

ALL STOCKMEN
AND BREEDERS

of swine, goats, sheep, horses, poultry
or other stock are cordially invited to
send reports of all sales or other news
items of interest to

THE JOURNAL.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

THE COMING SESSION AT COL-
LEGE STATION IN JULY—WORK
OF ORGANIZATION.

College Station, Tex.

To the Journal:
A farmer writing in an East Texas
paper urges that the truck growers,
stockmen, dairymen and farmers of
that section secure the regular publi-
cations of the Texas Experiment sta-
tion, which are published and mailed
free of cost to parties desiring to re-
ceive them. He then says: "Send for
the little book of the meeting of the
farmers' congress, a 150-page book,
free, you pay the postage, six cents. It
is worth its weight in gold." This is
the opinion of a Shelby county farmer
of 45 years' experience.

Many similar testimonials to the
value and worth of the printed pro-
ceedings of the congress have been re-
ceived. Such reliable and conservative
farmers as A. J. Rose of Salado, John
B. Long of Rust, stockmen of the
type represented by Capt. John Tod of
Corpus Christi, and a host of horticul-
tural friends have endorsed and help-
ed forward the Farmers' congress in
its efforts to unify, harmonize and ad-
vance every agricultural interest in
Texas and the interests of every agri-
culturist in the state. At Knoxville,
Tenn., a similar meeting has just been
successfully held for the first time, in
connection with the state university,
and its work is generally commended.

There are fourteen agricultural so-
cieties associated with the Texas Farm-
ers' congress and composing that or-
ganization, while numerous local or-
ganizations are affiliated with it and
are accepted as integral parts of the
congress, as provided for by the consti-
tution. Local farmers' clubs, truck
growers' associations, and county fairs
are invited and urged to affiliate them-
selves with the congress.

Among the distinguished visitors
who have promised to attend the July,
1901, session, is Hon. Harvey Jordan,
President of the Southern States Pro-
tective Cotton Growers' association,
having a national reputation and with
whom it will be a privilege to consult.
The horticulturists expect a treat in
the visit of Dr. B. M. Watten of Wash-
ington City, who will lecture upon
plant diseases. In charge of the state
bureau, on "Texas Storms," in which
the laws governing storms of wind and

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas
Guaranteed to Advertisers.

rain and extremes of temperature will
be so clearly presented that even the
Texas tenderfoot, after having heard
the address, can be relied upon to un-
derstand Texas weather signs.

More than 100 people will be upon
the program from time to time and a
great many persons who have attended
the congress are unable to understand
just how so many subjects are discus-
ed by so many people in the short time
of three days. In order that this may
be better comprehended, I would say
that while the dairymen are meeting
throughout the day, the horticul-
turalists and truck growers "gang
their own gait" until the supper hour
warns them of the near approach of
the general session. So the bee-keepers
"improve each shining hour," storing
away facts and figures during the day
time, while the cotton growers talk
hog and hominy, pure bred cattle
and Johnson grass, round bale and alfalfa.
Rest assured that the women will not
allow the time to drag idly by while
such interesting topics as the educa-
tion of children, the home government,
sewing, preserving, cooking and needle
work are on the program. At
least all of the different organizations
hold a mass meeting where matters of
universal interest are discussed. The
debate takes a wide range and the
clash of mind with mind tends to re-
move much of the rubbish of ignorance
and prejudice with which all our minds
are encumbered.

Every one present at the past ses-
sions of the congress has seemed to
think that moments are golden and
this has caused the organization to be
one of the hardest working associa-
tions that I have ever known. In fact
there are no street car rides, oyster
suppers or "blow-outs" upon the pro-
gram and heretofore those who have
made such enjoyments the principal
features of their attendance upon the
meetings of state organizations have
remained away. Yet the best of good
feeling and fellowship has prevailed
until the present time, on account of
the cordial relations existing between
the officers of the several divisions of
the congress and the generous spirit of
cooperation exhibited by every person
upon the grounds.

The new cannery and evaporating
machinery that is now in operation in
the horticultural department, the agri-
cultural museum, which has been re-
cently opened, the new and extensive
plant diseases in the dairy and butter
making, sale of milk, and cheese making,
together with experimental crops and
scientific equipment will prove attrac-
tive features to those who have at-
tended former sessions of the congress
and will be of especial interest to the
women. In charge of the state weather
bureau, on "Texas Storms," in which
the laws governing storms of wind and

to come by wagon and make the con-
gress a place of recreation as well as
instruction. We are freely anticipating
the largest attendance ever seen at any
farmers' gathering in the state. Yours
very truly,
J. H. CONNELL,
President T. F. C.

First Bale of New Cotton.—The first
bale of Texas cotton for this season
was shipped from Alice, Nueces county,
June 21, and was consigned to Im-
man, Neils & Co. of Houston, being
fully three weeks ahead of the aver-
age record. The bale was raised by G.
W. Newberry, five miles from Alice. It
will be sent to New York and sold at
auction.

To Market Southern Output.—The
Cotton Manufacturers' Commission
company will begin business on July 1.
This is the company organized to mar-
ket the products of southern states in-
dependently of the cotton exchange.
The Manufacturers' Commission
company of New York will furnish
money to push the sales of the new
company. The James C. Freeman
Brown Company of New York will sell
for it. Speaking of the plan of opera-
tions of the new company, Mrs. Geo.
B. Hiss, the general manager, said:
"We have assurances of a very sub-
stantial business to begin with. All
of our stockholders are cotton manu-
facturers. Our company is equipped
to sell and guarantee cash sales for
manufacturers of cotton cloth, yarns,
hosiery, etc."

Government Soil Map.—The agricul-
tural department is about to publish
a soil map that will enable the farm-
er, wherever he is located, to deter-
mine just what crops will bring him
the largest return. The map is being
made in colors. It will convey informa-
tion in the clearest and most easily com-
prehended manner imaginable.

The map is to cover the whole of the
United States, and will be on such a
scale that every ten-acre patch will
be represented by an eighth of an
inch square. But each farmer will be
able to procure a chart of his own
neighborhood on a larger scale, so that
he can arrange his planting in accord-
ance with the suggestions that it con-
veys. The work is done by town-
ships to start with, and these are put
together to make counties, which are
finally assembled to form complete
maps of states.

Hitherto the business of farming has
been to some extent guesswork; the
agriculturist formed a surmise as to
what crops were best for him to try,
and then he planted them. Now, how-
ever, he will be able to know what
hechores it will be quite different.
He may study the government map,
and from it will obtain advice, based

on the highest scientific knowledge, as
to what will be best for him to try to
grow. Then he can go ahead with a
reasonable certainty of satisfactory
results.

In the first place, the soil map will
show what kind of agricultural indus-
try any given locality is best adapted
for, whether fruit raising, vegetable
growing, dairying or general farming.
It will make clear to the farmer in
North Carolina, for instance, that he
has the same soil that is used advan-
tageously to certain purposes in Geor-
gia, and that, if climatic conditions are
not unfavorable, the same crops may
be expected to succeed on the land.

Corn King Happy.—I am the hap-
piest man in the world, says George
H. Phillips, the Chicago corn
king, in an interview in New York.
Last week, "for I believe I have clear-
ed myself of a gigantic transaction
without injury to others, and because
I am now free to devote my time to
this country's great grain industries of
corn, town and country alike, I am
happy. With a proper recognition of
what a practical control of the corn
supply of the world means and a com-
mon sense and businesslike view of
how it should be distributed, there is
no reason why within ten years, every
city, town and hamlet this broad
country over should not be a hive of
industry."

"The increase of corn consumption
in this country in the last eight years,"
said he, "is alarming. In 1894 we had
short crop. But even then we car-
ried over from that year a surplus of
2,385,000,000 bushels of corn. In 1895,
we did not have to draw on the new
corn at all. But in 1899 the consump-
tion had increased to such proportions
that we had not only used the 2,100,
000,000 bushels of 1898 corn, but be-
hind us in the realization of six weeks
earlier than usual. I believe that in
five years, the consumption in this
country will be so great that not a
single vessel will carry to foreign
ports corn in the raw state, but that
every bushel will be in the shape of
corn products, pork, beef, glucose and
starch."

