country, has failed to capture the United States army and navy. A Washington report says: Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi of Brazil, whose experiments with the yellow fever serum last year were officially recognized by the Mexican government, will not be allowed to inoculate American soldiers and sailors with his anti-yellow fever serum. The Mexican government was satisfied that 85 per cent of the cases which he treated with his serum were cured of the dread disease, and awarded him $100,000. When Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States army was informed of Dr. Bellinzaghi's desire to experiment upon a battalion of American soldiers he said that the doctor would certainly not be permitted to do so. Interest is naturally taken in army circles in researches of scientists, and especially in the matter of yellow fever, and, while not belittling the discovery of Dr. Bellinzaghi, the medical authorities of the army say in confidence that a satisfactory preventive of yellow fever has not yet been found.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service said that Dr. Bellinzghi's serum had been brought to his attention and that an investigation had been made. No action, however, had been taken The surgeon general declined to express an opinion as to the value of the serum, but the fact of the failure of the service to adopt it is of itself an indication of the view entertained by the marine hospital service.

Cabinet Declined.—The cabinet has decided not to accept the action of the Cuban constitutional convention which agreed to the Platt amendment with some modifications, making less specific the rights of the United States in regard to coaling sations in the islands and on some other matters of importance The cabinet notified the convention that the Platt amenument without modification must be adopted.

Mrs. McKinley Ill.—After reaching Washington from her trip across the continent, Mrs. McKinley suffered a relapse, and for several days much uneasiness has been felt concerning her.

Resignations Not Accepted.—Governor McSweeney of South Carolina, acting, he said, in accordance with the wish of the people, who did not wish a primary with its incident strife and unrest, refused to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin. These resignations were made at a political meeting in Gaffney, May 25, and were mailed to the governor that night. He wrote a communication to the senators in which he said at first he returned their resignations for further consideration. In the closing paragraphs of his letter, however, the governor unequivocally declines to accept the resignations. His reasons may be put in a few words. A canvass between them would result in bitterness, stir up the people just at a period when they are trying to get together for the material progress of the state, and would be a campaign of personalities instead of education. Senator Tillman has announced his intention to go ahead with his campaign in spite of the governor.

Burned at the Stake.—At Barlow, Fla., last Thursday, Fred Rochelle, a black negro 25 years old, who criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well known and respectable white woman of that city, was burned at the stake in the presence of a throng of people. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime within 100 yards of the principal thoroughfare of the city.

To Leave Pekin.—At a meeting of generals of the allied troops June 2 it was decided to transfer the administration of the city of Pekin to the Chinese gradually during June. Two special trains will run all the week taking troops to Taku. The Germans are removing an extraordinary quantity of baggage.

"LOOK AT THE SCHEDULE."

Big Four Route Trains East—Leave St. Louis 8:30 a. m., 12 noon, 8:06 p. m.; Lave Cincinnati 2:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:30 a. m.; Arrive Buffalo 2:55 a. m., 6:15 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Arrive New York 2:55 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 8:00 a. m.

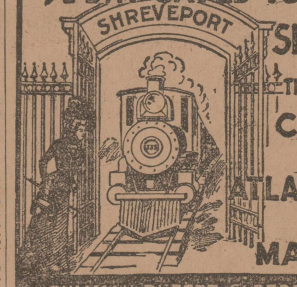
At the close of the most prosperous year in this section's history, "The Denver Road" extends to patrons and friends very warm congratulations, wishing you all a delightfully refreshing season among Colorado's Rockies, amid the inspiring scenes and invigorating air of Nature's Recreating Laboratory.

