While at the Convention

Of the Texas Livestock Association in Fort Worth, next week, call at the office of The Journal, in the Scott-Harold building and make it

Your Headquarters.

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

VOL. XXI No 46. Established 1880. DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901. Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

12 Years a Journal Reader.

Abilene, Tex., Feb. 3.
Please change my paper from Ballinger to Abilene. I have been reading the Journal for twelve years and I do not want to lose a copy.
J. M. SEDBERRY.

Could'nt do Without it.

Junction, Aug. 23.
Please keep the returned copies. I could not do without it.
C. W. GRUBB.

OUR BOOK OFFER.

This is to advise the hundreds who have taken advantage of our book premium offer that all orders are being filled just as rapidly as we can get to them. Please be as patient with us as you can, and rest assured that your books will be forwarded and we guarantee their safe delivery, though in our rush you may be delayed some eight or ten days. In this connection we suggest that all who have not ordered books would better do so as early as possible, for we cannot guarantee any orders after March first. . .

TEXAS TRUCK GROWERS

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST DISCUSSED AT BEEVILLE MEETING LAST WEEK—ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE.

The South Texas Truck Growers held a meeting at Beeville last week. As truck growers are generally very busy the attendance was not large and the program was only partially carried out. The association was welcomed by J. C. Crisp in a very pleasing address.

John Howard, immigration agent of the Southern Pacific railway, declared his road to be in sympathy with the truckers in their efforts to develop the vegetable interests of this section, and stated that the greatest impediment to the settlement of the country was the difficulty in securing land for immigrants.

A very interesting talk was made by Mrs. C. I. Swan of Normanna on "The Wife's Portion of the Income."

"Irrigation From Wells by Gasoline Engines" was discussed by R. L. Perry of Skidmore, J. K. Robertson and S. A. McHenry of Beeville. In the discussion of this question the fact was developed that within 100 to 150 feet of the surface of the earth in that section of country there is an inexhaustible supply of water, which tests have proven to be almost unexcelled for irrigation purposes. Mr. Perry is irrigating forty acres of land from one well that is only 110 feet deep and the other gentlemen are carrying on most successfully similar operations.

The discussion of the "Planting, Cultivating and Marketing of Radishes and Lettuce" was led by S. F. Ray of Alice.

A paper on the "Planting of Watermelons," by L. P. Porter of Mathis, was read by the secretary. This was followed by an address on the "Cultivation of Watermelons" by Judge W. R. Hayes of Skidmore.

A committee composed of S. E. Keene, S. A. McHenry and J. K. Robertson was appointed to draft a program for the May and July meetings of the association.

The treasurer's report was read and showed the balance on hand to credit of the association to be $13.63.

The delegates paid a visit to the experiment station farm, where they were entertained by Manager S. A. McHenry.

The citizens of Beeville provided an oyster roast for the visitors.

TRUCK GROWERS REORGANIZE—

The Skidmore Melon and Vegetable association was reorganized at Skidmore, Tex., a few days ago and the following officers for the precent year were chosen: J. M. Kilcher, president; R. W. Thetford, vice president, and W. R. Hayes, secretary and treasurer. R. W. Thetford, Frank Russek, C. B. Gourley and W. R. Hayes were named delegates to the meeting of South Texas growers at Beeville. There will be about 250 acres in melons and several acres in cantaloupes planted in the vicinity of Skidmore this year, besides the cabbage, onions, cauliflowers and other truck.

BIG REFINERY IN FLORIDA —

Eastern capitalists are figuring on the establishment of a big sugar refinery in Florida. The machinery and buildings for the plant are to cost half a million dollars. It is also proposed to buy several thousand acres of land for the cultivation of cane.

TO PROTECT FARMERS—

Senator Ward has introduced a bill in the Kansas legislature to impose on lightning rod agents and steel range peddlers a tax of $500 to be paid in each county in which the agent or peddler operates. The tax is to be the same whether for operation for a week or for a year.

TEXAS DROUTH BROKEN—

The drouth which has caused some damage in the wheat belt of Texas was broken during the week by fairly heavy rains and snows. The moisture was sighly advantageous to the wheat crop, but was not especially desired by the cattlemen.

ARIZONA LAND OPENING—

The Algadones land grant in Arizona, lying south of Yuma in the basin of the Colorado river, will be opened for settlement March 18. There are eighteen surveyed sections in the grant, and the land was pronounced the richest in the world by the report of the secretary of agriculture. Salt carried over the land by the river furnishes a fertilizer, and as many as nine crops of alfalfa are produced a year. There are about 100 settlers or squatters there, who are protected by the government in the opening, allowing them three months in which to file on their lands. A rush is expecter at the land office at Tucson.

MUST PAY TARIFF —

Representative Bowersock has failed to secure the remission of the 25 cent a bushel tariff on the cargo of Russian seed wheat to be imported. Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee of the house feared to establish a precedent for the remission of tariff duties. In consequence the seed wheat will cost the farmers of the Sunflower state $1.75 a bushel.

FOR EXPERIMENT STATIONS—

by a vote of 18 to 7 the Texas senate last week ordered engrossed Mr. Beaty's bill providing for the location and establishment af three additional state agricultural and experiment stations under direction and control of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, defining the object of such stations, describing how they shall be located and appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of carrying the act into effect. These stations are to particularly investigate the growing of rice and other cereals.

CASSAVA IN TEXAS—

W. J. Staton of Beeville, a very prominant stockman of Texas, is experimenting with cassava secured from Florida. The stalk of the plant resembles that of the okra plant but the roots are very much like yam potatoes. There are several varieties of the cassava plant, all well suited for stock feeding, but that at the ranch of Mr. Staton is said to be as fine for table use as potatoes. In Florida cassava growing is likely to become a very important industry and it is probable that the plant, which is extremely prolific, is well adapted to the soil in many parts of Texas. Mr. Staton was fairly successful in his experiments last year, growing several bushels of the cassava.