"A friend of mine said to me the oth-
er day: 'The production of hogs must
increase 50 per cent in the next five
years to keep pace with the consump-
tion of corn.' When it is known that
hogs are the greatest consumers of
corn, it is truly startling condition
of affairs. The part of the farmer in
this country's affairs must be appre-
ciated. He must have his price. I
believe in high prices in a condition
of prosperity rather than low prices
in a condition of poverty. When for-
eigners import from America the wheat
in the matter of grain products, the
great staple of life, and it is for us

to acquaint them with the fact, our
corn, oats and other grain products will
be more precious to us than our gold
and copper mines."

"If corn is sold at 41c or 42c, per-
sons with money to invest should buy
it. The 14,000,000 bushels of corn I
controlled, when the market was short
in Chicago, was quoted at the begin-
ning at 35c. I wrote personal letters
to my friends, urging them to buy.
I saw the commodity on the count and
the elevators and cribs empty."

"Short sellers had made contracts
with me for corn which they could not
deliver. A little foresight revealed to
me a possible shortage when the con-
tracts were made. I controlled the
supply and could have squeezed the
market to death if the greatest
possible gain had been my motive.
Seven million is all they could deliver
to me. But I sold my entire holdings
when the market was at 60c."

"During the rise from 35c to 60c I
never refused to sell to fellow who
paid the market price. The 3,000,000
I sold on top of the market in this
way spoiled my hand, and I knew it.
But my theory of legitimate transac-
tion is that it is better to sell fifty
times with an advance of one cent
than to refuse to sell to fellow who
rather than sell once with an advance
of \$50 and probably send many a
man to his ruin."

"This principle will be my guide in
all future transactions. I am not as
rich today as I might have been, but
I am better satisfied. One year ago
last November I did not have \$3,000,
while today I am comfortable, but I
do not feel that it is at the expense of
someone else's ruin."

To Export Apples.—A plan to send
the bulk of the western apple crop to
Europe this year, is reported to be
made. The Armour Packing company
is said to be behind the scheme to
store and export the best of the ap-
ples grown this year in the west. Last
year the Armour bought a large quan-
tity of choice apples, carried them in
refrigerated cars to their cold
storage houses in Kansas City and
Chicago and kept them for the high
prices of the winter season. The ex-
periment proved a success, and led to
the determination to repeat the oper-
ation on a much larger scale.

French Wheat Crop Short.—Paris ad-
vices state that France will be sup-
plied with wheat this year by the United
States. It is learned from authen-
tic sources that the French crop is
far short of normal, and that more
than double the quantity of wheat will
be imported from America than was
taken by France in 1900. It is esti-
mated that upward of \$5,000,000 in wheat

will be laid down in French ports by
American shippers. The Dreyfus Bros.
company has taken prompt action in
view of the approaching scarcity. Its
agents have purchased wheat in large
quantities and in many parts of the
United States. The French crop, it is
said, has been retarded and dimini-
shed by unusual cold weather.

Big Broom Trust.—The organization
of a gigantic broom trust will soon be
effected. It is said the trust will not
only control the broomcorn market,
but the manufacturers as well. There
are 200 manufacturers in the United
States, and the idea is to combine
them all in one great trust. It is
claimed that the Southwestern com-
pany of Evansville, Ind., and the Chi-
cago Broom company of Chicago are
behind the scheme.

Drouth in Mexico.—Bob Stone has
returned from a trip to old Mexico.
He says the Kansas City Journal. Over a fortnight ago he left here
with a consignment of mules, and has
been in the southern republic ever
since. He came back with a tanned
skin, and a full assortment of souve-
nirs.

"We don't know what it is to be
dry up here," he remarked. "Down in
the old country, before you get into
the tropics, you get drouth in its ideal
form. When you get about 100 miles
north of the City of Mexico, it begins
to get very dry and from thereabout
clear to old Mexico there is stretch
of over 400 miles that is literally as
dry as a bone. They told me that
there had not been a decent rain in
that section for seven years, and I
believed them. If they had made it
700 years, I would not have been skep-
tical. The ground is positively baked,
and will support no vegetation. I un-
derstand it is dry down to a depth of
1,000 feet. It might be more, as far
as appearances go. Water is the price-
less gem of that country. Every en-
gine that traverses that part of the
country has to carry water tanks
with it to supply itself and the people
at many villages. When we stop-
ped at some of the latter mentioned
places, it was curious to see how the
people would flock out to the engine
with water jars, and scramble around
till they were filled. We had to wait
till noon, and then every man, woman
and child would come and get a jar
or her bottle filled with the pre-
cious fluid. When they had stocked up,
we proceeded on our way. Springs are
few and far between, and when found
are carefully taken care of."

"Below the City of Mexico, when we
began to get into the tropics, things
were different. The vegetation was
increasing in both size and prod-
uctiveness is being demonstrated ev-
ery year, many times upsetting the
calculations of the wisest and best
informed."

From Washington to South Africa.—
Cattle from the state of Washington
are to be shipped to South Africa. A
shipment of twenty cars of cattle will
be made from Uniontown to Sheridan,
Wyo., and a shipment of ten cars from
Connell for the same destination.
These shipments are destined for the
British government. They will be
routed via New Orleans, thence via
steamer to Cape Town.

Antidote for Loco.—Charles Gek-
night, the veteran stockman of Gree-
ley, in a communication to "The
Gazette," seems to be not alto-
gether in error in his opinion that an
antidote for loco poisoning is as
follows: "On May 22nd an
article on loco poisoning which ap-
peared in London. While I make
tracts upon locos of newspapers and
a point I am induced to answer
not a little, knowing as I do the im-
mense value that might be saved by
the aid of the chemist and a little
practical knowledge on the part of the
herdsman or farmer or even stable
man, as the case may be. I believe
that in our botany we have no name
for this plant, but the old Mexicans
and Indians have known it for hun-
dreds of years. They have not known
an antidote, but they all know its ef-
fect."

"The word 'loco' I believe is not in
our language, neither is it as I be-
lieve in the Spanish language, but in
the Mexican effort to try to make
the American understand the effect of
the weed or plant he has told us that
it was 'crazy,' meaning foolish. Loco
in Spanish means foolish. The man-
agement of the plant in Spanish is garban-
zar or garbanzar. This is their name
for the plant. It produces abortion very
rapidly, and where the stock eat it,
out of a hundred per cent that they
should have, the increase will be re-
duced to twenty per cent. The stock
depends on the access to the plant and
how much the cattle can get of it. It
seems to take very little to effect the
damage. Very little eating of the plant
produces abortion."

"I think it has been analyzed many
times and reported not poisonous. If
the chemist will put himself to the
trouble of pounding it up thoroughly
in a mortar until it ferments he will
have no difficulty in finding the poison.
It has already been done and an anti-
dote found for it, but in the shape of
a fluid. The immense time it has taken
to cure the same appeared to be
worth more than the value of the ani-
mal, but if this antidote could be made
into a solid it could be fed to the ani-
mals at a very small cost mixed with
their feed, and the saving to the farm-
ers and stockmen of the Panhandle
would be beyond computation."

To Bring Italians.—According to
Chicago reports, the management of
the Santa Fe railway has begun to car-
ry out a vast colonization plan which
will result in bringing many thou-
sands of Italians to this country and
in locating them on lands in southern
California, New Mexico, Oklahoma
and Texas. Agents of the road have
been sent to Italy with literature for
distribution in the various centers of
the peninsula. These books are in
the Italian language, and are illus-
trated with views taken from pic-
turesque spots along the line of the
Santa Fe in the states and territories
mentioned.

