When You Buy or Sell

Livestock of any kind write a letter or a postal card to the Journal and tell about it. Your friends would

LiKe to know.

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

VOL. XXI No 45.
Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas
Guaranteed to Advertisers.

While at the Convention

Of the Texas Livestock Association in of the Journal in the Scott-Harrold build- of the Journal in the Scott-Harold building and make it

Your Headquarters.

TO SEE TEXAS

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR BRINGING CAPITALISTS TO INSPECT RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

Business men of Dallas and Fort Worth uniformly agree that the recent suggestion made in the Journal that the railroads and commercial bodies of Texas combine to bring capitalists on an excursion to Texas giving them such time as may be required to see what the state has in the way of undeveloped resources. Following are some of the expressions of prominent citizens:

Speaking to a Journal reporter, President Charles Steinmann of the Dallas Commercial club said, "I notice a short editorial in the Journal suggesting that the railroads bring capitalists and others from the north and east to see what we have in Texas, and what a fine field it is for investment. I heartily commend the project and hope the suggestion will bear fruit. What can be done by railroads for Georgia can be done for Texas. The Dallas Commercial club will, I am sure, cooperate with commercial bodies of other Texas cities in this matter or will ask their co-operation. A fine time for such a visit would be in April or May when Texas will look well. We would have much to show visitors and they would see our prosperity and the possibilities in this state. In April there will be a meeting in Dallas of the Association of Texas commercial organizations, and that body might bring such a project to a successful issue. If we can get the railroads to move in this matter they can materially help us in developing our state.

L. M. Parks—"What we need in Texas above all else are industrial enterprizes, factories if you will, that will work up our raw material into the finished products used by our three million people and the other millions near us. We must have work for more people to do and that will increase our population and our wealth, and the latter add to the sum of our happiness. We should work up our wool and cotton, can our fruits and print our books in Texas. The railroads might bring men with money here to see what they can do with profit to themselves. The excursions suggested would help greatly."

Robert McCart of Fort Worth, said: "The example furnished by the Southern railroad is certainly worthy of emulation on the part of our Texas railroads and they can do for us what has been done for the southeastern states. Our Texas roads have much more to show the people they bring to our state than could possibly be shown in any other state in the union. By all means let us have special excursions to Texas."

A. J. Rogers, Dallas, proprietor of Famous, the department store—"It is certain that Texas will never have any city until we get factories and we will not get these until the men with idle capital see what we have and invest in factories. I do not believe that any state in the union is in any way as prosperous as Texas, and the small towns are all doing well, but we have no cities and will not have until we get what will make cities, the factories. Our railroads are interested and if the proper effort is made they will do for Texas what the Southern is doing for the southeastern states. I am glad to see this move inaugurated."

O. E. Allan, Dallas, manager for W. C. Stripling—"Anything that is for the interest of Texas is certainly for the good of the railroads and to bring capital to the state and to build up manufacturing enterprises would certainly be mutually beneficial. I am a great believer is railroads and feel sure they will do what can be done in this matter to help us all in developing our state."

J. E. Green, Dallas—"Of course the railroads can bring us what we ask for in the way of excursionists or investigators of Texas' possibilities, but we must ask the roads for what we want, and mature well our plans to properly receive our guests and honestly show them what they can do for themselves and for us indirectly, for self-interest is the loadstone that draws. The proposition should be placed before the railroad men."

T. S. Owen, Dallas—The furniture men know that many things can be made in Texas that we now bring from other states, but as a rule a merchant doesn't go into manufacturing, and so it is that we need capital and men for enterprises of this sort. If the railroads can bring us such people, and I see no reason why they cannot, they will help the state to rapid progress. Why not have the Commercial club here and the board of trade at Fort Worth move in the matter."

A NAVEL LEMON—

The navel orange has become a general favorite, but according to a California report it has remained for Dr. Woodbridge, the well-known agricultural chemist of that state, to succeed in producing a navel lemon, absolutely seedless and possessing the characteristics and advantages of the orange after which it is named for he has named the new lemon California navel lemon. There is entire absence of seeds, and thinness or rind; the navel is also very marked and the shape follows very closely that of the orange. Here, however, the resemblance stops, for the acidity runs very high. The fruit has presented same characteristics for two years, and Dr. Woodbridge hopes it has come to stay.

A GOOD SIZED CROP—

Hon. James M. Smith of Ogelthorpe county, Georgia, recently sold his cotton crop of 2000 bales to a firm in Augusta for $100,000. One remarkable feature in connection with the sale is that Mr. Smith lives in Georgia instead of in Texas.

TRUCK FARM NEAR WACO—

Two farmers, John S. Oaks and Ruben T. Merriweather, formerly of Maryland, have located near Waco, Tex., and will conduct a farm and garden which they will irrigate with water taken from the Bosque by a steam-driven pump. Mr. Oaks says his partner and himself own 640 acres. They expect to raise melons, celery, strawberries and fruit besides staple crops.

MEXICAN MILL TROUBLES—

Reports from Mexico state that the cotton mills in that country which have not been consistently managed are now having trouble. Two cotton mills near Puebla have gone into liquidation. The cause of the failures was an overstock of piece goods which they were unable to realize on. One mill there is turning out fine printing muslin, and has contracts which will compel it to run night and day for the entire year. The mills all over the country which are well managed and devoted to one special line are kept busy. The trouble is with the mills making cotton goods, which they are unable to sell in some cases below cost.

NEW MILL FOR DALLAS—

A new flour mill is to be built is Dallas by a new milling company which has been chartered with a capital stock of $195,000. The shareholders, all citizens of McKinney, Tex., are as follows: Jesse Shain, president; W. C. Burruss, vice presidest; J. G. Heard, treasurer; W. B. Newsom, secretary; E. W. Kirkpatrick, J. P. Burruss, J. P. Crouch, L. A. Scott, R. W. Burrage. E. W. Morten directors.

FAIR FOR TEXARKANA—

Illinois investors have bought a twenty-five-acre tract of land just north of Texarkana and will form it into a park and race track and fair grounds. A fair association has been organized with a paid up capital stock of $20,000 and is to be conducted as an interstate institution, both Texas and Arkansas citizens being interested. The street railroad is to extend its line to the grounds.

TO RAISE ROCKY FORDS—

H. Woods of Chicago has signed a contract with the cantaloupe growers of Indio, Cal., for their entire output. It is expected that 200 acres of Rocky Ford melons will be planted there. The melons will be shipped east in refrigerated cars. Last year Mr. Wood shipped melons from Arizona to Chicago, but this year, on account of the drouth, it was impossible to secure irrigation for raising melons.

RICE IN CALHOUN COUNTY—

In Calhaun county, Tex., the rice culture boom has gained much headway. Mr. Hooker, a widely known citizen of Louisiana, started it. He has selected land on the prairie north of this city and will irrigate with a successsion of of surface wells, connected together with piping at the water level. He ordered a powerful gasoline engine to do the flooding. In that part of the county pure surface well water in limitless quantities can be had in the gravel and sand twenty feet below the surface, while pure artesian water gushes out from a depth of 15 feet below. The prairies are also exceedingly fertile and level and can be easily and cheaply flooded. In Louisiana for such a surface water supply alone rice growers go 200 feet, and must use powerful and costly pumps. Calhoun county is also supplied with an abundance of river, lake and creek water for flooding on a vast scale by means of surface canals.

ARKANSAS HORTICULTURISTS—

The Arkansas State Horticultural society met last week and elected the following officers: J. P. Logan, of Benton county, president; S. H. Nowlin, Little Rock, first vice president; R. W. Gray, Judsonia, second vice president; W. K. Tipton, Little Rock, secretary; Poseph W. Vestal, Little Rock, treasurer. The association recommended state legislation to prevent the introduction and spread of San Jose scale and other contagious fruit diseases.

TEA IN SOUTH CAROLINA—

The interesting experiments in the culture of tea which have been making at Summerville, S. C., for some years long since attracted the attention of the government and won a measure of fame for Dr. C. U. Shepard; they now bid fair to prove of great commercial advantage to Charleston. According to the Charleston News and Courier, capitalists will buy thousands of acres of land near the city, and their plans contemplate the production of something like 300,000 pounds of tea annually for the American market.

SAVED BY IRRIGATION—

It is reported that but for the improvement effected recently in irrigation in Egypt, the unprecedented failure in the Nile flood would have caused greatly increased damage to the Egyptian cotton crop. All the fine, long staple cotton in Egypt is raised under irrigation. The construction on the "Nile resrevoirs" is pushing forward rapidly toward completion, and the low Nile of 1899-1900 has greatly facilitated the work. Ten thousand men are now employed at Assouan and ten thousand more on the lower river at the Assiout reservoir.

SECOND CROP OF RICE—

A report from Charleston says that on some of the rice plantations on Combahee, and probably elsewhere, a second crop of rice from the stubble after harvesting the first crop has sprung and has been cut and threshed for market, promising a more or less prolific yield, according to circumstances. Such a thing has not occurred since forty years ago, when all the conditions of season and otherwise were about equal to the present.

CATTLE FROM ARGENTINE—

According to reports from Buenos Ayres, since the disappearance of foot and mouth disease the exportation of live cattle has received a fresh impulse. One English firm alone has purchased cattle to the value of 12,000 pounds. Inquiries at the Argentine consulate in London confirms this message, the opinion being freely expressed that the British government was favorably disposed towards again admitting Argentine cattle for slaughter, if satisfied that no disease existed in the republic.

NVESTIGATING AT VICTORIA—

Dr. C. W. Stiles, zoologist of the United States bureau of animal industry, Dr. Folsetter of Dallas and other veterinarians are studying the cattle diseases which have lately been causing much trouble about Victoria. In a recent interview Dr. Stiles stated that he thought he had reached the seat of the trouble, but he declined to make public his discoveries until verified by further investigation. Lung worms, he said, were present and doing some harm, but the worms did not account for the condition of the cattle, as their chief trouble was found to lie in the fourth stomach.

HE WANTS PAYMENT—

The remarkable sale of the steer Advance for $1.50 a pound at the International Live Stock exposition last December is recalled by a suit filed in Kansas City by T. F. B. Sotham, the noted breeder, against A. Weber, a Kansas City butcher. Sotham wants a judgment for $2392.92 against Weber. He alleges that Weber promised him 3 cents a pound more for his steer Old Times than was paid for any animal at the exposition. Advance sold for $1.50 per pound and Sotham now wants Weber to pay $1.53 for Old Times.

AMERICAN CATTLE GROWERS—

At Denver, Colo., yesterday, a meeting was opened to perfect the organization of the AmericanCattle Growers' association. This convention is the result of a meeting of a large number of prominent growers of cattle from many states and territories, held in Salt Lake City on the evening of Jan. 17. 1901, to consider the question whether there should be formed a general organization to promote and protect the industry of cattle growing. After a full argument it was unanimously decided that the American Cattle Growers' association should be created and that its membership was to be made up exclusively of cattle-growers. Officers and an executive committee, representing each state, to hold until the first convention of the association, were elected. It was determined that the first convention should be held in Denver. The only qualification for membership required is, that the applicant must be a cattle grower and owner.

BIGGER PACKERY FOR M'KINNEY

The Shain packing corporation of McKinney, Tex., recently chartered with a capitalization of $100,000, has purchased the plant of William Allen & Sons at a cost of $25,000. The officers of the new company are as follows: William Allen, president and buyer; Jesse Shain, vice president; J. Perry, business secretary; J. L. White, treasurer; James W. Field, L. A. Scott, Dr. G. A. Foote, directors; E. W. Morton, Jr., business manager; Frank Allen, salesman. The packery is now being enlarged.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS—

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' association held a convention in Kansas City last week. The association adopted strong resolutions protesting against the tuberculin test on the ground that it was not infallible, was in no manner a preventive of future development of tuberculosis and frequently caused trouble in the cases of healthy animals. The breeders also alleged, in resolutions, that exorbitant rates on stock were charged by railroads and express companies. Numerous papers were read and addresses made, among them being a paper on "Shorthorns in the Southwest and Range Districts," by V. O. Hildreth of Aledo, Tex. The officers elected were as follows:

President, H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.; first vice president, S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kas.; second vice president, T. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., secretary; B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.; treasurer, H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.

The following vice presidents for the states named were elected: J. E. Robbins, Horace, Ind.; V. O. Hildreth, Aledo, Tex.; R. M. Allen, Ames, Neb.; Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Iowa; C. B. Dustin, Summer Hill, Ill.; F. E. Kellogg, Claridon, Ohio; Aaron Barber, Avon, N. Y.; W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Mich.; John T. Cowan, Cowan's Mills, Va.; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Abram Nenick, Sycamore, Ky.; M. H. Lyons, Fort Reno, O. T.; Thos. Short, Schley, Nev.; J. L. Chambers, Lebanon, Tenn.

The executive committee was elected as follows: H. C. Duncan, S. C. Hanna, B. O. Cowan, H. R. Clay and T. J. Wornall.

JUST A LITTLE EFFORT

Without spending one cent of your own money, you can have **Entirely Free** of cost either one of two handsome premiums we are offering.

Send us five dollars ($5.00) for five yearly subscriptions to **THE TEXAS FARM JOURNAL** and we will send you Six Knives and Six Forks, triple silver-plated. **Guaranteed for Five Years,** put up in handsome, fancy lined box.

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THE TEXAS FARM JOURNAL,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

GOOD YEAR FOR FARMERS

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WERE ENORMOUS. GREAT EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets of the agricultural department, has just issued his annual review of the trade of the United States in agricultural products. His report says:

"The fiscal year 1900 brought to a close a century of marvelous development in the history of United States commerce. In 1800, a century ago, the total value of the merchandise imported and exported in our trade with foreign countries was considerably less than a quarter of a billion dollars. The value of the goods exchanged during the past fiscal year reached nearly $2,250,000,000, far exceeding all previous records. Since the opening of the century our commerce with the rest of the world has increased more than twelvefold.

"It was chiefly in the export trade that the enormous growth of the country occurred. Our domestic exports during 1900, with a recorded value of $1,370,763,571, were over forty times as large as in 1800. The imports for 1900, on the other hand, amounting in value to $849,941,184, were less than ten times as large as in 1800.

"Compared with the value of our imports for 1900, that of our domestic exports showed an excess of $520,822,387.

"Of the merchandise imported from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1900, about 49 per cent consisted of agricultural products. These products had an aggregate value of $420,136,381, exceeding by almost $65,000,000 the record of the year before. Hides, silk [illegible] wool were the leading factors in [illegible] rowth, although vegetable fibers, [illegible] and tobacco also showed import- [illegible] ins. The six items mentioned [illegible] uted nearly $60,000,000 to the in- [illegible] n value.

[illegible] ucts of United States agricul- [illegible] marketed abroad in the fiscal [illegible] to the value of $844,616,530, [illegible] bout 62 per cent of the total [illegible] xports. With the single ex- [illegible] 1898, the past year wit- [illegible] largest annual export trade [illegible] duce on record. The value [illegible] ne within $15,000,000 of the [illegible] figures for 1898, and sur- [illegible] for 1899 by more than [illegible] A considerable portion of [illegible] over 1899 was accounted [illegible] her price of cotton. The [illegible] is great staple, although [illegible] antity than during the [illegible] r, exhibited an advance [illegible] ,000,000 in value. Aside [illegible] the largest gains in value [illegible] fforded by the exports of [illegible] s and live stock. Tobac- [illegible] nuts, dairy products and [illegible] rnished examples of in- [illegible]

[illegible] son of the value of our [illegible] xports of 1900 with that [illegible] ural imports show that [illegible] eded the latter by $424,- [illegible] port value was slightly more than double the amount of the import value.

"Among the agricultural imports of the United States for the fiscal year 1900, the leading items, named in the order of value, were sugar, hides and skins, coffee, silk, vegetable fibers, wool, fruits and nuts, tobacco, tea, wines, vegetable oils and cocoa. These twelve items comprised in value nearly 90 per cent of our entire import trade in the products of foreign agriculture during the year."

Our principal agricultural exports in 1900, as in previous years, were breadstuffs, cotton and meat products; these, with live animals, tobacco, oil cake, vegetable oils, fruits, dairy products and seeds, comprising over 93 per cent of our total exports of farm produce during 1900.

Our exports of breadstuffs during 1900, although far exceeding in value the average for preceding years, show a slight falling off when compared with the exceptionally heavy shipments of 1898 and 1899. The exports of 1898, amounting in value to $333,897,119, were by far the largest on record. In 1899 the export trade amounted to $273,999,699, this value being in excess of any previously reported, except that just mentioned for 1898, and a record of $299,363,117 attained in 1892. The shipmfents during 1900 were valued at $262,744,078, or $11,255.621 less than the figures returned for 1899.

The decline in the export value of breadstuffs recorded for 1900 was traceable chiefly to a falling off in the shipments of wheat. Accompanying the decline in wheat shipments, there was a furthr marked increase in the exports of corn, and for the first time in the a further marked increase in the exports value of corn exceeded that of wheat.

In both quantity and value our exports of Indian corn for 1900 were the largest ever made, amounting to 209,438,284 bushels, worth $85,206,400, being greater in quantity by 35,259,190 bushels and in value by $16,228,952 than in 1899.

The average annual export price per bushel for 1900 was 40.7c, against 39.6c for 1899.

The amount of American cotton supplied to foreign countries during 1900 was somewhat less than in the preceding year, the export record being 3,126,225,588 pounds, or a falling off of 661,493,454 pounds from 1899. Owing to an advance in the average yearly export price from 5.5c per pound to 7.8c per pound, however, the total value of the shipments showed an increase from $210,089,576 in 1899 to $242,988,978 in 1900.

In the exportation of meat products during the past year, there was an increase of $7,702,305 over the exceptionally high figures of 1899, the total value of the consignments sent to foreign markets in 1900 reaching as high as $173,751,471, and thus surpassing all previous records. The value for 1899, which was the highest previously reported, amounted to $166,679,166. The principal gain occurred in the group of articles classed as beef products, the increase amounting to 47,258,331 pounds in quantity and $8,082,793 in value. Fresh beef contributed the chief part of this gain.

In the exports of hog products, on the other hand, there was a falling off of 140,241,179 pounds as regards quantity, and $3,015,926 as regards value. Bacon and lard were principal factors in this decline. Exports of hams showed a rather marked falling off in quantity, but owing to an advance in price, the decrease in total value was small. The shipments of salted or pickled pork exhibited a decline in quantity, while in value there was a slight increase.

Aside from the various hog and beef products, oleo oil, formed the most important item under the head of meat products. The exports of oleo oil, however, for 1900 showed a noticeable increase in both quantity and value.

TO MEET AT AMARILLO—

The Panhandle Stockmen's association will hold its second annual convention at Amarillo, Tex., March 5 and 6. The statement is made by members of the organization that no pains will be spared in arranging the program, and that the meeting promises to be in every respect a grand success.

SALE OF HEREFORDS—

A very successful sale of Hereford cattle was held at Hereford, Tex., last week. G. Mason of Wheeler, Ill., and S. F. Wilson of Neoga, Ill., sold 34 bulls and five heifers at an average price of $150. The highest price of the sale, $200, was paid by R. H. Norton for Cherry Boy.

A BIG SHIPMENT—

Seven thousand head of cattle is a good-sized bunch to go from one ranch, but that is the number recently shipped from the X I T ranch in the Panhandle by D. Rankin of Tarkio, Mo. The cattle are all to be dehorned and kept in Missouri until next fall, when they will be sent to market. A large percentage of the cattle were Herefords.

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS—

The stockholders of the Guadalupe Valley Livestock and Agricultural association met at Centre Point recently to elect a board of directors and transact routine business. There was a very fair attendance and several topics of interest were discussed. The number of directors was increased from seven to nine, and the following were chosen: For Bandera county, C. H. Thalmann and A. L. Mansfield; for Kendall county, Dan Holekamp and Sheriff Geo. Zoeller; for Kerr county, Arthur Real, Fred Alercamp, Judge W. W. Burnett, Frank Nelson and J. L. McElroy. The new board of directors elected the following officers: President, Arthur Real; vice president, Dan Holekamp; secretary, Frank Nelson; treasurer, J. L. McElroy.

THE TEXAS SITUATION—

Deals in Texas cattle these days are not numerous. There is a good demand for Texas cattle, but the cattle growers also have a demand coming their way. They want good stiff prices, and if the buyers are not willing to pay them they can go to Mexico or some other clime for their cattle. The threats of northern men to keep out of the market are regarded as mainly bluff. Texas has the cattle, and Texas cowmen are in a position to hold them. They have grass, and in most sections plenty of water. Whenever Mr. Buyer makes up his mind to pay the producer's prices he can call around, but the grower has a bank account, needs no money and isn't in any great hurry to trade anyway, though he has plenty of stuff for sale at his own prices.

TO MAKE MORE BUREAUS—

The agricultural appropriation bill provides for some changes in divisions of the department of agriculture. The forestry division will receive a considerably increased appropriation enaling it to largely broaden its plans, and will be constituted a bureau. The division of plant industry, soils and chemistry will also rise to the dignity of a bureau.

CALIFORNIA SHEEP INSPECTION—

A bill was recently introduced in the legislature of California providing for the office of sheep inspector, the state veterinarian to be ex-officio sheep inspector, will full power to appoint deputies and assistants to suppress and prevent the dissemination of scabies among sheep.

FEDERAL INSPECTION—

The Kansas livestock sanitary board has fallen into line, and in issuing a late proclamation regarding the movement of sheep in the state so as to guard against the spread of scabbies, no regulation is made regarding interstate traffic, that being left in the hands of the government. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the National Livestock association.

CATTLE FROM MEXICO—

A shipment of 1000 head of cattle was received at El Paso from the Terrazzas ranch in Chihuahua last week. The cattle were bought by the El Paso Livestock Commission company for T. F. Judge, of San Francisco. He will take them to California and put them on feed until spring, when they will go to San Francisco for the market.

DALLAS UNION STOCKYARDS—

Robert H. McNatt, the well-known breeder of fine cattle, has become largely interested in the stockyards at Dallas, and has been instrumental in forming the Dallas Union Stockyards company, which will operate in South Dallas. Speaking of the new yards, Mr. McNatt said: "We will have the finest yards in the Southwest, large enough to handle one hundred cars of cattle at a time. All the alleys will be paved and all the pens floored. We have purchased the finest of scales at a large cost, and will have every possible facility for doing business. Dallas will soon be a livestock center and the packing-houses will be greatly benefited. I am greatly pleased with the outlook. We will be ready for business by March 1." Mr. McNatt had many complimentary things to say of the Journal.

GETTING RID OF SCAB—

Secretary Wilson, in his annual report for 1900, says of the work of the agricultural department in eradicating sheep scab:

It has been a difficult matter to get control of the sheep traffic in such a manner as to prevent the spread of scab without at the same time too seriously interfering with the marketing of the animals. To lessen the burden of the sheep owners as much as possible the regulations were at first very simple and easily complied with; they have been made more stringent and effectual as the nature and objects of the requirements became known. The effect of this work has been very marked. Sheep owners have been stimulated to treat their diseased animals and free their ranges from the contagion. There is a much smaller number of diseased sheep found in the stockyards, and the infection is gradually disappearing. A few years more of earnest work will be sufficient to eradicate the disease and to remove in this manner one of the greatest sources of loss to the sheep industry. The number of sheep inspected at various places was 1,801,379, and 626,338 were dipped under the supervision of bureau inspectors.

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NUBS OF NEWS

S. E. Allen, a market gardener of Ennis, Tex., furnished customers a few days ago ripe strawberries grown in his garden in the open air.

P. Rimmer of Hitchcock, Tex., has invented an atomizer or poison distributor designed to kill boll weevils. It is said to possess many advantages.

A considerable acreage in Irish potatoes will be planted in the vicinity of Albany, Tex., where truck growing will receive much attention during the coming season.

The Washington legislature will be asked to make an annual appropriation to the agricultural college of that state sufficient to defray the expenses of holding at least one farmers' institute in every county yearly.

A Lamar county farmer, Boyce Wilkins, a few days ago sold two carloads of fall crop Irish potatoes to wholesale houses in Paris at $1 per bushel. The potatoes were volunteers and no work was expended on them except in digging and loading on the cars.

Reports state that the pecans shipped from Brownwood, Tex., this year, will not exceed four cars. Thirty-five to forty cars are usually shipped from this point. It is thought the flood in the summer caused the shortage. All trees in the bottoms were under water.

According to reports from Luling cotton in that section will be planted much earlier this year than last owing to the fear of the boll weevil, of which the farmers say there is no end to the number now in the fields, and grass around the corners of the fences, and everywhere else that they can find a hiding place.

CONDITIONS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—P. W. Hunt of Fort Worth, writes to the Journal from Brenham:

"Since my last letter, have visited Washington and several surrounding counties. The prosperous conditions further north and west in the state, unfortunately, do not prevail here. The unprecedented floods last year, followed by the ravages of the boll weevil, ruined cotton crops, and corn also was a failure. Here at Brenham several cars of corn from the Indian Territory are being unloaded daily, and also at Caldwell and other points in this section. Weather is all that could be desired for farming purposes and farmers are well ahead with their work several have corn planted. One farmer told me he had corn up and was thinking of planting some cotton this week. Cattle interests in this section are not very extensive and there is not much grading up so far. A large proportion of the stock seems more or less mixed with Jersey blood. Coming yearlings are selling from $7 to $9, and $10 for extra good ones. There is no comparison between them and calves above the quarantine line and the latter would, in my opinion, be cheaper at 50 per cent more in price. There is some blackleg here, but vaccinating has not been much resorted to. Very few seem to know anything about it. Farmers are all preparing to plant big cotton crops, but there is a general feeling of uneasiness regarding the boll weevil, while some few seem to hope that cotton will escape it this coming season."

MOVEMENT IN COTTON.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued Feb. 1, covers the monthly movement to Jan. 31 and the weekly movement to Feb. 1 inclusive. Compared with last year it shows an increase for the month in round figures of 27,000 bales, compared with year before last a decrease of 188,000 and with 1898 a decrease of 406,000. The total for January was 982,128 against 954,679 last year, 1,169,983 year before last and 1,388,384 for the same time in 1898. The American crop brought into sight for the five months from September to January inclusive is 718,000 ahead of last year, 1,306,000 behind year before last and 1,095,000 behind 1898. The movement from the 1st of September to Jan. 31 increases the total receipts at the United States delivery ports 5,342,427 against 4,770,056 last year and 6,803,084 year before last and 6,702,911 for the same time in 1898; overland movement by railroads across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers 852,814 against 917,004 last year, 981,430 year before last and 860,125 for the same time in 1898; southern mill takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at southern outports 735,879 against 747,645 last year, 655,845 year before last and 615,052 for the same time in 1898, and interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season 658,859 against 437,412 last year, 455,173 year before last and 506,839 for the same time in 1898.

These make the total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during the five months ending Jan. 31, 7,590,015 against 6,812,177 last year, 8,895,532 year before last and 8,684,927 for the same time in 1898.