JUST A LITTLE EFFORT

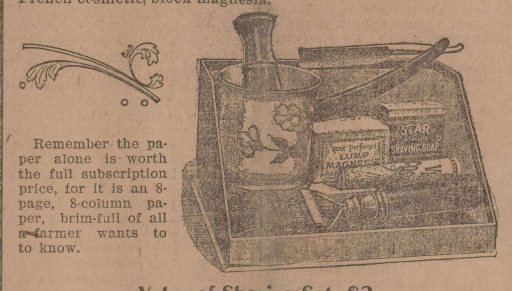
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Remember the paper alone is worth the full subscription price, for it is an 8-page, 8-column paper, brim-full of all a farmer wants to to know.

Value of Shaving Set, $3.

THE TEXAS FARM JOURNAL,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

A COTTON BLOCKADE—

A report from Little Rock, Ark., sent out during the past week said: There is an insurance blockade on cotton in Little Rock, and until the excess of stock is relieved by a heavier shipment it will not be possible for more cotton to be shipped to the local compresses and protected by insurance. The companies have their lines full at the compresses, and several hundred thousand has been written on the outside. This recourse has also been exhausted, making the blockade complete. It is estimated that there is now $1,000,000 worth of cotton at the Union compress on the south side, $750,000 worth in the Little Rock compress on the north side, and $500,000 worth in the Union compress in North Little Rock. The banks will not advance money on cotton unprotected by insurance, and there are several instances of heavy shipments being blocked on this account.

WHEAT IN INDIA—

Rev. Julius Smith, a missionary from India, who has had charge of the district of Burmah, states that while 60,000,000 people in India have been on the verge of starvation for four years the drouth has been broken by copious rains and it is believed the end of the famine is approaching.

"There is plenty of wheat in India to feed everyone in the country," he said, "but it is not accessible. The grain merchants admit that their prices sustain no just relation to the supply but say that the time will come when it will be worth what they ask. With the aid of the government we have placed honest merchants at various points, to sell grain at parely above cost and this has been fought savagely by the regular grain merchants. There is no richer grain land in the world than in Burmah, where 100 bushels to the acre is an ordinary yield, or about $40 an acre. The land is taxed at about $1 an acre. The sum of $30,000,000 was spent by the government on the famine sufferers between April and October last."

In reply to a question as to whether the famine has been as horrible as depicted in the papers of the United States, Mr. Smith said that it would be impossible to exaggerate or even to do justice to the suffering.

TOMATOES FROM MEXICO—

A St. Louis commission firm has contarcted with the truck farmers of Puetro Yugana, Escadon and Furlon, in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, for the immediate shipment of 100 car lods of tomatoes and early vegetable to St. Louis. The first of these shipments have already gone forward.

A. AND M. COLLEGE DIRECTORS—

Gov. Sayers sent to the senate last week for confirmation by that body the following appointments as directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas: M. Sansom of Johnson county, F. A. Reichardt of Harris county, J. W. Kokernot of Bexar county, P. H. Tobin of Grayson county, A. C. Oliver of Cass county, A. P. Smyth of Limestone county and William Malone of Comal county.

TO BEAT TWINE TRUST—

State Senator Clarke of Iowa, has made public a way to beat the twine combine. At a farmers' institute he displayed a piece of twine and a piece of rope, resembling a good quantity of hemp. These, he explained, were made from velvet weed, or abutilon, which grows rank on almost every Iowa farm and has been considered useless. The discovery that the weed could be thus utilized was made by D. D. Weir, a farmer living near Clarinda, Iowa.

CORN SHOW IN ILLINOIS—

The corn shows held in Peoria, Ill., in 1899 and 1900 were so successful that one for 1901 is already being planned. The one to come will be on a much more elaborate scale than any of its predecessors. Instead of a state corn show it will be a world's grain show. Already the states of New York, Maine, Alabama, South Carolina, California, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio and the Territory of New Mexico have officially accepted the Peoria invitation to send exhibits, competitive and otherwise, and Mexico, the Dominion of Canada and one or two of the republics in Central and South America have also signified their intention of being on hand with representative collections of the grain products of their soils. An effort is also being made to secure samples of corn from every country where that great staple is cultivated on a commercial scale.

IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA—

Oklahoma mills that have established a reputation for their products still continue to run full time, but the foreign trade is far from satisfactory owing principally to foreign rates which, unless relief soon comes, will effectually bar the mills from this trade, says the Northwestern Miller. Stocks of good milling wheat are fast decreasing with the upward tendency in prices. There is yet plenty of good milling wheat in the territory, but the five months yet to elapse before new wheat comes in the markets will about exhaust it. The feed trade therefore has been usually good considering the mild winter. No. 2 hard wheat is now up to 55 cents in the Enid markets. The new wheat crop is doing well, but a general rain would be a good thing. The fields are still being pastured, and the first of February will make three months of steady pasturage without a break. The weather continues mild, with no snow or the usual accompaniments of winter, so to speak. Texas millers generally report trade as good, as to domestic business. Export trade is light. The growing wheat crop is not doing very well, needing rain badly. The acreage is smaller than last year, due to the increased cotton acreage.

CEREAL COMBINE STOPPED—

At Akron, Ohio, a few days ago an injunction was granted restraining the cereal companies from forming a combination. Two years ago the American Cereal company attempted to increase its capital stock from $3,500,000 to $35,000,000, proposing to form a combination of 95 per cent of the mills of the country. Mrs. Nellie L. Hower, a stockholder, attained a temporary injunction, on the ground that the proposed combine was a violation of the Ohio anti-trust law and the injunction has now been made permanent.

BRANDS IN KANSAS—

A bill to require the registration of cattle brands has been introduced in the Kansas legislature. It provides that within six months after its passage the cattlemen of the state shall each adopt a separate brand for his cattle; that the brand shall be certified to by the secretary of state; that he shall keep a brand book for public inspection, and that no one shall be allowed to use a brand owned by another person unless he acquires it from the owner by purchase.

MR BAILEY DENIES IT

SAYS HE IS NOT FORMING COMBINATION TO CONTROL CUBAN CATTLE TRADE.

The following letter from Hon. J. W. Bailey in reference to a report which was very widely copied by the press of the country, has been received by the Journal:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.

To the Journal:

I have received yours of January 31st calling my attention to the following extract taken from a Chicago paper:

"Congressman Bailey of Texas is said to be organizing a syndicate to control the cattle trade in Cuba. It is stated by those interested in the plans that the recent visit of the Texas statesman to Havana was for that purpose, and that he has already secured an option in some of the leading cattle dealing firms in the island."