Sign Meat Trade.—Robert S. Mc-
Cormick, the recently appointed min-
ister to Austria, in the course of a talk
about his short visit abroad said that
he had negotiated advantageously on
behalf of the United States govern-
ment for the better treatment of our
meats and meat products by Austrian
officials.

"When I went away," said Minister
McCormick, "I took with me some com-
plaints from Chicago and New York
concerning, who believed their goods
were not handled properly by the Aus-
trian officials. I found this was in a
measure true, but that the fault lay in
the slowness with which the imports
were inspected and passed upon. It
was my pleasure to obtain an adjust-
ment of the methods, and now I think
there will be, or is, no difficulty."
"You see, when meats or lard are
held for a week or two in a place like
Trieste, where it may be quite hot,
naturally there is some damage to the
goods and this reflects upon the Amer-
ican manufacturer and exporter. I
understand that hereafter there will be
greater expedition in passing the
goods through."

Mr. McCormick talked in an interest-
ing way about the trade relations be-
tween this country and Austria-Hun-
gary. He said:
"There is a trade treaty between the
two countries which expired in two
years. I am going to take up the mat-
ter before that time and see what can
be done in the line of favorable recip-
rocal terms. I was not abroad long
enough to learn accurately what, if
any, new opportunities for greater
trade in American manufactures are
presented in Austria-Hungary, and
I think there is a good field for agri-
cultural implements in Hungary, how-
ever. One thing I discovered to be true
is the fear of American competition.
They certainly are becoming alarmed
at our progress and enterprise. Though
I would not say it as being assured,
there is a possibility, in my opinion, of
retaliatory tariff duties in Austria and

SALES OF HEREFORDS.

REMARKABLE SHOWING MADE BY
SECRETARY THOMAS—TEXAS
WELL IN FRONT.

To the Journal:

There have been more Hereford cat-
tle bought and sold during the first five
months of 1901 than ever before within
a like period during the history of the
breed. This may be no surprise, per-
haps, to those who have kept in close
touch with Hereford matters, but the
number and size of these transactions
is doubtless a matter of wonder to
many. During the above period 9338
applications for transfer have been re-
ceived at this office—but 4700 less than
were received during the entire year of
1900. Of this number by far the larger
portion is made up of small sales—
from a single animal to a carload—and
about 1200 were transferred at auction
sales. The result of this brisk traffic
in Herefords is that the majority of
the breeders have been drawn upon for
their entire surplus, some of them re-
porting that they have nothing left for
sale over ten months of age.

It is a matter of some interest to
know from where these cattle come and
where they go. In the table given be-
low the sellers and buyers are classi-
fied by states and will show to what
extent the Hereford breeding industry
is spreading.

Number of Herefords transferred
first five months, 1901.

State.	Sold.	Bought.
Alabama	1	18
Arizona	206	1
Arkansas	3	25
California	74	91
Canada	3	3
Colorado	363	612
Connecticut	4	17
Georgia	1	3
Hawaii	7	137
Idaho	866	720
Illinois	630	310
Indiana	8	48
Indian Territory	8	78
Iowa	818	708
Kansas	1,154	1,050
Kentucky	76	71
Louisiana	1	17
Maine	6	5
Massachusetts	5	2
Michigan	75	12
Minnesota	79	43
Mississippi	3	3
Missouri	2,320	1,895
Montana	17	1
Nebraska	1,263	1,195
Nevada	125	7
New Hampshire	3	3
New Mexico	11	47
New York	6	6
North Carolina	6	6
North Dakota	23	32
Ohio	65	40
Oklahoma	29	65
Oregon	47	41
Pennsylvania	18	4
Rhode Island	1	1
South Dakota	123	104
Tennessee	2	5
Texas	579	1,546
Utah	10	25
Virginia	26	32
Washington	8	10
West Virginia	19	8

Wisconsin

Wyoming

9,338 9,338

The above tables do not include the
number of purchased animals trans-
ferred before they are recorded, nor
does it include the many recorded ani-
mals sold for use in grade herds where
no formal transfer on our books is
needed or requested. Were it not for
this latter omission the number of ani-
mals purchased by the range states
would appear considerably larger, and
those of the central and eastern states
would also be appreciably increased.

One of the gratifying features is the
number of animals purchased by the
range states. The table shows that
Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado,
Utah, Texas, Indian Territory, Mont-
ana, Oklahoma, Idaho, Nevada and
Arizona purchased 2787 registered
Herefords during this five months, or
practically 30 per cent of the entire
number of cattle sold. It will also be
noticed that Texas alone has purchased
almost 1000 head from other states
within this period. It is no wonder
that a recent writer classes Herefords
as one of the three principal products
of Texas.

The profitability of an industry de-
pends upon the sale of the product, and
the Hereford breeder certainly has no
reason for complaint. Prices have been
no lower than last year in spite of the
increased number to be sold, and the
cattle with which a single animal or an
entire herd can be disposed of at a
price that is not enjoyed to a like
extent by the breeders of any other
kind of pure-bred stock. Herefords are
moving in the right direction, and the
future is particularly bright for the
breeders. C. R. THOMAS Secy.

American Hereford Breeders' Assn.

Shorthorn Sale in Iowa.—A fairly
well attended sale of Shorthorns was
held by V. S. Blackwood at Newton,
Iowa, a few days ago. The offerings
were thin and in bad condition, and
prices were low. The 40 animals sold
brought an average of only \$55.51.

Fine Wyoming Ranges.—Reports
from various sections of Wyoming are
to the effect that never before has the
history of the state have ranges been
in such a fine condition. The very
late fall last year caused all varieties
of range grass to seed thoroughly, and
the result is a growth this year of a
thickness and quality never before ex-
perienced. It is expected that these
conditions will make Wyoming's mar-
ket cattle this season the finest that
have ever gone out of the state.

by his commission, was turned over to
Dr. Yonkerman for treatment, and
three months later, on a test with tu-
berculin, no evidence of tuberculosis
was discovered. The animal was then
killed, and while the lungs were free
from tuberculosis, scars were found
showing that the lungs had been in-
fected. The animal was then healed
from the attack under which they
had been suffering.

Humphrey's Barn Burned.—A dis-
patch from Belton, Mo., says that fire
completely destroyed the biggest barn
in the state. The building, owned by
William Humphrey, eight miles south of
Belton, was burned along with the
building. Four of them were
herd bulls and exceedingly valuable.
The other four were promising fellows.
The loss of the animals was great, but
to the proprietors was less. The barn,
for the latter was well in-
sured, and will be rebuilt at once. The
barn itself was recently built to ac-
commodate the increasing number of
Herefords on Mr. Humphrey's farm,
and cost \$7,000. The most valuable of
the four burned was a yearling bull,
a choice bred bull and an extra good
individual, for which Mr. Van Natta,
the former owner, had once refused
\$1,000. The evening before the fire
the barn contained over 100 bulls, but
a delivery of 125 bulls to J. W. Mc-
Cutcheon & Bro. cleaned out the barn
with the exception of the eight head.

No More Montana Leases.—A change
in the grazing situation in Montana,
it is said, will be brought about by the
state land commissioners, who have
decided that they will no longer lease
immense tracts of state land to cattle
growers for the purpose of grazing
large herds of southern-bred cattle as
has hitherto been the custom. All
lands fit for agriculture will be reap-
praised at once and disposed of as
readily as possible. All timber lands
will also be appraised and sold. All
lands then left will be bunched as
grazing land and sold at the minimum
price which has been fixed at \$10 per
acre. If these grazing lands can be
thus disposed of they will be leased
in tracts of not more than a sec-
tion at a time and under terms that
will not prevent immediate dispos-
session of the lessee nor the construc-
tion of irrigating works through the
ground. The lessee shall have first
right of purchase.

Conditions in Wyoming.—Speaking
about the situation between the sheep-
men and cattlemen on the Wyoming
range, Secretary E. P. Snow of a
Wyoming sheep commission.