In inviting you to use our line to the mountains this summer, we enjoy the absolute assurance that the trains we place at your disposal for the 1901 season will, in all respects, merit the unqualified approval of the most experienced tourists. Run solid through to Denver without change, carrying the most up-to-date and improved day coaches, care cars, Pullman palace sleepers and observation cars—they are unequaled in this territory for beauty and comfort. The new day coaches specially built for us during the past year are the equal of any in this country—broad vestibuled, with the latest comfortable high-backed seats, furnished in simple, dignified elegance. These cars delight the traveler of refined taste. The broad vestibuled cafe cars, beginning their third season as a feature of our Colorado trains, have fully justified our claims for excellent service at moderate prices (meals a la carte) on this, the only dining car line from Texas. This year we have added some improved and enlarged cars to accommodate the increasing travel. The Pullman palace sleeping cars, the equal of any similar vestibuled equipment, have been universally declared the handsomest and most comfortable in this territory. Their extra large dressing rooms for ladies have made them exceedingly popular. They will run through to Denver. The observation cars, first introduced last year, will be operated again this summer, beginning June 15th, making two sleepers daily. These cars will run between Fort Worth and Colorado Springs, and will increase the pleasure and satisfaction of our guests who have expressed such gratification and delight in the comforts of the observation parlor, its spacious windows and moveable arm chairs. The powerful locomotives, first put in service last summer, will find a much improved road-bed, extensively laid with heavy new steel, insuring added ease and safety.

Our guests will be met at the Fort Worth terminal by the Denver Road's passenger agent, who will assist them in every way possible. A strictly first-class dining room and lunch counter will be found in the building; also an experienced stewardess, ready to supply needed comforts to the ladies. Union station connections are made at Fort Worth with the following lines: Texas & Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Cotton Belt, Chicago, Rock Island and Texas, and Ft. Worth and Rio Grande railways. Uniformed attendants meet all trains upon arrival in Denver, to help passengers with hand baggage, furnish information, etc. They wear red caps. Summer tourist tickets will be on sale on and after June 1st, good returning until October 31st, allowing stopovers at pleasure at all points north of and including Trinidad, Colorado, both going and returning. Specially reduced rates will also be in effect from and between Colorado points. Reduced rates to San Francisco for the Epworth League conference will be good via "The Denver Road," in both directions. We give you also the choice of six different routes, with full stopover privileges; also the only regular through service to and from Colorado.

For illustrated pamphlets, rates and other information, address W. F. Sterley, A. G. P. A., A. A. Glisson, G. A., Passenger Department, Charles L. Hull, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas, or J. P. Douglass, General Agent, 708 Commerce st., New Orleans, La.

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TICKETS TO New York and Boston VIA BIG FOUR ROUTE GIVE 10 DAYS STOP-OVER AT BUFFALO Pan-American Exposition

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Lv. St. Louis 8:30 a.m. 12:00 noon 8:06 p.m.
Ar. Buffalo ..2:55 a.m. 6:18 a.m. 7:30 p.m.
Ar. New York 2:55 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 8:00 a.m.
Ar. Boston ..4:55 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 10:34 a.m.

Through Coaches, Dining Cars, Sleepers and Library Cafe Cars from St. Louis.

For Guides, Maps, Rates, Sleeping Car and railroad tickets, call at

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YARDAGE		FEED CHARGES	
Cattle	20 cents per head	Hay	60 cents per cwt.
Hogs	6 cents per head	Corn	60 cents per bushel
Sheep	5 cents per head		

A trial shipment will make you a regular patron. We want your business.

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MONEY to Loan to Responsible Feeders

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY OMAHA SIOUX CITY SO. ST. JOSEPH SO. ST. PAUL

Write or Wire for Special Information

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Heavy shipments of strawberries and cherries are being made from Guthrie.

Judge Irwin has rendered a decision declaring the free raw material law enacted by the legislature of 1899 unconstitutional. The enactment placed all the land west of range 17 in the free grass country, and provided that owners of stock were not responsible for damage to crops unless the owners of crops had them properly fenced.

Maxwell & Morris, of Mountain View, have bought the pasture and farm of T. M. Lanier & Bro., fifteen miles east from Chickasha. The trade includes lease on 13,000 acres of pasture, 1000 acres of cultivated farm lands and improvements, about 450 head of stock cattle, and several hundred hogs. Maxwell & Morris will mave 5000 head of yearlings from reservation pastures to their new purchase.

RESERVATION PASTURES.—A Guthrie report says that Commissioner Richards of the general land office, who is at work with a force of clerks arranging the preliminaries for the opening of the Indian reservations, has approved the pasture reservations made by Agent Randlee, which are located as follows: The main pasture is on the Red river, about half way east and west of the reservation. It contains something over 404,000 acres. Its greatest length east and west is thirty-six miles, and the greatest distance north and south is twenty-four miles. The east line of the pasture is eighteen miles from the east line of the reservation; the west line of the pasture is about fifteen miles from the west line of the reservation.