In reply to your request for a statement concerning the above, I beg to say that so far as I am concerned there is not a syllable of truth in it. I was never in Cuba in my life; have no interests there; have neither consummated nor contemplated any cattle transaction at Havana, or elsewhere in the Island of Cuba. Very truly yours, J. W. BAILEY.

MOVEMENT FROM ARIZONA—

Heavy s hipments of cattle have been made recently from Arizona. The exceptionally active movement has been due partly to the drouth and partly to the heavy demand for Territory cattle for the Pacific coast. In addition, there have been some shipments to northern and eastern markets. Of the cattle that were sent out of the Territory on account of the drouth, Texas received a very liberal share.

HEREFORDS AT KANSAS CITY—

Several sales of Herefords were held at Kansas City last week and some very good averages were made, Steele Bros. of Belvoir, Kan., sold 40 head at an average of $172.12. Eagle & Son of Rosemont, Kan., sold 20 head at an average price of $132.50. Thirty-one head from the herd of Miller & Balch of Kirksville, Mo., brought an aveyage of $111.61. Twenty-six head from the herd of E. Corkin of Bethany, Mo., averaged $223.08. Included in the Corkin sale was the bull Lomax which was sold to J. A. Smith of Bethany, Mo., for $1000. Lomax won third prize at Kansas City and fifth price at Chicago when shown in his class at the big cattle shows last year.

THE CONVENTION

PROMINENT CATTLEMEN AT MEETING OF TEXAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION—FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Texas Live Stock association convention and the Fat Stock show were both well under way yesterday at Fort Worth, with every promise of being successful affairs. The weather had not, so far as one could see, deterred the stockmen from coming, but still a number were expected to come in on Tuesday night's and Wednesday morning's trains.

The local committees had been hard at work for several days and when Tuesday morning came there was not much to do in the way of preparation.

Out about the Fort Worth Union stock yards and at the hotel there is great activity, and there was a rush just before 2 o'clock Tuesday, the time for closing the entries for the Fat Stock show. Secretary Nimmo has been a very busy man for the past week, anid says that the entries will show up between 5000 and 6000. The early birds were some 500 registered cattle brought from the North, all of them beauties and all greatly admired by the crowds out at the pens. Texas shows up well in the registered cattle division and some of the Texas show animals are pronounced the equals of any of their northern kin.

Tens of thousands of dollars will change hands here during the next few days, several thousand of it going to the Shorthornn, Hereford and swine breeders of Texas and adjoining states.

The show grounds in front of the hotel are good even in rainy weather, and it was an encouraging sight Tuesday to see so many ladies out to admire the fine animals as they were led out for inspection and for the verdict of the judges.

Wednesday will be a great day, but it is expected that Thursday will see the biggest crowd, as a number of excursion parties will arrived on that day from near by towns.

The convention being held in the city is well attended and many of the well known stockmen and business men of Southwest Texas are present. Only opening ceremonies and the usual routine business was attended to Tuesday, but leading members say there will be some important business transacted Wednesday and Tuursday.

The board of trade has done well in arranging for these two big events and will see to it that every visitor enjoys he most liberal Fort Worth hospitality.

President Cooper, Secretary Bateman and Committeemen Harrison, B. B. Paddock, McNatt and J. F. Hovenkamp are at the service of all comers for such information as they desire.

SUFFICIENT DESCRIPTION—

A description in a chattel mortgage of the property mortgaged as "one hundred and twenty head of feeding cattle now on feed in Audrain county, Mo.," the supreme court of Missouri holds sufficient, in the case of the First National bank of Mexico against Ragsdale, it appearing that the martgager had a lot of cattle that filled that description, and there being no evidence that he had more than one lot which did. He could not, the court holds, be heard to say that the description was so vague as to be meaningless as long as the evidence showed a lot of cattle to which it might apply, nor could any one holding possession under his title make a similar objection.

SHORT ON BEEF—

While copious rains have fallen in Southern California during the present season and feed is fine, much difficulty has been encountered in re-stocking the ranges, which were depopulated by the long drouths. The usual supply of cattle from Arizona has been materially reduced by the drouth which prevailed in that territory. In consequence the beef supply on the southern part of the Pacific coast has been reduced to a point never before reached and it seems probable that, despite the strong effort of butchers in that section to prevent it, dressed meat from the East is likely to become the chief article in the markets.

MAY BE REORGANIZED—

The International Packing company, it is said, may be reorganized. Should such be the case $1,000,000 is to be added to its capital stock. In the event of reorganization, it is claimed, the Sioux city plant of the company will very likely be disposed of to some other company.

LOW PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS—

At Kansas City last week 59 head of Shorthorns from the herd of F. W. & O. B. Cain of Novinger, Mo., were sold at the pavilion at an average of $100.25 a head. There was a fair attendance of buyers but the cattle were thin in flesh and not in sale condition. F. B. Sylvester, Hennessy, O. T., made a number of purchases at the sale.

TO TAX NON-RESIDENTS

The South Dakota legislature has under consideration a bill requiring the payment of taxes by non-resident owners of live stock who are herding and feeding cattle on the ranges of South Omaha. It is claimed that many ranchmen from North Dakota and Nebraska have been taking advantage of the fine grazing in South Dakota and it is proposed to make them pay for the privilege. The measures does not apply to ranchmen within the state. It has already passed the upper branch of the legislature and will probably become a law.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION—

About fifty breeders met at Louisville recently and formed the Kentucky Live Stock association. The share capital of the association was fixed at $10,000, only half of which is to be paid in at first. Thirty-one shares of $10 were subscribed for on the spot. Officers were elected for the first year as follows: President, Thos. L. Hornsby, Eminence; first vice president, J. G. Roach, Louisville; second vice president, J. L. Shallcross, Anchorage; third vice president, E. R. Bagby, Bowling Green; secretary, M. W. Neal, Louisville; treasurer, J. L. Ormsby, Louisville. Eleven directors were then elected as follows, the intention being to place on the board men prominently identified with some certain breed of pure bred stock: W. H. Giltner, Herefords, Eminence; Caldwell Norton, Berkshires, Louisville; R. M. Smith, Polled Angus, Shelbyville; Gottleib Letterle, Shorthorns, Louisville; G. N. Lyddan, jacks and mules, Webster; L. L. Dorsey, horses, Anchorage; E. W. Sewell, Jerseys, Lyndon; E. N. Hieatt, sheep, Eminence; Geo. C. Bird, Poland-Chinas, Cropper; B. B. Stith, Polled Durhams and Duroc-Jerseys, Elizabethtown; G. A. Birch, general, Louisville. Preliminary steps were taken toward securing a permanent appropriation for a state fair.