FARMERS AT SCHULENBURG.—A meeting of the Farmers' Congress, composed of farmers of that section, was held a few days ago at Schulenburg, Tex., the object of which was to decide what should be done toward securing cotton seed from North Texas for planting purposes. The result of the conference, says the Sticker, was that a number of farmers subscribed for a competency of seed to supply their individual requirements and a large car was immediately ordered by Mr. Gus Baumgarten, from Staunton, which place is about 250 miles northwest of Waco. These seed coming from comparatively a cold climate should not only mature three to four weeks earlier, but should, according to Mr. Baumgarten's opinion and the version of others, go a great deal further than locally grown seed, the idea being that seed imported from a colder climate are both more prolific and exuberant than native seed and should be planted in wider rows with the stalks further apart.

Years ago, before the seed was dwarfed, it was customary to plant cotton in five-foot rows with a space of three feet intervening between stalks, and it is thought that this practice should be adopted where the land is good and foreign seed is used. In this connection Mr. Baumgartn states that he has, since the organization of the Farmers' Congress, received several requests from farmers of Fayetteville and other points, that he provide for their requirements of planting seed which it will be impossible for him to do, unless the planters of such sections can combine their wants and collectively purchase a carload of seed, in which event he will gladly communicate with the mills having desirable seed for sale and if possible arrange to have the wants of such farmers supplied, giving them the seed at the actual cost to him, or what will probably be more satisfactory he will provide them with the address of mills having seed for sale and they can then conduct the own negotiations.

MONTHLY CROP STATEMENT.—The following statements, relating mainly to winter wheat, have been forwarded by state section directors of the climate and crop service of the weather bureau and are based upon a large number of special reports collected near the close of the month in the principal winter wheat states:

Texas—Moderate temperature favorable, but rainfall insufficient throughout wheat belt; early sown wheat looks well, but needs rain; late sown, poor stand, suffering seriously from drouth; soil too dry in many localities of central and northern portions for cultivation, and preparations for oats and other spring crops retarded.

Arkansas—Mild, open winter, favorable for wheat, which has made good progress and generally looks well; late sown doing nicely and appears as good as early sown; some little damage being done by Hessian fly in localities.

Tennessee—Weather generally favorable for wheat, but growth has been slow, the absence of snow and the alternate freezing and thawing keep it backward; in the eastern and western divisions reports of the crop are more favorable than in the middle division, where the condition of the crop is rather unfavorable, showing but little, if any, improvement.

Kentucky—Reports on wheat very conflicting; winter has been mild so far, but with no snow protection wheat appears to have suffered in some sections considerably by freezing; the attacks of Hessian fly have left it in bad shape in localities; the crop for the state is only in fair condition at the close of January; fruit appears to be uninjured.

Missouri—A remarkable mild, pleasant month; no snow to protect wheat, but ground comparatively dry and crop uninjured by freezing and thawing; early sown considerably damaged by fly in eastern and southern counties; otherwise crop continues in excellent condition, though needing rain in some districts.

Illinois—Average conditions of wheat favorable; some improvement apparent; very little snow protection until toward end of month, but damage by freezing and thawing is slight; considerable injury by Hessian fly is manifest, but it seems less serious than it did in December.

Indiana—Weather mild and dry, not much snow except last few days; wheat in fair condition; fly in early sown; young and old clover in good condition and not frozen; rye stands well; tobacco stripping progresses; some corn ground prepared; livestock in good condition on pasture and abundance of fodder.

Kansas—Wheat in good condition in eastern and southern counties and still affording pasturage in many counties, though damaged some by fly in few central counties; fair in northern, but suffering from drouth in northwestern and wester sections, where continued drouth is checking growth; much spring plowifng in south.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories—Wheat and rye in good condition and making fair growth; preparations for spring planting well advanced and ground in fair condition; cattle in fine condition, healthy and being pastured on the wheat.

RICE IN TEXAS.—In a recent interview S. A. Harkworth of Wharton, is quoted as saying: "A rice farmer of Chambers county recently informed me that he has, during the past five years, averaged a net profit of $18 per acre by thickly sowing rice in drills thirty inches apart and cultivating like corn. He says in this moist climate, where the dews are heavy and rains frequent, rice can be profitably grown on any of our coast prairie lands without expense of flooding the rice fields, the only difference being that it must be cultivated and all vegetation kept down by plowing between the rows, and thus stirring up the soil, so all moisture in the soil will go to the rice. One ordinary field hand can easily cultivate forty acres, and the average will be upon black waxy or sandy loam soil twelve barrels par acre, or sixty bushels; five bushels is one barrel of rice measure. Upon poor sandy soil the average is about eight barrels per acre. Upon river alluvial soil the average is about fifteen barrels per acre. The average price of rice is $3 per barrel. It is planted the latter part of May or the first of June, and ripens in September."

"It is evident if our Brazos river planters will now thus cultitvate their plantations in rice they will not experience any furher difficulty in securing all the labor they require, because they can afford to pay labor living wages and the work required of laborers or tenants will not be one-third of the labor required to raise a cotton crop, while the certainty of raising good rice crops will be assured. Another great advantage over a cotton crop is the fact of an overflow of the Brazos river, which has been so disasterous during the past two years. When these overflows occur it is usually in June and July, therefore if rice is planted in May it will be so far advanced when these overflows occur than an overflow will not injure but benefit the growing rice. Not only can our Brazos river plantations be thus cultivated in rice, but they can also be flooded from the Brazos river and made into the usual rice fields; but this is expensive, because it requires embankments thrown up around rice fields and steam pumping machinery to flood the fields and maintain certain depths of water during the growth of rice.

"'This will be expensive, for the Brazos river soil is so porous it will absorb the water rapidly, and the soil so fertile the rice raised by this method will grow too high and is likely to be blown down and badly damaged befor it is ready for harvest.

"By cultivating it with plows the stems grow thicker and not so tall as when raised in water, therefore it is stronger and can withstand heavy windstorms without injury. The Star flour mills here have a first class rice mill, and I am informed pay the highest market prices for all crude rice delivered to them at our wharves, therefore our rice planters have a steady and permanent market at home for all rice they can raise. All seed rice required can be had here at lowest market prices. There is ample time between now and the 1st or 20th of May for farmers with small capital to break up and prepare prairie lands to plant and cultivate rice in rows thirty inches apart, and thus realize a sure crop which gives them fair profit.

"I submit the above suggestions because I have evidence to believe that rice culture can be made a sure and profitable crop upon our coast prairie and Brazos river alluvial lands."

IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Morris & Co. of San Antonio, Tex., write: "Is it dry anywhere else? We have not had rain to amount to much since about the middle of November, and we are needing it, though not seriously. People throughout this section made more crops last year than they have done for three years put together before this. Some still have their hay in their fields, some in shocks and others in stacks. One man we know of just gathered his corn about a week ago. Cotton in our immediate neighborhood is pretty well gathered, and an immense crop was raised. Cotton seed along the I. & G. N. railroad are selling at $13 a ton, but away from the railroad seed have been selling at $9 per ton. Land is being broken as fast as possible. Farmers who have always broken their land in the fall heretofore had such a heavy crop last year that they were unable, with the scarcity of hands, to harvest it in time to break it in the fall. All kinds of farm produce have commanded better prices than they have for a long time. Butter was scarce all last year, and there seemed to be fewer eggs on the market from September until the present than we have ever seen at that season of the year, consequently prices were better, going at 25 and 30 cents a dozen all the fall and winter and some sold even righer. It seems like every available place has been bought or rented around this section. Dairymen are adding improvements in the way of machinery run by steam, and stockmen are improving their herds with the introduction of fine stock. Sheepmen are all smiles on account of the mild winter, so far, and the condition of flocks. Every one anticipates a cold February."

GRASSES.

There is no line of work more intimately connected with the agricultural interests of the country than investigations of grasses and forage plants.

Grasses are so common, growing everywhere in meadows and waste places, upon hillsides and plains, covering the bare places of the earth with their myriad hosts of individual plants, that we are apt to forget their vast significance in the economy of nature, and that they constitute the greatest of our agricultural resources, and form the very foundation upon which rests all our agricultural wealth and prosperity. According to estimates of the division of statistics, the hay crop of 1896 alone amounted to 60,000,000 tons, valued at nearly $4,000,000,000, exceeding by a third the total value of the wheat crop. In addition to this vast quantity of hay, which would barely suffice to carry through the year the 16,000,000 milch cows owned by the United States, enough pasturage, fodder and green forage were supplied to feed 37,000,000 sheep, 30,000,000 cattle, 14,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 mules. A conservative estimate places the total annual value of the grass and forage crops of this country at more than $1,000,000,000.

Among the great nations of the world, ours has been the first to give official recognition to the importance of these crops by establishing in the department of agriculture a division of agrostology, especially devoted to working out grass problems.

During the past year 6000 trial packages of seeds from collections made by the division have been distributed, more than 3000 grasses have been identified for correspondents, and replies to more than 600 inquiries, relative to the methods of cultivation, uses and feeding values of grasses have been prepared.—Authur Henry in Ainslee's.

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THE ANGORA GOAT.

The department of agriculture through D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., chief of the bureau of animal industry, has issued bulletin No. 27 containing "Information Concerning the Angora Goat," by George Fayette Thompson, editorial clerk of the bureau. Dr. Salmon states in his letter of transmittal that it is estimated that there are about 400,000 Angora goats in the United States and that the animal production of mohair is over a million pounds; he therefore considers the industry of such magnitude as to merit attention from the department and consequently issues this information to the public.

A canning factory is in prospect at Tenaha, Shelby county, Texas.

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The Journal Institute

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—For summer pasture no crop compares favorably with the Dwarf Esexs rape crop, says W. A. Hart, in National Stockman and Farmer. This plant resembles cabbage, except that it fails to head. The seed is very similar to the cabbage seed. This crop grows well on almost any kind of land, and seems to grow especially rank in dry, hot weather, on our white oak, clay ridges, that will not mature corn. The land for early spring pasture should be plowed as early as possible and harrowed until a fine, compact seed bed is made. Sow from two to five pounds of seed per acre with some kind of broadcast seed sower, and cover with light drag or by hauling brush over the land. Five pounds of seed per acre should be used where weeds are liable to spring up quickly. Rape sown in early spring will be ready for pasture when from eight to twelve inches high, which should be in about six or eight weeks after sown. It will produce luxuriant pasture sown at any time from early spring until late in August in this climate. Rape sown in the corn at the time of laying it by frequently produces from $10 to $20 worth of feed per acre for lambs, without interfering in the least with the corn crop. It has an equal value sown as a catch crop, in oats or wheat stubble, after the crop has been harvested. Rape furnishes succulent pasture, relished by all of our domestic animals, from May until steady cold weather sets in for the winter. It is of the cabbage family, and is as easily gotten out of the soil as is the cabbage. This crop will make readily from 500 to 1000 pounds of meat per acre. An acre of rape furnishes fully as much pasture as four or five acres of our pasture grasses, and is much more relished by the stock. Experiments show that stock will put on 50 per cent more in a given time pastured on rape than on the best of our pasture grases, but when allowed to feed on both rape and pasture grasses they show a better gain than when feeding on rape alone. Rape occasionally bloats some of the domestic animals, but hogs do not bloat upon it.

THE PROFIT IN WELL-TILLED SMALL FARMS.—A. M. Soule, of the Tennessee Experiment station, says: Every good student realizes the fact that he is not perfect, and if he is sincere, appreciates the more the friend who in a kindly way endeavors to point out to him the error he is committing. It is not the intention of the writer that the accompanying sketch should be construed as a criticism of the southern farmer, but rather as the result of a careful examination of his surrounding conditions and a study of his faults, with the purpose of making helpful suggestions whereby the errars of the past may be avoided in the future. It is also true that some of the mistakes noticed are not confined to the south, but have in many instances a national significance.

One of the most common faults in southern agricultural practice is the desire to cultivate an extensive tract of land, this being the natural outcome of the old plantation system. This method of culture was fostered by the cheapness of land and labor, and also by the great crop of the south, cotton, because of its cash value. While in some senses of the word extensive culture is feasible, the tendency in the south has been to employ these large areas, put the crop in a hurried and indifferent manner, and never return anything to the soil in the way of fertilizer. The result is the soil has been robbed of its reserve of plant food, insufficient cultivation has reduced the yield of the crop and allowed it to be seriously curtailed by drouth, and the farmer has been unable to prevent his lands from washing and eroding by the heavy dashing rainfall of this clomate. The result to-day is that these large farms are not producing profitable crops as of yore, and the only apparent remedy is to cut down these areas and cultivate the small farms more carefully; to conserve moisture and apply fertility in the form of green crops, barnyard manure, etc.

A serious drawback to agricultural practices in the south has been the failure of the farmer to appreciate the full value of culture, but little attention having been given to this all-important problem. On many farms the land is never plowed; often the old corn-row is broken down the middle and bedded up and planted to cotton. The next year the reverse practice is followed, corn being substituted. Thus in many years some fields have never been thoroughly plowed, carefully subsoiled or reduced to a fine texture by means of the disc harrow, roller, etc., thus forming a fine seedbed. So one can easily imagine how disastrously this method of culture has affected the texture, friability, etc., of the soil. In addition to this it is absolutely necessary that such farms not only be thoroughly pulverized, but every means used that will enable them to hold larger supplies of water and make available their pent-up stores of plant-food. While nearly all the southern states are blessed with an abundant rainfall, this is not always well distributed, and most of our farm crops suffer at some season of the year from a prevailing drouth. At the same time, by judicious cultivation magnificent crops can be produced upon wide areas in spite of a meager rainfall at that season of the year.

It is rather remarkable to the student of agriculture that an attempt should be made to cultivate such large areas of poor or indifferent soil. The character of the soil thus farmed varies widely. In some sections it is almost pure sand, in others a bed of gravel, in still others the washed and gulleyed face of steep slopes and hillsides, and last but not least, the shaly formations. As a rule these soils are utterly devoid of plant food, the texture of some of them at one season of the year being almost like a puddle of clay, and at another as hard and dry as a piece of limestone rock. They can never be profitable without the expenditure of vast sums of money and a great amount of labor. Still the extent of such soils is appalling, and the more so since it is a fact that many of the most valuable farming lands of the south are still to be had almost for the asking, and hundreds of acres of the richest soil have never felt the touch of the plowshare.

JOHNSON GRASS.—A bulletin from the experiment station at Manhattan, Kan., says of Johnson grass: This grass is a native of the Mediterranean region. It was introduced into the Southern states about 1830, and for some time was known by the name of Mean's grass, which name it still retains in some localities. About ten years later it was introduced into Alabama from South Carolina by William Johnson, and has since been quite generally known as Johnson grass. Its botanical name is Andropogon Halapensis, or Sorghum Halapense. It is sometimes called Guinea grass, but this name properly belongs to Panicum maximum, a tropical forage grass sometimes cultivated in southern Florida.

Johnson grass has received considerable attention in Kansas lately. It has been grown in the plats of the Kansas experiment station for several seasons, and its behavior in our climate tested. It is a rank growing perennial, with numerous strong rather fleshy creeping rootstocks, by which it propagates. The stems and leaves are coarse but quite succulent. It seeds abundantly and seed can be purchased at all seed houses. If the seed is clean, about one bushel per acre is sufficient for sowing. Johnson grass is chiefly used for hay, for which purpose it should be cut early before the stems become too old and hard. Usually two or three cuttings can be made. The seed should not be sown until the ground is warm or it will not germinate well. Johnson grass prefers rich moist soil, though it will grow in quite a variety of soils. It is injured by severe winters, but the cold winter of 1898-99 did not entirely kill out the experimental plat, and it quickly recovered from the effects of the cold. It is not a success as a pasture grass, as it is injured by grazing to such an extent that a pasture soon becomes useless, yet the vitality of the rootstocks is such that it is never entirely killed out in this way, and after a rest soon recovers from the effects.

Throughout the South, under proper conditions it is considered an excellent hay grass, and in all parts of Kansas where there is sufficient moisture it will undoubtedly be valuable for the same purpose.

However, it is exceedingly difficult to eradicate the grass on land where it has obtained a foothold, and for this reason it may become a pestiferous weed. Hogs are rather fond of the rootstocks and when confined upon a plot of the grass will destroy it. But on soil adapted to its growth it requires great care to eradicate it. If one wishes to grow Johnson grass the best plan is to devote a field to the purpose without expecting to subsequently put the field in cultivation. With care it can be confined to this field. After a few years the ground becomes so full of rootstocks that the development is hindered. To rejuvenate a field, it should be plowed and harrowed in the spring, or else thoroughly disked.

All these points should be carefully considered before the grass is given a trial. As a forage grass it may prove of great value, and the fact that it is difficult to eradicate may be in its favor in those parts of Kansas where it is not easy to grow forage plants successfully. But if tried, great care should be taken to keep it under control.

HOW FERTILITY SLIPS AWAY.—There is an annual production of over 4,000,000 tons of cotton seed in the south. This seed contains 125,000 tons of nitrogen, worth, for enriching the soil, $37,500,000, writes G. H. Turner of Lafayette county, Miss. It contains 50,800 tons of phosphoric acid, worth, for enriching the soil, $7,112,000. It contains also 46,800 tons of potiash, worth to the soil $3,744,000. This makes a grand total of $48,566,000, and this vast sum for what has, until very recent years, been considered in the light of a waste product. Under the system of clean culture necessarily and unavoidably obtaining throughout the entire cotton belt in the culture of this important crop, considerably more fertility is washed away annually down into the Gulf of Mexico, than is contained in the entire annual output of cotton seed. The amount of fertility that is annually lost by being washed away, it is an utter impossibility to ever bring back; the most we can possibly do in the premises is to try our level best, by terracing, circling, and hillside ditches on upland, and a more complete and systematic, as well as a more thorough system of drainage and under drainage on lowlands, to reduce this annual loss by washing to a minimum.

This truly enormous drain, although comparatively small and insignificant 75 or even 50 years ago, may be very conservatively and safely claimed to have gone on until ten times above amounts are irrevocably gone, past any, even the most remote possibility of redemption. This would amount to 1,250,000 tons of nitrogen, worth $375,000,000; 508,000 tons of phosphoric acid, worth $71,120,000, and 468,000 tons of potash, worth $37,440,000, or a total of $483,560,000. Just how much of this 40,000,000 tons of cotton seed was sold off the farm, or otherwise made away with, at least to the extent of depriving the acres upon which they were grown of any and all benefit that might have been derived from them, had they been scrupulously returned to those self-same acres, we have no means of deciding; but from upwards of a quarter of a century of close observation, we know that the amount so returned is most insignificantly and ruinously small. The fact that the output of cotton is annually increasing, at the same time that the south in its entirety is annually becoming more nearly self-sustaining, while the trucking, dairy, fruit and live stock industries are also increasing in a ratio commensurate with that of the fleecy staple, speaks volumes, not only for the fertility of southern soils but also for the truly magnificent possibilities that lie before this Heaven-favored section, when restitution instead of spoilation shall be the order of the day.

Now a few words as to this restitution. In a really good and fertile soil, nature has stored up, according to Prof. I. P. Roberts, of nitrogen, 16,000 pounds; phosphoric acid, 4000 pounds, and of potash, 8000 pounds in the surface foot of a single acre. On the other hand, we find from a consultation of Prof. Hilgard's tables that a very poor and comparatively barren and sterile soil may contain nitrogen 1750 pounds; phosphoric acid, 5555 pounds; potash, 3045 pounds, and of lime, 2275 pounds, and yet be useless for ordinary purposes of agriculture. For purposes of our own, we will place these two tables so they may be easily compared:

Fertile soil—Nitrogen, 16,000 pounds; phosphoric acid, 4000 pounds; potash, 8000 pounds.

Sterile soil—Nitrogen, 1750 pounds; phosphoric acid, 5555 pounds; potash, 3045 pounds, and lime, 2275.

For some time past we have been engaged in writing a series of articles on the necessity of first obtaining and then maintaining as perfect an equilibrium of fertility in any and all soils as possible, and in trying to show that this equilibrium was, is and always will be, actually essential in order to obtain best results, and that so essential in fact is it that best results cannot possibly be obtained in its absence. Now the question comes up, "What is the matter with that sterile acre?" Is its sterility due to the fact that it contains an actual excess of phosphoric acid? No. What, then, is the cause of sterility? It is undoubtedly owing to a deficiency of nitrogen and of potash. Were these latter agents applied to the extent of properly balancing his excess of phosphoric acid, and bringing about a judicious balance of all the elements of fertility present in the soil, even if each and all of them were present in excessive amounts, abundant crops would be a perfectly natural and logical sequence. Now, one of the points we wish to make, one of the objects we had in view in writing this present article, is to call attention to the fact that an actual excess of phosphoric acid has not even the slightest tendency toward making a sterile acre fertile. A thoroughly good and fertile soil may contain but 4000 pounds of phosphoric acid, and yet be fertile and productive; while an acre that contains 1555 pounds in excess of this amount, is barren and utterly useless for ordinary purposes of agriculture. Now, without wishing to give undue prominense to either potash or nitrogen, and equally without wishing to decry or detract from the virtues of phosphoric acid, we would state that, the major portion of the soils of the south, more especially the sandier portions and the old, well worn soils that are in a semi-exhausted condition from too long cultivation in cotton and other clean-hoed crops, are more deficient in nitrogen and potash than they are in phosphoric acid, while on our richest alluvials, the so-called "made land" of our creek and river bottoms, where nitrogen is oftentimes found present in excess, phosphoric acid and potash are deficient, and on such soils, the more liberally these two latter agents are employed within the bounds of reason, the more profitable the application.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Even so, the detritus of which our alluvials are composed can be no richer in mineral elements than their source; it is the organic matter washed down from above that makes them richer, and this same extra-richness is a one-sided richness, being mainly nitrogen, and this excess of nitrogen demands imperatively a judicious and liberal, yet not necessarily prodigal, application of both phosphates and potash, and this to the extent of bringing about as nearly as practicable a perfect equilibrium of all the elements of fertility, on all such soils, for the sake of large, and consequently profitable yields; if it is really necessary that there shall be an excess at all, we decidedly prefer that excess to be of phosphoric acid and potash, and never of nitrogen. We are cultivating soils of this character to-day, both corn and cotton, and believe that man will hustle who beats us with either crop; none of our neighbors can do it; and the fact that we practice what we preach, we are forced to believe, is the secret of our success.

For driving out dull, bilious feeling, strengthening the appetite and increasing the capacity of the body for work, PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a golden remedy.

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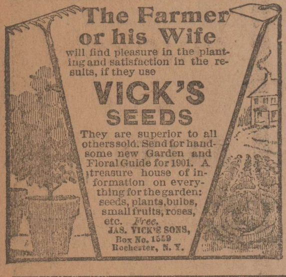

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V. O. HILDRETH. Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & P. R. R. P. O., Aledo, Texas.

OUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn le.

HOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS Mo., have 60 Shorthorn bulls for Good ones or none. Car lots a spe- y. Prices reasonable.

ON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG KY. Closing-out sale. We will crate thorn bulls at $32.00, and heifers at), 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beau- l reds and guaranteed to live in Tex-

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

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

J. H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the largest collection of Polled Durhams in the world. More prizes have been won and more cattle cattle 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 Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 711 E. Belknap St., 'Phone 591.

N MANROSE—WYANET—ILLINOIS— Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Thirteen choice yearling bulls and heifers for sale now.

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

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

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

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

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

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W. E. RAYNER RAYNER STONEWALL County, Texas, Breeder of very high grade Hereford Cattle. 40 young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings past.

S. T HOWARD, QUANAH TEXAS Offers 25 head of Registered Hereford Bulls and a few cows and heifers bred to the great Beau Donald 2nd 86139, the great $1,200 bull. Better go and see these, or write if you want a few plums from this winning herd. There is none better, all at moderate prices.

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

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

JOHN R. LEWIS SWEETWATER TEX., Hereford Bulls for sale. 5 choice Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; 6 Texas raised Bulls, from choice cows, 10 months to 2 years old; 10 unregistered full blood Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; all these will be sold upon their own merit for just what they are worth. Have 30 head three-fourths Herefords at $50.00 per head. Also, 50 head of mules, from 3 to 5 years old, from 14 to 16 hands high, will be sold close

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. W. S. Ikard, manager, Henrietta, Tex. Lord Wilton, Garfield, Anxiety, Grove III and Sir Richard II strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. High grades, both sexes, for sale; M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD.

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

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

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

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

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.

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P. G. HENDERSON SONS & CO. Central City, Linn county, Iowa. Consolidated Red Polled herds. 300 head. Seven herds combined. Four imported bulls in service. Twenty-five bulls on hand, up to 15 months.

B. W. LANGLEY & SON—DENTON, TEX Registered and high grades for sale; also inoculated northern cattle by November, 1900.

J. C MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA. Combination sale Red Polled Cattle. All persons desiring to learn the particulars of the Sixth Combination sale, Fort Worth, Feb. 12 and 13, address J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, AN- gus, 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.

HORSE.

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

STOCK MARKS.

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

HEREFORDS, FEB. 19 AND 20.

THE COMING ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE AT KANSAS CITY.

The attention is again briefly called to the Armour-Funkhouser public sale that will take place at Kansas City as above stated. The 20 head of imported animals, 4 bulls and 16 females, with over 40 others, will constitute the Armour draft. Mr. Funkhouser comes in with 20 of as good as ever left his herd, and the Riverside Hereford Cattle Company with 10 from the noted Shadeland herd that they lately acquired. Then to make a variety, as it were, and a still more strong aggregation, such breeders as Thomas Clark, H. B. Watts & Son, Dr. J. E. Logan, George Leigh and Ryan Bros., pick out enough favorites to make up the 120 head. The reader familiar with the history of the Hereford in recent years in this country will at once conclude that the offering will be as rich in breeding and quality as is possible to find anywhere. One finds in their sale catalogue announcement some pointers and among them is: "The sale throughout will be specially strong in young bulls for herd and range purposes. The females will comprehend many show types and as a whole will constitute a grand lot of matronly cattle, covering a wide range of the best immediate and remote ancestry."

The cattle will be ready for inspection at the sale paviolion two days before the sale opens Tuesday, February 19. An inspection is cordially invited.

W. P. BRUSH.

CATTLE SALES.

Billie Gibbons, of Sloan, sold to infield Scot 600 coming 3's and up at $25.

In Motley county, W. R. Tilson bought 57 cows of Fires & Crews at $12.27½.

S. E. Townsend, of Midland, has sold to Oscar Vaughn the bull calf Juarez for $300.

N. S. Sloan, of San Saba county, recently sold to Mr. Meadows 25 cows at $15 and $17.

J. P. Hinde, of Irion county, sold 30 cows at $15 to Hudson & McAuley, of San Angelo.

In Crockett county, W. P. Hoover bought two Hereford bull calves from M. Z. Smissen at $30 each.