"There never was such a range
grass as we have this year no longer
is so plentiful that timber over the
any cause for grievance for all this
grass, for there is situation is prac-
tically perfect and a scarcity of
feed will only bring on the trouble.
feed will only bring on the trouble.
There condition. There would be
crown of food for all if the range was
in a sensible manner. For in-
stance, in the spring, as soon as the
first band is sheared, away go the
sheep for the very furthest limit of
tuberculosis and ordered to be

the summer range, tramping and de-
stroying good feed for half a mile
width as they go. The next flock does
the same thing, so they destroy more
feed than they eat. Then in the fall
there is another rush to the winter
range, destroying still more grass and
showing that the lungs have been in-
fected. The animal was then healed
from the attack under which they
had been suffering.

Holstein-Friesian Meeting.—At the
sixteenth annual meeting of the Hol-
stein-Friesian association at Syracuse,
N. Y., the record was made by
R. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., showed
a balance on hand from last year of
\$17,038.77, and an income of \$9,239.19
from the secretary's office, entries,
interest, etc. The expenditures were
\$2,022 for prizes for officially authen-
ticated bulls, \$3,476.66 for the
printing of the herd books, \$1,344.28
for the meeting of the board of offi-
cers, committees, etc. and \$1,500 for
salaries; cash balance on hand, \$18,
063.92.

L. T. Yeomans, D. H. Burrell, W. A.
Macintosh and J. L.oughton were
elected executive committee. Syracuse
was chosen as the place of the next
annual meeting. The sum of \$2,000 was
set aside for special premiums at fairs
and \$1,000 for the work of the liter-
ary committee. Officially authenti-
cated tests will be continued and an
appropriation of \$500 was made as
prizes for such tests. The economic
food tests will also be continued, with
\$450 set aside for that purpose. The
appeals for special prizes at Atlanta,
Charleston, Hamline and St. Louis
were referred to a special committee
for decision. It was decided that
officially tested cows should A. R. P.
ter be designated by the letter A.
O. (Advanced Registry) as A. R. P.
cows with private recode).
(Advanced Registry)

Red Polls Sold.—There was a
large attendance sale of Red Poll
field, Neb., McKelvie & Son. Enough
cattle by developed in these cattle to
interest an average of \$257.16 for 37
proud four bulls brought \$295 and 33
heifers \$250. G. W. Coleman of
Webster, Mo., was offered, Prairie
Animals, 19th, the cow that brought
\$100 pounds and was one of the prize
herd at the Omaha exposition of 1898.
She is four years old and was bred
by O. P. Russ, of Bryant, Mo. The
other one section of the cow was
was Adella B. 8th, for which he paid
\$700. She was bred by W. H. Heil, of
Cedar Creek, Neb.

They Want Oleo.—The oleomargar-
ine question is not all a question of
dollars and cents in the west, says the
other one section of the cow was
was Adella B. 8th, for which he paid
\$700. She was bred by W. H. Heil, of
Cedar Creek, Neb.

camp, strange as it may seem, the
people prefer good oleo to butter for
the reason that it is almost impossible
to get good butter, and oleo keeps
sweet and tastes good. Occasionally a
prospector or ranchman gets a tub
of worked-over butter palmed off on
him, and then the good farmer in the
east should hear him "boof." The
west feels that it is entitled to some
protection in the matter. When the
western man asks for oleo, he wants
to be sure he gets what he asks for.
When he asks for butter

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH, breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, P. O. Box 10, P. O. Alto, Texas.

QUAIB BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX., Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS, Bulls for sale. Registration papers on hand. Address: W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Tex., or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

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

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX., Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm, twelve miles north of Fort Worth, City Res. 711 E. Belknap St., Phone 501.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, near the Rio Grande, Texas, contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth Earl, 1897-98, Vol. 45, No. 4, four or five calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

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

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

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly my own raisings. Correspondence solicited.

W. P. STEWART, JACKSBORO, TEX., Shorthorn cattle, bulls and cows for sale at all times, at ranch, in Jack county.

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

HEREFORDS.

FRED COWMAN-LOST SPRINGS, Marion county, Kas. Registered Herefords, 200 in herd. Herefords, Anklity, Wilton A. 6000, 1897-98, Vol. 45, No. 4, 18 months.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas, Wm. Forrell, proprietor. Herd established in 1883. My herd consists of 40 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times and in both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 10 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

FRANK NUSOM, CHARCO, GOLIAH CO., TEXAS, Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns, 20 registered Herefords and 20 Shorthorns, well bred and good individuals.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS, Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns. Wilton, Garfield and Anklity strains predominating.

Chips of Experience

SOME FORAGE PLANTS FOR SUMMER FEEDING, P. L. Lyon of the Nebraska experiment station says:

The pasturage tests of a number of annual forage crops made in 1898 were with a few exceptions duplicated in 1900, the intention being to note such variation as might be induced by a difference in climatic conditions or in the individual preference of aversion of animals for a certain feed. The crops tested were rye, oats and peas, Indian corn, millet, sorghum, Kafir corn and cowpeas, as representing the annuals, also alfalfa and awnless brome-grass. Records were kept of the amount of pasturage afforded, and the effect of the feed upon the production of milk and butter fat.

The following are some average results for the two years: The crops giving the largest amounts of pasturage were rye and sorghum, Indian corn and millet gave less pasturage than any of the other annual forage plants. Alfalfa and awnless brome-grass gave the least pasturage of any, the former affording considerably more than the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the annuals may be pastured during only a certain period of each season, while the alfalfa and brome-grass furnish feed early and late. Cowpeas and alfalfa increased most largely the yield of milk and butter fat. Next to these came rye, oats and peas, sorghum, Kafir corn and awnless brome-grass.

Cowpeas produced an actually greater quantity of milk and butter fat from a given area of land than any other crop. A comparison was made of the amount of feed produced and the effect upon the yield of milk and butter fat when certain crops were pastured when they were early and late. The crops tested were alfalfa, sorghum, and Indian corn. In the case of each of these, from two to three times

STOCK REMEDIES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE, For protecting cattle against blackleg.

PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE, For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon.

SCOUR CURE, For cure of scours in calves, pigs, foals and lambs.

LINCOLN FEEDING COMPOUND, Invaluable for all livestock; aids digestion, removes internal parasites, improves and fattens the animal.

LINCOLN DIP, An unexcelled wash or dip for livestock and poultry; kills parasites, screw worms, etc., cures skin diseases.

PASTEUR RAT VIRUS, A virus for destroying rats and mice by contagious disease; harmless to man and domestic animals.

For information on any or all of the above, address, **PASTEUR VACCINE CO.**, Chicago or Fort Worth.

Local Manager, P. W. Hunt, 808 Main street, Fort Worth.

HORSE.

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

LOMO ALTO FARM, DALLAS, TEXAS, Henry Exall, manager. Electric, 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 30 others in 2:20 or better. Season of 1900, \$100 with return privilege next season. Pastures, magnificent stallion, \$2500 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

MAVERICKS.

Charbon has caused some losses in Hardin and Jasper counties of late.

Charlie Gallagher returned to Ballinger Saturday night. He says the story of his marriage was a fake, pure and simple—Ballinger Banner-Leader.

Jones Bros. & Martin have sold to E. W. Barbee 12 sections of land out of their 40-section pasture in Schleicher county.

C. H. Key, a brother of Joe Key of the Rendrebrook ranch, came in Thursday night from Comanche. He purchased last Saturday of H. C. Caldwell of this city a half section tract of railroad land adjoining the J. F. McGill place, six miles west of Colorado, for \$100. The ranch is well watered and partly fenced. Mr. Key will move his family here in the fall and will build on and improve his purchase, stocking his small ranch with good cattle.—West Texas Stockman.

The range in Terry and Gaines counties is reported in good shape, several good rains having fallen from time to time.

J. W. McCutcheon & Bro. of Fort Stockton have received 125 more Hereford bulls from the Wm. Humphrey stock farm at Belton, Mo., making a total of 725 head received from Mr. Humphrey.