TO RESEED RANGES—

One of the most important questions to come up for discussion at the meeting of the Western South Dakota Cattle Growers' association to be held at Rapid City will be the re-seeding of Black Hill and Eastern Wyoming ranges. In many parts of the ranges the native grass has been killed off by overcrowding of cattle. An experiment made by the Oregon Navigation company in Oregon has proved a success and will undoubtedly be adopted. This company employed an industrial agent who found that there were five grasses and two alfalfas that will grow on the range without irrigation.

NAME MAY BE CHANGED—

The Western Range Stock Growers' association, the state organization of Colorado will hold its annual convention in Denver on March 7. It is probable that the name of the association will be changed at this meeting and some very important matters will be brought before the convention.

EXTENDED THE TIME—

The executive committee of the Missouri state board of agriculture, which has been in session at Jefferson City, increased the length of time when Southern cattle can be brought into the state on inspection to Feb. 28, the period now being from Nov. 15 to March 1. J. S. Millstead of Newton county, was appointed an additional inspector.

MEETS MARCH 5—

By an error the Journal last week was made to announce the date of the meeting in Denver of the American Cattle Growers' association as Feb. 5, when it should have been March 5. The present basis of representation in this association is individual membership and any cattle grower and owner is eligible for membership. The association, which was temporarily organized at Salt Lake City, will be permanently organized at the Denver meeting.

PACKING HOUSE SOLD—

The Nebraska City packing house, the last asset of the old Chicago Packing company, which, in winding up its affairs, has been sold to a syndicate headed by W. L. Gregson, who was president of the Chicago Packing company. The reported price paid for the plant is $50.0000. The plant has a capacity of 1500 hogs daily and is in fairly good repair.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS GIVEN TO FARMERS WHO MARKET COTTON IN DALLAS.

The annual distribution of $500 in cash among the farmers marketing cotton in Dallas was held Saturday afternoon at the Commercial club rooms.

Each farmer selling cotton in Dallas during the season was given a ticket for each bale and duplicates of these tickets were placed in a churn, thoroughly shaken up and drawn. The first sixty were awarded $5 each, the next ten received $10 each, the next two $25 each, and the seventy-third one $50.

Previous to the announcement of the winners a voting contest on the most popular farmer's daughter was held and was the cause of diligent electioneering by friends of the three candidates placed in the field. The prize, a ladies' gold watch, was won by Miss Lena Johnson of Orphans Home, who received 101 of the 183 votes cast.

Only the farmers who brought their cotton to the city in wagons were allowed to enter the competition. These numbered about 3000, and the total number of bales amounted to 13,954.

The award of $50 cash fell to W. Dewberry, living near Mesquite, and the winning ticket was No. 11,100. Jack Smith of Orphan Home and R. H. Browder of Kit received $25 each.

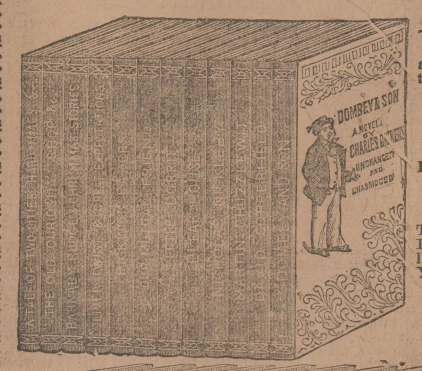
Those who received $10 each were as follows: T. Barrington Sowers Station; T. P. Worthington, New Hope; W. C. Kingsley, Garland; R. A. Vineyard, Mesquite; Lee Moore, W. H. Fisher, Calhoun; C. D. Peavy, Reinhardt; E. Evans, Orphans Home; W. N. Stultz, Richardson; S. Treece, Sowers Station.

The following received $5 each: W. R. Durham, Richardson; Byrom Beam, Elam; Joe Green, Alpha; J. H. Cosby, Coppell; C. W. Gallahigh, Oasis; D. B. Bonner, Oasis; J. T. Anderson, Elam; L. O. Prue, Calhoun; R. Williams, Kit; J. F. Clemmons; C. E. Culberson, Lawson; J. B. Austin, Dallas; James Hodges, Orphans Home; Tobe Howell, J. M. Mobely, Oasis; W. Roseborough, New Hope; W. W. Collier, New Hope; W. C. Staton, Elam; A. W. Newman, Grand Prairie; G. N. Simons, Duncanville; J. D. Bruton, Orphans Home; Joe Kuder, Letot; J. R. Erwin, Oasis; J. B. Austin, Dallas; E. H. Eukard, Reinhardt; M. J. Fyler, Oak Cliff; O. G. Johnson, Orphans Home; W. C. Overton, Oak Cliff; F. C. Clark, Orphans Home; T. Williamson, J. C. Day, Reinhardt, S. Treece, Sowers Station; G. W. McCullom, Farmers Branch; A. J. Stilmacher, Dallas; W. Dewberry, Mesquite; S. M. Easter, Lisbon; F. Young, Calhoun; J. J. Willingham, Orphans Home; M. P. Patton, Reinhardt; N. S. Jones, Reinhardt; F. C. Koloscowski; W. H. Johnson, Lancaster; A. Meyers, Sowers Station; J. Bergher, Dallas; S. Thomas, Kleberg; L. C. Liles, Farmers Branch; W. L. Evans, Orphans Home; M. H. Williams, Mesquite; T. J. Sowell, Frankfort; J. Calloway, Elam; G. W. Huffhines, Richardson; J. A. Adkins, Alpha; W. M. Quillen, H. O. Samuels, Dallas; W. T. King, Lisbon; S. Bush, Oasis; Jim Drake, Calhoun; M. Palen, Reinhardt.