T. A. Sloan & Sons of Sloan, Tex., have sold about 900 coming 4's and up to J. S. Casey & Bro.

At Llano, M. D. Slator sold to E. L. Faulkner, of Austin, a half interest in his 600 head of stock cattle at $20 a head.

John Baker of Sloan, Tex., recently purchased from Dick Sellman, at private terms, five Aberdeen-Angus bull calves.

H. W. Caylor, of Big Springs, recently bought of S. E. Townsend, of Midland, 64 head of young cattle at $25 a head.

Walter Herrington, of Martin county, bought of H. O. Perkins, of Big Springs, 500 head of 3 and 4-year-old Mexican cows, delivery at El Paso, Feb. 20.

W. H. Kuykendall, of Llano, recently purchased from C. C. Smith 1400 head of 3-year-old steers in Mason county.

Thos. Ball, of Menard county, sold 75 cows at $25 and one grade Hereford bull at $75 to E. B. Overstreet for his new ranch.

John Smith, of China Creek, recently bought from the Dibrell estate, Coleman, two high grade Hereford bulls at $50 each.

Hudson & McAuley, of San Angelo, have purchased of Anson & Verner 300 Territory cows at $15, delivered at San Angelo.

T. A. Sacra of Matador, Tex., bought of W. C. Patterson 27 head of cattle at $20 for yearlings and ups, and $15 for calves. He also bought of Brit & Criswell, of Childress, 101 head of 2-year-olds at $20.

J. H. Barron recently sold to Hendricks & Kelly, of Odessa, 30 fine bulls, Hereford and Shorthorns, at $50 around. He also recently received of H. E. Crowley 170 steers purchased from the herd of Shorthorn cattle sold to John Scharbauer. Mr. Barron informed us that his prospects for a fine calf crop this season opens most encouragingly. His first cow to calve dropped twins, and they are both lively fellows, well developed.—Midland Reporter.

Wm. Humphrey of the Riverside, Nebraska, Cattle company recently sold to H. M. Pegues, of Midland, 20 head of Hereford bulls at $225 around, and 14 heifers and one calf to E. F. Dawson, of Odessa, at fancy figures.

A. B. Jones, a Hereford breeder of Big Springs, Tex., recently sold all of his last year's bull calves to the following parties: To Alex Hercheville, two at $40 each; to H. E. Jones, Jr., two at $75 each; to E. W. McMaster, of Tom Green county, two at $35 and one at $75; to Tom Johnson, one at $45; to D. W. McIntyre, one at $40; to Will Nevels, of Borden county, one at $45; to G. B. Caldwell, of Borden county, one at $45; to Adolph Miller, of Glasscock county, one at $40; also, five grade heifer calves for $30 each to L. O. Ramsey. Mr. Jones has sold all of his grade stuff, and in future will raise only pure-bred Herefords with Stretton 94048 (by Corrector) at head of the herd.

MAVERICKS.

T. J. Coggan has 120 yearlings on feed near Merkel, Texas.

Blackleg is causing considerable trouble in Motley county.

A cow belonging to J. T. Frazier of Hill county gave birth to triplets a few days ago.

D. C. McCormick of Midland has purchased the 18 section pasture of Geo. Johnson in the Pecos country for $700.

A livestock show to be held at Llano, Tex., next summer is now being talked of by the business men and stockmen of that section.

Chas. E. Hicks of Little Rock, Ark., has purchased from D. R. Fant Jr., the Jim Reed ranch of 7000 acres, located 12 miles north of Fort Worth. The price paid was $60,000.

John X. Barkley, who owns a ranch on the Nueces, near Uvalde, has discovered two veins of coal that cross the river near his house. They are 100 yards apart. The upper vein is at least 40 feet in width and said to average three feet in thickness, while the lower vein, from all indications, is fully as wide.

E. C. Sterling & Sons of Seymour, Tex., write to the Journal: "Stock of all kinds are doing extremely well in Baylor and adjoining counties, a three-months drouth having strengthened the grass and not materially depleted the supply of water. Cowmen are happly and prosperous. Demands for bulls keep coming in. We have sold since the first of November nearly ninety high-grade Shorthorn and Hereford bulls at prices varying from $45 to $50 a head."

IN THE PANHANDLE

Emma, Tex., Jan. 30.

To the Journal:

Col. Geo. O. Watts, manager of the Z-L ranch, in Crosby county, is dangerously sick with pneumonia. Col. Watts has been in Texas since last fall trying to regain his health, which has been impaired by overwork on his Louisiana plantation.

The weather this week has been cold and damp, with a light fall of snow. Cotton look drawn and need attention and plenty of feed.

In the plains country the acreage of feedstuff will be much increased this year, and several new kinds of new forage will be tried. Very little cotton will be planted.

The acreage of potatoes, turnips and beans will be nearly doubled, and that of millet, oats and corn will be increased nearly 50 per cent. Much new land will be put in cultivation.

Reports from Hale county say the outlook there is good. Cattle look well and are strong and hardy. While loco has done damage, yet care has prevented very heavy losses of calves, except to men who have large bunches to look after. Horses are not doing well.

J. W. Dalton, from Lubbock county, told me this week that everything was very quiet in his country. Cattlemen are busy attending to their stock and farmers are hard at work preparing for the next crop, so there is little time for talking. All the smaller cattlemen are feeding regularly.

Jeff S. King, of Crosby county, recently sold to Joe P. Brown 52 summer calves at $14 around. They were a smooth lot of stock and in excellent order.

Recently I have heard complaints of rabbits eating the bark off young fruit trees. Here is a sure preventive: Take a lot of sweet potatoes, about one to every six trees and bury them about in your orchard, leaving about an inch of the potato exposed. Cut and hack the exposed surface several times and then sprinkle strychnine in the cuts. The rabbits will eat the potatoes and die every time. Be careful to keep fowls out of the orchard or they, too, will get the poison.

John K. Fullingim has recently been buying calves in Dickens and Crosby counties. He paid $13 and $14 for calves and $18 and $19 for yearlings.

A gentleman who has just come from Stanford, Jones county to Crosby county, told me this week that in the lower country people were in good shape, financially, but many were selling their farms and would move further west and deal in cattle. Livestock along the road looked well, but the range was dry and surface water extremely scarce.

The Hat ranch in Lubbock, Garza and Crosby counties has recently been laying in a heavy supply of feedstuff. They have bought several thousand bushels of cottonseed, a large amount of thrashed milo maize and kaffir corn and several hundred bushels of milo maize in the head. This is in addition to the forage raised on the ranch farm. The Hat is now one of the best managed ranches in the Panhandle.

In a letter from Runnels county this week, I learn that cattlemen are active there. Calf buyers are out at work and deals in stock cattle are frequently reported. Grass is good, but most of the smaller cowmen are feeding their stock.

Horse and mule buyers are out in the Panhandle again, but most of the stuff is held too high for them. Most of their purchases are broken horses and smooth young mules.

A few prairie fires have broken out in Hale, Floyd and Motley counties of late, but did little damage, as the country is well protected by fireguards and the fires could not spread much.

H. B. MURRAY.

THE COST OF MAKING BEEF.

A report from the Minnesota agriculture experimest station says: 1. With 10 pounds of grain and an equal amount of hay and roots four steers made a gain of 24x19 pounds, and four cows with the same amount and kind of feed produced 12.04 pounds of butter. 2. The four steers consumed feed valued at $8.51, gained 42.44 pounds, being an average daily gain of 2.52 pounds, costing 2 cents per pound and returning a pound gain for 8.2 pounds of dry matter.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TEXAS HEREFORD SALE.

AT FORT WORTH NEXT WEEK—ALL ATTENDING THE CONVENTION —SEE THE CATTLE.

In order to meet the prospective Southwestern buyer half way and save both railroad fare and freight, this coming sale was planned. Mr. C. A. Stannard, of Emporia, Kansas, owner of the noted Sunny Slope herd, now aggregating nearly 500 head, and the oldest Hereford breeders west of the Mississippi, Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., concluded to join in the sale. They have selected about 60 head out of the Independence herd that contains over 600 head, to go to Fort Worth. The third party interested is the Scharbauer Bros., of Midland, Texas, who will be there with their cattle that are the immediate descendants from the best of progenitors selected out of the best herd in this country. This draft will show what the White-face cattle do in the short-grass country. One hundred bulls, 50 of which are the right age for inoculation, and 50 cows and heifers will doubtless attract an appreciative crowd of buyers, and the sale result in still furthering the fact that Fort Worth is the coming public sale center for Texas and the Southwestern trade.

All attending the convention will doubtless find time before Thursday, February 14, the first sale day, to inspect the cattle at the Fort Worth stock yards. About one-half will be sold on Thursday and the balance on Friday, February 15.

W. P. BRUSH.

GOOD NEWS FOR STUTTERERS.

Drs. Randolph & McCollough,
St. George Hotel, Dallas, Tex.
Eastland, Tex., Jan. 30, 1901.

Dear Sirs—It affords me great pleasure to recommend your treatment for stammering. I have stammered for 25 years, and at times could not say anything. I took your treatment about five weeks ago, and since then I can talk as well as any one. The remedy is so simple that a child can use it. To any one who stutters or stammers, I will take pleasure in writing them how easily I was cured. I was cured in twenty-four hours, and can now transact my business without any stoppage. I can not speak in too high praise of the cure.

I am gratefully yours,
H. M. LIGHTFOOT.

Drs. Randolph & McCollough:

Dear Friends—You would certainly be surprised to hear me talk now. I can talk as well as any one. You don't know how much better I feel since taking your treatment. Indeed, I feel like a new man. I will answer letters of inquiry when a stamp is enclosed.

Respectfully,
L. J. RUMMELL.
Hearne, Texas, Jan. 31 1901.

Miss Jessie Dowlen, Honey Grove, Texas, a ten-year-old girl, wrote that she made only one blunder after the first lesson. Mr. S. B. Thomas, Chireno, Texas, writes that three of his sons were cured in a few days. Hundreds of such letters could be given, if necessary.

THE HEREFORD SALE.

THREE DAYS—209 HEAD BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS, FEB. 26, 27, 28, 1901.

When the owners of five Hereford breeding establishments, such as Gudgell & Simpson, W. S. Van Natta & Son, Scott & March, C. A. Stannard, and Stewart & Hutcheons, come together and make an announcement of a combination sale of registered Herefords it means more than just an ordinary opportunity to buy choicely bred cattle at Kansas City.

Van Natta, Sr., has been identified, like Gudgell & Simpson, for a quarter of a century with registered Herefords, Scott & March, since 1882, Stewart & Hutcheons about as long, and Mr. Stannard since 1892. It is barely possible that another combination of five firms in this country, or the Hereford world, can put 209 head, all of their own breeding, except 6 head into a combination sale whose show ring history, rich ancestry, blood successfully combined and desirable individuality would be the superior of this lot of cattle. The offering will consist of about 99 bulls and 110 cows and heifers. Nearly one-third of the cattle will, in age, be just right for inoculation, hence suitable for the demands south of quarantine.

The combined herds that represent this sale aggregate over 2,000 head and it should be kept in mind that each consigner has been preparing for this, their greatest sale, for months and months, each one vieing from a friendly standpoint with the other in having, if possible, the better cattle. Pointers concerning the individual breeding and herd history will be given in our next stock gossip reader. In the meantime, the attention of the reader is called to the announcement elsewhere in this issue, and respectfully invited to write for a free copy of the sale catalogue that gives particulars concerning the sale, with history, and tabulated pedigrees of the cattle.

W. P. BRUSH.

The Texas and Pacific is now running chair cars to New Orleans without change.

Chips of Experience

ORIGIN OF THE POLLED DURHAM.—A correspondent writes asking information in regard to the origin of Polled Durham cattle, and whether the first cross on Shorthorns will produce hornless calves, says the Homestead. The establishment of the Polled Durham breed was due to a desire on the part of many breeders to secure a polled Shorthorn, which is practically what the Polled Durham is. There are two strains of the breed, the one being called "double standard," for the reason that being pure bred Shorthorn and also hornless, it is eligible to registry not only in the Polled Durham herd book, but also in that of the American Shorthorn association. The other strain is the "single standard" and is eligible to record only in the Polled Durham herd book, for the reason that it contains a slight admixture of native muley blood. The organization of the American Polled Durham Breeders association took place in November, 1889. Only four primal herds were represented at the organization, three from Ohio and one from Illinois. Polled Durhams are now bred in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, California, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, South America and South Africa. The first volume of the herd book was published some time ago, and it was followed by a call for a second edition. Material for the volume of the herd book is accumulating, and it will probably be published during 1901. The first public show ring recognition of the breed was at the Columbian exposition. Since then recognition at fairs and shows has been the rule. It is proper to say that in the ingle standard Polled Durham the of muley blood is very faint, and e constant use of double standard he percentage is rapidly growing infinitesimally small. We have istics at hand that will enable y what percentage of hornless Polled Durham will produce d on Shorthorn dams and it is as yet to a considerable uestion of individual prepo- nerally, however, a large of the calves do come horn- fact that it may be other- gnized in the rules in the which is, as we remember, that a calf must be hornless at a year old to entitle it to registry. This implies two things, first, the possibility of even the best bred calves from a Polled Durham standard coming with horns or scurs, and second, a determination to intensify in the breed the Polled character as a breed characteristic.

SILOS ARE MONEY-SAVERS.—The weather conditions prevailing the present fall set up the strongest evidence ever advanced in this region in favor of the silo as a means for preserving corn forage, writes Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station to the Breeders' Gazette. Our corn crop in Wisconsin this season was an excellent one. It was cut and shocked by most of our farmers at the usual time and in the usual manner. Then came on two or three periods of considerable rainfall and continued moist warm weather. During these times the fodder blackened rapidly and the shocks settled and warped out of shape to a surprising degree. In some cases they seemed almost to have melted away, leaving only blackened blotches in the stubble fields to mark the spots where once stood goodly masses of prime cattle forage. Some of the farmers have husked the corn from the shocks, bound up the fodder and stacked the bundles near the feeding yards. Already these stacks look as though they had stood out a year or two instead of a few weeks only, so black and partially disintegrated are the masses. Others are husking and shredding by machinery, and as the forage passes through the husker and shredder there appear in the one place the ears which are in fair to good condition, and in the other a mass of black dust and dingy forage. How farmers can get their cattle through the coming winter on such low grade roughage is beyond my powers to discern. Only the other day I heard a farmer, who is both a dairyman and a steer feeder in Dodge county, say substantially as follows: "My fattening steers pick out the ears from the corn fodder I give them, but they will eat little or none of the forage and are not gaining as they should. I have a silo and my corn forage is all right in that, but there is only enough of it for the dairy cows, and their wants must be first supplied. I think I shall have to sell my steers long before they are properly finished, merely from the lack of corn forage of good quality, and all this, too, when I had provided enough for them under ordinary conditions."

At our outer University farm the corn forage was preserved in the shock. I estimate that at least a third of the nutriment has been destroyed by fungi and bacteria, aided and abetted by the heat and moisture of the fall, when the forage should have been curing in the shock. If we could only get half of the feeding value out of the forage it would not be so bad, but the material is now so dusty, disintegrated and blackened that there is no palatability remaining, and the whole is far from appetizing. The animals will only eat it under protest. On the home farm our corn when loaded to the maximum with nutriment was placed in two silos. We have opened one of them and judging from past experience, not over ten or fifteen per cent of the nutriment has disapppeared by the fermentation which was set up in the silo. All that remains is highly palatable to both fattening steers and dairy cows, and the animals eagerly eat every part of the provender when it is placed before them. While on the one farm the cattle will not eat the stalks at all unless starved to it, those stalks which were cut up and went into the silo are practically as palatable as the rest of the corn plant and all disappears before the greedy appetite of steers and cows. In placing our corn in the silo ears, leaves and stalks all rushed through the feed-cutter and by means of the carrier up into the great receptacle. Now it reappears still succulent and highly appetizing. There was no expense or trouble for husking. All was placed in the pit and now we have a feed which is in the highest degree acceptable to our stock, regardless of the damaging weather which prevailed all about us. Hot, rainy falls have no unfavorable influence on corn forage placed in the silo.

I do not know how far the area of warm, moist weather extended over the west during the present season, but I am sure that what we have experienced hereabouts is only what comes to many farmers somewhere in the corn belt each year. To those who see their labors wasted each fall as the corn shocks melt and blacken, let me commend the silo as a money-saver and a conserver of food in its most appetizing form for both the dairyman and the steer feeder.

YOUNG MEAT.—There is an undoubted demand for prime young beef and mutton made ready for the market under conditions that will produce rich, red, tender meat suitable for the consumers of choice goods, says C. W. Jones, in the American Cultivator. This meat is difficult to secure and it is always high-priced for customers who can secure it are willing to pay extra for it. This meat can not be raised without attention to what is needed. In the case of beef the cattle are not young calves, but animals that are brought to maturity rapidly and finished off perfectly. Old cattle finished off after their third or fourth year do not produce as desirable meat as the year and a half animal brought to maturity under good feeding and care. The proper time to finish off cattle for the fancy market is from one to two years old. The nearer we can get to the former the better, provided the animal has reached full maturity and weighs about as much as it ever will. It is a question of feeding and breeding, so that the animal grows smoothly and rapidly from the time of its birth to the day it is sold for the fancy market.

Experience has shown that the most profitable age to finish off cattle is from twenty to twenty-four months. That applies to the average animal and breeder and is a pretty safe rule to go by, but it is possible to finish off very fine cattle in eighteen or even fifteen months and obtain for them larger profits than those which reach maturity later. It is all a question of breed and breeding. Animals selected for this fancy work should be without blemish and indicate a strong, vigorous constitution from the start. If they possess these merits they will prove satisfactory at all times. They need good care from the start and should be allowed to suck the mothers until they are ready for weaning and then they should be fed as liberally as they can stand on highly concentrated food. We are not looking beyond the year and a half period, and no matter what grave results forced feeding may have later in life, the animals selected for this purpose should have it. The flesh is sure then to be rich and tender. When sucking, the mothers must also be fed liberally on rich, concentrated foods.

The whole question of whether cattle raised in this way will be profitable depends largely upon the market one can send them to. They can not be classed with ordinary cattle, but must seek a special market where fancy stock is in demand. In nearly every large city there are butchers who make a specialty of securing fine beef cattle. They have a line of customers who demand better meat than can be found in the ordinary cattle yards. One must put himself in touch with this side of the market to make the most of such a specialty.

Lettuce and radishes are about the first vegetables placed on the table in the spring. They are easily grown in the hotbed and by this method can be placed on the table from four to six weeks earlier than if grown in the open garden. The seeds can be sown in the hotbed in February and the plants may be placed on the table in March. There is little labor attached to their production after the hotbed is made and the seed sown. Lettuce may be drilled in the bed the same as radishes, but should be thinned more. It will take the lettuce longer to mature than the radishes.

Complaints have been received at the department of agriculture concerning the sale of impure Paris green and other arsenical preparations for spraying mixtures. In several fruit sections last year, owing to the use of weak non-poisonous arsenic, the codlin moth caused great damage; as the spray was ineffective. The department is inspecting Paris green and other arsenics which are imported, but the government has no authority to regulate the manufacture and sale within the United States.

R. WARREN,
SBORO, TEX.

tain View Herd of
ood Shorthorns
Established in 1881.

e 40 bulls, coming two's. cherry red and are my spection of herd invited.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

FRUIT ON THE FARM

H. B. HILLYER TELLS HOW TO SELECT TREES, AND WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT THEM.

Bowie, Texas.

To the Journal:

Every farm should have its orchard—and this should be fenced off from the field, and not be made a calf pasture. Even renters are entitled to garden and orchard as well as house and horse-lot. Why not? And renters should be compelled by exacting contract to give these orchards proper care and culture.

Of late years the cost of fruit trees from the most reliable nurseries has been so reduced in price that there is no excuse for any failure to put out an orchard. Two or three acres is amply sufficient for a home orchard, which will give an abundance of fruit for home use and some for sale if you have a local market. I have been asked often for advice about the kinds of trees to put out, the varieties, the number of each, when to buy, etc.

Buy your trees from the nurseryman nearest to you. His experience is a valuable guide as to the varieties that will succeed best in your immediate locality, for it is true that no fruit does equally well everywhere. What may be a splendid success in one section, may be a failure in another. Send to the nurseries for catalogues and study them. Advise with the nurseryman, also with your neighbors. Never buy trees from a "tree agent" unless his an accredited agent of some reliable nursery. You can't afford to wait three or four years for a tree to fruit to find you are badly swindled in your trees. Years ago I bought a lot of trees from a well known local tree dealer. He pretended to buy his trees from a good nursery. I trusted him and made a careful selection to give me a succession of fruits extending through the season. Not one of these came true to name.

Four years ago I bought a fruit farm in Montague couny upon which I now live. Last year was my first crop. I have cut out of six-year-old trees, 300 peach trees, 100 plum trees and 800 grapevines, and will replace them with good fruit.

Don't fool away your time on seedlings. Not one in one hundred is worth a cent.

If I were going to open a new place I would first select my site for an orchard. It should be on high ground, as less subject to frosts; deep soil; not specially rich, for orchards do not require rich soils. I would then build my house close to the orchard. I have known numbers of men to build their houses close to water and afterwards locate the orchard 600 or 800 yards off and they found the orchard was but little use.

In the black lands of Central Texas 16 to 18 feet for peaches, 14 to 16 feet for plums and pars is about the right distance for planting, but in the sandy soil of the cross-timbers where trees grow much larger, I would give more distance, say 16 feet for plums and pears and 20 to 22 for peaches, 10 feet for grapes and blackberries.

As soon in the fall as you can get your trees from the nursery, I had rather have trees planted before than after Christmas, though they can be planted as late as March. But it is far better to plant early.

Keep the roots of all trees and vines wet, and in the shade or covered with a wet sack. Trim the roots to sound wood five or six inches long; dig good, capacious holes; set in the trees about two inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row; lean them considerably to the southeast; fill in the hole with surface soil to about two-thirds full; press down with the foot firmly, pour in about a gallon of water to settle the dirt close in on the roots, and fill up with loose soil, packing again with the foot to firm the soil. This braces the tree and prevents evaporation from the soil.

For the first three years the orchard may be cultivated in any hoed crop or garden stuff. Fertilize all you want to, but not immediately about the roots the first year. Plant melons, potatoes, peas, peanuts and such like crops.

Away with the idea of setting out a few peach trees and calling the result on ochard. Peaches are our best fruit and they can be so had so as to give you a succession of fruit from May to October. A few trees of each variety will be ample for family use, say six or eight of a kind.

For a three-acre orchard I would put in 100 peach trees, 50 plum trees, 50 pear trees, and where they grow well 100 apple trees, 25 cherries, 100 grapevines and 500 blackberries. In South Texas where apples do not grow I would increase the pears and plums, and add figs and apricots.

Orchards should be pruned to low heights in Texas on account of wind and sunshinet. I want my trees to branch out within a foot of the ground. Keep them pruned back to low, stocky heads. When the trees are set out I wait until the sap begins to rise for peach and plum trees and cut them off to eighteen inches high. When the little branches start, let them grow a few inches long, then select from three to five of the best ones on different sides of the tree and if possible two or three inches apart on a perpendicular line, the lowest one on the south side, and cut off the others. By having only a few leading branches to grow fruit on you can materially regulate the amount of the crop the trees will set, and get better fruit.

H. B. HILLYER.

To the Editor: The following is a copy of a letter received (unsolicited) from one of my patrons, who wrote it as an answer to a letter he received from one of our competitors, wishing to know why he did not send in his order for a dishorner. Out of courtesy we do not mention the competitor's name.

Brownstown, Ill., Jan. 12, 1901.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th ult. is at hand, in replying will say after getting descriptive circulars from several manufacturers of Dishorning Knives, I decided to buy a Webster CONVEX. Have dehorned about 1000 head of cattle. I followed a man with your knife and took off crumpled horns he could not cut. Am very well pleased with the one I have, and every one I do work for say they never saw anything to beat the CONVEX. Yours is good, but I think the CONVEX is better. Truly yours, W. T. WILSON.

I will be glad to mail any reader who mentions name of your paper my descriptive circulars, etc., free. Very truly yours, GEO. WEBSTER, Christiana, Pa., Mfgr. CONVEX Dishorner.

VETERINARY.

Queries for this department should be addressed to The Journal, Veterinary Department. Prompt attention can not always be given to inquiries, as they will be answered in the order in which they are received.

Swelling, lumpy jaw.—1. I have a horse whose hindleg is badly swollen at the knee. It is very sore and the horse is quite lame. Have tried several remedies without success. 2. Give treatment for lumpy jaw.—J. M. T., Devine, Tex.

1. A local application of tincture of iodine, repeated occasionally will probably give relief. 2. Give iodide of potassum in doses of one drachm, twice daily for a month. Use tincture of iodine externally. Also note advertisements in the Journal of valuable remedies, which can be recommended.

Mange.—My hound has a very sore back, rubs it until it bleeds. I think it is mange. Please give remedy. R. B. Milano, Tex.

Quit feeding meat. Give a cathartic pill occasionally. Rub the sore places with a thin paste of sulphur and spirits of turpentine. Apply daily for two or three days; then wash it off and repeat a week later.

Black-leg.—Two of my calves have just died. Thy were sick only a short time and did not seem to be in pain, but were very stiff and lame. They did not bloat any, but swelled in spots on the fore quarters.—M., Brenham, Texas.

From your description, we should say that the calves had black-leg. It would be wise to vaccinate the rest of your herd immediately. Get Pasteur or Parke-Davis single vaccine, and apply as soon as possible. The operation can be readily performed by any one with the instruments furnished by the makers of the vaccine. In cases where there is plenty of time, it is better to use double vaccine.

Callous.—I have a horse with a badly calloused lump on his shoulder, caused by a bad collar. It becomes very sore whenever he is worked. Can you recommend any treatment?—B. C., Vinita, I. T.

It would be best to have a veterinary surgeon cut the lump out, which would do away with the trouble entirely. Do not work the horse after the operation until the place is entirely healed.

Several calves in my herd died lately. They bloated considerably, and an examination showed the intestines much inflamed. Can you give me any information?—T. B., Sweetwater, Texas.

From your description, it is impossible to make a positive diagnosis, but it would be well to give an entire change of feed. As the trouble may be contagious, the sick animals should be separated from the rest, and a competent veterinarian called to make a personal examination.

MESSRS. John Burrus and W. E. Bradford of Columbia, Mo., will offer to Texas buyers a choice lot of cattle on February 26, 1901, at Fort Worth, Texas. Those interested will do well to write them for catalogue and be sure and attend the sale, as this stock will be sold to the highest bidder.

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

These are twin evils which work serious mischief in the human body. They sap the strength, destroy energy and impoverish the blood. As a result of these ailments, the system gradually becomes disordered and the constitution weakened so that the body loses vitality and is unfit to stand the strain of hard or continuous labor; thus, the victim offers a shining mark for kidney disease, lung trouble or the life-crushing malarial fever.