The price paid by A. S. Nusbaumer of Dallas for the 250 head of steers recently purchased from R. M. Wilson of Fisher county was \$26.40. The steers were two and three, chiefly twos.

W. B. Worsham has sold to Marilyn Putty nearly 1000 acres of land close to Henrietta at \$5 an acre. Mr. Putty will stock the place with cattle.

Steer cattle would be on quite a boom now, if we could have good general rains.—Bandera Enterprise.

On June 14th S. C. Roberts, manager for Davidson & Fleming, brought in from Karnes county 750 steers, two year-olds, which with the herd that came in last week makes 2500 head of steers turned loose by D. & F. in the

"Trust" pastures in this county, which pastures were purchased from Lee T. Pryor in April last.—Pearsall Leader.

H. S. Post of Haskell county recently lost several head of graded yearlings. The animals, it is said, contracted fever from being placed in a pasture which had been used for tick-infested cattle.

David Harrel of Austin, writes to the Journal: "I attended the sales in Chicago June 4 and 5 of Geo. E. Ward and Messrs. Platt, Corgill, Cochran & Edwards, at which 154 head sold at the great average of \$735 to add to the San Gabriel herd. One, the Cruikshank Secret calf by St. Valentine, out of the cow Virginia Sweepstake was bid in by Mr. H. F. Brown of Minneapolis at \$850. I also purchased the imported yearling bull, Campbell, bred by Mr. George Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, by Mr. Wm. Duthie. I believe this is the first imported Shorthorn bull brought to the state. These two bulls are probably as well bred as any that could be bought now and should make valuable additions to the herd."

Z. F. Samples of Fisher county has purchased a small ranch in the southwestern part of Scurry county.

J. N. Farkhar of Tom Green county has lost several calves which were poisoned by eating injurious weeds of some kind.

Charlie Quinn spent a part of the week in from his ranch. He says that black mules are always all right. L. E. Murphy, Jno. Gardner and others will vouch for that statement under any and all conditions. Say they, "Rain or shine, wet or dry, hot or cold, black mules browse in a realm of content, and make manifestations thereof by a never-failing appearance of superiority."—Midland Reporter.

According to an Austin report, Col. R. P. Smythe says that the stockmen of Hale and other counties of that section of the Panhandle have taken steps to organize a company to build a railroad south from Amarillo to Plainview, the county seat of Hale county, a distance of eighty miles. The promoters of this enterprise are in correspondence with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway company with a view of getting that corporation interested in the building of the proposed road. The Choctaw road is now being extended to Amarillo from Fort Worth, Ok., and a line from Amarillo to Plainview would be a valuable feeder to the main system, as it would tap the heart of the cattle country of the Panhandle. Col. Smythe says that the building of this road will make Plainview the largest cattle shipping point in Texas.

WM. POWELL'S MARRIAGE—Very quiet and very happy was the ceremony of last Monday evening uniting in wedlock Mr. Wm. Powell, the well known Hereford cattle man, and Miss Edith Colne, one of the charming and intelligent young ladies of this section. The ceremony was performed

by the Rev. W. W. Kiser at the home of the bride's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, at 8:30 p. m. Only the close friends and relatives were present, as follows: Rev. W. W. Kiser and wife, C. E. Oakes and wife, Mrs. A. G. Boyce and Miss Bessie Boyce, Prof. R. Lee Black and family, Mr. Farmer and family, and the Misses Katie Price and Willie Elliott.

Immediately after the solemn rites were pronounced making the couple man and wife, the wedding guests proceeded to the beautiful Powell home where an elegant collation of dainty food and drink awaited them. Music and pleasant converse closed the evening.

Wm. Powell, the groom, is known throughout the Union as the greatest expert on Hereford cattle and all matters relating to that breed. This is proven by his selection as judge at national stock shows, a position of great honor and extreme delicacy, and can be filled by none but the most experienced. He has grown wealthy, and yet his generosity and kindness of heart has become a by-word. As an evidence of the estimation in which he is held abroad, it is only necessary to say that a short time since he received a courteous invitation to be the guest of the city of San Antonio during the coming stock show.

The bride, gracious, charming, highly cultured, adds to all this beauty, and an amiable disposition.—Channing Courier, June 7.

CATTLE SALES.

Newton & Hunter of Edwards county, last week sold 60 head of stock cattle to J. W. Mayfield of Sutton county at \$12.50 a head, everything counted.

At Pearsall last week May & Stubbs received from Geo. F. Hinder 300 head of four-year-old steers for the Territory. The price paid was \$32 a head.

W. C. Bishop of Fort Worth, last week sold to Tom Shumaker of Kansas City, 1000 steers at \$21.

Coleman & Keeran have purchased for the Enclinal ranch, 2500 yearling heifers from the Laureles and Santa Gertrudes ranches, 1000 from the former and 1500 from the latter.

W. R. Cole recently sold from his Tom Green county ranch about 150 head of cows to G. R. Reynolds of Higbee, Mo., and 200 head to U. S. Dalmont.

At Alice W. H. Garrett has purchased all of Mrs. Grimes' yearlings.

At Henrietta, Tom Fields a few days ago sold to W. H. Myers 125 head of three-year-old steers at \$36.

Jon Mapes recently purchased about 35 head of yearlings in Crockett county at \$35 a head.

R. E. Ward of Edna, Jackson county, a few days ago bought about 500 head of stock cattle from A. M. McDow of Wharton county, at the following prices: Yearling heifers, \$9; two-year-

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrofula Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 4 lb., 1 lb., 5 and 10 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

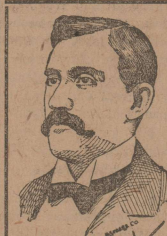
A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

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

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, and boiled water according to directions, and inject into your cattle. It will positively PROTECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. Every Lot is Tested on CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

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



Miller Medical Institute

DR. SAM'L A. MILLER, Specialist Greenville, Texas.

SPECIALTIES:

Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs. Catarrh in all its forms. Incipient Consumption and Bronchial Troubles. Diseases of Women and all Chronic Troubles. Write, and enclose stamp for question list, for mail treatment. Consultation and X-ray examination free. This is the largest and best equipped institution in the South for the treatment of the various diseases. Address

Dr. Sam'l A. Miller, Greenville, Tex.

REFERENCES: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Breckenridge, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

old heifers, \$12; dry cows, \$15; cows and calves, \$21; do. very July 1.

In Sutton county, J. W. Mayfield paid \$13 a head for the C. E. Bourne yearlings.

George Mapes bought about 225 yearling steers at \$14 from R. T. Baker, Chris Wyatt and Berry Baker of Sutton county.

A. J. Cooper of Matador, it is reported, has sold his twos at \$22.

J. W. Fuller recently bought from Andrew Mudd, at Pearsall, 30 head of yearlings at \$14.

In San Saba country George M. Brown sold to Dick Murray a small

bunch of cows and yearlings a few days ago, cows at \$17.50 and yearlings at \$13.

At Sonora, D. B. Cusenbury sold to A. B. Belcher 200 twos at \$19.

G. W. Cutsinger has sold to Percy Webb of Henrietta, 125 head of three-year-old steers at \$35 a head.

J. W. Owens recently sold at Amarillo 225 yearlings at \$17.25.

Thos. Dewees of San Antonio, has purchased from J. O. Cassels of Goliad county, 200 head of ones and twos at \$13.

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

ALONG THE SANTA FE.

Temple, Texas.