SHORTHORNS IN ARGENTINE—

Shorthorn bulls bring long prices in the Argentine country. The last important lot auctioned off in that country before the embargo was placed by the government of the republic on English stock came to the hammer in Buenos Ayres Sept. 27, the importers being Messrs H. & W. Nelson. The prices follow: Sultan, $3520; Sign of Wealth, $2520; Admiral Sampson, $2941.50; Golden Morning, $2743.25; Bapton Sultan, $2351.50; Kruger, $227.50; Rich Orphan, $1891; Prince Rufus, $1807.50; Lancer, $1555; British King, $2470.50. The average of the entire lot of British Shorthorn bulls sold was $2331.25. The day before, Sept. 26, a consignment of French-bred Shorthorn bulls was sold by the same firm and the same auctioneers, the range of prices being from $2757.50 down to $500, with most of the sales close to the latter figure and an average of $610.

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NUBS OF NEWS

Wagons and teams for hauling cabbage are in demand at Corpus Christi, Tex.

H. M. Perry is experimenting in growing garden truck by irrigation at Skidmore, Tex.

Lavaca county wants a tobacco experiment station and has hopes of securing both a state and a United States station.

In the past two months a Comanche county man has sold $100 worth of turnips raised from seed that cost him only 50 cents.

At Pine Bluff, Ark., one day last week Thomas S. Collier of Altheimer sold his crop of 1100 bales of cotton for $56,514.99.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature providing for the chartering of private corporations to grow and sell fruit and vegetables.

Senator Davidson of Galveston, has introduced a bill in the Texas senate authorizing owners of land to drain same in the general course of drainage and exempting them from liability for any damage occasioned by such drainage.

Austin county, Tex., this year will have an immense acreage in truck, rice, broom corn and cane. An organization known as Sealy Truck Growers' association is doing much to promote the cultivation of tomatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. Much land in the county which has in the past been planted in cotton will be given to cane and rice.

A report from Sealy, Tex., says: The La Bell broom factory, owned and operated by Engelking Brothers, is a home industry and is turning out an article as good as the best. These gentlemen are delivering lectures over the county on "The Cultivation of Broom Corn," and have guaranteed to take the whole product harvested at market price and at nothing less than $60 per ton.

EARLY FARMING IN GUADALUPE.—"Seeing in the Enterprise last week that the cotton crop of Guadalupe county is worth four million dollars this year," said Col. G. B. Holloman, "reminds me of the time when this county first started into the cotton business. In 1849 Col. J. W. Young of Young's Ford raised two bales of cotton, planting it as an experiment. He hauled it to Col. King's gin nine miles this side of Gonzales and sent it to New Orleans. Next year, 1850, Judge W. E. Jones and Dr. Park built the Erskine mill and the first gin in the county. The cotton crop of this year to fifteen bales, raised by A. M. Grinage, Joe Brown and Col. Young. That crop I shipped to New Orleans and it netted 10 cents per pound. After this cotton planting became a regular crop in the county. In 1853 the late George Douglas was induced by the late Joe Johnson to plant an acre of cotton on Mill Creek. In with the cotton he planted watermelons and off this one acre he raised $300 worth of watermelons and one bale of cotton besides. These were the first melons ever marketed at Seguin."—Seguin Enterprise.

IN COMANCHE COUNTY.—As only an average example of the general prosperity in Comanche county during the past year, says the Comanche Chief, Mr. J. J. Hammer, residing a few miles north of town, bought his place of 110 acres two or three years ago, for $1100. Mr. Hammer is a poor man and makes no pretensions to so-called scientific farming. He works hard, uses common sense and trusts the Lord for results. According to his own accounts in 1900 he produced $1,-635.55 worth of staple cash crops, not counting eight tons of sorghum fodder, about 200 bushels of sweet potatoes and the other odds and ends of small crops. This means that he has paid for his farm and made 50 per cent on his investment in a single year. The most remarkable feature of this is that there is nothing remarkable about it, as many other similar results could be shown for the season.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.—For several weeks small shipments of strawberries have been reported from various parts of Texas and despite the ravages of the storm of last September in some of the best berry producing communities in Texas the crop of this year in Texas promises to be a good one. Reviewing the general outlook for the strawberry crop a New York paper says:

While arrivals of strawberries have not been heavy yet, enough have come forward to open the market, and they are advanced enough in all southern sections of the country to give some indication of what the crop is likely to be.

Receivers should bear in mind that this year's crop promises to be much larger than last year, and prices are quite likely to rule moderately higher under the more favorable conditions which exist. The crop will begin to come forward rather earlier than usual, according to present indications, but will be well ripened in advance of the usual time.

Last year was a poor season. Not alone were the berries more or less poor, but prices were low, and in spite of repeated attempts it was impossible to stir them. They were, on the whole, rather higher than they were the previous year, but they scarcely compensated growers for the care and attention required to produce good berries.

It will be remembered that the year 1899 was an extraordinary year. It was estimated that at least 2,000,000 quarts of berries came to this market alone. The quality was good and while sales were large prices ruled low and very many large growers became discouraged and tore up their fields.

Last year conditions were reversed. The season was bad, the quality was poor, and because so many of the large fields were torn up there was an inadequate supply. The market was weak all through the season. The berries were poorly colored, unevenly shaped and lacked flavor. They tasted as though they had been soaked in water for a long time. That was exactly what occurred, because in nearly all the producing centers there were long rains which virtually washed the color and the flavor out of all the berries grown.

Florida is the earliest source of supply for this market. Berries are generally in market about Christmas, though some years they are later in arriving. It is not until the last of January or the first of February that they begin to come forward in any quantity. The first arrivals cost about $1 a quart, but after arrivals become more plentiful that figure is rapidly reduced, and before the season is over shippers are glad to get a few cents.

After Florida the crop works north, through Georgia, which sends very few here; then come the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, the latter state producing some exceptionally fine berries. The next to come are the natives and after that a few come from Western New York. The best of the later sorts come from New Jersey. Late in the season there are occasional lots of good ones from Western New York and Massachusetts. But interest has generally waned by that time and sales are relatively small.