An easy and certain means of warding off this condition is within the reach of every one.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

the System Regulator, is the remedy. A few doses whenever the digestion is disturbed, or when the bowels fail to move regularly, will remove the difficulty and stimulate the vital organs to a better and more complete performance of their duties. With vigor and regularity in the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, there can be no loss of strength or energy, the blood will be pure and nourishing, and the capacity of the body for work thereby maintained at the highest standard.

Send for a bottle to-day. Keep it always in the house. A half wineglassful when the stomach feels bloated, when the breath is bad, or the bowels constipated, will quickly restore the feeling of vigor and cheerfulness.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT AT $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

THE JOURNAL.

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The Journal will insert in advertising contracts if desired an agreement that it will forfeit all payments due under them if it fails to show, when given an opportunity to do so, a larger regular circulation than any other weekly publication in Texas; proof to be made by comparison of official statements of postage paid each week for the preceding six months.

Coming Sales.

FEBRUARY 26-27-28 and MARCH 1, 1901—C. A. Stannard, W. S. Van Natta & Son, Scott & March, Herefords, Kansas City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

BRING THEM TO TEXAS.

The plan which the Southern railway is pursuing in reference to bringing capitalists from states further north to see what natural resources are to be found in the Southwest offers an example for emulation for which Texas is particularly well fitted at this time. The opening of the Beaumont oil well followed by the discovery of oil in quantities yet to be determined in other parts of the state, has directed the eyes of the nation to Texas. The cotton factories, canning factories and oil mills which are already under way have attracted the attention of manufacturers. The people generally of all classes are prosperous and business interests are thriving. But despite the present prosperity, Texas has not the money required to develop the great resources which lie in almost every county from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. Under such conditions a more favorable time for a visit from outside capitalists could not well be selected.

In an interview elsewhere in the Journal President Chas. Steinmann of the Dallas Commercial club expresses the conviction that the Dallas club will co-operate with other commercial organizations and the railroads to bring about a visit from capitalists of northern cities. He suggests that the Association of Texas Commercial organizations, which meets in Dallas in April might bring about a successful arrangement. Other prominent business men of Fort Worth and Dallas also express themselves in favor of the project.

It is worth undertaking.

THE COTTON CORNER

New York speculators last week succeeded in securing a corner on the January cotton deliveries and sent the price up over $10 a bale in one day. The corner, however, was without effect so far as Southern holders of the staple were concerned. The price of spot cotton was not advanced in the South to any appreciable extent. The New York speculators simply took advantage of the fact that but three or four days remained in which to make deliveries on January contracts for futures and made a squeeze. It was too late to get shipments through from the South and for a few days the manipulators had things in the New York market their own way.

That the spot market has held up as well as it has in the face of heavy receipts has been due in a large measure to the financial condition of the farmers who have been able to hold their cotton when unable to get a satisfactory price for it. In effect they said in many cases that it must be 10 cent cotton or no cotton and the result has been the upholding of prices at a much higher point than the receipts so far would otherwise have promised. While the opinion is still held that the crop is a very small one and that Mr. Neill's estimate may prove to be very close to the actual figures the receipts have been comparatively large.

THE FREE SEED FAKE

The usual appropriation for the distribution of free seed is incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill. The plan for the free distribution of seeds, roots and tubers, as devised over half a century ago, was for the purpose of introducing new plants and the distribution was to be made among growers who would carefully cultivate the new varieties and report the results to the agricultural department. There was no intention at that time that the indiscriminate distribution of 24,000,000 packages of free seed should ever be attempted by the government. In recent years the distribution has in effect passed wholly from the agricultural department to the members of congress. The department does not grow the seeds but, under the direction of congress, purchases them from seed dealers. The seeds then are not selected or new varieties but are the bulk offerings of the lowest bidder for the contract to furnish them.

The whole purpose of the distribution as originally conceived has been apparently lost sight of. Farmers who receive the seeds rarely make reports of the results of cultivation and such reports are valueless when made. In most cases the seeds, even if of good quality, are of old varieties under new names and the farmer has no idea what he is planting when he puts them in the ground.

The only purpose that the wholesale sending out of seed packages seems to serve is to enable the congressmen to impress constituents in the rural districts with the idea that he remembers each voter personally and has an eye to his special interests. As a matter of fact the seeds are sent out by a clerk to men whose names are on lists furnished by postmasters or local politicias and the congressman in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred never saw or heard of the man who gets them. It is time for the farmers to demand the abolishment of this farcial procedure which in its method is closely akin to open bribery.

THE WOOL SITUATION

The opening of the London wool sales did not produce the advance in American wools predicted by some of the more hopeful of the dealers in wool. In fact, though there is now a more active tendency, the wool trade has been recently almost at a standstill and small transactions which ordinarily would excite no comment have been magnified and cited as ruling features of the market. Summing up the situation the American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

Our markets are at the present time between hay and grass; that is, between the light-weight season in goods and the heavy weight. Probably the most that can be said regarding the future is that if the heavy-weight season is no more of a success than the light-weight season was, the wool trade will have nothing to boast of. Whether the new season will turn out better than the one through which the mills have just been passing, is a matter for the future to determine. Every one of course hopes that the demand for heavy-weights will be large, but probably no one will claim that anything has yet transpired to make such an outcome certain.

The wool market the world over is plainly adjusting itself to new conditions, and it is not in the power of any one to say how much longer the work of readjustment must go on. The wildest speculation in the stock market in recent years has not exceeded the speculation in wool since 1896. Wool has pursued a delirious career ever since the subject of the Dingley bill was broached in the early part of 1897; in accordance with the great law of compensation, which appears to hold this universe in its grasp, a reaction just such as we have been experiencing was inevitable. The important question is, is one year of liquidation sufficient to put the wool market in a normal condition?

FREE RURAL DELIVERY

The farmer has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the establishment of the free rural postal delivery in the section in which he lives. He is brought closer in touch with the outside world, receives news more frequently, is saved many miles of travel and his taxes are not increased one cent on account of the increased mail facilities. But three things are requisite—good roads, sufficient population to justify the establishment of proposed routes and formal application by citizens won want the service.

When the farmers of a certain section desire a mail route to be established they must first petition the first assistant postmaster general at Washington. This paper must be signed by at least 100 persons who are heads of families. The petition is then submitted to the congressman or senator from that particular district. The congressman or senator must write a letter of endorsement, which, together with the petition, is filed with the superintendent of rural free delivery. One of the special agents of the state from which the petition comes is then sent to investigate the locality in which the route is desired. He goes over the route and makes a map of the district, which is filed with the superintendent at Washington, together with a detailed report. When the petition is granted the carrier is appointed after the congressman and senator from the district have been consulted as to the appointee.

If Texas farmers want the free service they should first mend the roads and then send in their petitions.

The probabilities are that the Staples libel law, which has been up for consideration before the Texas senate, will be so altered and amended that before it ever becomes a statute, if it ever does, all points of usefulness will be destroyed. As it stood originally the bill was not all that in fairness to the press it should have been and no class of citizens in the state are more anxious for a just and impartial libel law than are the editors and newspaper publishers. They do not ask for 1 liberty or license to print anything beyond what constitutes legitimate news and they are more than willing for heavy penalties to be imposed in case of malicious publications. Common liberty of free speech is suppressed under the present law and resulting effort to evade libel suits we frequently see a sensational murder reported about as follows: "John Smith, a prominent citizen, was shot and killed on the street today." While yellow journalism is not to be encouraged newspapers should not be forced to suppress notable facts in which the reading public is interested.

From the cattle markets come continued complaints of receipts of unfinished and poor quality cattle. No particular section, it appears, is free from the mistake or hurrying steers to market before they are ready for the block. The cause is not found in a shortage of feedstuff nor in the weather conditions during the fall and winter, hence the shortsighted policy of shippers is hard to explain. While it is true that it is expensive to hold cattle after they have reached the proper stage for marketing, it is still more costly to ship them before they are properly finished. There is never a demand for half-finished stuff.

Up to date about 4300 free rural delivery routes have been established in the United States. If the rural communities of Texas have not received their due share of postal benefits, bad roads and lack of effort on the part of the farmers may be found among the chief causes of neglect. It is not too late to overcome these difficulties.

A report from Illinois states that coon sausage is being shipped from that state to the East. The Eastern epicure may take the coon but he may expect a large sized protest from the Southern colored brother should and attempt be made to link the juicy 'possum with a sausage factory.

It is currently reported that Senator Chas. A. Towne of Minnesota, has accepted the position of general counsel of the New York Liquid Air company. It is possible that his fitness for the place was brought to mind by his recent hot air exhibition in the senate.

The aggregate of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's public benefactions, it is said, amounts to more than thirteen million dollars. His recent deal with the tube trust is not included in the total, however.

The value of the mules shipped from the United States to foreign countries in 1900 is placed at $3,919,000. As a money maker the Texas mule ranks in the 2:10 class.

If the Nebraska legislature can't break the deadlock over the senatorship any other way it might invoke the aid of Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas.

Many of the large cities are clamoring for effective anti-smoke laws. Most Texas towns want a few factories to make smoke.

Because Johnie's calf so frequently grows up to be father's cow is one reason why boys want to quit the farm.

Congressmen are now preparing to plant their annual crop of garden seed to the best advantage.

For the average farmer there is more money in mules than in politics.

TO MEET AT FORT WORTH.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES' FARMERS' CONGRESS AND STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY —CHANGE FROM DALLAS.

The date and place of meeting of the executive committees of the Texas Farmers' Congress and Texas State Horticultural society have been changed as shown in the following announcement by Presidet Connell:

Office of the President Texas Farmers' Congress, College Station, Tex., Jan. 30.—The executive committee of the Texas Farmers' Congress will meet in the parlors of the Hotel Worth at Fort Worth, Texas, on Tuesday, February 12, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of preparing the program of our next annual meeting and discussing railroad rates, the entertainment of delegates to the congress, and such other matters as may come before us for consideration.

All state, district and county organizations, not already affiliated with the congress, are hereby invited to make application to us at that time in order that all such applications may be regularly acted upon. No fees or dues are required for membership in the congress.

It was originally intended to hold the executive committee meeting in Dallas on February 9th, but in order that all who attend may have the advantage of the reduced railroad rates (made on account of the annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association), the place of the meeting was changed to Fort Worth. Tickets will be on sale on all roads February 11 and 12.

Secrtary Dixon of the Texas State Horticultural society states that the executive committee of his society will also meet in the parlors of he Hotel Worth, at Fort Worth, at the same time for the purpose of deciding upon an exhibit for the Pan American exposition, arranging a program for their next annual meeting and inaugurating plans for a grand exhibit of the state's horticultural resources at the next session of the Texas Farmers' congress. The place of meeting of the executive committee of the Horticultural society was also changed from Dallas for the same reasons as above stated.

J. H. CONNELL.
President Texas Farmers' Congress.

Stock is being subscribed for an oil bill at Blossom, Tex.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

JACK-IN-THE-BOX

O, Jack-in-the-Box was a gallant lad!
His heart was young and gay.
Never a doubt or fear he had
At the dawning of the day.

"I'll get right out of this box," he said,
"And valiant the deeds I'll do."
But the cover dropped on his little head,
And shut him out from view.

The spring in his heel was metal stout,
And hope was the name it bore,
So he plucked up his courage, and started out
On his quest, like the knights of yore.

Then the shades of his forefathers rose in their might,
And with one accord they spoke,
His valorous deeds never saw the light,
But dissolved straightway in smoke.

"Get right back in that box, my son,
And do as you are bid!"
And "Inherited Tendencies," one by one,
Came and sat on the lid.

Environment hammered his fetters fast;
Affection barred the door;
Sickness and poverty over him passed,
And he shrank a little lower.

But he came up smiling: "Just one more try,
"For a victor wears a crown!"
Came Death on a pale horse riding by,
And nailed the cover down.

But I think that, maybe, he will rise
In a happier land some day,
When our dreams prove true, and our ships are in,
And the cover comes off to stay!

—Orrie L. Quimby.

* * *

PRISCILLA, Hutto, Tex.—What will restore grey hair to its natural color? I know of no such restorative. Is grey an unnatural color?

* * *

LEAH, Granbury, Tex.—There is not, to my knowledge, a bill before the legislature now in session providing for the taxation of bachelors.

* * *

PANSY, Garfield, Tex.—Is once a week often enough for your fiancee to call? Certainly, if you are sure he doesn't go to see the other girl oftener than that.

* * *

COTTON QUEEN, Hutchins, Tex.—Steam yachts cost all the way from $50,000 to half a million dollars. Better get an automobile. It will be more popular for Trinity navigation.

* * *

WINTER ROSE, LaGrange, Tex.—Address your inquiries in regard to the Red Cross society to Walter P. Phillips, general secretary of the organization, whose headquarters are at Washington, D. C.

* * *

JUVENILE, Rockdale, Tex.—Little Folks is published in Boston, Cassell's Little Folks in New York and the Little Folks' Paper in Albany, N. Y. I do not know which of these publications you refer to.

* * *

WELCH RABBIT, Temple, Tex.—The author of the "Uncle Remus" stories is Joe Chandler Harris. Before being collected in book form the sktecheş appeared in the Atlanta Constitution on which Mr. Harris was an editorial writer.

* * *

DAINTY, Sterling City, Texas.—If you wish your auburn hair to appear to best advantage, wear black or white, and never yield to the temptations of a blue or green dress. Red hair, blue eyes and a white costume form a combination that is not only pretty, but also patriotic.

* * *

GWENDOLEN, Woodville, I. T.—This column is not devoted to the science of graphology. However, a trusting, thoughtless and irreverent disposition is shown by your letter, which was unsealed, misdirected and the pink portrait of the father of our country forced to stand on its head.

* * *

BEATRICE, Merkel, Tex.—There is no dramatic school in Texas. Send to the National onservatory of Dramatic Art or the Stanhope Wheatcroft Dramatic school, both of New York city, for prospectus. Where it is possible the best training is secured by actual experience with a good company.

* * *

REDDY MAID, Velasco, Texas.—The best way to become a good seamstress is to apprentice yourself to a good dressmaker and learn her art from the beginning to a satisfactory finish. Of course, you might acquire your knowledge at home by sad experiences, but you would perhaps waste a lot of good material in the effort.

* * *

ARTIST, Clarksville, Texas.—I cannot tell what price to set upon a painting which you describe so lucidly as being 2x3 feet. There is no regular price on paintings, ranging from middling to fair, and they are not usually sold by the foot. Send some of your work to an art dealer or to a woman's exchange and you'll soon find out how much or how little it is worth.

* * *

BLOSSOM, Matagorda, Tex.—I do not think you can judge character accurately by the color of the eyes alone. Certainly I would consider a few other items in choosing a husband. The owner of the eyes of heaven's own blue does not necessrily draw his disposition from th same celestial source, nor is the possession of black eyes invariably at war with mankind.

* * *

PATRIOT, Pilot Point, Tex.—Admiral Dewey is neither dead nor sleeping; he was not even elected vice president—he merely married. Did you expect the papers to publish a Dewey page regularly? The average American citizen has a living to earn, and a few battles of his own to fight. He cannot afford to settle down to hero-worship from early morn till Dewey eve.

* * *

ARDATH, Emporia, Texas.—If you are an unknown writer, your manuscript should be neatly and carefully typewritten, and proper regard given to all the editorial injunctions as to size of paper, method of folding, etc. If you are so well known in the world of letters that your name signed to a soap recipe will transform the latter into a literary gem of the first water, you may write your sketches in Chinese or Sanskrit, or dictate them to your 5-year-old nephew to be carefully copied with a piece of charcoal on scraps of paper from the butcher's.

* * *

RACHEL, Marble Falls, Tex.—Divide the "working members of your church into committees of three each and let each committee assume the responsibility of raising an equal share of the church debt. If a good natured rivaly is arousd, many unique methods of raising money will be devised and the debt will melt away much quicker than when viewed as one large, discouraging sum.

* * *

DILEMMA, Gainesville, Tex.—You are a member of the Methodist church and your future husband is a Presbyterian—should you each continue in your own way? Yours is a most distressing problem. Better give it up and remain single, as other difficulties are sure to arise. When you start on your wedding tour, while you may agree on the final destination, each will choose a different route, and the honeymoon would reach its last quarter before you met again.

* * *

MAURINE, Beckville, Tex.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a native of Wisconsin. Her first poem was published when she was thirteen years old. Judging by the number that appear, she manufactures a daily poem as regularly as she takes her meals. Mrs. Wilcox is the wife of a manufacturer of silverware, and her home is in New York City. She is very pretty, and attracts much attention by her unique costumes which are designed for grace and health and are picturesque but never stylish.

* * *

X. A. M., Big Springs, Texas.—The officers of President McKinley's cabinet are: Secretary of state, John Hay, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Elihu Root, of New York; attorney-general, John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; postmaster-general, Charles E. Smith, of Pennsylvania; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa. The vice-presidency has been vacant since the death of Garret A. Hobart.

* * *

DO YOU KNOW

That pie crust and biscuit will bake a delicate brown if brushed over with milk just before putting in the oven?

That all milk should be rinsed from tumblers and glassware before putting into hot water? The heat drives the milk in and permanently clouds the glass.

That prunes, dried fruits, rice and all dried peas and beans should be soaked in cold water over night before cooking?

That walking backward for ten minutes or less will cure a nervous headache?

That if you allow even a tiny speck of the yolk to mix with it, the white of an egg will not whip to a froth?

That rubbing the moistened end of a sulphur match on the spot will remove ink stains from the fingers?

* * *

FASHION NOTES.

In place of the silk shirt waist, so long worn on semi-dress occasions, waists of panne cloth are now worn. This is a new wool material, with a silky finish. The waists are plainly made, and closed in front and at the cuffs with brass bottons.

* * *

The early spring hats will rival the pancake for flatness. Probably fashion has at last realized the fitness of things, and built the hat to match the style of pocketbook usually worn after the purchase.

* * *

Skirts will continue to flare at the hem. In light summer fabrics that cannot be cut in gores, this flare will be accomplished by putting on quantities of pleating or ruffles.

* * *

Gold lace will be much used in trimming spring and summer millinery.

* * *

Plain, satin-faced materials will be favored for spring wear.

* * *

ODDS AND ENDS.

The following notice recently appeared in regard to the marriage of a well known club woman and writer: "Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who was on of the bright particular stars at the Milwaukee biennial, was married this month at the home of her friend, Mrs. Corbett, in Detroit." People who allow their curiosity to extend to the unknown husbands of well known wives are anxious to know who the silent partner of the firm was before he became Mrs. Stetson's husband.

* * *

Alton, Ill., has a bachelor club composed of twenty-two young men sworn to celibacy, a fine of $25 being imposed on those who desert for the enemy's side.

* * *

The first public statue ever erected to a woman in the country is in New Orleans, in "Margaret Place," and the woman thus honored was an Irish woman, Margaret Haughery. She began her business career with a milk cart, but at her death she bequeathed thousands of dollars to orphan asylums, without distinction as to color or creed. She made her mark in the world (she never learned to read or write) regardless of the fact that she was neither a member of Sorosis nor a Daughter of the Revolution.

* * *

The newest thing under the sun is a telephone party, at which a Williamsport, Pa., man was host, half of the guests being assembled in Washington, D. C. If the affair were conducted on a party line, and each girl numbered one ring, this form of amusement would be very popular with the girl of several seasons.

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.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

FOR SALE—At Blanket, 480 acres good land; $2,000; 100 horses, 300 cattle by S. G. S. THOMAS.

DO YOU WANT A RANCH of any kind? If so, you will be interested in our revised list of Ranches, just out and which describes, fully, 52 choice ranches and stock farms in various parts of Texas. It's free to those who write for it.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS,
Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR 30 days, about 2,500 acres as a whole or in tracts to suit purchaser, small cash payment, 8 per cent interest. Improved, and unimproved, upland, sandy loam and Trinity bottom, all fenced, good water; thirty miles of Dallas, near three railroads; location for gin saw-mill and store. Apply on land eight miles south of Seago, or N. J. DARDEN, 261 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

FARMS FOR RENT—A 50-acre black land farm, with 4-room house and a 125-acre dark-gray land farm, with 4-room house, for rent. Both places near Cooper. Apply to J. L. YOUNG, Cooper, Texas.

RANCHES FOR SALE.—In Callahan county, near Baird, we have for sale at a bargain price, 3,500 acres of extra choice prairie land, 3-4 agricultural, all of it covered with good turf of mesquite grass. This place is fairly well improved, has plenty of water and sufficient timber. Send for map and particulars. It's a bargain.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

FARM IN STEPHENS COUNTY, in valley of Gonzales creek, best farming community in the county. There are 400 acres, of which 200 acres are in cultivation and all of balance is suitable to cultivate. Dwelling has 7 main rooms; there is a barn, granary, good well, etc. We can make very easy terms and a low price. Write for particulars.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

1000 ACRES well improved, fine stock farm; 100 acres in crops; house of 4 rooms; barn, etc; well and wind mill; all fenced; brown sandy land, suitable for farming; mesquite and oak trees; 13 miles from San Antonio; worth over $10.00 per acre; we can sell it at $6.50 per acre; terms $2000 cash and the balance 5 years at 6 per cent interest. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

$4.50 PER ACRE will buy a well improved stock farm 25 miles from San Antonio, on the Southern Pacific railroad; splendid mesquite grass, good shade and water; the place to raise fine horses or mules; cost owner $9.00 per acre; our price for a few days is $4.50 per acre. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

NEAR CLAUDE, IN ARMSTRONG CO., we have for sale at a bargain price a splendid little ranch of nearly 3,000 acres, half on plains and half in the breaks. It is exceedingly well improved, good 6-room dwelling, barn, sheds, granary, one of the best bearing orchards in htis country, 150 acers in cultivation, etc. There are about 200 high grade cattle on this ranch which will be sold with it. Write us for map and particulars.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

BARGAINS IN RANCH AND STOCK farms. I have determined to sell my 4000-acre ranch, Blanco county, having no use for it, and I have just got it in good shape. Have spent $3000 on it in past 3 years. I will sell at $2.00 per acre. No trade and give immediate possession. This ranch has not been offered for less than $3.00 per acre for past 10 years until now. It has good house, field, 2 pastures, horse pasture, and lots of water and grass always. JAY E. ADAMS, San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE $3000 of city property located in a black land rapidly growing town of 12,000 for a stock farm. Address B. C. WILSON, care Stock & Farm Journal Co.

166050 ACRES solid body, in Hildalgo and Cameron counties, Texas; unincumbered and unimproved; abstracts; water, timber and grass; 80 cents per acre; 1-2 cash, 1-2 trade. Write quick. CHARLIE E. WILLIAMS, Land Seller and Swapper, Hillsboro, Texas.

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

HIGHLY IMPROVED STOCK FARM and Ranch near San Antonio, in Bexar county, contains 13,000 acres and is located within 3 miles of each of two stations on railroad, about 15 miles from San Antonio, in a splendid farming and stock farming community. Fenced with 4 to 8 strands wire, two sets of farm and ranch improvements, creek of living water, four never failing wells with windmills, all well grassed, several hundred acres of choice farming land. Will sell on easy terms at $2.75 per acre. Map and full description on application.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, 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.

IF YOU WANT a good stock farm cheap, write at once to J. S. WILLIAMS, Terryville, Texas.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE.—Improved stock farm of 3,000 acres on Big Wichita river, 30 miles south of Wichita Falls, 5 miles from nearest railroad town, in good neighborhood, with school house just across the road. There are 1,200 to 1,500 acres of smooth, rich river valley, the very finest of farming land, 600 acres in high state of cultivation. Grass is good, abundance of living water, sufficient timber for fuel, good improvements. As a combination farm and ranch it can not be beat. Send for map and particulars.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

"THE LANDS that have made Haskell county farms" are the beautiful and productive Wild Horse prairies. A. C. FOSTER, Agent, Haskell, Texas.

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

BARGAINS IN RANCH AND CITY PROPERTY. No trouble to answer to answer questions. Write me. M. W. CUNNINGHAM, Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Several small ranches, 2 to 7 sections each, in Stonewall County, Texas. Very easy terms. Address W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.

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

BLACK WAXY LAND—Write for complete list of the famous Hill county black waxy farms for sale by.

SIMMONS & GILLIAM,
Hillsboro, Texas.

640 ACRES seven miles south of Grand Prairie; 400 acres in cultivation, four tenant houses, permanent water, no Johnson grass; near postoffice and gin; price $26 per acre. Will subdivide. J. J. COLLINS, 305 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

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

CATTLE.

I OFFER for sale my Premium Red Polled bull, Mason the 20th, and also 1 grade bull of his get, and six heifers; coming one year old; all Polled and solid red. JACOB METZGER, Box 452, Dallas, Texas.

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

CATTLE FOR SALE—A number of grade Herefords and Durham bulls from one to five years' old in the spring; will sell cheap in carload lots. These cattle are natives of this or adjoining counties. Call or write CHAS. COLLYNS, San Angelo, Texas.

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

WANTED—100 good stock cows, none to be over six years old. E. F. HUTH, Yoakum, Texas.

WANTED.—Ten high grade Hereford bulls, range bred, three or four years old. —A. STEWART, Walnut Hill, Ark.

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

CATTLE.—Mr. J. W. Fields, commonly called "Wash" Fields, is now in charge of the cattle department of our business. Mr. Fields is a practical cattleman and is well and favorably known to the trade all over Texas. It is both his and our determination to make a fine record in matter of cattle sales this year, and to that end we request all parties having cattle for sale at reasonable prices to write us. It is our business to find the buyers; we can do it. WILLIAMS & WINTERS,, Commission Dealers in Ranches and Cattle Fort Worth, Tex.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE AT A BARGAIN. I have for sale 12 Hereford bulls from 7 to 13 months old, 10 heifer calves from 7 to 12 months old, and 9 yearling heifers from 16 to 24 months old. These cattle are all registered and my own raising, and are as good a lot as can be found. I live adjoining the experiment station and can have them inoculated for Texas fever if so desired. I will give any one who would buy the whole lot an etxra bargain. J. A. STEWART, Columbia, Mo.

FOR SALE—200 year-old steers for spring delivery. M. P. FERRIS, Greenock, Tex.

WANTED—Contract to buy coming yearlings. References. M. P. FERRIS, Greenock, Texas.

FOR SALE—82 head Registered Hereford cattle, all of best blood, with ranch containing 7 sections, 4 miles south of Amarillo. The best improved ranch in Panhandle. Coming calf crop 55 calves, start to come this month. This property pays better than any 3 ranches of its size in the Panhandle. Will sell half of cattle and part of land. Plenty of feed. Amarillo now has 3 railroads with prospect of 2 more in 1901. LIGHTBURNE & CO., Amarillo, Texas.

WANTED—Contract to buy from 200 to 500 head of good cattle. T. M. TURNER, Terrell, Tex.