To the Journal:

The country south of Fort Worth along the route of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway is one of the most prosperous sections in the state. It is not only noted for the productivity of its soil and finely improved cotton, grain and stock farms and palatial country homes, but for its hustling, progressive farmers and busy, bustling towns and private and public institutions. It is a pleasure to travel through this country and to meet the people; everybody and everything you see impresses you with the fact that industry, energy and integrity are the principal characteristics of the people and that advancement and development is the aim of one and all. Among the towns along this road, there is none in Texas nor anywhere else any "larger to their size" than Cleburne, the pretty metropolis of Johnson county. Cleburne is not an old town, but it is growing more and more so, and is a model of modern, up-to-date, twentieth century town. Her pretty macadamized street, lined with lovely trees; her cozy and costly homes, surrounded by beautiful lawns and delightful flowers; her splendid school buildings and elegant churches; her handsome business blocks and big department stores; her genial and progressive citizens, country on stranger that Cleburne is a place to be proud of and to be proud of.

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be safe and a fine crop made, though I am told that the crop is damaged, but to what extent can not at this time be determined. The farmers are through harvesting the wheat crop, and I understand that it is threshing on an average of ten bushels to the acre. This average will apply to the country all along the Santa Fe as far south as Temple.

The cotton crop through this section is in splendid condition and growing finely. A slightly increased acreage over that of last year is planted through this section of country and farm labor has demanded a fair price during the farmers' busy season, which still continues in the cotton belt. While an increased acreage of cotton has been planted, the farmers have not lost sight of the diversification plan, and a few are pursuing that system with farming with highly satisfactory results. Another fact which is more closely than ever before, and are taking more and more interest in the future of the cotton belt. The rural mail delivery is proving to be a great factor, and will be greater in bringing the farmer in touch with the outside world. The rural mail delivery is proving to be a great factor, and will be greater in bringing the farmer in touch with the outside world. The rural mail delivery is proving to be a great factor, and will be greater in bringing the farmer in touch with the outside world.

E. L. P.

A SIDE LINE FOR FARMERS.

The big stock yards company and packing plant to be established in Fort Worth means a great deal to the live stock market of Texas. The representatives of the Armour company have announced definitely that it is their intention to build the plant, and the Swift company is also trying to get in. The latter has stated to a Fort Worth representative that they would accept the same proposition from Fort Worth people, in which event two large packing houses will be established. Both concerns have expressed a willingness to enter a stock yards company to operate in Fort Worth, recognizing the benefits of centering the interests at one point so as to establish a market. This will not only give a better market for cattle with higher local prices, but it will stimulate the raising of hogs, sheep, poultry, etc., by the farmers and others all over Texas. In Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois, where the large packeries are accessible, and profits are not absorbed by freight rates vast numbers of small farmers and gardeners raise a few fat hogs, which are periodically gathered up by the traveling agents of these meat companies, and it is a source of much profit to the raisers and fatteners of pork. It also furnishes a limitless market for poultry, chickens, ducks, turkeys, etc., another source of good profit to the farmer when he can find a ready market at fair prices. So the packing houses will not only benefit the stockmen but should open up a new and profitable field that can be easily and quickly utilized by the people of Texas.—Rockdale Messenger.

HARDEST WORKERS

Have spells of "tired feeling" now and then. This feeling is caused by some derangement in the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels, and must be removed before the natural vigor and buoyancy of spirits can be restored.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

quickly corrects the disturbance, purifies the bowels, helps digestion and sends the blood tingling through the veins, carrying life and renewed energy throughout the system.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, \$1.00.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse. Sickness makes a light purse. THE LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all diseases."

Tutt's Pills

Give me the system and flesh to the body. Make No Substitute.

The largest land sale recently made culminated this week in the transfer of the U. T. Pasture, from V. Kohler to G. W. Huftstader for a consideration of \$4500 per acre. The tract transferred consists of 1241 acres situated several miles west of town on the Oakville road, and like all the land of Bee county, is suitable for both agriculture and grazing.—Beville Bee.

THE HOUSEHOLD

THE DAY THAT DEACON SMITH WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

We ain't had no such throbblin' of municipal delight since the day that Joneses bulldozed lost its last Kilkenny right; why, by gum, the hull blamed country's heard the news from near an' far of the circumstance admittin' Deacon Smithers to the bar.

Deacon Smithers an' the widder of our late lamented Brown—(Him the's got a namesake livin' in most everybody's town), He's been courtin' on the quiet, she's been dashin' mightily shy. An' they ain't no one in Rhodestown ever knowned the reason why.

Well, the deacon 'lowed he'd call on her last Sunday afternoon. An' enjoy a small sista an' perhaps a righteous time. With the widder at the organ, an' the angels in the air. An' a peaceful solitude pervadin' ozone everywhere.

So the deacon called and found her with a Bible in her hand. Huntin' up the cut-rate figures to the dim but Promised Land. "Howdy, Mrs. Brown," says Smithers— "Howdy, deacon!" she replies. An' a sort of queer flirtation sparkles in the widder's eyes.

"Purty day," remarks the deacon. "Reckon so," says Mrs. Brown. "Like as not," pursues the deacon, "Bingoes folks'll come to town." "Like as not," agrees the widder; but they ain't no hope in that. For a man whose palpitatin' heart's degenerated in his eyes.

So the deacon kinder fiddles an' the widder kinder hums. An' they both sets there an' twiddles with their agitated thumbs. When the deacon somehow clears his throat an' mannaizes 't say. How he sets a heap o' store by her, an' would she name the day?

Well, by jumptin' spruce! They say the widder blushed from her chair. Like spontaneous combustion had been hustlin' for fair. An' she swore by all the's holy that the deacon had the nerve. An' she sussed him till he doubled in a parabolic curve!

For, you see, she'd read as how the proper way to court a man is to be as unconcerned about the matter as you can. An' she worked the unconcernedness until the deacon yowled. That he'd sweeten his propositions for a dark an' gloomy shroud!

But he didn't. He jest wandered down to Perkins' drinkin' place. An' began to elevate the drinkin' traffic 't his face. An' he drank the pizen straight an' passed his glass an' called for more. Till he couldn't mannaize the distance to the door.

You can talk about your earthquakes, your eclipses an' the like. An' the paralyzin' virtues o' the auto-cyclobleike. But of all them swell occasions, this occasion is the star. The day that Deacon Smithers was admitted to the bar.

EDWARD'S MONOGRAM.

King Edward has a pretty taste in note paper. The monogram, which appears in the left hand corner of the

new stationery, consists of an old English E. In the top portion of the E the crown is worked in, and in the lower part are the Roman figures VII. The E is silver in color, with a black line outside, and both the crown and the figure VII are in black. Windsor Castle is stamped in black at the head of the paper. King Edward's favorite paper is hand-made azure laid, post size, with a slight black border. Queen Alexandra, up to the present, has not selected her official monogram. The late queen's choice in note paper, by the way, was silver gray.

PAUL REVERE AN INVENTOR.

Paul Revere, the Revolutionary hero, was an inventor; though not many people are aware of the fact. He was the first man to refine and roll copper. In 1801 he founded the Revere Copper company and the concern is still running, under the same name, in Canton, Mass.

LOST A GOOD LAKE.

Inhabitants of the Tyrol have lost a lake. The village watchman is positive that when he passed the banks of the lake the night before the remarkable discovery it was in its usual condition. The fact, however, remains that in the morning nothing but the bed of the lake was left to show that it ever existed.

On the trees growing near the lake some one has caused to be posted large notices, headed "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," to the effect that a reward would be paid for the return of the missing waters and "no questions asked." Another notice exhorted the missing waters to return and all would be forgiven.

There have been many similar mysterious disappearances in different parts of the world. Quite recently a lake over one square mile in area disappeared in Japan, and the place that it once occupied is now devoted to farming.

BLUSHES WHEN RAIN FALLS.

The blushing tree is one of the strange things found in the swamps of Florida. It is found only in the densest thickets of these interminable marshes. Those luxuriant vegetation always proves a revelation to explorers. It is called the blushing tree by those who know it, because it actually blushes or turns a pink color when rain falls upon it. It is a graceful tree, with broad, banana-like leaves. Wide-spreading branches hang down slightly waving in the warm breeze, and it has emerald-hued foliage. It rises to a height of 20 feet, and its thick, substantial trunk indicates many years of existence.