Within a year or two Tennessee has become something of a factor in the production of strawberries for northern markets but as a rule the Tennessee berries are all distributed before they get as far north as New York. A good many go into the cities of the middle west, including St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. The quality of the berries is very good, particularly those grown on the mountainous uplands. Such berries have a flavor of the wild berry, which no cultivated sort will ever equal.

This year Texas promises a good yield. New York will probably get some of these, but there is a wide range of consuming territory to pass over before the berries reach here. Freight rates are an important consideration in anything as perishable as strawberries, and Texas shippers will distribute all they can near home. The increase in cultivation is due largely to the fact that demand in southern and southwestern cities has increased rapidly during recent years. The soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted to the production of berries in some parts of the state, and growers are vying with each other to produce the finest stock.

California is becoming an important producer of strawberries. They are raised more generally to can than to be sold fresh, but a good many are sold the latter way. Some find their way to this market, and within a week there have been California strawberries here which sold at $1 a pint.

MOVEMENT IN COTTON.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the five months of the season from Sept. 1 to the close of January inclusive shows that, compared with the crop movement last year, Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 783,000 bales more, while other Gulf states which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 68,000 less, and the group of Atlantic states, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, 2000 less, making the increase in the total of crop marketed 718,000.

Mr. Hester shows the amount brought into sight by groups for the five months of this season as follows:

Texas and Indian Territory 2,877,405 bales, an increase over the same time last year of 788,483, a decrease under year before last of 142,157 and an increase over 1898 of 355,811.

Other Gulf states 2,134,948, a decrease under last year of 68,967, a decrease under year before last of 484,-805 and under 1898 of 674,924.

Atlantic states 2,577,662, a decrease under last year of 1618, a decrease under year before last of 678,555 and under 1898 of 775,799.

Total crop in sight at the close of January 7,590,015, an increase over last year of 717,898, a decrease under year before last of 1,305,517 and under 1898 of 1,094,912.

The groups of states above furnished in round figures, of the crops of last year and year before: From Texas and Indian Territory, last year 2,591,000 bales and year before last 3,555,000; other Gulf states 2,960,000 last year and year before last 3,360,000; Atlantic states 3,885,000 last year and year before last 4,360,000.

DATES FOR ARIZONA.—In Arizona an effort is being made to reclaim the arid regions and to develop the cultivation of fruits suited to the climate. In the latter connection is a movement which is of interest to all the alkali districts of the Southwest and may prove to be of particular importance to some sections of Texas. This is to introduce the culture of date palms imported from Africa.

The date is a great staple fruit, being the principal foodstuff of whole tribes in Southern Africa and Western Asia. The best dates, at the high prices commanded for a good article, should apparently yield as good profits as oranges. If, therefore, choice imported trees succeed in Arizona, alkali land will be greatly enhanced in value and an important use be discovered for such lands.

The last consignment of date palms received from North Africa by the agricultural experiment station is safely installed in the orchard south of Tempe, Ariz., and is now being daily watered and cared for during the crucial period after planting, says the Phoenix (Ariz.) Herald.

The palms are brought to Arizona under co-operative arrangements between the United States department of agriculture and the experiment station, by which the department is to bear all the expense of importation, while the station undertakes to properly care for them. The first shipment, a small one, was received a year ago and planted and has just been followed by the present large one, consisting of 450 palms, of twenty-six different varieties, gathered in the oases of Birah, Ouaiaua, Mza and others in the French possessions of North Africa. The entire cost of the shipment thus far is estimated at about $4000.

The consignment was secured and shipped by Walter T. Swingle, agricultural explorer for the department, who was in Arizona last December, studying the situation with reference to date culture. Shortly after leaving Arizona he proceeded to Algeria and resumed the work he had begun one year before in securing suckers from the most desirable varieties of date palms. It was first planned to ship the suckers, rooted and growing in tubs of earth, but, on account of the great cost in freight of this method, the suckers were finally packed in boxes, for the most part with damp sphagnum moss about the butts.

Two cases were packed in charcoal and one was sent through with no packing whatever.

The shipment, consisting of twenty-three cases, weighing eight tons, left Algiers June 11, reached New York city July 2, and was transported from there to Maricopa, via New Orleans, free of charge, by the Southern Pacific company, and from Maricopa to Petersen's by the Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Valley railroad in the same liberal manner, finally arriving at their destination July 17, in most excellent condition.

Only those plants packed in charcoal seemed to have suffered at all, and these not seriously. Some of the others actually appeared to have been pushing their roots into the moss packing during the journey.

At Peterson's the palms were taken in charge by Director Forbes and the workmen of the experiment station, hauled to the orchard, unpacked, fumigated to destroy scale and noxious insects, the butts soaked in water and the palms then planted as rapidly as possible. Two cases of thirty-five suckers, after fumigation, were repacked and twenty suckers more were taken to the experimental farm northeast of Phoenix. The remaining 40 occupy a space of about six acres, being planted in two sections, the first section quincunx, twenty feet apart; the second section in the same order, thirty feet apart.

In planting great care was taken not to get the hearts or central cabbages of the palms below the ground level. This error would have caused the rotting and loss of the suckers. It is also a maxim of the Arabs that for the first fifty days after planting the suckers must be watered every day. In the present arid condition of the irrigation ditches, this was no easy task; but the water level is, fortunately, not far below the surface at the orchard tract, and a well developed abundant water at eight feet; a four-inch San Jose pump and a water wagon now enabling a workman to water the palms every day, whether the ditches run or not. This will be continued until the critical period following planting is passed and the palms have safely rooted and commenced to grow.

The present conditions of the suckers is excellent, and a very large percentage bid fair to live and thrive. Much of the Palatoria scale was found on the young trees, but the fumigations appear to have killed most of this, and subsequent fumigations will doubtless complete the disinfection.

Contrary to one's natural judgment, the alkali ground in which the palm orchard is located is most excellent for the purpose. It is stated that the quality of the fruit is improved by the alkali; and, indeed, the Arabs are said to collect alkali and place it around their trees. The orchard tract, again, is fortunate in being submerged even lessening the labor of hand irrigation. lessening the labor of hand irrigation.