WANTED.—To pasture 1000 head of cattle in southern portion of Presidio county. Plenty of grass and water. Parties will take care of cattle if desired. Good winter protection. 10 cents per head per month. Address F. CLANSEWITZ, Dysart, Texas.

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

LIVE STOCK.

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

WANTED—Carload of knocked out cow horses, must be cheap and fat. G. H. KING, Gonzales, Texas.

DEVON BULLS FOR SALE—I have for sale one registered Devon bull and two high grades, one 7-8 and the other 15-16. Can be seen at my ranch seven miles northwest of Boerne, on Fredericksburg road. W. F. WRIGHT, Boerne, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Imported and native bred French coach stallions and mares from one to five years old. Three of these first prize winners; one second. Also an imported black Percheron, and one high grade 2-year-old Percheron Stallion. O. C. LANE, Santa Anna, Texas.

FOR SALE.—If you want to buy something fine in way of jacks or registered Shorthorn bulls, you had better come to Denton and inspect H. SMOOT'S stock.

FOR SALE—75 High grade Angora Nannies. Bred. H. O. SAMUELL, Box 249, Dallas, Texas.

BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE—Fine imported prize winning stock. Also common meat stock, Flemish Giants, Hymalayas, at lowest wholesale rates. Agent Queen Vic. Rabbitry, 611 East 4th St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Proof jack, will get warrior mules from Spanish mares. Address F. N. BULLOCK, Columbia, Texas.

MULES, BULLS AND JACKS in carload lots. Choice 2 and 3-year-old mules and bulls for sale. For further information, address J. W. SHEPARD, Plano, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

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

BEAUMONT OIL STRIKE—We are agents for the sale of shares of stock in the San Antonio Oil Company who have 4000 acres of land leased right by the big well at Beaumont. Par value of stock $1.00. We can sell for a few days at 25 cents. Machinery shipped to begin operations at Beaumont. Buy while ou can. Address our firm or the San Antonio Oil Company. Mention paper. G. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN on range cattle, also feeder steers. It will pay you to write us. MISSOURI LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, Ross L. Glark, Representative for Texas. room 205, North Texas building, Dallas, Texas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO LEASE—A pasture containing two or three thousand acres, south of quarantine line, for one or more years. Address W. M. MEACHAM, Blum, Texas.

FREE TO LADIES who read the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, a few Golden Oak Leather Seat, $6.00. Rockers given away in every town. Not one cent out of your pocket. Its our plan of advertising. Send name at once. PHOENIX CHAIR COMPANY, third floor, Hicks' Building, San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED—Customers to buy Johnson grass seed. J. G. HARGROVE, Brownwood, Teaxs.

WANTED—Ship me your raw furs and get top prices. Correspondence solicited SAM MORRIS, Mexico, Mo.

WE CAN PROTECT YOU CHEA
At the age of 35 years we secure t
family, should you die within ten
$1,000 at an annual charge of $14.
duced by dividends. Premiums n
paid quarterly. Full information
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSUR
COMPANY, W. E. Brown, Genera
Dallas, Texas.

NARCOTICS knocked out. Mo
opium, and all drug habits cure
home. Sometning new. Particulars
BEST CURE CO., Box 35, Girard,

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

POSITION WANTED—Manager or for
man on stock farm. An up-to-date man i
all branches of stock breeding and the
show ring. Good references. Address,
MANAGER, Rockdale, Texas.

JUST ONE MINUTE.—If you need an engine and boiler for any kind of service, let us know it. We make close prices and easy terms. Our freight rates are the lowest in the state. All we want is a chance at the order, and we will get it. C. L. VICKERS, Houston, Texas.

AGENTS FOR OUR Economy Harness Riveter. With horse and cart agents can make $200 per month selling them to farmers and rig owners; send 50 cents in stamps for samples and prices. FOOTE ECONOMY CO., 337 Bauchet street, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR ECZEMA, piles, sores, use Eclips
Healing Salve; 25c box at Lewyn's, 401 Main street, corner Preston, Houston, Texas.

LADY AGENTS WANTED for You-kee Corn Cure, Electric Medical Garter, Needufeet and other fast selling novelties. Send 25 cents in stamps for any sample. TEXAS STATE NOVELTY AGENCY, Manufacturers' Agent, Denison, Texas.

PRACTICAL HERDSMAN and shepherd open for engagement March 1st. W. HEATH, Indian Ford, Wis.

SECOND-HAND boilers for sale cheap. Two 62 1-2 horse power boilers. SANGER BROS., Dallas, Tex.

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

WE BUY low-grade wheat. Send us sample and get our bids. Cleaning and conditioning low-grade grain a specialty. THE HANNA & LEONARD ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE CO., Galveston, Tex.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced stock farm or ranch manager. Understand fitting all kind of stock for show or sale rings. Competent judge and salesman, married, 38 years of age. Address MANAGER, Edgerton, Wis.

FRUIT TREES and ornaments direct from nursery; express prepaid; catalogue free. Alvin Fruit and Nursery Co. (Incorporated) capital $15,000. R. H. BUSHWAY, manager, Alvin, Texas.

MINERAL ROD—Locates mines and hidden treasure. WM. WOODARD, Lynchburg, Tenn.

AGENT wanted in every town to sell cigars to customers. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. CONSUMERS' CIGAR CO., 90 La Salle street, Chicago.

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

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS Association. For all information as to registering, etc., address, W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.

NOTICE—APPENDICITIS PREVENTED, TYPHOID FEVER PREVENTED. A physician of twenty years practice now retiring offers this remedy which has been dispensed in his practice for ten years, during which time not one case of appendicitis or typhoid fever has developed. On receipt of $1.00 money order will send medicine prepaid with directions for taking. Should be in every home. Address HOME MEDICINE CO., Rochester, New York.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

CONTENTMENT

I once knew a ploughman—Bob Fletcher, by name,
Who was old, and was ugly, and so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented and free from all strife,
o Fletcher—the ploughman—and Judy, his wife.

the morn streaked the east, and the night fled away,
ey would rise from their slumber refreshed for the day;
d the song of the lark as it rose on the gale,
nd Bob at the plough and his wife at the pail.

neat little cottage, in front of a grove,
here their morning of life was devoted to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
As it summoned the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought and the vow could impart,
That mingled in youth, the warm wish of the heart;
The thorn was still there and the blossoms it bore,
And the song from its top seemed the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,
And Bob had returned from his plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,
If his wife and his youngsters contented were there.

I have passed by his door, when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving like incense arise.

And I thought on the proud, who regarded with scorn,
The neat little cottage, the grove and the thorn;
And felt how delusive the tinsels of life
Compared to contentment—like Bob and his wife.

—Townsend Haines.

PHILIPPINE BATS.

The repulsive bat found in the Philippines grows to the size of the American chicken hawk. They are eaten by the natives, though not by those of the better class. The cities, towns and barrios are overrun with the creatures, which are very stupid and easily killed with a pole. Only a small part of the carcass is eaten, all but a portion of each side being thrown away.

MADAGASCAR'S EX-QUEEN.

France has much to blush for in the treatment which has been accorded to ex-Queen Ranavolo of Madagascar. Though the queen was removed from the capital with little ceremony after the conquest of Madagascar and sent into exile at Algiers, she was allowed to take with her a small retinue of native attendants. She was deprived one by one of these attendants until there was left to her only one, an old dignitary of the court, who took the office of interpreter, for Ranavolo, though she speaks English, knew no word of French. Now they have sent the interpreter back to Madagascar and left the queen alone with her guards.

It has been decided that she is never again to hear her native tongue and never again to see one of her own race, though France has wrested from her her ancestral domains, and she is helpless in the hands of France. Her position seems to call for some pity, which the French have been offering so liberally to Kruger. Her guards at Algiers are about her house, and she is treated with scant respect.

NOTABLE WEDDING CAKE

Queen Wilhelmina's wedding cake is to be six feet high, composed of six terraces. Upon these terraces will be represented in sugar her christening, her review of the fleets, her opening of the exposition, her coronation, her betrothal and her wedding. The likeness of the queen and prince consort, done in icing, are striking portraits. This cake will have the conventional ring, thimble and gold heart. The size of this cake is interesting in that it is a foot and a half taller than the mammoth cake of the Vanderbilt-French wedding.

The wedding gift of Queen Wilhelmina which will attract the greatest attention is the suite of drawing-room furniture, which consists of twelve chairs, two chairs of state, a sofa and six stools. Each piece of furniture is the gift of a woman of rank of Amsterdam, and embroidered by the donor's own hands.

HAD HIM LOCATED.

"Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, gave one of his unique hog and hominy dinners recently to some congressional friends, and in the course of it told of a conversation between two darkies on his plantation.

"Mose," said one of the negroes to the other, "do you know them niggers down on Catfish P'int?"

Catfish Point, Mr. Allen explained, is a bend in the river.

"Sure," says Mose.

"Do you 'member the gal I was paying my civilities to?"

"Sut'nly."

"Dey has been tellin' dat gal that I am the sneakingest, onerariest nigger that ever came down to the P'int. And dey tells her, too, that I am the laziest, triflingest nigger dat ever was."

"Did dey tell that gal that you was dat kind of a nigger?" asked Mose.

"Dey sut'nly did."

"Well," said Mose, "dey has got you located, sho' 'nuff."

ITALY'S FIRST WOMAN LAWYER

There has been much talk about France's first woman lawyer. Rome has the distinction of possessing the first woman lawyer of Italy, in the person of Signorina Teresa Labriola. She has just passed her examination with honors, and is now a full-fledged lawyer, but has not inscribed herself among the advocates, as she does not desire to champion the "new woman," but to devote herself to the philosophy of law.

After taking her degree, she addressed a commission of the University of Rome for three hours. She now lectures at the university, together with her father and brother. Signorina Labrola is a well known writer on scientific subjects.

KIPLING'S BEER CHECK.

During the last year of Kipling's residence in Vermont he became alarmed at the growing expenses of the establishment and decided to keep a strict eye on the output. Accordingly, he opened an account at a bank in a nearby town and paid all the house bills with personal checks. Many of them were very small, ranging in amount from 50 cents to $5, and the shrewd Yankee storekeepers of the neighborhood soon discovered that they could get more for them from autograph fiends than they could from the paying teller. That was particularly the case when they attached a duplicate memoranda of the account. For example, a bill against Mr. Kipling for five pounds of cheese, accompanied by an autograph check for $1.25, was a souvenir that commanded a fancy price.

The consequence was that a number of the checks never found their way to the bank, and the author was greatly perplexed. He would send in his book once a month to be balanced, and it would invariably come back showing more to his credit than was indicated by the stubs.

Kipling was unable to account for the discrepancy, and attributed it to his bad head for figures until one day, when visiting in Boston, he ran across a small check given for a case of bottled beer, framed and hanging in the study of a collector. That exposed the nefarious traffic and the creator of Mulvaney was speechless with wrath and indignation. The first thing he did when he got home was to burn his check book, and after that he insisted on paying all his bills in the coin of the realm.

BLESSING THE DANUBE

From time immemorial it has been the custom in Roumania, at Christmas, to bless the Danube.

Formerly a scaffolding was erected on the frozen river, and on this was a large cross of ice; but owing to the extraordinary number of people who presented themselves, the ice frequently gave way, and many were drowned. The ceremony now takes place on the bank of the Danube. The people, in recognition of the occasion, wear turbans of colored paper, and carry long white wands. These people, who are dressed to represent Pontius Pilate, Herod and other religious characters, go from place to place singing hymns, which are almost similar to our own Christmas carols.

At the appointed hour of the ceremony the notables arrive in processional order, accompanied by the priests. The service lasts half an hour, at the close of which the ice is broken and a small wooden cross is thrown into the water. Hundreds of people rush in after it, and the person who is successful in recovering it is considered very lucky. Sometimes the struggle to possess these crosses is attended with several fatalities, owing to disputes arising as to the ownership of the cross. In the scuffle which ensues it is said knives are drawn and used without scruple.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

Snow is a government monopoly in the north of Sicily, and the Prince of Palermo derives the greater part of his income from it. The snow is obtained from the mountains in felt-covered baskets, and is sold in the towns for refrigerating purposes.

The right of obtaining and selling the snow is sold to contractors, who pay a royalty upon every basket. It sells retail at about one half-penny a pound in our money, and it is largely used for making delicious ices, for which Palermo cooks are famous.

Many other countries have equally curious methods of making money to reduce taxation. In Hesse, Germany, a tax has been put upon bachelors, who now have to pay 25 per cent more in taxes than married men. The result has been that many well-to-do bachelors have emigrated to Prussia.

In England, Sutton Urban council keeps down taxes by the industry of growing peppermint, and the ratepayers are benefited by the sum of $750 every year.

In Greece the government has a monopoly on playing cards.

Paris is glad to increase its revenue by the cultivation of a little state orchard in the Luxembourg Gardens, just as it takes its share of the profits of the Eiffel Tower.

GOOD EATING

Mince Pies.—Weigh two pounds of chopped meat, put to it two pounds of suet free from strings or skin, and chopped fine; add two pounds of currants, picked, washed and dried, and four pounds of peeled and chopped rice. tart apples, with the juice of two lemons, and the chopped peel of one; a pint of sweet wine, and one large nutmeg grated, or a teaspoonful of ground mace, three pounds and a half of sugar, quarter of an ounce of ground cloves, or allspice, and the same of cinnamon, and a large tablespoonful of salt; mix the whole well together, put it in a stone pot or jar, cover it close and set it in a cool place for use; mix it well together before using.

Baked Indian Pudding: Place 1 quart milk in a saucepan over the fire. When ready to boil, stir in 4 tablespoons fine corn meal which has been moistened in cold milk enough to render it of a lumpless, creamy consistency. After it is thoroughly mixed in the hot milk, add 3 tablespoons molasses, a little salt, and boil rapidly for 10 minutes. Pour into a well-buttered pudding dish and place in a moderately hot oven. It will bake so as to be as good as the average in two hours, but the longer it bakes the better it will be. Stir the pudding frequently to prevent the top from burning, and in the last half hour add 1 tablespoon butter. A little grated nutmetg is also an improvement to its flavor.

SAVED BY A MONOCLE —

There has just arrived in London, from the Gold Coast, Walter L. Bennett, a man who had an experience during the Ashantee rising, which recalls Rider Haggard's story of "King Solomon's Mines," and the magic eyeglass of Capt. Good, says the London Mail.

Mr. Bennett is a land surveyor by profession, and in May of last year was at Bibianiha, a place on the boundary between Sefwi and Shantee, two and a half days to the west of Koomasi.

The only white man near him was a young mining prospector at Kkrokerri, a mining camp.

These two Englishmen, far apart and yet feeling themselves to be neighbors, learned of the Ashantee rising by the wholesale desertion of their black men. The mining prospector went to Eheahin for protection. It was promised him by the chief of the village, who gave him a bountiful meal of chicken. When dinner was over the villagers rushed in and battered the Englishman into unconsciousness. Then they cut off his head.

Mr. Bennett heard this terrible story as he was about to move. He was powerless for reprisals and expectant of a similar fate.

On the advice of an educated native, he went to the head village of the chief of the Dunkoto and made a dash for the chief's hut. He was well received and fed, and promised protection. But so was the other Englishman at Eheahin.

While the situation was still critical, Mr. Bennett, who is inseperable from his eye-glasses, even on the Gold Coast, put it in his eye to think matters over. The "glass eye" highly amused a shiny little black boy, one of the chief's sons. He roared with laughter. Mr. Bennett grinned at him, and let the monocle drop.

The effect was great. The Dunkotos made a circle around the Englishman, greatly mystified and delighted by his extra eye. "I had to do some monkey tricks with that eyeglass," says Mr. Bennett, rather shamefacedly, "and I completed the conquest by managing to screw it in the eye of one of the chief's wives, who strutted around proud of her distinction."

Mr. Bennett was saved by his eyeglass. It became a sort of fetich. The chief entertained him as an honored guest, and helped in the search for the assassinated prospector. Mr. Bennett was given an escort, and, after many days of privation, arrived safely at the coast, where he gave information to the officials which led to a punitive expedition to Eheahin.

TOLD KING EDWARD VII TO MOVE HIS FEET

On the morning after the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Chicago in 1860, a committee consisting of Mayor John Wentworth, W. B. Ogden, William Bross and E. W. McComas visited his apartments and presented him, through Lord Lyons, with an address of welcome.

In the afternoon the prince expressed a desire to drive about the city and Fernando Jones, then a member of the council, accompanied him in a carriage and did his best to entertain the royal visitor.

"During the drive," said Mr. Jones, in recalling the incident, "I proposed that we go to see the workings of a big grain elevator near the entrance to the river. The prince consented eagerly, and in a few minutes we were scrambling up the narrow steps and soon got to the top.

"A small English vessel was being loaded with grain, and to commemorate the occasion, we arranged that the wheat run into the hold while the prince was there should be sent as a present to Queen Victoria. While he was watching operations the prince sidled up to me and said: 'Let us get away from those old fellows and watch the work from the other side of the chute? John Wentworth stood and looked at us as we were shifting places. I could see he was getting ready for a speech, and the prince wanted to keep away from it. A minute later the young man stepped onto a pile of grain and John called out: 'Hey, get your feet off that wheat.'

"Well, sir, the prince was dumbfounded. I guess he had never been spoken to that way before in all his life. But Wentworth immediately remedied his mistake by saying: 'You see, your royal highness, that grain's intended for your mother. Now, she might have a loaf of bread made from that very wheat that you've been standing on, and that would be dreadful.' Then we all laughed, the prince more heartily than any of us.

"Some years later I was at the first great Paris exposition as an honorary commissioner from Illinois. The prince of Wales visited the American section one day, and, noticing me, he came right up, held out his hand and said: 'Hey, get your feet off that wheat.' Then he explained the joke to the gentlemen with him and gave me all sorts of kind messages to take back to Mr. Wentworth and others who had helped to entertain him in Chicago."

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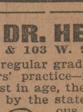

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Old Rumley's Daughter

Now the election is over there can be no harm in telling this story, which had its origin in a decision come to by Mr. Joseph Rumley, of Dunport court.

"I'm a plain business man," he asserted to Hubert Hazlett, conservative candidate for Dunport division, who was unable to contradict this obvious statement of fact, "a very plain business man," Mr. Rumley repeated; "but Margery will have all I'm worth some day, and I'll have nothing plain about her if I can help it."

Hazlett murmured that Miss Margery was already perfection, but the ohter interrupted——

"She's as fine a girl as is in Downshire," he broke in, "though I say it that shouldn't—but that's not what I mean. She deserves to have a title—should be 'My Lady,' to my mind."

"Yes," assented Hazlett with emphasis; "but that, as you are aware, sir, is a distinction I cannot offer her. If the very sincere admiration of a fairly well-to-do man meets your views for your daughter, Mr. Rumley, these qualifications at least I can fairly claim."

The slightly didactic manner of the speaker appeared to tickle Mr. Rumley, "Why," the latter remarked, "that sounds as if you was answering the free and independent—got into your blood, I should say it has."

Hazlett made a gesture of dissent from the elder man's chaff, but he waved it aside and continued, "Quite well I know," he went on, "you can't give Margery no title, but members of parliament are made baronets sometimes, are they not?"

"Sometimes," repeated the other doubtfully, "but I should not think you were counting upon my being so."

"Dear me, no!" exclaimed Mr. Rumley; "that isn't my point at all. What I say is, that the man who becomes member for Dunport—I dont care what his politics are—will have my word with Margery."

"Which means—?" queried the candidate.

"That your friend Mr. Bostall has just asked me the same question you have—wants to marry Margery, too, he does. I told him just what I am telling you now—the man who wins Dunport wins Margery, so far as her father's wishes go with her."

Mr. Bostall was the Liberal candidate for the suffrages of the Dunport electors, and Hazlett was by no means pleased to learn that gentleman was his opponent in more than merely political matters. But he recognized the futility of expostulation. Mr. Rumley, a retired wholesale haberdasher, who had purchased Dunport court and estate, had, the suitor was aware, more native shrewdness than education, but was apt to be obstinate in his eccentricities, which, moreover, had usually a basis of common sense making them dangerous to contradict.

"Well," Hazlett remarked, in response to the old gentleman's deliverance, "I didn't reckon to have Bostall's opposition to meet in any such fashion, but after all, I take it the final decision will rest with the lady?"

"Certainly," returned her parent, somewhat hotly. "Certainly. I'm not a ignorant Turk to make my daughter marry where she don't want. All I say is, the man that wins Dunport will have my good word with her."

II.

Mr. Rumley was an enthusiastic Conservative, although as evidenced by his reply to Mr. Bostall, he did not allow his politics to interfere with his private affairs. The episode already recounted had occurred during the period when both sides were busy in view of a probable, but as yet undeclared, dissolution of parliament and Dunport court was a center of Conservative activity. Hazlett's agent, dining there one evening, bewailed the difficulties besetting his path.

"The division always has been wobbly," he remarked, "simply because you cannot depend upon what people tell you. They'll promise to vote your way, and then, when the time arrives, there is no saying what they'll do."

"That's what comes," commented Mr. Rumley, "of Jack being as good as his master. Now, when I used my first vote I goes to the head of the firm I was shopman with, and says I, 'Sir,' I says, 'you're payin' me fair, and I hope you'll pay better. I'm too busy,' I says, 'to bother thinkin' things out—you tell me what your side is, and I'll vote accordin'. But you don't catch any of my people nowadays coming to me that way; they thinks, 'Here's a big blue poster for Hazlett,' or 'Here's a mighty red 'un for Bostall,' and polls accordin' to the last they pass before reaching the booth, 'Hang the gov'nor,' they say, 'he'll vote against the poor man.'"

Mr. Rumley's guests smiled at this definition of the political faith of the masses, but Miss Margery dissented.

"Nonsense, father," she said indignantly. "I simply don't believe you sacrificed your opinion for anyone, or would expect anyone to give up theirs for yours."

Her father smiled a huge smile. "I hadn't no opinion to give up," he retroted, "at the time I tell of—and for now, what are you?"

Margery blushed. Her political faith was well enough known, but the occasion was awkward to profess it publicly. Still she faced it.

"I am a Liberal, of course," she replied, with a half glance toward Hazlett, who was seated opposite her, "and I wish every one of you rabid Tories could be shut up on the polling day—but I'll leave you to discuss your political iniquities," she added, giving the signal to the ladies to rise.

Hazlett opened the door for her, but she swept past him with a curt "thank you," and his hopes fell to zero.

Later on, in the drawing room, he mustered courage to try his fortune farther.

"Miss Margery," he began, "I do hope you keep your politics apart from your likes and dislikes?"

"Do you want very much to get in, Mr. Hazlett?" she asked, ignoring his question.

"Do you wish me to?" he inquired, "for, if so, I certainly do also."

'I am canvassing regularly for Mr. Bostall," Margery answered gravely, but with the shadow of a smile in her eyes. "It fits in, you see, with my annual trip to the estate children."

"What is that?" asked Hazlett eagerly. "Anything I can help with?"

"No," she answered decidedly. "It would amount to bribery and corruption. I should fancy, for you to have anything to do with it. Besides, it is my own treat. I take the children out to Dun Island, where we have games and a picnic, and I'm going round now asking them, and doing a little canvassing, too, for Mr. Bostall."

III.

The pleasure steamer Sea Belle, chartered by Miss Margery Rumley, lay at Dunport pier on the day of the election, steam hissing from its escape pipe, and Miss Margery herself together with Mr. Bostall, standing, along with the captain, upon the bridge, watching the guests of the first-named crowding on board.

"I wish," remarked the candidate, "you could have chosen some other day, Miss Margery, for your excursion. I see quite a number of men coming down who should have voted for us first."

Mr. Bostall was a stout, pompous little man, and he spoke with an assumption of proprietorship which the girl resented.

"I'm as good a Liberal as you are, Mr. Bostall," she replied, "and I think you know it is my interest to see all the Liberal voters go to the poll."

Her hand was on the rail in front of her, and the parliamentary aspirant put his own over it as he answered, "I know," he said, "where your heart is. I only wished to make sure you would have these men back before the polling stations closed. You know how close the contest will be, and those I see here are, I think, almost all on our side."

"Is that any reason why they should not come to look after their children?" inquired Margery somewhat tartly. "Do you think I can see to them all without some men to help me?"

Mr. Bostall sighed. "Of course not," he returned. "I only wish I myself might be one of them; but perhaps next year I may have that pleasure?"

The hint was too obvious to escape the girl.

"I am sure I hope you may be here, Mr. Bostall," she answered blushingly. "But you had better get off now, the captain, I see, is anxious to be off."

"All not going best get ashore," put in that functionary. "Tide won't wait for no man, whether he be in parliament or out o' 't." And Miss Margery's other suitor had reluctantly to tear himself away.

"You'll be sure to be back in time," he called out from the quay. "I shall depend upon you."

Margery smiled sweetly down upon him. "I'll not forget you, Mr. Bostall," she replied. "You know where my heart is."

That might be very true, but as dusk drew to dark without news of the Sea Belle, the reports which reached Mr. Bostall indicated how close the margin was likely to be between himself and his opponent, he grew very nervous. He even went the length of consulting Hazlett, whom he found along with Mr. Rumley, in the Dunport club.

"Oh!" exclaimed the latter, when Bostall informed him of the anxiety, "there ain't no call to beat about the bush. If Margery has votes aboard to make a majority one way or other, I reckon she'll use 'em to suit herself. She's her father's own daughter, is Margery."

"But," spluttered Bostall, "surely she would never do it on purpose!"

"Wouldn't she?" grinned the lady's father. "You don't know Margery. She knows what I said to both you and Hazlett here, for I told her myself. If she favors you, she'll have the Sea Belle in on time; if not, and there is a cargo of Liberals aboard, they won't vote their ticket to-night."

"But," Mr. Bostall expostulated, "that is distinctly against the corrupt practices act—distinctly."

"Maybe," retorted the other, "but Margery is all on your side of politics, don't you see, and I never heard of a man petitioning against his own canvasser's doings."

Bostall gave up the argument and moved to a window overlooking the bay of Dunport. Under an almost full moon the lights of a steamer showed, making for the harbor. "There she is," he shouted excitedly. "She is for me yet."

Hazlett sprang over beside him. "What is that for?" he exclaimed, as a rocket shot up from the vessel. "I'm hanged if the steamer isn't on Trap bank. If it is, there will be no voters ashore to-night in time for either side."

It was true. The Sea Belle, which for years had gone out and in of Dunport in safety, had stuck on the most notorious mud shoal at the entrance of it. No damage was done, but the passengers were not landed until long after the polling stations had shut their doors.

Hazlett met Miss Margery on the quay. "Well," she queried, "are you member for Dunport?"

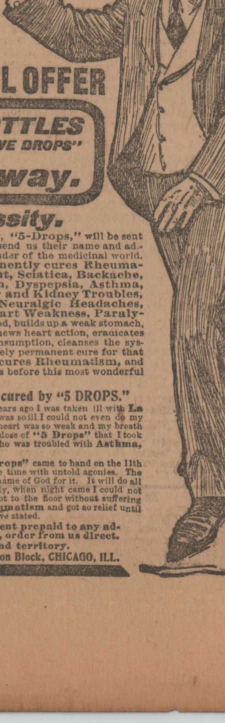
"By thirty-eight," he answered. "The result has just been declared."