"While watching the tree the rain began to fall in torrents," says a returned swamp explorer, "after a custom it has in these parts. As the cool water drenched the tree it was amazed to note a changing of its color. Gradually, and unmistakably, the green hue was giving

way to pink. I went up to its trunk under its spread branches to get a closer look, and found it to be true, and the tree was blushing from the effects of the rain. In a few minutes the green had faded from sight, except in a few half-hidden spots where the rain had failed to penetrate." After the shower had passed over the spectator watched with equal interest this remarkable tree again gradually assume its familiar green color.

SAFE CHLOROFORMED BURGLARS.

"Have you ever heard of an anaesthetic safe?" asked a safe and lock expert. "It was invented many years ago, and I came across one in an old house the other day. The idea of the thing was that any cutting or drilling through the outer casing would release certain chemicals, which would promptly stupefy everybody in range of their fumes. In the morning the owner would find his valuables intact, and could simply call a policeman, and pack off the unconscious burglars to jail."

"With such a device it was unnecessary to have massive steel walls, and the model which I chanced to see was made of one-eighth inch sheet iron. The inner box was entirely surrounded with glass tubes about the diameter of a lead pencil, and filled alternately with two chemicals, which were supposed to produce stupefying gas when they came into contact. There was a thin outside casing, and any effort to break through it would necessarily fracture two or more of the fragile glasses."

ANIMALS THAT BLOOM.

Anemones, sponges, the sea-cucumber and certain other growths which bloom and apparently behave in all respects like plants are really animals.

The petals of the anemone, resembling those of a chrysanthemum, are really tentacles to catch food and put into the hollow tube which forms the stomach, where it is digested. The sea-cucumber has a flattened body. It occasionally moves at a snail's pace over the mud or sand, digging its petals, or arms, into the sludge for food, to obtain which it has been known to dig a hole of mud. It has power to sting and so keep away its enemies.

The sea lily so exactly resembles the common lily that it is difficult to realize that it is an animal and belongs to the starfish family. It has a stalk two feet long, with a disk for a body; the tentacles close round the disk, which has a mouth, and completes the deceptive likeness. They are the oldest form of animal life on earth, and their fossils are called "stone lilies."

These creatures were believed to be plants and many people still refuse to believe otherwise.

A MONTH IN A BATH.

At Kawanaka, a tiny spring near Ikao, in the province of Ise, Japan, bathers stay in the water for a month or end, with a stone on their laps to prevent them from floating in their sleep, and the caretaker of this establishment, who is a hale old man of 80, is in the habit of remaining in the bath during the whole winter.

Elsewhere, also, indulgence in this

natural luxury is carried to almost incredible extremes. Some of the people at one of the Japanese springs, excusing themselves to visitors for being dirty, on the score of only having leisure to baths twice a day, informed them that it was their custom to bathe four or five times a day in the winter, adding: "The children get into the bath whenever they feel cold."

Ordinary hot-water bathing is a national institution. In 1890 there were over 800 public baths in the city of Tokyo, in which it was calculated 300,000 persons bathed daily, at a cost of about a cent, with a reduction for children.

Other cities and villages throughout Japan are similarly provided with public baths. Every respectable house, too, has its bath room. The water is heated to about 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Some of the springs reach 130 degrees.

OATHS THAT ARE USED BY DIFFERENT NATIONS.

An investigation caused by the trouble over the King Edwards' oath of accession has developed that in only two other countries does the royal oath of office make any reference to religion.

The King of Greece swears to maintain the Catholic religion and the king of Greece to support the Greek church. The whole subject of oaths is interesting. They presuppose that any man is liable to break his mere word—kings and emperors as well as anybody else. Whether an oath makes the average man more truthful or not is a question. The general opinion seems to be, and always has been, that it does. In Germany, however, oaths have been abolished altogether, and in America, England and Australia anyone objecting to being sworn in court on religious grounds is allowed to affirm. In France no oath is required of members of the national legislature, and it cannot be held that herman witnesses, quakers and members of the French chamber of deputies are more unreliable in court than others. A philosopher once said that when the oath ceased to be binding no country could exist for a year.

The taking of an oath is a very ancient practice, and has been common to all nations, civilized and savage, in all times. The Medes and Persians, the Egyptians and the Assyrians swore, and the time probably never will come when the oath will have died out of the world. There is great variety in the form of taking an oath, but the object is the same—to call down upon oneself the vengeance of God as the penalty for untruth. But there is a concurrent and very lively sense of the vengeance of the law as well. In England, Spain, Italy and Austria the oath is taken on the Bible. The English always kiss the Book. In France, Belgium and Scotland the oath is taken with the right hand raised over the heart.

Parsons sometimes give rise to much perplexity in law courts. They strongly object to being sworn on the Bible, and claim the right to make the oath as in their own country—namely, by holding the tail of a cow. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Parsees, he can command no sin while touching it. But there is fortunately

an alternative. In the city of London court, some years ago, it being impracticable to procure a cow, a Parsee took a sacred relic out from his bosom and, holding it aloft, swore impressively, "By God, and God Omnipotent, and God Omnipresent, and God Almighty."

Mahometans are much opposed to swearing. When they do swear it is a solemn ceremony, and is performed by holding the Koran in the right hand, placing the left hand on the forehead and bringing the head down to the book. A Mahometan seldom commits perjury. In India their prejudice against swearing is so strong that the government allows them to affirm.

The Buddhist swears "in the presence of Buddha," and says, "If I speak false, or if by coloring the truth others are led astray, then may the three holy existences, Buddha, Dhamma and the Sangha, together with the Devotees of the Twenty-two Firmaments, punish me and also my migratory soul." The Hindu law says: "Let the judge swear by his veracity, the soldier by his horse or weapons, the merchant by his cattle, grain, gold or other possessions, and the servile by the impressing curse upon his own head." When the Gentoos in India swear he touches the foot of a Brahmin, and when a Brahmin swears he touches the hand of another of his caste.

In Mexico many people still adhere to an ancient form of oath. They touch the earth with the tip of the finger and then place the finger on the tongue, which signifies: "If my tongue speaks false, then may I be turned to dust." Until comparatively recently a priest in France simply affirmed "on the word of a priest." The Chinese have a great variety of oaths, many of them curious in form. One is by taking a saucer and breaking it while the clerk says: "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth. The saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth the stick if he gives false evidence. The Chinese swear in many other ways. A solemn oath is made by writing certain sacred characters on a paper and burning it, praying at the time that he may be burned if he does not speak the truth. Sometimes he swears by burning a piece of straw. But nothing is so forcible as drawing the truth from a Chinaman is getting him to cut off a cock's head. This, like the breaking of the saucer, has a religious foundation. The Chinese believe that if their bodies are mutilated on earth their souls will be similarly mutilated in heaven.

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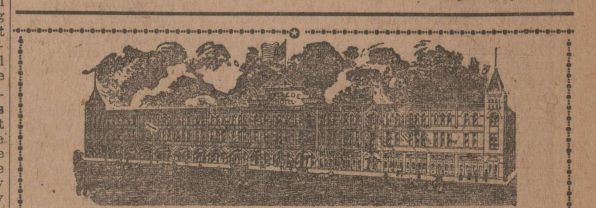
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THE FANTASIA APASSIONNATI.

Wilbertine Worden.

She was tall and slender, with an abundance of light brown hair that insisted on curling out around her face in a wavy, yellowish mesh. Her face was delicate, her chin round and pretty and her gray eyes managed to look out somehow with the same expression of childishness and wistfulness that had been their chief charm in the years before she had known New York from the side of a student who, to study, had to give up all that the traditions of her Southern home had given her.

She lived in the third story back bedroom of the usual tall, narrow old brown stone front house that stretches over so many miles of New York. The room was not objectionable in itself. It was quite large enough for her few small possessions, if she would put her tiny gas stove on one end of her trunk and her tea things on the other—for her landlady had kindly allowed her to make tea in her room, and "tea," stretched a little bit meant toast and cocoa and eggs.