The outlook is now that in a few years, this country's date crop will amount to considerable and date growers will be as common in Arizona as are orange growers in California.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The record made by the manufacturers of the United States forms the most striking feature of the history of our foreign commerce during the period 1890-1900. The treasury bureau of statistics has just completed its analysis of the record of our foreign commerce during the calendar year, 1900, and a comparison of the figures thus presented with those of 1890 and the intervening years discloses some interesting facts. It shows a remarkable increase in the importation of manufacturers' materials and an even greater increase in the exportation of manufactured goods, while in the importation of manufactures there is a decided decrease, showing that the manufacturers have not only increased their exportations but also increased the share which they are supplying of the manufactures consumed in the United States. The importations of foodstuffs have also decreased while the exportations of foodstuffs have materially increased, showing that the agricultural producers have not only increased their exportations but also increased the share which they supply of the agricultural products consumed in the United States.

Dividing the importations into three classes: 1st, foodstuffs and live animals; 2nd, manufactures and luxuries, and 3rd, manufacturers' materials, it is found that foodstuffs and live animals, which in 1890 formed 31.5 per cent of the total imports, were only 26.4 per cent of the imports of 1900; manufactures and luxuries, which formed 34 per cent of the imports of 1890, formed 29.5 per cent in 1900, while manufacturers' materials, which formed but 34.3 per cent of the total imports of 1890, formed 44 per cent of the total imports of 1900. On the export side agricultural products, which formed 74.3 per cent of the total domestic exportations of 1890, formed only 62.2 per cent of the total in 1900; while manufactures which formed but 18.5 per cent of the total domestic exports in 1890, formed 30.4 per cent in 1900.

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The 101 Ranch at Bliss, O. T., where 12000 acres of land is in cultivation raised last year 150,000 bushels of wheat and 75,000 bushels of corn besides other crops. They have published a pamphlet entitled, "Successful Farming," giving their methods of farming and how to increase the yield of corn and wheat one third. Successful Farming will be sent on request free, provided you mention this paper. A postal card will bring it. Addres THE 101 RANCH, Bliss, O. T.



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PAGE

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we send 7 packages of rare, choice, fine, splendid vegetable novelties and 3 packages of brilliantly beautiful flower seeds, all worth $1, and our big catalog for only 14c and this Notice, in order to gain 250,000 new customers in 1901, or for 10c, 10 rare farm seed samples, fully worth $10.00 to get a start and our great catalogue.

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The Journal Institute

GROWING POP-CORN FOR MARKET.—I am often asked if it pays to grow pop-corn on a large scale for the city parching markets, says J. C. Suffern of Illinois. I can only answer that almost any kind of farm crop pays, if you use up-to-date, competitive methods of growing and marketing, and stick to it through "thick and thin."

To farmers who understand pop-corn growing—the best sorts to grow for particular uses, where to find the best markets for each particular variety, etc.—there is good money in the pop-corn growing industry. During the past seventeen years the writer has been engaged in growing pop-corn on a commercial scale, and during these years has tested about forty varieties of pop-corn. Happily, during the course of human events, supply answers demand, and we now have several special purpose varieties which are adapted to the various uses made of pop-corn.

Like field corn, wheat, oats, etc., particular varieties of pop-corn are best adapted to certain localities and latitudes. On land that produces an average of forty bushels of field corn per acre, forty bushels of "white rice" pop-corn can easily be grown. A bushel of white rice popcorn is rated a bushel basket full of ears and weighs thirty-two to thirty-six pounds. There are more than twenty-five varieties of pop-corn grown throughout the United States, among which I may mention the 8-rowed early smooth, white long-eared sorts; the 12-rowed early smooth white short-eared sorts; the 12-rowed late smooth white long-eared sorts; the 12-rowed medium early yellow smooth; extra early yellow rice; the 10-rowed early red rice; the 10-rowed early white rice sorts, etc., etc. An extensive Chicago manufacturer of pop-corn products, who annually uses many thousand bushels, in conversation with the writer, remarked that certain varieties, particularly the 8-rowed, was worth but little money in his business—the manufacture of "snow flake," bricks and balls—and that the white rice varieties were much the best in his business, because they were sweeter, crisper, parched into much greater bulk, and turned out goods of more desirable color. Grocers in country towns through the states, during the course of a year, gather a great quantity of pop-corn in small lots from the farmers, and consign it to commission merchants in the larger cities. Such corn is known to be of uncertain age, and generally composed of a variety of colors, and mixed considerably with field and sweet corn, and always brings the lowest prices.

Where fodder is no particular object the snow white rice varieties, such as "Monarch White Rice," are much more profitable to grow on a large scale for the great markets. The last named sort, if planted anywhere (early) south of the northern boundary of Illinois, in any of the corn states, will in any ordinary year be in good parching condition and ready for the holiday trade in December of the year in which it is grown. It will then go into the markets in prime condition, without waste, shrinkage or discoloration, and sell at top prices, which I may say are often three times that for which the poorer grades sell. The large late sorts of pop-corn, when grown in the great corn states, must be kept over until they are about one year old before they can be parched to best advantage, thus entailing a waste, shrinkage, non-use of money, and the acceptance of much lower prices for good, merchantable pop-corn. Besides this, rats and mice, during the course of a year, so discolor the corn that much of it is worthless, except for feed. But again, if yield of fodder, as well as large yield of corn, is an object to the grower, then the large-growing, smooth white or yellow varieties, such as Mapledale Prolific, White Pearl, Silver Lace, Queen's Golden, etc., can be very profitably grown if planted early, anywhere south of the latitude of Chicago; most especially throughout the cotton states. The large-growing, late-maturing, smooth varieties produce an abundance of the very best forage, and also produce about one-third more corn per acre than the rice varieties. But as I have mentioned above, they are not salable as quickly, or at as good prices.

Some people think that the older pop-corn becomes the better it is. The large Chicago manufacturer above mentioned remarked that pop-corn three years or more old was almost useless in his business, especially if it had been kept in a very warm place during protracted and excessive summer heat, as it becomes "baked," so that it does not parch well. During the past sixteen years the writer has grown (I will plant about fifteen varieties in 1901) almost all the varieties of pop-corn in existence, and has succeeded in producing as much as 2,520 pounds, or seventy bushels of the "Monarch White Rice" variety, and as much as 3,100 pounds of the Mapledale Prolific variety on one acre. But 2,000 pounds of the large smooth varieties and 1,600 pounds of the rice varieties are about the average yields on land that averages forty bushels of field corn. Pop-corn is mostly sold on the cob. Produce market quotations being for ear corn.