"How annoying!" she responded, looking downwards. "I had almost fifty Liberals with me. How angry Mr. Bostall will be."

"Very angry—but—Margery——?" Hazlett hesitated to put the question which was on his lips, and the girl glanced up at him.

"Yes," she said, softly. "But recollect," she continued severely, as he caught her hand. "I keep my politics apart from my likes and dislikes. I shall remain a Liberal."

"You can be what you please, my dear," interrupted Mr. Rumley, coming up at the moment. "I reckons M. P.s, like other folk, is pretty much what their wives makes 'em."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.



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rtan Bowers, Caraghar, Ohio, writes:—Your "5 Drops" came to hand on the 11th nth and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The helped me one of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all will, and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not he worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put foot to the floor without suffering Have used 4 different kinds of medicines for Rheumatism and got no relief until "5 Drops," which gave me immediate relief as above stated.

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MRS. KIPLING THE CASHIER

"Yes, I have been down to Battleboro again this summer," said one the other day who has made it a practice to visit that charming Vermont city each summer for the past ten years, says the Detroit Journal.

"I knew Kipling, as of course everyone in town did before he went back to England. I visited at the Balestiers, the daughter of which family the author married.

"Kipling has no more regard or knowledge of the value of money than a baby. His wife, who was Carrie Belestier, is the business head of the Kipling fiction foundry. It is she whom he goes with to publishers' offices, and his half-formed plans, and her decision in all matters of business is carried out to the letter by her husband, who knows her judgment to be infallible, and therefore has the greatest confidence in her. Kipling keeps no track for himself at all, frequently having to turn to his wife for answers to the slightest personal questions. I remember distinctly one little incident which occurred while I was at the Balestiers a few years ago. Kipling has been out tramping all morning. After dinner—he used to eat noon dinners in Vermont—he went to his writing room. Coming back downstairs, where his wife sat, a few minutes later, he said to her in a pitiful way: 'Carrie, all my tobacco seems to be gone.'

"Mrs. Kipling felt for her pocket. Drawing out a little purse, she said: 'How much do you want, Rudyard?'

"'I guess a quarter will be enough, Carrie,' Kipling replied.

"She gave him the quarter, and he went away, radiantly happy, to buy another package of tobacco. I never knew him to have a penny about him. Carrie's his cashier."

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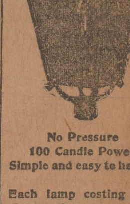

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POULTRY.

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

W. W. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEXAS Has for sale 100 B. P. Rocks, 25 Black Langshans, 25 golden Wyandottes, 30 Black Minorcas, 20 White Leghorns, 10 light Brahmas, 25 White Langshans, 20 Brown Leghorns, 200 Pekin Ducks. All for $1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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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, straighlined and square ended. Bronze Turkeys, Pekins, Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, and Seabrights from show birds at $2.50 a setting; out of heavy egg and meat producers, $1.50. Express paid on four setting orders. Stock always for sale. B. P. Rock and Wyandotte incubator eggs $3.50 per 100.

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

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

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

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.

PLEASANT HILL POULTRY YARD. New Holland, Ills. Niewold & Trenkle, proprietors. Breeders of Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Mammoth Pekin ducks. Fine stock for sale at all times, and eggs in season at $3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to us.

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.

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

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

PANTHER CITY PIT GAME POULTRY Yards, Fort Worth, Texas. Young and old stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Call or address Clarence Wallace, 314 Main St., Fort Worth, or ROY HAYWOOD, Manager, Marine, Texas.

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

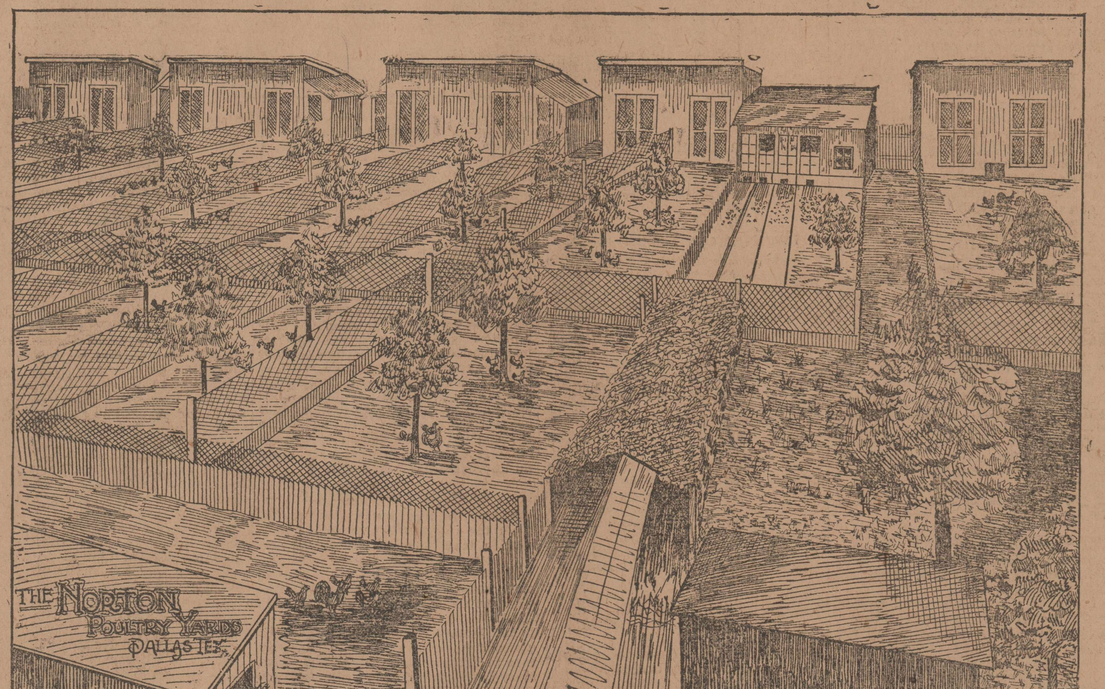
POULTRY

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN.—At a recent meeting of the South Texas Poultry and Pet Stock association, W. H. Lighthouse was elected president, P. W. Hudson, first vice president; Mr. Peters, second vice president, and J. M. Crawford, secretary-treasurer. Nine directors were chosen, as follows: L. Mackenson, J. D. Northrup, J. W. Baker, J. J. Weiss, J. M. Crawford, Peters, P. W. Hudson, W. H. Lighthouse and C. C. Chandler.

The association adopted a new constitution and a new set of by-laws, but there were no material changes in either; except as to the number required for a quorum at a meeting.

MODEL POULTRY YARDS.—It will readily occur to the thoughtful observer that the southwest is peculiarly and especially adapted by climatic conditions to the needs and conveniences of the practical poultryman. The absence of severe weather permits the fowls to be kept in the open air a greater part of the time, and houses furnishing ample protection and warmth can be erected at less expense than in states of the North and East. Poultry raising is not only pleasant but profitable, though as in any other industry, success is not attained in a day. Results only come through continued effort and perseverence, taking advantage of experience gained and adopting the most approved methods.

A very striking illustration of a successful and well arranged poultry business is that of the Norton Poultry Yards. Mr. W. H. Norton, the manager, has arranged his yards in an original, unique and most convenient manner; not even the slightest detail has been overlooked.


THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS DALLAS TEX.

The buildings cover about 3000 square feet and the yards 18,350, making a total of 21,350 square feet devoted exclusively to the raising of four favorite breeds, White Plymouth Rocks and Black, Brown and White Leghorns.

Mr. Norton has recently completed a cellar 12x12, with walls and floor cemented, making a room which keeps an almost even temperature, though the weather out may vary from hot to cold. In this room is kept two large incubators having a total capacity of 300 eggs. Much care is taken in the selection and testing of eggs before placing in the incubators.

A better equipped brooder house than the one at the Norton yards could not be easily planned. It contains a 400-chick hot water brooder divided into four sections. Each section opens into a wire enclosed run indoors which opens into a wire enclosed run outside, the latter being covered with clover. This house has large glass windows on the south and west sides, which let the sunshine in, and it also contains a modern oil heater so that in very cold weather the temperature may be kept even. The floor for each section of the brooder is adjustable so that, as the chicks grow older the floor may be lowered, letting them further away from the war water pipes. For convenience on dark evenings electric lights are provided.

At the Norton Poultry yards are ten breeding pens. All are thoroughly modern, equipped with automatic fountains and grit feeders. Cleanliness and progressiveness is the theory and practice of the able management of this institution.

The fowls at these yards are indeed typical birds of the Plymouth Rock and Leghorn shapes, with beautiful plumage and perfect combs, lobes, heads and legs. The cockerels and pullets are equally fine, displaying an original good strain that has been built up during the past five years, until very fine specimens are now the result. Mrs. Norton has charge of the mating and care of the birds, and her ability and splendid judgment is displayed in her selection of birds for the show bench. Fifteen birds of her selection captured as many prizes at the Fort Worth show in December last, and the Norton Poultry yards' fowls have received double that number of premiums for the last three years at the Texas State Fair at Dallas.

Careful attention is given the birds; they are fed on parched grain, having as a green food crimson clover or cabbage. All grain is fed through a litter of oak leaves or fine straw in order to give exercise to the fowls, as scratching is an exercise that induces greatest development. The food for the chicks is moistened with Jersey milk. The severest culling is done, allowing only the perfect birds to pass into the breeding pens.

The runs are shaded by fruit trees and the walks are covered with grapevines. The machine room is equipped with bone cutters, clover cutter and numerous other tools.

Mr. Norton's business dealings with patrons has won for him an enviable reputation and he is at all times ready to assist fanciers that are interested in the industry in which he is identified.

The Norton poultry establishment is one which may well be regarded as an ideal one for the Southwest.

USING BROODERS.—Four years of experience with artificial incubating and brooding has settled definitely in my mind the fact that with it we can raise "better poultry and more of it," says Dr. O. P. Bennett of Mazon, Ill. I mean by this, that we can not only raise a larger quantity but a better quality. This is from the standpoint of a fancier as well as a marketman. In my hands brooder raised chicks are superior in growth and development, shape and plumage to those raised by hens. There are many reasons why this should be so, and these will be apparent to the unprejudiced poultrymen. My exhibition specimens have invariably been brooder raised.

If I could have but one I would prefer a brooder to incubator. I do not think an incubator superior to a hen for hatching, but I do think a brooder superior to a hen for raising the chicks. To be successful the floor of a brooder should be built as near the ground as possible, should be capable of generating sufficient heat, and should have a regulator that will maintain the correct temperature. I believe a regulator on a brooder in which you expect to place newly hatched chicks is as important as one on an incubator. The heat should come from above, with just sufficient bottom heat to keep the floor dry. The temperature under the cover should be ninety degrees Fahrenheit for the first two weeks, with a gradual lowering from that on. Overheating is just as injurious and will cause bowel trouble just as quickly as will a chilly atmosphere.

Let me caution all against buying cheap brooders, for they prove very expensive in the end. Out of the many brooders made and advertised, there should be no trouble to select good one. Buy the best or none at all. I have absolutely no use for an outdoor brooder, unless it is to be used indoors, and then I prefer an indoor brooder. Imagine shutting up fifty to two hundred chicks in a brooder three by four feet for two whole days when the weather is stormy, and expecting them to do well.

I have made small houses, six by eight feet, with a window and door in front. In a corner of this house I place the brooder, and after the chicks are three days old I give them the run of the house. On pleasant days the door to this house is left open and the chicks are given the run of the yard. In stormy weather they are kept in the house. On the floor of this house is four to six inches of chaff, and into this the food is placed. At the end of eight or ten weeks the brooders are removed and roosts are put in their place. The young are left here until placed in winter quarters.

For food for the first four weeks I use bread soaked in milk, squeezed as dry as possible, millet seed, cracked wheat and oat groats. After the fourth week cut green bone is fed twice a week in place of bread and milk, and cracked corn alone for night food. Chick grit, granulated bone and dry bran are kept before them at all times. Be careful not to overfeed. Small chicks will commence to scratch as soon as hungry, and they should be kept at it.

It is needless to say that attention to details is necessary to success. Clean the brooder frequently and keep the surroundings in a sanitary condition. Fresh, pure water should be kept before them. Get the chicks out on the ground as soon as possible if but for a few minutes every day. With me the brooder chicks and their care is a source of pleasure, and their attention means a friendship between us which is noticeable when they become adult fowls.

CAPONS.—The object in caponizing fowls is to secure quality and size, but quality is the first desideratum, says the Indicator. To secure the best capons a breed should be selected that will grow to large size and not sacrifice quality; plenty of feed should be given and they should have plenty of time to grow and develop. They will have to mature before they can get much finish, and for that reason they cannot be sold while young. A capon a few months old is no better than a cockerel. Age does not impair a capon as it does a cockerel, provided the bird is not kept longer than eighteen months. A capon will more readily put on fat and get large and prime after maturity.

This practice of caponizing is growing in localities where there are good markets for them. If there is no market demand for capons there can be but little gain in handling them. In many towns there are buyers who will be glad to get prime capons, paying very satisfactory prices to the grower, and in others no advance in price will be given for them over cockerels. Since they have to be kept for a long time and fed generously, feed will have to be cheap and plentiful unless capon prices are high enough to justify expensive feeding. Where feed is scarce and high the poultryman would make more money by keeping laying hens or growing younger stock and selling quick.

The point is here where a good market can be had for them. Cockerels can be sold almost anywhere, when they weigh five or six pounds each, at a few dollars per dozen. Should they be caponized and fed about thirty cents worth of corn, they can be made to weigh ten to twelve pounds at a time when the market is at its best and they will sometimes net twelve to sixteen cents per pound. The demand for nice capons is gradually increasing. Small ones bring fair prices, but are not so desirable and do not command the best prices. The supply comes chiefly from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, showing significantly that corn is a great feed for capons. In selecting fowls for capons it is hardly worth while to caponize such as are not capable of attaining a large size. The large breeds are better for capons than any other. Occasionally a cross with some of these breeds will be found very good, but any of the large breeds will do well as capons. We have in mind a breeder who yearly raises a large lot of capons which are pure-bred Light Brahmas, and she says it pays her to do so. The buyer does the caponizing free and buys her products when they are ready to go. A lot of dressed capons look fine. They are dry picked and the feathers are left on the neck, wings, tail and thighs.

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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.

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.

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

STOGNER & HAMMOCK, BOLIVER Texas, Breeders of Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale.

CEDAR VALE HERD OF POLAND Chinas, McKinney, Collin county, Texas. H. E. Singleton, proprietor. The home of such sires as M's Black U. S., No. 26369; Double Wilkes Model, No. 49261; Chief Marshall, No. 45927; Advance, No. 49259. Sows of all the leading strains. Up-to-date breeding. Stock of all ages for sale. Pairs and trios not akin. M. B. turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

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

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.

BELGIAN HARES.

FORT WORTH BELGIAN HARE CO. Fort Worth, Texas. Importers of pedigreed Belgian hares. Rabbitry, 322 South Boaz st.; downtown office, room 506, Board of Trade Building, cor. 7th and Houston, sts. 50 very fine breeding does kept on hand. Young stock for sale. Reference, Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l Bank, Fort Worth, Texas. Correspondence solicited.

RAMONA RABBITRY HOUSTON, TEX W. H. Gray, Mgr., Belgian hares bred in California have the lead at this time. But we have established ourselves in Texas with 500 of the finest California product, with a view of bringing Texas Belgians to the front. We can supply you with breeding stock in any number, at any price. Nothing but standard bred, pedigreed stock; hare by Prince William score 94 1-4, service fee $15. Our hares won 27 blue ribbons at the San Antonio International Fair, and the sweepstakes and four regular prizes at Houston. For next 15 days will sell bred does scoring 93 points for one-half price. One for $4, two for $6.50. Grown buck and two does, not related, for $10. Write us.

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.

TELL 'EM

When you write to advertisers, that you saw it in The Journal.

DON'T FORGET IT.

SWINE

W. H. Pierce of Denton, formerly president of the State Swine's Breeders' association, and one of the best known hog men in the state, a few days ago sold all of his hogs, the buyer being A. J. Nance of Bolivar, proprietor of the Duck Creek stock farm and also a prominent hog breeder. Thirty-three registered or subject to registration hogs were included in the deal, four boars, six sows, five gilts and twenty pigs. Buttcut and a Duke boar headed the herd.

The recent annual meeting of the Illinois Swine Breeders' association was well attended by enthusiastic swine breeders from all parts of the state. Many valuable papers were read and freely discussed. The next annual meeting will be held at Bement, the second Tuesday and Wednesday in January, 1902.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. O. Minnis, Edinburg; vice president, J. W. Ward, Mt. Vernon; secretary-treasurer, G. L. Burgess, Bement, Ill.

The Swine Breeders' institute held the annual meeting at Dayton, Ohio, January 22. A very interesting paper was read by Dr. McNeil of Troy, Ohio entitled, "The Cause of and Remedies for Improlificness in Swine." J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio, had for his subject, "Where Are We Drifting?" Willis Whinery, Logansport, Indiana, discussed the process of immunizing swine from cholera.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, F. G. Shuey, Camden, O.; vice president, L. C. Peterson, Spring Valley, O.; secretary, Ernst Freigau, Dayton, O.; treasurer, M. A. Cottingham, Tippecanoe City, O.; executive committee, I. T. Cummins, Cedarville, O.; Edwin W. Foster, Troy, O.; Ira Jackson, West Milton, O.

DUROC JERSEY MEN MET.—The ninth annual meeting of the National Duroc Jersey Record association was held at Des Moines, recently. The president's annual address was followed by an address and financial statement from Secretary Robt. J. Evans, the latter showing receipts for 1900 to be $5039.60, the disbursements $3327.71 leaving a balance in the treasury of $1711.89. Papers were read by Mr. Aaron Jones on "Our Surplus; How Shall we Use It?" by G. E. Newton and A. F. Russell on "The Show Ring," and J. C. Day on "The Making of Swine." Appropriate resolutions were passed expressive of the sentiments of the association upon the death of Wm. Roberts, late of Paton, Iowa.

J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kan., was elected president by acclamation. Robt. J. Evans, of El Paso, Ill., was re-elected as secretary. C. F. Baker, of Bruce, Ill.; A. F. Russell, of Savannah, Mo.; Jas. A. Bangham, of Grinnell, Iowa; H. B. Louden, of Clay Center, Neb., and Aaron Jones, Jr., of South Bend, Ind., were chosen directors.

The following list of judges were recommended to the Pan-American exposition; Jas. Fofel, of Benson, Ill.; C. C. Keil, Ladora, Iowa; H. B. Louden, Clay Center, Neb.; F. F. Failor, Newton, Iowa; J. C. Woodburn, Orrsburg, Mo.; W. L. Addy, Parnell City, Mo.; J. W. Stribling, Earlham, Iowa; Aaron Jones, Jr., South Bend, Ind. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Des Moines, Iowa, December 26, 1901.

POLAND CHINA RECORD.—The stockholders of the Poland-China Record company met at Dayton, Ohio, January 23. There was a large attendance as usual. A resolution of the importance adopted was that the arrangement of the pedigrees in the record be continued numerically but not alphabetically, so that hereafter the number of the animal is given on the certificate when such is issued, soon after pedigree is sent in for record.

The resolution that stockholders be permitted to record pedigrees for a fee of 50 cents, did not pass as the majority of stockholders would rather pay the fee of one dollar than to have their record filled up with pedigrees of inferior and barren animals, which would be the consequence of low recording fees.

Directors elected were: L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; J. M. Klever, Bloomingburg, Ohio; John W. Williams, Briant, Indiana; J. H. Lackey, Jamestown, Ohio; Ed I. Brown, Winchester, Indiana; J. J. Snyder, Paris, Ohio, and C. W. Goslee, Roundhead, Ohio. These directors organized after the meeting and elected officers as follows: President, L. N. Bonham; vice president, Ed I. Brown; secretary, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio; treasurer, J. H. Lackey.

Executive committee: J. M. Klever, J. H. Lackey and Ed I. Brown.

FEEDING THE BROOD SOW.—When we think of the old days when it was no uncommon sight to see a brood sow with thirteen or more pigs suckling at her ample founts, we are led to suspect that there is something wrong in the present order of things as regards the brood sow of the present breeds, says Farmers' Review. It may be safely stated that the average litter of pigs does not exceed five head, and there are many breeders who hold that that is plenty and all that the sow can raise with profit. This does not however alter the fact that the old-fashioned sow successfully raised her numerous progeny, and made a good job of it, too. She was built for the work, and in our opinion breed had not everything to do with it. In fact, we are strongly of the opinion that our methods of feeding and general management of the brood sow have had a great deal to do with the production of small litters. In Europe, where large litters are the rule rather than the exception, the sows have to turn manure for a living, and in short have a great deal of exercise, but in our good herds they have an easy time of it and at the same time are fed in a manner calculated to make them lazy, fat and sluggish. These conditions are not conducive to the production of large litters, and on the contrary tend to make he sow a non-breeder and the boar impotent. The opposite kind of feeding and management undoubtedly tends to increase the size of the litter and at the same time make the progeny healthy. The present shape of our brood sows may be and probably is the result of lack of exercise plus tremendous quantities of carbonaceous food, such as corn, and it cannot be regarded as the best shape for a prolific brood sow. The old sort was long and slab-sided, and while we do not altogether believe that this was the best possible shape for the sow, it must be contended that it went along with a tremendous capacity for the production of milk, and this has been largely lost by changing the shape as result of corn feeding, lack of exercise and selection of breeding stock of the stubby kind referred to. We contend that the feeding of corn in large quantities to the present sow, while it may tend to form a pig that will speedily fatten into a lard hog, is not calculated to produce large litters or to produce a large flow of milk for the pigs. This feeding, plus lack of exercise, gradually makes the breed a mere manufacturer of corn into fat, and the animal is then to be looked upon as we would a fat Hereford cow for dairy purposes. She is out of place in the dairy and her calf may have to get some milk from a nurse cow to raise it. In the same way the fat, corn-produced sow is a grand animal when it comes to mere killing qualifications, but she is a poor nurse, for she is not bred or fed for milk. Now it may not be a good plan to breed "dariy sows," so to speak, but it would certainly be an improvement upon the present position to breed sows for the production of more pigs at a litter, and have them supply a sufficient store of milk for the successful feeding of the pigs. Nature conforms to the circumstances of the case, and this we think is the explanation of the diminished milk flow and consequent decrease in number of pigs in the average litter. Were breeders to abandon the practice of making corn an almost exclusive ration for hogs from birth until death there would be a corresponding change in the number of pigs in the litter and the amount of milk provided by the sow for their sustenance. It would, in conclusion, not only be necessary to change the ideas of many as regards the selection of brood sows, but to give the pigs from birth far more nitrogenous food and the pregnant sow lots of exercise and nitrogenous food instead of corn.

The man who was "born tired" should use PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It makes work a necessity to give vent to the energy and exuberance of spirits generated by functional activity in the system.

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Specialty: Jersey cattle bought and sold on commission. Unrivaled facilities for furnishing choice family milk cows.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, farm raised.—S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

If you are going to California this winter, or expect to visit Arizona or Northern New Mexico, it will pay you to make the trip via the Trinidad Gateway, using the unequaled service of "The Denver Road" in connection with the Santa Fe through service to the coast.

DAIRY

SALTING BUTTER.—Salting is a very particular matter in butter making. It will undoubtedly rank second to flavor, writes C. P. Reynolds. In the estimation of some, however, it ranks even higher than taste or odor. Consequently, the importance of seeing to it that the proper amount of salt be added, and mixed into the butter texture carefully and thoroughly.

Opinions differ a good deal about salting and how and when to put salt into the butter. I have known of many who preferred salting the butter while in the churn. This can be done comparatively easily if the square or barrel churn be used; or, for that matter, any style of churn in which the butter can be gotten at handily. I have known of instances where the salting was done in the ordinary dash churn, but this is comparatively difficult. There is the disadvantage, in the first place, of not being able to remove the buttermilk readily and conveniently; and it is, of course, practically impossible to salt the butter with any degree of certainty until the buttermilk is removed.

There is another difficulty in salting the butter in the churn, and this is to apply the exact amount of salt, and be certain that the quality will be satisfactory. I have known of many who used the square or barrel churn who drew off the buttermilk and, without removing the butter, salted the churning and, with a little more working, removed it and set it in some cool place for further attention. This plan is all right for one sufficiently accustomed to amounts of salt so there will be no fault in overdoing the matter, or underdoing it, but it can hardly be advised to the novice in butter making. When one has acquired sufficient experience so that she is able to measure both salt and butter with the eye sufficiently so as to make no serious variations, one may hope to do the salting in this manner successfully. If one is attempting to produce a high grade for a special market, it will be well to leave any chances for mistakes out of the butter making as far as possoble.

I think I touched on this point before, but it may do no harm to briefly repeat myself here as to salting. To do it accurately the weight of the butter should be known and the proportionate amount of salt necessary to secure the desired degree of saltiness. There are various rules for this, and possibly the simplest one is an ounce of salt to each pound of butter, or, as it were, in the ratio of 16 to 1. This secures all the saltiness that many people care for, although there are many who prefer considerably more. An ounce and a half of salt will generally give all the saltiness that most people will care for. More will care for less.

A good many take considerable pains with the salt, using an extra good quality, and then carefully sifting before applying to the butter. This will remove any bits of undesirable rubbish and also insures salt of a uniform fineness so that it will work into the butter uniformly and dissolve readily. Good butter can not be made with the salt unevenly distributed.

In handling butter from the churn it is a good plan to remove and then weigh. It can then be placed in a suitable butter-working apparatus and worked over. The butter is now in the fine granular state when the salt will be taken up the best. When the salt is supplied evenly over the surface, with a little more working to stir in the salt well, it is ready to stand until the salt is thoroughly dissolved, when the further working is done to remove all traces of buttermilk. As a rule, the least butter is handled to secure the desired object, the more satisfactory will be the quality produced.

Most butter makers, so far as I have observed, agree generally that butter has been insufficiently worked, when the surface appears streaked or bored when cut with a ladle. A great deal of butter goes to market this way, when a very little more working would have much improved the quality. The other extreme is the over-worked article, where all grain is destroyed and the butter is salvy.

In working butter there is a danger of confusing the mottled or streaked condition sometimes caused from insufficient working with the white specks coming from allowing the cream to become too sour. It is sometimes possible, when milk is set away in pans, that portions of the cream, for very small bits, of course, becomes so hardened that it passes through the churn unbroken and appears in the butter as still cream particles. A rather peculiar thing regarding these particles is that butter coloring matter does not generally affect them, and may, consequently, be detected by this means. The only remedy seems to be to avoid the pans or else strain the cream. It is fortunate, however, that this is not a very common occurrence. Obviously, working butter will not remove these specks.