A small pasture of about 16,000 acres is located southeast of Fort Sill along the east line of the reservation and immediately south of the reservation. Another pasture of a little over 30,000 acres is located in and west of the Keeche hills and about half way between Fort Sill and Chickasha. The fourth pasture contains something over 20,000 acres and is located in the northwest part of the reservation. The east line is on a line due south of Kiowa and the south boundary is on the north fork of the Red river. They will begin this week on the final establishment of county lines and the location of county seats. It is certain that two of the county seats will be at Anadarko and Fort Sill, reasonably certain that a third will be at Kiowa with a possible fourth in the southwest part of the reservation near the Otter Creek mining district.

WICHITA RESERVATION.—An Anadarko report says: While there are rumors that there is a lively dissatisfaction at Washington, D. C., with the work of some of the crops now engaged in allotting lands in severalty to the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indians, and talk of a general overhauling is being made at the interior department, it must be understood that the grumbling of the officials at the national capital is directed only at the work being done in the Wichita reservation. The Kiowa and Comanche allotting is all completed, and the only kick coming from there is on the location of the big 480,000 acre pasture. This is not regarded seriously here, and the fact that Lone Wolf and his attorneys are at Washington is not known to one Indian out of a hundred, much less that any kick is being made by them in the name of the tribe.

But things are different in the Wichita reservation. There the work of allotting drags along slowly, and the end seems in the distant future. Agent Rankin, who has been in charge of the allotting corps, has been called in and Special Agent Wesler, who has just completed the allotmnts for th Kiowas and Comanches, has been put in charge of the Wichita end of the work. There are four corps now at work, and the new agent will at once put on four or five more, so as to rush the work to completion. One thing is certain, and that is, the work must be pushed to the limit if the Whichita lands are to be thrown open at the same time as the Kiowa and Comanche reservations.

There to be at least three good towns in these new lands—one in the Wichita reservation, one near Fort Sill and one near this city. The townsite people who are to select these sites are now camped here, and will go to work at once. They are reticent as to their intentions, but the above locations can safely be set down as certain.

HERDS HEMMED IN.—A press dispatch from Washington says: At the time for opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement approaches, the problem of how to dispose of the great herds of cattle which are now grazing on the reservation presses for solution. For some time the interior department has refused to renew the leases of the cattlemen in the southwest for a period of longer than one month, and many of the cattlemen have taken warning from this, and have made arrangements for caring for their cattle elsewhere.

It is considered an unusual coincidence that the selections of grazing lands for reservation by the Indians are contiguous to the state line of Texas, and peculiarly well situated for one of the big southwestern cattle companies. It will be remembered that under the law which made provision for the allotment of lands, the Indians were granted authority to reserve 480,000 acres of land to be held in common for grazing purposes.

One of the real sufferers under the way the grazing lands have been located is J. A. Suggs, a large raiser of stock in Kansas and Texas. His present pasture is in a section of the reservation that has been turned into quarter-sections by the allotting agents. He has 25,000 head of cattle grazing there. It is far remote from where the agents have located the new pasture lands. These lands are directly connected with the 400,000 acres owned by Burnett & Wagner, across the river in Texas. Suggs has asked the department to be allowed to secure a lease on half the proposed grazing reservation in the Kiowa country, now controlled by Burnett & Wagner, to help him out of his dilemma. Uuless he can be authorized to do this, he told the commissioner of Indian affairs, he does not know what disposition to make of his cattle, short of ruining himself. The Rock Island railroad has notified him that it is unable to furnish a sufficient number of cars to remove his cattle to Texas, and the quarantine line bars him from the Kansas City market. The department undoubtedly has authority to approve a lease of half of the Burnett & Wagner pasture in the reservation, and with the efforts now making to bring this about he may secure relief.

The department is disposed not to take a gloomy view of the prospect of opening the reservation at the appointed time. The obstacles that have been raised are regarded as of not sufficient weight to baffle the plain intentions of congress, and it is thought that the president will not allow himself to be deterred by the action of Mr. Springer from issuing the proclamation as soon as everything is ready for the opening.