She had two broad windows that commanded a fine view of neighboring roofs and tall apartment houses near, and when it rained the swish and trickle of the water dashing down on the tin and glass of roof and skylight were quite cheerful. The room was convenient, too, for practicing her violin

without much fear of disturbing anybody. She played, people said, very well. And it seemed to her, when she heard their judgment, that it was such a little way to sum up so great a thing as long years of study, and long years of getting along just any way—long years of every kind of denial, in which she had battered all material delights for this cold, elusive ideal—the Soul of the Wood. Then she would sit down on the edge of her narrow bed, and think awhile. At such times Pauline Wharton, tired and discouraged, and overwhelmed with a sense of the futility of it all, had some terrible moments in which it seemed to her that perhaps, after all, she had made a mistake. Because, away back in a city in the South, Pauline Wharton, beautiful, potted, shielded and simply playing the violin because she loved it, had thrown away lightly the opportunity to make a brilliant marriage. And the strange thing was that she had never yet been able to decide whether she loved the man or not. There was something in her that had always wanted to give up to him. The sweetness of it sent her into a golden tangle of dreams, but when he came to her she refused him. And how she did it, or why, she never understood. Thousands of times she went over that last hour between them.

It was the late afternoon of a May day. She was sitting on the piazza when he drove up the old-fashioned, heart-shaped drive that led to the house, and it seemed to her, when he took both her hands in his, with the privilege of an old family friend, that he could see through her in some way,

and know that her heart, by some mysterious nature, had turned over within her. He disturbed her. His clear, keen eyes seemed to fathom her fully. In his presence she always felt as if she were some child, holding up its last toy to him. They had sat on the piazza laughing and talking with her mother, and then he said:

"Pauline, you are going to play me my Fantasia, Come." And Pauline ran obediently and entered the house with him. The windows were pleasantly open, and a breeze was blowing the curtains out into the room in long curling white strands. The air was sweet with the fragrance of the honeysuckle which grew over one of the windows.

She placed Vieuxtemps Fantasia Appassionata on the music rack and took up her violin, conscious that his eyes were upon her.

"Lord and master, with your permission," she said, and drew her bow across the strings. "No, I did not mean to command you," he replied, quietly. "I love to hear you play that one thing. It is the sweetest of all music to me. Do you know, Pauline, you are rebellious, in spite of your gentleness."

"Well, we will not quarrel," she replied. She began the long, sweet opening chords with a firm hand, although she felt the blood surge up into her cheeks. The rich notes poured out of the pleading of the moderate. They were crying, crying for something they could not have. She played through half of the variations, almost like a whisper, and then something happened—the violin was taken out of her hands and she felt his arms about her.

"That is the way I love you," he said. Pauline's memories of what happened were never very clear. She believed she must have cried, because she had a confused recollection of wet cheeks, though she was not sure, after all, that they were hers. She remembered that she told him that she did not love him and never could love him, and that she wished that he had not told her he cared for her. And then suddenly something looked out of his eyes into hers that was hurt.

"I am sorry if that is the way you feel," he said slowly. Then a strange, stiff silence fell between them, unlike any of the silences that had ever come when they were friends.

"Where is your mother?" he asked finally. "I must go and say good-bye to her."

"Why?" she asked awkwardly. "Because I am going away," he replied. "You do not suppose I am going to stay where I can see you every day, do you?"

The child feeling came over Pauline again. "I do not know," she faltered, lamely. "You are very foolish," he said with a touch of bitterness. Then Pauline arose and stood as straight and tall as she could.

"You are very dictatorial," she said, and walked out of the room. There was a little quietness in her mother's manner—a little sadness—for weeks after that hurt and irritated Pauline.

"Why did you want me to marry him?" she asked one day. "Because I think you would have been happy with him," was the reply.

"It would have been best in a great many ways."

"I cannot see it," she answered. "Very well, dear," said her mother, gently.

Ah, well, that was five year ago! He had gone abroad immediately after, and then had come the change in Pauline's life. Her mother died, and before the shock of her death had worn away, it was discovered that foolish investment made just before her death had robbed the girl of the little income that should have been hers. She came up to New York at once and from that time her life oscillated between a dreary round of teaching, studying and playing where she could. It seemed to her that she had turned into a machine.

She had no desire of her own, no aim, no goal. The tulips were blooming in the squares, the park was a mass of greenery, and the little room up by the roofs had grown to be warm. A strange discontent came upon Pauline. She watched the hansom darts up and down the avenues bearing lovely burdens of exquisitely gowned women, and she thought of the boy who had been hers, and the boy who had been hers, and the boy who had been hers.

She had promised to play a number at the afternoon entertainment of the "ladies' day" at one of the clubs, but as he time drew near a strange listlessness stole over that robbed her of what little ambition she had left. "What is going to become of me?" she asked herself, as she got out the gown she was going to wear. "I know I must do something. Gray crepe dress, gray eyes, gray life." She put her head down on her bed and cried. Then she stood up in front of her glass and looked at herself.

"Pauline Wharton," she said. "Pauline Wharton the first, and Pauline Wharton the second, you know you have failed. There is nothing in the world that is worth anything to you. You have succeeded in doing that much to your life. We do not know what is going to come next. But this afternoon Pauline Wharton the second plays 'Legende,' by Wienlawski, at 'ladies' day' at a great big club, so no more tears."

It was uncomfortably warm in even the spacious club building. The odor of the flowers was oppressive, too, and the gowns of the women were rich and lavishly trimmed with furs and many of them, and the lights in the hall where the program was to be given were so bright and glaring, Pauline felt choked. Everything seemed to rush at her and the crowd down on her. But she stood before them amid the lights and the flowers, tall, straight and cool in her pale, clinging gray gown.

The talk and laughter suddenly ceased, everything grew very still, and she began her "Legende." She had no emotion, no interest, as she played. She had gone through it a number of times a certain way, and she supposed she must have gone through it that way

again, from the applause that greeted her when she finished. It seemed very long to her as she walked off the stage, and it lasted a long time. She was aware after awhile that it was still continuing, more demanding, more insistent.

"You really must play something more, Miss Wharton," some one said to her, hurriedly. "Well, it did not make much difference to her."

"The Vieuxtemps Fantasia," she said to her accompanist, and went on the stage. As she stood before the audience, returning her violin, something familiar, some place in the sea of faces—a glance, a gesture—she knew not what, shot up to her, and quivered. She knew it. Some place in that nebula before had been a trick of personality so like that she had loved so long ago, it had power now to rob her of her peace, to leave her all astray.

The old room in the south came back to her; the cool, gray walls, the long, flowing curtains, the heavy sweetness of the honeysuckle, the hot sun out of a side, and a man's voice in her ears, a man's arm around her. She drew in her peace, to leave her add astray, long breath, and struck the opening chords sharply. "It is I, I," she repeated to herself. "I, Pauline Wharton, crying for my own. I, I—all the sweetness, and all the sweetness, and all the sweetness."

How plaintive the air was, so sweet, so sweet—and then the variation, so fine, so delicate. She shifted her violin a little, and looked down into the front rows of the audience. There, a few feet away from her, looking straight into her eyes, sat the man who held life's meaning for her. The "Fantasia Appassionata" came to a sudden close. The fair violinist, Miss Wharton, played no farther than the variation. People were heard to regret it, for she played it so exquisitely.

In a little ante room, alone, a girl sat, white and trembling. She made no effort to move when she saw him coming through the doorway. She could only look at him, and in her eyes he read with the inspiration of a love that a man knows once and for all in his life, all that had happened within her since they last met, and that it was the end, and that she was his—and he drew her gently to him.

"That is the way I love you, dear," he said, after a pause. And Pauline then cried again.

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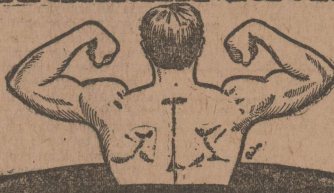
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