ALLEGED SMALLPOX CURE.

A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald writes as follows: "I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the smallpox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cowpox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world, that of Paris, published this recipe as a panacea for smallpox, it passed unheeded. It is unfailing as fate and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it and cured smallpox. When learned physicians said the patient must die it cured:

"Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours invariably. For a child, smaller doses according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pesthouses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

Work has been commenced on the cotton mill at Gonzales, Tex.

SHEEP---GOATS

J. M. Steward of Lebanon, Ill., recently bought from T. H. Mastin of Kansas City the Angora buck "Oom Paul," for $200. This animal was bred by W. G. Hughes & Co. of Hastings, Tex. Mr. Stewart also purchased from Mr. Mastin 15 does at $10 and 160 at $7.50.

ANGORA PRODUCTS.—William R. Payne of New York, a well known dealer in mohair and goatskins, says: The Angora goat has been cultivated in this country only about fifty years. Few people know its value and fewer still know that mohair is the fleece of this animal. The Angora has not yet obtained a status in agricultural journals. Yet it is one of the most valuable of animals, for its fleece, pelt and carcass, and one of the easiest and cheapest to cultivate. There are in the whole country now probably about 300,000 head of Angoras, including all degrees of blood near and remote. Of these, probably not over one-third can be called "high" grade even by courtesy. Of pure blood there is none, except possibly a flock in a remote region, which has been kept intact from cross-breeding, but has been inbred since 1876. Of imported animals from Turkey since 1849 there have come into the country, so far as records show, about 350 Angora rams and ewes, many of them of doubtful blood. Of really high character and grade probably not over thirty rams, all told, have come from Turkey. From this foundation has been bred up the present stock. Between cross-breeding and in-breeding whatever pure blood there was has been pretty well eliminated, and the crying need now is for good, pure, sound, first-class fresh bucks, a registry farm and a new start. It needs some brains, energy and money put into it to make it one of the best paying indusries there is. Unfortunately the constituency behind the Angora in the United States to-day has not a large vote like that back of the sheep. Up to date it has been treated like any old goat in Shantyville—as not worth the stone that is thrown at it. It is impossible to get animals from Turkey without a strong pressure from government and diplomatic sources.

The most important product of the Angora is the long silky, wavy fleece used either pure or in connection with wool, silk, linen or carlton, in a variety of fabrics for house furnishing and ladies' goods, brilliantines, linings, braid, plushes, astrachan cloth, furniture coverings curtain material, knit goods, fancy effects in shawls and dress goods and numerous other textitles. Its value ranges for foreign from forty-five to fifty cents a pound and for domestic from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. There are consumed annually here about 1,000,000 to 1,125,000 pounds, of which the bulk has to be imported, as only about 250,000 to 300,000 pounds of the domestic product are long enough and of characer to suit manufacturing needs. The short, low and cross-bred hair is used for blankets, lap robes, rugs, carpets and low goods generally, but even then is worth more per pound than most sheep wool, varying from ten to twenty-one cents. The uses for mohair are increasing every year as new outlets are being found for it as manufacturers are advancing in the variety of their porducts.

Angora skins properly dressed are used white or tinted to manufacture rugs, robes, carriage mats, fur sets for children, trimming for ladies' furs, and also for dusters, horse-head tassels, doll hair and wigs. They are mostly imported raw from the Cape of Good Hope and Turkey, and range in value, duty paid, from $1.50 up to $3.50 each, undressed. Domestic skins are in very limited supply, and are worth from 50 cents each for kids up to $2 each for large bull-fleeced pelts. The low, cross-bred, common skins and short pelts not suitable to dress are used by morocco and glove leather manufacturers, and are worth from 15 to 18 cents a pound for large sizes, down to 10 and 11 cents for small ones as kinds. The flesh of the Angora is said to be excellent mutton and pronounced as good as Southdown. It is quite largely eaten in the west and in the east also, if people only knew it. There is a prejudice against the name of goat meat, but those who know say it is very good. The horns can be utilized in a variety of ways, and not a part of the animal but has a value.

We may add that the climatic conditions and food supply of a large part of our mountainous country is admirably adapted to Angora ranges, and and there is not a state in the union, east or west, in which they cannot be grown to good advantage. Another point is that notwithstanding the inbreeding, cross-breeding and inability to get fresh blood, American ranchmen have improved the stock they had to work with, just as they improved the original Merino sheep, and believe, if given the material to do with, they will in time produce a better animal, larger and finer, than the original stock with nearly 3000 years of history behind it.

Dr. Alfonsor Herrera, a noted Me ican scientist, and with an internatic al reputation as an entomologist, l died at Mautla, whither he had go to investigate parasites of oranges. was president of the Antonio Al Scientific society, and at the tim his death was occupied on a treatis garding artificial protoplasm.

Bright's Disease is more dread physicians than any of the serio orders with which they have to d cause of its insidious and m character. If prompt action we when headaches, urinary disor gestive troubles first appear, n fering and sorrow would be PRICKLY ASH BITTERS wi stop the spread of the disease inflamation, heal the kidneys a strengthen and regulate the drive poisons and impurities system.

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The worst possible spavin can b 45 minutes. Curbs, splints and just as quick. Not painful and failed. Detailed information new method sent free to horse
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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ½ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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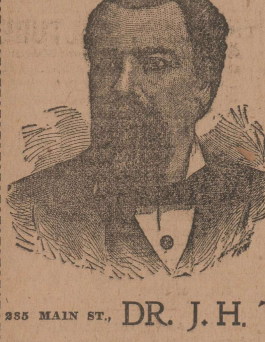

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That's how the good old song goes, but now the people ride in comfort and luxury when traveling toward

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The National Live Stock Association will hold its great annual convention in Salt Lake City, January 15-18, 1901.

Say, Brother, are you with us?

Only one fare, plus two dollars, for the round trip, via "THE DENVER ROAD," and your choice of routes west from Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver (with special train service).

There will be a Happy Time.

Salt Lake City is noted for success in caring for and entertaining conventions, and "YOU DON'T HAVE TO APOLOGIZE FOR RIDING ON THE DENVER ROAD."

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

N. B.—Drop us a line for further information.

We'll Take the Lump.

We agree to take off a lump of any character from either horses or cattle with Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure or forfeit all pay. This certain remedy for Lump Jaw has proved equally effective for cure of Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, etc. Our guarantee covers lumps of every description. Very easy to use: can't harm; doesn't scar.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

is sold by most druggists, or will be sent prepaid by mail to any address. Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Ionia, Mo., May 28, 1900.
Fleming Bros., Chicago.

Dear Sirs:—Inclosed please find P. O. Order for $4, for which you will please send me two bottles of your Lump Jaw Cure. I have used about one bottle, and have cured three, and am doctoring the fifth one.

J. W. FOWLER.

A postal will bring you our new Illustrated Pamphlet to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS.,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.
Reference—Drover's National Bank.

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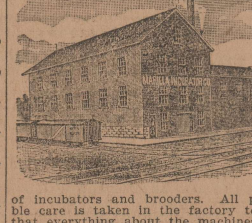
The accompanying illustration shows the new factory erected last summer at Rose Hill, New York, by the Marilla Incubator Company, and thoroughly equipped in all its departments with modern up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of incubators and brooders. In many respects it is one of the most complete incubator factories in the country. Since its completion it has been filled with busy workmen, building this famous style of incubators and brooders. All possible care is taken in the factory to see that everything about the machines are exactly right, the material is carefully inspected before it passes into the factory; only skilled mechanics are employed and every finished machine is tested before being crated. It is this extraordinary care which eanbles these manufacturers to sell their machines on the 30 day free trial plan, and they tell us that not one machine in a hundred ever comes back. The new catalogue of the Marilla is a handsome book full of practical information on incubation and brooding, and explaining in detail the Marilla hot air tank or radiator and the mercury regulator, special feature of this incubator, in which we know our readers will be interested. Send for it.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MARKETS

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

FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Feb. 4.—Our local hog market continues strong and on the up grade and with a light run in sight this week and the northern markets coming in higher today, we look for a strong market throughout the week on good packers, but we do not look for this advance to effect the light weights and half finished hogs as too many of that kind are coming on the market and they do not fill the bill for packing purposes. Our sale on Monday at $5.10 for a car of 216 lb hogs was the highest price on this market for several months and on a basis of today's market, we can get that price or better for something choice to fancy. Fat corn pigs 100 lb to 150 lb will bring $4.00 to $4.25 but if they are mast fat, they will sell as low down as $3.00 to $3.75.

We quote our market today as follows: Choice fat steers $3.50@4.00, medium fat $3.00@3.25; choice fat cows $2.85@3.10, medium fat $2.50@2.75; bulls, stags and oxen $2.25@2.50, canners $1.75@2.25; choice fat hogs 175 lb up $5.00@5.10, mixed fat 165 lb up $4.75@4.95; rough heavies $4.50@4.75, light fat $4.00@4.25.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Feb. 4.—The demand is good for all classes of finished livestock.

A. C. Thomas' stockyards quote:

Hogs—Choice packers 200 to 300 lb $4.75@4.95, stock hogs $3.40@3.90; choice steers 800 to 1,000 lb $3.50@3.75, fair to good steers $3.25@3.50, common steers $2.75@3.25; choice fat cows $2.75@3.00, fair to good cows $2.75@3.00, common cows $1.50@2.25; choice fat heifers $2.75@3.00, fair to good heifers $2.40@2.70; veal calves, heavy to light $3.00@3.75; bulls $2.00@2.50; choice mutton, 90 to 110 lb $3.25@3.50, choice mutton, 70 to 85 lb $3.00@3.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 19,000, including 400 Texans; good to choice steers strong, others steady; butcher stock and Texas steady; good to prime steers $5.10@6.00, poor to medium $3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders steady at $2.00@4.60, cows $2.65@4.20, heifers $2.75@4.50, canners $2.00@2.60, bulls, steady at $2.75@4.25, calves steady at $4.00@6.00, Texas fed steers $4.00@4.80, Texas grass steers $3.30@4.00, Texas bulls $2.50@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000, tomorrow 25,000; estimated left over 3,000. Opening strong, a shade higher, closed firm, top $5.45; mixed and butchers $5.20@5.45, good to choice heavy $5.35@5.45, rough heavy 5.20@5.30, light $5.20@5.40, bulk of sales 5.30@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000; sheep and lambs steady; yearlings $4.50@5.15, good to choice wethers $3.90@4.50, fair to choice mixed and Western sheep 3.90@4.50, Texas sheep $2.50@3.50, native lambs 4.30@5.30, western lambs $5.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 5,500 natives, 2,300 Texans; native steers 10c lower; Texans strong; cows and heifers and stockers and feeders steady; native beef steers $4.50@5.50, stockers and feeders $3.75@4.75, western fed steers $4.25@5.00, Texans and Indian $3.75@4.65, cows $3.00@4.25, heifers $3.50@4.50, canners $2.50@3.00, bulls $3.00@4.50, calves $5.50@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 Market 10c higher; top $5.42 1-2; bulk of sales $5.20@5.40; heavy $5.35@5.42 1-2, mixed $3.25@5.40, light $5.05@5.30, pigs $4.60@5.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,200. Market 5c higher. Western lambs $5.15@5.45, western wethers $4.25@4.75, western yearlings $4.50@5.00, ewes $3.75@4.25, culls $2.50@3.50.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 2,700, including 1,000 Texans. Market strong, 5c higher, the latter for Texans; native shipping and export steers $4.75@5.80, dressed beef and butchers' steers $4.40@5.10, steers under 1,000 pounds $3.40@4.75, stockers and feeders $2.40@4.60, cows and heifers $2.00@4.75, canners $1.25@2.75, bulls $2.40@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $3.50@4.85, cows and heifers $2.40@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts 1,100. Market strong, 5c higher; pigs and light $5.25@5.35, packers $5.30@5.40, butchers $5.35@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts 80. Market active and strong; native muttons $4.00@4.40, culls and bucks $2.75@4.25, stockers $2.25@3.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 4.—The supply of good to choice Texas beeves for the week closing today has about equalled the demand; demand good, prices firm. Strictly good cows and heifers as well as choice calves and yearlings are short of requirements and selling fully up to quotations. Thin and inferior grades, while only a few left over, are hard sellers, the demand for these qualities growing less every week. Hogs are in over supply both in hands of butchers and merchants; prices lower and weak. Enquiry for sheep limited. Today's range of prices as follows:

Texas and western cattle beeves, choice, per lb gross $4.00@4.50, fair to good $3.25@3.75; cows and heifers, choice $3.00@3.50, fair to good $2.50@3.00; bulls and stags, bulls $2.25@2.75, stags $2.50@3.00; yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 lb $3.25@3.75, fair to good, per head $9.00@12.00; calves, choice, 200 to 300 lb $4.00@4.50, fair to good, 100 to 200 lb per head $6.00@9.00.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 2.—

Beeves, good to choice $3.50@3.75, common to fair $3.00@3.25; cows, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.50@3.00; yearlings, good to choice $3.50@3.75, common to fair $3.00@3.25; calves, good to choice $4.00@4.50, common to fair $3.50@3.75; hogs, corn-fed $4.50@4.75, mast-fed $3.00@3.50.

Good 900 lb beeves and calves in demand; market full of cows; two years and yearlings; corn-fed hogs wanted; mast-feds in over supply.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Feb. 4.—

Spot cotton quotations are as follows: Ordinary 7c, good ordinary 8c, middling 8 1-2c, low middling 8 11-16c, strict middling 9c.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 4.—Spot cotton market steady. Ordinary 7 5-8c, good ordinary 8 3-16c, middling 8 7-8c, good middling 9 13-16c, fair 10 3-16c.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 4.—Spot cotton quiet and revised. Ordinary 7 9-16c, good ordinary 8 1-16c, low middling 8 11-16c, middling 9 3-16c, good middling 9 11-16c, middling fair 9 15-16c.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 4.—Spot cotton firm and revised, with good ordinary 1-8c higher. Ordinary 7 5-16c, good ordinary 7 15-16c, low middling 8 9-16c, middling 9 5-16c, good middling 9 5-8c, middling fair 10 1-16c.

New York, Feb. 4.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-8c lower. Good ordinary 9 3-16c, low middling 9 7-16c, middling 9 7-8c, good middling 10 3-16c, middling fair 10 5-8c, fair 11c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 4.—

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

Bran 75c.

Chopped corn 95c.

Corn—Per bu, new 49@50c.

Oats 27@30c.

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

Grain bags, bale lots, 5-bu oats bags 8c, 2 1-2-bu corn bags 6 1-2c, 2-bu wheat bags 7 3-4c, 3-bu 6-ft wool bags 25c.

Wheat—No. 2 65c.

Broomcorn—Per ton $40.00@80.00.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour dull and easy.

Wheat, No. 2 64 1-2@71 1-2c, No. 2 red 74 1-2@75 1-2c.

No. 2 corn 37 5-8c, No. 2 yellow 37 3-4c.

No 2 oats 25@25 1-4c, No. 2 white 25 5-8@28 1-2c, No. 3 white 26 3-4@28 1-2c.

No. 2 rye 50@52c.

Barley, fair to choice malting 57@59c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.70, No. 1 northwestern $1.70@1.70 1-2c.

Prime timothy seed $4.40.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 4.—

Poultry—Chickens per dozen, old hens $2.50@2.75, cocks $1.30@1.60, fryers $2.50@2.75, broilers $1.75@2.25; ducks $2.25@3.00; geese $4.00@5.00; turkeys (per lb) 6@7c.

Eggs—Fresh 13@14c, jobbers' prices 12@12 1-2c.

Butter—Per lb choice country 13@14c, common 8@10c.

Cabbage—Per lb 2 1-4@2 1-2c.

Potatoes—California Burbanks 85@90c, Greeley 95@$1.00.

Onions—Per lb 2 1-2@3c.

Sweet potatoes—White, per bu 30c, yellow 40@50c.

Cotton-seed oil—Prime crude, per gallon 22 1-2c, market quiet; off crude 20@21c.

Cotton-seed meal—Per ton, delivered at Galveston, $19.50@19.75; market dull.

Cotton-seed—Quotations nominal, with very little offering.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The Commercial Bulletin, says today of the wool trade: "The receipts of wool in Boston since January 1 have been 8,716,750 lbs, against 12,489,750 lbs for January, 1900. The shipments for January are 19,164,482 lbs, against sales of 19,791,500 lbs for January, 1900. The total stock on hand January 1, 1900, was 76,309,500 lbs; the total stock February 1 is 65,861,768 lbs, a reduction of spot supplies of over 10,000,000 lbs in the month. The market has been more active, but, with the solitary exception of a lot of Ohio delaine sold at 30c, an advance of 1c over last sales, the trend of the market is downward. London has dropped to the level of October's closing. Buenos Ayres is now offering quarter-blood slightly defective combings at 34c scoured, landed in Boston. There are 2,000 bales new clip Australian already in Boston. The largest sale was of defective California on a basis of 33c scoured. Medium territory and coarse New Mexican blanket wools have sold very freely. Good Idaho fine medium clothing is now down to 42c clean."

Dallas, Feb. 4.—

Hides—Dry flint, 16 lb and up 13 1-2c, 16 lb and down 11 1-2c, dry salted 9c; green salted, 40 lb and up 6@6 1-2c, 40 lb and down 5@5 1-2c; dead green 1c less than green salted.

Furs—Raccoon 25@55c, skunk 25@40c, mink 30@75c, 'opossum 5@10c, fox 20@40c, wildcat 15@25c, prairie wolf 25@75c, timber wolf 50c@$1.50; deerskins, lb 20c.

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

PROSPERITY IN TEXAS

WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO DEVELOP THE STATE—WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

In a recent issue the Manufacturers' Record, one of the greatest industrial papers on the American continent, said:

Great is Texas, and as impressively great is the marvelous prosperity which has been poured into her cup this year, pressed down and full to overflowing. Think of the price of a bale of cotton, $45 at least, for every man, woman and child of the 3,048,710 population which the census man credits to the state for 1900, and then add to the wealth from the cotton the millions for cattle, for other farm products, for fruits, for minerals, for timber and for manufactures, and you can begin to understand why this prodigious empire blossoms as the rose, and why every one, down to the lowest cottonpicker, is well nigh literally rolling in wealth.

Perhaps I should modify the adjectives in the matter of cottonpicker, for even he is a capitalist now. Erstwhile domestics and roustabouts have come out of the cotton patches the possessors of $25 weekly earnings, and I have even heard of one family of whites, parents and six children, who have cleaned up $1200 in hard cash as the result of the season's cotton picking. They just moved in last fall, and with this clean-up they will buy them a farm of 100 acres, and with the fruits of one short season's labor start out where some farmers have ended after many years of tedious toil.

A recently returned New Yorker has aired his views in the eastern papers, to the effect that the south is intoxicated with its wealth, and that the result will be a reign of wold and harmful extravagance. In answer to this it may be stated that the banks of Dallas have deposits of more than $12,000,000, and all the banking institutions of the state report a like condition of plethora. And in resentment of the sneering visitor's suggestion it has been remarked that there are not a few of the southerners who have become quite familiar with the touch of a $100 bill, and who are just as likely to turn it to a good account as their eastern brethren.

Indeed, the basis of this widespread prosperity is so broad it is evident there would have been "good times" in Texas without the incident of 10-cent cotton. Of course, the surplus wealth from this big crop has been as an infusion of rich blood into the arteries of commerce, but Texas is on the up-grade in everything, and development has occurred in so many directions that various elements have entered into the success which is now hers. The lesson of diversification in crops has been well learned by the farmer here, as elsewhere throughout the south, and he now has hogs and cattle not only for his own use, but to sell to local packers, who have located here for supplies instead of to find a market for their products. Wheat is raised in Texas of so fine a quality that its flour takes the blue ribbon not only at American expositions, but at the great exposition at Paris, France, competing with the world. The corn crop of Texas has added enormously to her wealth, and the value of her other farm products has been of increasing importance.

In stock-raising there has been a marvelous change. The Texas steer, wild-eyed and built like a Kentucky racehorse, with a stretch of sometimes six feet between the tips of his great horns, giving veri-similitude to the current aphorism that you could pack the meat of his gaunt form inside of his spacious horns, roams the plains no more, and is only found in infrequent sequestered herds, where he is propagated as a curiosity and to contrast the Texas cattle of to-day with those of hardly more than yesterday. The days of free grass and open land have passed away, but out in the western part of Texas on the rich grazing lands once known as the staked plains, there are enormous herds of cattle still, but they are big and fat and sleek, and spring calves of that breed are sold the fall before for $25, to be paid as soon as they are born. A man in Dallas, who owns one of the big West Texas ranches, paid $5000 for a Hereford bull at a sale at Kansas City, and a recent visitor to the panhandle tells how he saw thousands of this superb white-faced breed, and in their sleekness they were indistinguishable one from the other. "A Texas steer" is no longer an opprobious epithet.

The mustang, the original Texas pony, has gone the way of the longhorn, and in his place are big capable work-horses and such fine mules that they are in great demand for shipment to foreign countries. The Mexican sheep has also disappeared, and the raising of fine breeds has become a big industry. In southwest Texas sheep ranches and great flocks are numerous, and elsewhere there are many farmers who have flocks of varying sizes, and as they thrive on the weeds to be found on the lands where they abound and the climate is extremely favorable for them. Sheep-raising, either as an an occupation or as a small side issue, comes to be a matter of little trouble and good profit.

Speaking generally, and after the manner of Caesar, all Texas is divisible into three parts. The eastern part, which extends 100 miles or so west from the border, from the north towards the coast, is broken and hilly, and here are vast forests of longleaf pine, while the streams are lined with heavy growths of oak, hickory and other hard woods. From the hill country to the plains is the wide stretch of rolling prairie, containing as rich soil as the world knows, where commercial fertilizers are never used and where, outside of the coast country, the greatest development has occurred. Although there is fine iron ore in the hills and good coal and splendid granite and all kinds of merchantable wood, and although there are numerous cotton mills some woolen mills and at least one big furniture factory and various kinds of industries throughout the state, yet the development has been as yet largely along the line of agriculture, a fact which is demonstrated by the standing of Dallas as the greatest distributing point for agricultural implements, save possibly one, on the continent or in the world. The prosperity of the state is at present due to its agriculture. Industries in great number are yet to come, but that they will inevitably come conditions conclusively prove.

For instance, Dallas holds a commanding place in the manufacture and sale of saddles, horse-collars and harness, and yet there is hardly a tannery in the state of any pretentions. The canaigre plant, full of tannic acid and an excellent substitute for oak bark, is successfully grown in Texas. Thousands of hides are shipped green out of the state every week, to be tanned elsewhere and brought back as leather. Here is one field which will not always remain unoccupied. Then there will be furniture factories and woodworking establishments in large number here one day, and those who sell agricultural implements will discover that heavy and bulky machines may with advantage be constructed at home out of the materials which are lying at the very doors of the Texans.

Of course, there will be a large increase in the number of cotton mills, for all of those now in operation are doing well, and the 3,000,000-odd bales of cotton which Texas raises in a year will not always be so largely shipped out of the state and [illegible] country. Only in oil mills does there seem to be anything like an occupancy of the field. About every city has one or more good cottonseed oil mills, with benefits incalculable to the communities.

The western portion of the state, roughly bounded by a line extending south from the eastern border of the panhandle, is composed of hills, mountains and tablelands, and although it is declared to be rich in agricultural possibilities, particularly as a wheat country, it is now devoted almost exclusively to the grazing of cattle, and as it yields a rich return thus it is probable that it will continue so for some time to come.

One conspicuous development of recent years is the rice industry of Texas. Only a few years ago upland rice-growing was unheard of in this country, but now southeast Texas has over 100,000 acres in rice, and as the whole coast country for some sixty miles back, as far west as the Colorado river, seems to be adapted to rice-growing, it is declared that the growth of the industry will only be limited by the seed available and the construction of irrigating canals.

Much of the coast country is also ideally adapted to the raising of pears and small fruits, berries, vegetables and melons, being below the frost line as a rule, and already this industry has developed to a position of commercial importance.

The sugar industry has attained some importance along the coast, and a paper mill is successfully using for pulp the bagasse or stalk from which the sugar has been extracted.

In Trinity and some other counties experiments made with tobacco have demonstrated that a good imitation of the Cuban leaf can be raised, and tobacco raising on a large scale is contemplated.

Of the great strike of oil at Corsicana much has been said, and the prosperity which has come to that little town through the sinking of its hundreds of wells is a somewhat familiar story. And now Beaumont comes to the front with a regular gusher, and an oil fever has follower the recent big strike there. Natural gas is present in large quantities at Corsicana, and there are indications of it in the Beaumont district. As it has been considered for some time that oil exists in various parts of Texas, it is likely that a big development in this field will soon occur.

Immense salt deposits have been found in some parts of the state and are being worked on a commercial scale.

And Texas is coming to the front as a health resort, too. Down at Marlin, on the Houston and Texas Central, there is a spring where the water comes out of the ground 147 degrees hot, and there are numerous other springs in various parts of the state whose waters possess rare curative properties. One of them, called Mineral Wells, on the line of the Texas and Pacific, is even referred to nowadays as "the Carlsbad of America."

HORSE.

Jeff Earl will have standard bred bred horses and jacks at the Fort Worth fat stock show for sale.

Horse buyers for the British government have been making numerous purchases in Texas recently. Prices range from $45 to $75, the average being about $50.

Secretary Horace Wilson, of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association has officially announced the dates of the annual meeting at Lexington as Oct. 8 to Oct. 18, in accordance with the custom followed since 1870 of commencing the meeting th first Tuesday after the first Monday in October. The programme of stakes and purses will exceed $80,000.

The French Percheron Stud Book society had a rule that all colts must be recorded before they are one year old, and during the dull times since 1890 many colts were not recorded in time. Secretary S. D. Thompson of the American Stud Book went to France recently and prevailed upon the French society to rescind that rule and record the eligible horses, and some of the importers are now in France buying up these newly recorded stallions for the American trade.

BIGGEST DEAL IN HORSES.—Slimmer & Thomas of St. Paul, are credited with making a short time ago the greatest single purchase of horses ever made in this country, 3200 head. While the money consideration is withheld some idea of the enormity of the deal may be gained when it is known that the horses are all fine animals, all native North Dakota-bred, and most of them choice heavy drafters. A part of these horses are to be loaded in the sixty cars to be left at White Earth, S. D., by the Great Northern road this week, and two big trains, of thirty cars each, will be headed for Sioux City and will reach there in time for the big sale, which takes place February 14.