CROPS IN THE TERRITORIES.—Following is the official crop report issued last week: Scattered local rains occurred over the section on the 23d and 24th. Temperatures ranged from 89 to 46 degrees over the eastern division; over the central division from 90 to 45 degrees; over the western division from 88 to 43 degrees. Farm work was retarded somewhat by the wet condition of the ground, due to the heavy rains of the preceding week, but cultivation is now in general progress.

Corn generally made a rapid growth and the early planted corn is being cultivated the second time. It is generally in good condition, though weedy with late planted coming up to a good stand.

Cotton is making a good growth, but needs cultivation to free it from weeds. Chopping is in progress. The crop is in good condition, but some localities report a poor stand on account of too much rain.

Wheat is growing rapidly, heading, blooming and filling out well, and is in good condition.

Oats continued to improve, but will make a very short crop.

Barley and rye are heading and are doing well.

Alfalfa grass, millet, flax, kaffir and broomcorn, cane, potatoes, cowpeas and gardens are in good condition.

Some alfalfa has been cut. Early potatoes, strawberries and cherries are being marketed with fair yields reported.

Creek Nation.—Over the northern portion corn cultivation and cotton chopping are in progress, with crops coming up to a good stand. Oats are making slow growth, grass is fine and stock are doing well. Fruit is promising. Over the central portion cool weather retarded cultivation. Potatoes are looking fine. Fruit and stock are in excellent condition. Over the southern portion corn and cotton are growing fast. Corn is fine, but cotton a little backward and foul. Potatoes, gardens, fruit and stock are doing well. Potatoes are ready for use.

Choctaw Nation.—Over the northern portion owing to wet ground crops are very foul, cultivation was retarded. Corn and cotton are growing fast with good color. Oats are poor. Grass is good and stock are getting fat. Fruit is promising, but dropping some. Over the central portion wet ground retarded cultivation and crops are becoming foul with weeds. Corn and cotton are backward, but with good prospects. Cotton is being chopped. Oats, wheat and grass are doing well. Millet and gardens are up well. Some new potatoes have been marketed. Over the southern portion rains retarded farm work and corn and cotton are badly in the weeds, but are coming up to a fair stand. Grass is good and stock are doing well. Fruit and berries are in good condition.

NEW MEXICO

Steer yearlings are selling all over New Mexico at $15 per head.

At Roswell F. Rakebrand and A. Ingram sold 900 mutton sheep to W. R. Turk at $1.95.

Mason & Smith of Roswell refused an offer of 9½ cents for their clip and stored their wool.

O. P. Culberson of Silver City sold to Mr. Perry over 300 cows at $13. The cattle were shipped to Chama, N. M.

W. H. Johnson has purchased for his Black Water ranch 17 head of fine yearling bulls from Jackson county, Mo.

A. Gonzalez of Chihuahua, Mex., recently shipped two carloads of fine bulls from New Mexico to the L. Baca ranch near Chihuahua.

Turk & Hon report a total of 3753 marked lambs from a herd of 4322 ewes. Their entire flock averaged nine pounds of wool, which was sold at from 9 to 10 cents.

A large cattle contract was closed Saturday at Deming, when J. C. Cureton, for the G. O. S. Cattle company, sold to A. J. Nesbet of Denver, Colo., 1000 head of stock, ranging from ten months up to three years in age, for $15 to $18. Delivery will be made at Silver City on or about June 19th. Mr. Cureton was one of the stockmen of this section who refused to sell unless he could obtain such a price as he felt the condition of his stock warranted, and his deal has demonstrated that reasonable prices can be had by waiting.—Silver City Independent.

STUTTERING CURED.

We are pleased to state to our readers that Rev. G. W. Randolph and Dr. McCullough, the noted voice specialist from St. Louis, have returned to Texas for a few months. They are now at 718 Main street, Houston, curing many stutterers. You will remember that they were in Dallas last winter and cured hundreds. You will also remember that we published many letters from those who were cured in different counties. We saw some of these and heard them talk. We published this for the good of the afflicted but quite a number failed to go and get until they left Dallas; but having seen so many who were actually cured they are now anxious to be cured themselves and have prevailed on these doctors to give them another chance. As they have been so kind as to return to Texas, we hope that no stutterer will fail to be cured. We know them personally and leading papers, both religious and secular, are loud in their praise. Address Randolph & McCullough, 718 Main St., Houston, Texas. Please hand this to a stutterer.

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