BIG PRICE FOR HAMBURG.—Sixty thousand dollars was the sum paid for the stallion Hamburg last week at the disposal sale of the horses from the Bitter Root Stock Farm of the late Marcus Daly. Bidding commenced at $25,000. It was immediately raised by one bid to $40,000, then to $41,000, $45,000, $58,000 and finally to $60,000. For that sum the horse was sold to Wm. C. Whitney beinb bid in by John E. Midden, who formerly sold Hamburg to Mr. Daly. The principal opposing bidder was J. B. Haggin. Hamburg is a son of Hanover and Lady Reel, was foaled in 1895 and was purchased by Mr. Daly at reported price of $41,000. In all fifty-two head of horses sold for a total of $158,400, an average of $3,046.15 apiece.

HORSE'S OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY.—It matters not the actual day of his birth, but January 1 is the the official birthday of all the race horses in America. Horses which last summer were racing as two-year-olds were three years that day. It is an arbitraryl rule and occasionally it has queer results, says the Horseman and Stockman.

Breeders try to arrange matters so as to have their colts and fillies foaled as soon after January 1 as possible. The youngsters are not wanted before that date. A few years ago a New Jersey breeder found a long-legged weanling in his barn on December 31. The particular youngster was not expected until two weeks later. His dam had been nominated in the Futurity and his sire in a number of stakes. Great things were expected of him, but because of his overanxiety to be born he was almost valueless for racing purposes.

The colt here referred to was a year old the day after his birth. When he was a year and a day old he was two years old. That is to say, when a colt born after January 1 was a year old this unfortunate animal was two years old, and so on. Of course he was not sufficiently developed to race in his official two-year-old form. Actually a yearling, he could not hope to compete with horses which were a year older, and as a consequence he could not start in the Futurity.

RABBIT PEST.

A writer in an exchange says to keep rabbits from biting fruit trees: "Kill some rabbits, tear them up so that the blood and flesh can be rubbed on the trees, rub the trees well with them and scatter bits of the flesh and hide around the trees. If this is done twice during the winter, it will prove a never failing remedy. I have no trouble in keeping rabbits from my trees in this way."

John E. Mosby, of Woodward, O. T., son of the noted guerilla, last week won a suit against the McKee, Zook & Whitford Commission company of St. Joseph, Mo., the jury returning a verdict of $4091.12 in favor of the plaintiff. Mosby alleged that J. W. Biggs had sent to St. Joseph 221 head of cattle belonging to the plaintiff and had sold them to the defendants without his consent. The suit was for $5000. Biggs received $3888 for the cattle.

The use of dynamite in planting trees has been tried by a Wisconsin fruit grower. The innovation, it is said, has given excellent results and is along the line of scientific fruit culture. In effect the practice is deep subsoiling and will always prove beneficial where the soil or subsoil is hard and compact. The careful application of this method may solve some of the problems in fruit culture.

A GREAT HORSE SALE.

People who want standard bred horses and want the best strains of blood will be able to get what they want at Fort Worth during the Fat Stock show. Jeff Earl, the well known Standard breeder will have his best horses, mares and stallions on sale. Mr. Earl bought the famous R. M. Gano stock at Dallas, where for 48 years Gen. Gano had been breeding. These horses are bred back to Hambletonian and Happy Medium, the sire of the famous Nancy Hanks, who made the record of 2:04. That is the kind you will see. The great stallions Cecil and George Kinghood will be there.

Eat and Run.

There isn't a man who would be seen running through the street munching a piece of pie. Why not? Because it would mean dyspepsia and stomach trouble? Not at all; but because it wouldn't look well. As a matter of fact many a business man snatches a lunch in such a hurry that he might as well take it on the run. That is one reason for the prevailing "stomach trouble" among men of business.

There is a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The worst cases of dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach have been cured by this medicine. It cures where all other means have failed to cure.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, and how it had cured his wife, I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

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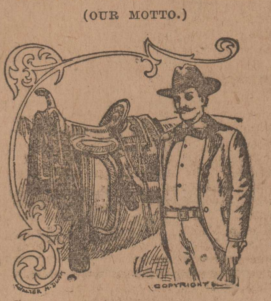

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THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Delegate Flynn's bill providing for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma has been favorably reported by the house committee on judiciary.

A statehood convention was held at Oklahoma a few days ago and resolutions in favor of statehood, with or without the addition of the Indian Territory, were adopted.

The Southwestern Nursery association held a very successful meeting at Oklahoma City last week and elected the following officers for the year: J. A. Taylor of Wynnewood, president; C. A. McNabb of Oklahoma City, secretary.

The uprising of the Creeks is over. The leader is still held in captivity and will later be brought to trial. C. Murphy, a member of the Indian police at Choska, writes to the Journal that all the reports sent out concerning the riot were greatly exaggerated. He claims that the sole intention of the Snake band was to punish a few lawbreakers.

TO RENEW LEASES.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has authorized the agent in charge of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation in Oklahoma to renew by the month the gazing leases with the cattlemen of the southwest for the benefit of the Indians. As the reservation is not to be opened to settlement until Aug. 6, and the cattlemen are paying at the rate of $230,000 per annum, a neat sum will be added to that already held for the Indians by renewals by the month after the present three-year leases expire on April 1.

HOMESTEAD FARMS.—The following directions have been given out for the benefit of those seeking to acquire homestead lands in the Comanche-Kiowa reservation:

The applicant must first select the quarter section on which he intends to file, and be satisfied of its true description and location. He should then go to the proper landoffice and file application, stating his name, residence, postoffice address and giving a general discription of the land. The application must be accompanied by the affidavit of the applicant, setting forth that he is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory; that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention to become such; that he is more than 21 years of age, or, if under that age, that he is the head of a family; that the application is made in good faith and for the purpose of settlement, and that he is not acting as agent for any other person or corporation; that since Aug. 30, 1890, he has not entered under the land laws of the United States a quantity of land, agricultural in character, which, with the land applied for, would make more than 320 acres; that he has not hitherto had the benefit of the homestead laws.

This application must be made in person. After making application the applicant is allowed six months in which to establish his residence. Union soldiers may initiate homestead rights without being bresent at the opening. Their widows and minor orphan children have the same privilege. They may file declaratory statement by attorney, which entitles them to enter at any time within six months from the time of the filing.

NEW STOCK LAW.—The following is the full text of a law relating to the bringing of cattle into the Cherokee nation, which was passed at the last session of the Cherokee council and has been approved by President McKinley:

"Be is enacted by the national council, that it shall be unlawful for any person to introduce cattle of any kind whatever into the Cherokee nation from any state or territory of the United States or any other nation of the Indian Territory for the purpose of holding or grazing them upon the public domain of the Cherokee nation, whether the same be enclosed or otherwise, provided, that citizens of the Cherokee nation may introduce cattle between Dec. 1 and Feb. 28 of the following year by paying 50 cents per head for each and every head of cattle so introduced.

"Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the principal chief of the Cherokee nation to report all violations of the above section to the Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., or other proper authority of the United States, with the request that said violators of said section be proceeded against as provided in section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and that they and the said cattle so introduced in violation of said section be removed from without the limits of the Cherokee nation.

"Be it further enacted, that all moneys collected under the provisions of this act, after paying the necessary expenses, shall be placed by the Indian agent to the credit of the school fund of the Cherokee nation."

The section of the revised statutes of the United States referred to in the act provides that "Every person who drives or otherwise conveys any stock or horses, mules or cattle to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe without the consent of such tribe is liable to a penalty of $1 for each animal of such stock."

While Isparhecher was chief of the Creek nation he had the United States authorities institute suit against a number of cattlemen for violating this section, but most of the suits were compromised before they came to trial and some are still pending.

NEW MEXICO

The trial of Shaw & Urton of the Cass Land and Cattle company, charged with maintaining a drift fence, has been set for April. The outcome is awaited with much interest.

The farmers of that vicinity have organized The Feliz and Pecos Valley Cantaloupe and Fruit Growers' association at Hagerman, and will plant several hundred acres of cantaloupes the next season. There are a large number of fine young orchards now in bearing in that portion of the valley.

A report from Portales, N. M., says: Stock horses in this locality are worth from $3 to $5 per head more than one year ago. Sheep are 25 cents per head less than one year ago. Steer yearlings will be worth $15 to $16 this coming spring. One year ago they were worth $18 to $20. Sheep that brought $3 per head last year are now offered at $2.50 to $2.75 per head.

A report from Las Cruces says: On the ranch of T. R. Kerr, a few miles west of Cambraya station, Dick Johnson, a cowboy, shot and killed a Mexican named Rios and badly wounded his companion, a Mexican named Tiburcio Talvera. The men were overtaken by Johnson while making way with stolen stock, and the shooting was the outcome of a lively encounter between the parties.

WANT DRIFT FENCES.—A drift fence meeting was recently held in Roswell and resolutions adopted praying for an amendment to the drift fence law so as to allow the erection of drift fences under certain conditions. The plan is to have the matter shaped so that when a number of men pasturing stock on the range desire to put up drift fences, they can sign a petition asking permission to put up the fences, and file it with the register of the local landoffice. The time for hearing the petition well be set, say within thirty days, and notice of same published in a local newspaper. This will give persons who object and have any interests likely to be injured if the request should be granted, to appear and show cause why the permission should not be granted.

The Kansas house of representatives has passed the Bucklin bill to prohibit the grain dealers' trust from operating in Kansas. It provides that no trust can be formed in Kansas to control the handling of grain.

HAS X-RAY EYES

REMARKABLE CLAIMS MADE FOR A BOY OF UVALDE, TEX.

According to a story which has been extensively circulated Guy Fenley, a 14-year-old boy of Uvalde, Tex., has a remarkable pair of eyes with which, it is claimed, he can see water at any depth in the ground, and he has locatede a large number of wells, each having an unfailing supply of water, on ranches in that semi-arid section of the state. His services are in such demand by ranchmen who want to put down wells for their live stock that he is kept busy at that work all the time. He is the son of Joel C. Fenley, of Uvalde, Tex. The fact that his son was possessed of X-ray sight was discovered, so he says, about four years ago. The boy has this power of lookinig far into the depths of the earth at night only and the darker it is the better he can see.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

On the night that his wonderful gift was discovered the boy and his father were walking through a pasture of a ranch near Uvalde, when Guy exclaimed:

"Look at that stream of water!"

His father replied that there was no water to be seen in that locality, but the boy insisted that he could see a flowing stream of clear water far down in the ground. Upon reaching home the experiment was made on a bucket of water which was set under the table, and the boy could see it plainly through the wooden top of the table when the room was darkened.

Soon after this Mr. Fenley determined to put down a stock well on his ranch, and taking his son with him one night, the latter soon located what he asserted was a fine stream of water about 200 feet below the surface. He described minutely the different stratas of earth and rock that lay between the surface and the water. The well was sunk on the spot indicated by the boy, and one of the finest flows of water ever obtained in that section up to that time was struck at a depth of 187 feet.

News of the boy's wonderful power of sight began to spread about among the ranchmen, but it was slow to be accepted and it was not until about a year ago that further practical tests were made of his X-ray sight. He was taken by Thomas Devine to his ranch in the northern part of Uvalde county, where thousands of dollars had been expended in vain efforts to obtain water. It was in the dark of the moon when the visit to Mr. Devine's ranch was made, and the boy was taken out to a large pasture and led over the ground. After traveling about for nearly two hours he gleefully exclaimed that he had at last found a large stream of water, which was flowing in a southwesterly direction, and that it was located at a depth of about 175 feet below the surface. The spot was carefully marked and Mr. Devine followed the boy for over a mile along the course of the underground stream. Locations for wells were marked at a number of places and the work of digging for water begun. In each instance a splendid flow of water was struck almost at the exact depth named by the boy.

The above is only one of many cases, it is claimed, in which young Fenley has been successful in locating underground supplies of water. In fact, he says, he has never made a failure. He was recently offered $500 to locate a well on F. K. Moore's ranch in Edwards couny. He refused to accept the money, but went to the ranch and pointed out the spot where an underground stream could be struck, and named the depth the well have to be put down. He said that he could see the water plainly, and that it was a splendid stream. A well was dug at the spot indicated, and a great flow of water was struck.

The remarkable gift of this boy in penetrating the mysteries that lie beneath the earth's surface has come to the knowledge of a number of oil prospectors, and he is being urged by them to go to East Texas and locate the flow of oil and designate at what depth in the earth it is to be found. He will accept some of those offers to locate oil deposits or flows as soon as he finihes locating underground water supplies for a number of stockmen of West Texas to whom he has already promised his services. He is now in Brewster county locating wells on the ranch of Judge W. Van Sickle, of Alpine. Judge Van Sickle is a member of the state legislature, and is now in Austin. Speaking of the wonderful gift of this boy Judge Van Sickle is quoted as saying:

"That Guy Fenley, this fourteen-year-old boy, is possessed of an X-ray sight cannot be questioned. He has demonstrated his ability to see underground streams of water no matter what their depth may be on a number of occasions, and the stockmen of West Texas have ample proof of his power in this line. I engaged him to go to Brewser county and locate two wells on the ranch which is owned by D. J. Combs and myself. This ranch is situated in a very dry country, known as the 'Glass Mountain.'

"We had made a vain search for water on this ranch, having sunk a well to a depth of 607 feet at a cost of $1500 without striking water. This boy has already located two wells on the ranch, one at a depth of 250 feet and the other at a depth of 400 feet, both containing an abundant supply of pure water, and well-drilling outfits are now at work sinking other wells on the ranch with no doubt about securing water.

"Young Fenley is a modest, handsome, blue-eyed boy, and, to all outward appearances, there is nothing about him to distinguish him from other boys of the same age. While locating the wells in Brewster county he romped and played with other boys whose acquaintance he made. When riding horseback at night he can see streams of water underground, his sight passing right hrongh the horse. He says that he can see the bones of the animal, but that everything else is transparent to his sight. He can tell with absolute certainty the different stratas between the surface of the ground and the water. This leads to the belief that his power can also be used to locate veins of minerals, and he is soon to be given a test in that line. He has this X-ray sight only at night, and it is much stronger in the dark of the moon. Whe he exercises this wonderful power any great length of time he becomes exhausted, and falls into a deep sleep, which restores him to his former self.

"Without citing the numerous cases and giving the names of parties for whom he has been successful in locating wells, I will say that if there are any doubting Thomases, such persons can verify the truth of all my statements concerning the wonderful power of this boy by writing to any one in Uvalde, Sanderson or Alpine, Texas. He cannot tell the exact depth of the water below the surface, but he approximate its depth as any other person would guess at distances above the ground.

"I am unable to explain this wonderful power—this extra sense—possessed by this boy, but that he has it there can be no question. He is bright and intelligent, and, when in school in Uvalde he stood at the head of his class in mathematics."

Hon. John H. Garner, of Uvalde, representative from that place in the state legislature, it is claimed, corroborated all that was said by Judge Van Sickle about the Fenley boy. Many tests have been made by Judge Garner and other citizens of Uvalde to demonstrate fully the X-ray power of the boy's sight. Buckets of water have been placed under buildings unbeknown to the boy, and he has never failed to locate the water. His eyes have been carefully examined by local medical men, but no apparent peculiarities in them have been found. It is considered all the more remarkable, and by some it is looked upon as a miracle, that he should be a resident of a section of the country which is seldom visited by rain and is semi-arid in character. If he continues to exercise his power of locating underground supplies of water for the benefit of the ranchmen of West Texas he will add an untold measure to the wealth of that part of the state. Already many of the wells which he located are furnishing an abundant supply of water for irrigation purposes, and crops of grain and agricultural products will be raised in localities this coming season which were never before known to produce anything but mesquite grass, and not much of that.

No. 199 $38.35 **VEHICLES** and HARNESS Direct From the Makers.

Any style desired at lower prices than agents or middlemen can possibly give. HERE IS ONE OF MANY BARGAINS. Our No. 199 (see full description in our new 1901 illustrated catalogue, page 23, sent free on request.)

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Send for the new catalogue and read all the bargains we offer at prices never before approached—as cheap prices on buggies and harness as your dealer pays, saving you traveling men's and dealer's profits. Read our strong guarantee on page 4 of the catalogue and the endorsement of the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for new Catalogue today.

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Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

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HOME CREEK HEREFORD RANCH.

I have 75 choice bred Steers, also 75 Heifers, all my own raising, for sale; also 200 well bred Cows with Calves by registered bulls, from three years to eight; also about 100 Bulls, from 3-4 to 31-32, from six months to one year old.

William Anson, Coleman, Texas.

A HAPPY CATTLEMAN.

Isaac Strong, who lives at Dozier in Collingsworth county, is now 75 years old, and today is happier than he has been for eight years. For over eight years he had been blind—cataract had robbed him of his sight. The beautiful scenery of the Panhandle was as a black pall to him, the features of loved ones were as invisible as a sealed book. Some one told the old gentleman he could be cured, and coming to Fort Worth he consulted Dr. Frank Mullins, the famous oculist, who removed the cataract and Isaac Strong is the happiest man in Texas. He can read the Stock and Farm Journal now, and justly considers Dr. Frank Mullins as one with wonderful skill. The wonder is why people suffer when relief can be had.

Things at Home and Abroad . . . .

With perhaps the most gorgeous funeral ceremonies ever held for a European monarch, the body of Queen Victoria was conveyed from Wight and finally interred at Frogmore. The naval display on the occasion was matchless. Half a million subjects of the queen gazed on the funeral cortege and throughout the journey there were sounds of the deepest mourning. Queen Victoria's explicit directions as to her funeral were written in 1862, were not altered in any material respect. It was her wish that the ceremonial should copy that of Prince Albert's burial so far as possible. The queen was the first English sovereign who was not buried at night and by torchlight.

The controlling interest in the Southern Pacific railroad has been acquired by E. H. Harriman & Co. and Kuhn Loeb & Co. representing the Union Pacific railroad. The two roads, it is said, are not to be merged but are to be operated as allies.

It is understood that the Huntington interest in Southern Pacific was the first acquired, and that the Speyer interest representing the original holdings of the estate of Charles Crocker and the late Leland Stanford, came later. In all, the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb & Co. party obtained two-fifths on a par value of $80,000,000, in the Southern Pacific company. It was admitted that the purchases did not constitute a physical or numerical majority of the $200,000,000 Southern Pacific stock, but there are no other considerable holdings, so the block of shares held by the Harriman interests gives absolute control.

It is generally believed in Wall street that progress is steadily making for a unification of the Gould system, formed of the Missouri Pacific, Texas and Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern roads. With this completed, a Rockefeller interest in Gould properties and a Gould investment in Rockefeller property would not be strange or unusual.

The interest in the Beaumont oil well continues, and several big oil prospecting companies have been formed while hundreds of leases have been made. Many of the holders of land in the Beaumont field, the prospectors claim, are asking exorbitant prices for leases, and by so doing retarding development to some extent. Searches are being made for oil at various points in the state. At Corsicana the price of crude oil has been materially reduced since the coming in of the big Beaumont gusher.

The feeling is growing stronger that a special session of congress will be called after the 4th of March. It is evident that much of the pending business cannot be completed before the end of the present session and the President is very desirous that congress should take action in regard to the Cuban contribution and likewise outline the policy to be pursued toward the Philippines. The ship subsidy bill is one of the important measures on which action is likely to be deferred until after the calling of another session.

The West Indian troops stationed at the island of St. Helena, where General Cronje and a large number of Boers are held prisoners, mutinied January 2, raided the town, terrorized the inhabitants, injured many of them, defied their officers and were only finally subdued when forced by the muzzles of rifles. The censor suppressed the news at the time but the Asssociated Press subsequently received the story by mail. The trouble began with a row on the nigth of January 1 between some bluejackets and a party of West Indians. On the following night the West Indians broke out of the barracks and raided the town with clubs and razors tied to sticks. They ran amuck cutting and beating women, children and men indiscriminately and attacked the Sailors Rest, tearing out the doors and windows. All efforts of the officers to suppress the munity were futile. When ordered to camp they refused to obey and threatened to dynamite the town. A strong naval force was landed, the available troops were collected and streets were paraded and guarded all night. At daybreak the troops were drawn up with loaded rifles in front of all places where the West Indians were barricaded. They were ordered to surrender and were notified that if they did not do so they would be fired upon. The mutineers were finally cowed and were taken to the camp where they will remain under guard until a troop ship arrives to remove them.

Steve Brodie, the well-known New York character, died of consumption at San Antonio Jan. 31. Brodie first came into prominence in 1885 when he jumjed from the Brooklyn bridge, but he was known in public before that time as a professional pedestrian. He commenced to walk as a professional in 1879 and was fairly successful when that sport was at its height in this country. He afterward lost the money he had saved while taking part in walking matches. He was the proprietor of a boot-blacking stand and also a street car conductor. Then he started into the bridge jumping business and after that came to the front rapidly.

The "Hogg" amendments have been up for discussion in the Texas legislature during the past few days but action on them has not been taken. Strong opposition has been brought against them from the business elements of the state.

A few days ago Gov. Sayers sent a message to the Texas legislature making a report of the fund subscribed to the relief of Galveston and gulf coast flood sufferers last September. The report states that $978,414 was received by the governor, and funds received at Galveston, Houston and other places increased the amount to $1,988,414. Every nation in the world contributed in some manner to the funds.

The bill extending by ninety days the time of paying taxes in the counties of Brazoria, Galveston, Grimes, Matagorda, Fort Bend, Harris, Waller, Austin, Wharton, Jackson and Chambers counties passed the house finally last week after having been amended to include Washington, Brazos, Burleson, Robertson and Montgomery counties.

Secretary of the Navy Long a few days ago addressed a letter to Senator Morgan, urging naval promotions, in which he said: "I have your letter with regard to Lieut. Hobson, Capt. Clark and others, and to the failure of the government to recognize their services.

"It is more than two years now since the President sent in nominations for promotions, and these nominations have never been acted upon by the senate. The President has asked for the creation of the grade of vice admiral, which would perhaps lead to a solution of the matter.

"I feel keenly the lack of any recognition to Hobson, whose feat is famous the world over. I have repeatedly talked about him with the President, who as you know, feels the most cordial interest in behalf of all these men. He cannot separate Hobson's case from the rest, nor can I advise him to do so.

"It would be an injust discrimination against Capt Clark, to whom you refer, and who is two numbers worse off now than if there had been no war; it would be an injustice to the commander-in-chief who planned and consummated the whole campaign, and who had a greater responsibility upon him for a longer time than any officer on the Atlantic; it would discriminate against the enlisted men who have yet had neither thanks nor medal, nor any recognition, and are humiliated on the deck of every warship on which their shipmates who served in the Atlantic squadron display their medals, and the Santiago men have none."

Reports from the cinnabar mines in Brewster county, Tex., are that rich strikes are being made there. A pocket of quicksilver was unearthed, from which fifty pounds of pure quicksilver was dipped out. Nuggets of ore weighing from 60 to 100 pounds have been taken out, and they yielded 75 per cent pure quicksilver. Many people are flocking to the district, which is seventeen miles from any railroad station.

A report from Austin says: The controversy growing out of the readmission to do business in Texas of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, a Missouri corporation, out of which grew the charges made by a Democratic member of the legislature against Hon. J. W. Bailey, whose exoneration by the legislature of any wrongdoing in the matter was complete, is to be reopened. Senator Arch Girnnan will introduce two bills in the senate this week. The effect sought to be accomplished by one of the bills is to place the Waters-Pierce Oil company in the hands of a receiver. The object of the other is the collection by the state of the penalties adjudged in the court of McLennan county against the Waters-Pierce Oil company for violation of the anti-trust law, also to collect a vast sum in back taxes alleged to be due the state on tanks and other property of the company in Texas.

THE GREAT AMERICAN MULE—

During 1899 the total value of American mules exported to all foreign countries was $516,000, while during 1900 the figures reached 3,919,000. Very interesting is the mule census of the principal American cities. New Orleans has 3400; St. Louis, 2800; Kansas City, 2400; Philadelphia, 1500; Baltimore, 1000; New York, 600; Chicago, 569; Boston, 213, and Detroit only 37. Memphis used to be the great distributing point for mules, but according to the bulletin Louisville has recently taken precedence.

WANT FAIR IN MISSOURI—

Missouri livestock men, at a meeting in Kansas City last week, formed a temporary organization and adopted a resolution asking the legislature to appropriate $500,000 for the support of the Missouri state fair at Sedalia. At the same time they formulated plans to bring pressure to bear on the legislators to cause them to act favorably on their request. A committee will be sent to Jefferson City to work for the passage of a state fair bill.

AGAINST SALT TRUST—

The big packing companies are endeavoring to force the salt trust to live up to alleged contracts for the delivery of salt to them. Recently the Omaha Packing company began suit against the United Salt company for $30,000 damages, and subsequently a similar suit was instituted by Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago, damages being placed at $90,000. It is asserted that the salt company entered into a contract to furnish salt for a year at a certain price, and it is alleged that the terms of the contract has been violated. The actions were begun in the United States court.

ARMOUR'S WILL—

The will of the late millionaire packer, Philip D. Armour, was probated at Chicago last week. It disposes of an estate valued at $15,000,000, much less than the popular estimate placed on Armour's wealth. The estate is left to be divided equally between the widow of the deceased and his son, J. Ogden Armour. His two grandchildren, the children of the late P. D. Armour Jr., are not provided for directly in the will but the legatees are charged to deliver to them $2,000,000 each when they have reached specified ages. As a reason for not leaving them a greater sum P. D. Armour Sr. states in the will that his son, P. D. Armour Jr., had already received a large part of his share of the estate.

MUST FURNISH CARS—

A contract with a railroad company for the shipment of cattle bound the shipper to attend the cattle in person during the shipment, and to load, unload and reload the same, and exempted the company from damages, except such as should result from its negligence. But notwithstanding this, the court of civil appeals of Texas holds the company liable for damages, in the case of the International and Great Northern company against Pool, when some of the cattle were injured because a car had to be overloaded. The court holds that if the shipper was bound to load and unload the cattle, his duty was restricted to that undertaking, and it would not include the undertaking to furnish cars of sufficient space to carry them safely. That was the duty of the railroad company, and it could not be, and was not by the terms of the contract, shifted from it to the shipper.

For the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, the Texas & Pacific Railway company, from its stations in Texas, will sell tickets on February 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, at rate of one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be limited to return leaving New Orleans as late as March 1, 1901.

In view of the recent inauguration of chair car line between Fort Worth, Dallas and New Orleans, we feel that our service is incomparable.

There is no competing line in position to offer such favorable inducements. Our line is the shortest one, making the trip in the shortest possible time, and I trust these advantages will be duly weighed if you contemplate making the trip.

For further information write to Mr. H. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas, or to Mr. E. P. Turner, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

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.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

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

$500 REWARD

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

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,

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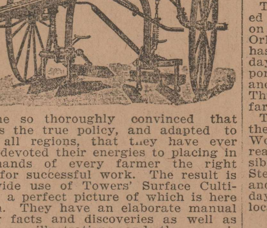

EXCURSIONS.

Marlin, Texas—Feb. 19, State Senate Biennial meeting Modern Order of Praetorians.

San Antonio, Texas—March 12-14, Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

Laredo, Texas—Feb. 22, George Washington birthday celebration.

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