In closing, I freely confess that I yet have much to learn about pop-corn, and will be very much pleased to have experienced growers give me their personal experience on the pop-corn industry by Uncle Sam's mail. In exchange for such information I will take pleasure in giving any further desired information on the subject by return mail if same be within my knowledge.

VARIETIES OF PLUMS.—The conclusion drawn by the Kansas experiment station from their observations on the Japanese plums is that they rank with the peach in hardiness. They head the list for table and market qualities. Their habit of early blooming makes the crop uncertain. Burbank is, perhaps, hardier than Abundance, and they are nearly equal in quality. Ogon is hardier than either, but not nearly so good in quality of fruit.

Of European plums, Communia, Early Red, and one called 19 Orel are at the head of the class, but all European varieties have been uncertain bearers. The fruit is of good quality for use fresh and for canning.

The most promising varieties for general planting are those which have been developed from our wild fruits.

All varieties of the species Americana have proved hardy. While they retain in varying degree the astringency of the wild plum, most of the varieties produce desirable fruit for canning, marmalade and jelly. Quaker, Wolf, Weaver and Wyant have the best record for regular bearing and general good qualities.

The varieties of the species angustifolia, commonly called Chickasaw plums, have been somewhat injured by extreme cold. Robinson has proved most nearly hardy, and a regular and heavy bearer, producing fruit of good quality.

Most of the class known as hortulana have proved fairly hardy. Golden Beauty and Moreman have been the heaviest and most regular bearers. Moreman is a rather small, red plum, red flesh, small pit, and especially fine for jelly. Golden Beauty is a medium-sized (yellow plum, of fine flavor when full ly ripe, and a favorite for marmalade. Wayland, Wild Goose and Clinton are larger plums, of good quality and fairly regular in bearing.

Eighteen or twenty feet is recommended as a good distance for planting. Clean culture is an important factor in fighting curculio and fungi. Mixed planting increases the chances for pollenation.

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CHAUTAUQUA ANNOUNCEMENT.

The first meeting for this year of the directors of the Colorado Chautauqua Association occurred in Boulder, Colorado, Saturday, January 19, with President J. L. Long, of Dallas, in the chair.

Extensive improvements were outlined for the dining-hall and other buildings. It was decided to make Sunday a free day, opening the gates to the public for the sacred concerts and sermon by visiting eminent divines.

A splendid band is already engaged for the season, General Fitzhugh Lee has been invited to make the Fourth of July opening address; and, from the class of talent already engaged and that applying for place on this year's paltform it is evident that the high standard of the past will not only be maintained, but even improved upon in the coming season.

The tried favorites of the assembly will return for the 1901 assembly, and the new attractions are to be selected from among others of national reputation. The session this year will open July 4th and close August 9th, lasting five weeks.

CORN CULTURE

SOME POINTS ABOUT CORN PLANTING AND CORN GROWING IN TEXAS.

Bowie, Tex.

To the Journal:

More than a score of letters have come to me asking me to give the best method of corn culture for Texas. Corn has no tap root and is supported by a vast system of surface roots. As a large amount of stalk and blades must be grown and matured in a short season the culture must be such as to push it to most rapid development. Nature has locked up in the soil a vast wealth of plant food that is insoluble and hence it does not leach out and disappear. In order to prepare this plant food for the sustenance of plant growth, several agencies are employed in nature's laboratory, such as light, heat, electricity and water, light and heat being the prime factors. Only a few inches of the surface soil are sufficiently permeated by these agencies to render the plant food available.

The office of tap roots is to hold the tree firmly into the soil, while the vast number of fibrous roots are the feeders and they come close to the surface for feeding. All decaying vegetable or animal matter is largely passed off into the air as noxious or malarial gasses. These are absorbed by the leaves of growing plants, are washed out of the air by the rains and at night settle down upon the earth's surface and are absorbed by the soil and act as plant food and plant stimulants. Hence it is you see the reviving effects of spring rains. It is not the moisture that produces the deep green following spring showers, but it is the plant food and stimulants washed out of the air and at once filtered out of the water by the surface soil and there utilized as plant food.

If the soil is hard and baked it fails in this important mechanical action in plant growth, as you see in the dying condition of yard trees and uncultivated crops. If yards were plowed up and harrowed a few times during the spring, and walks made about among them, our trees would not die. Cultivation is fertilizing in a high sense. A baked surface soil does not absorb the fertilizing properties out of the air at night as does a fresh-stirred, loose surface soil. To illustrate, take a few rows of any garden vegetable; go every evening about sundown and stir the soil of a few rows with a rake and note the difference in the growth of the plants. From the foregoing facts we can easily see the reason for cultivation and the correct principles underlying all cultivation. Let us apply these and we will have practical culture, yet thoroughly scientific.

Never burn off your fields. You need these decayed grasses, weeds and stalks to keep up the fertility of the soil. Plow them all under as early in the fall and winter as possible and as deep as practicable. This loosens up the soil for free cultivation of light and heat, hastens decay of the grasses, holds all falling rain and filters out its gaseous products. Deep fall or winter plowing is the thing.

I do not recommend too early planting, for any vegetation nipped by the frost has its vitality seriously lessened. Plant deep; cultivate shallow. Lay off your land with a heel sweep, having a long bull tongue plow in front of the sweep.

When the corn comes up its first cultivation should be with the harrow, tearing up the soil and killing out the small weeds and grass. There is no danger of injuring the corn. A second harrowing may often be done to advantage.

The first plowing I give with narrow shovels or double shovels or cultivators and thus loosen up the soil. After this give one or two plowings with heel sweeps or buzzard-wings as shallow as possible, so as not to cut the surface roots.

Corn should be laid by when it is three or four feet high. If clean, no grass or weeds coming after this will injure the yield.

Corn should be hoed and thinned early. If at this time a few field peas be lightly covered on the row between the stalks they will not be in the way of cultivation and will not lessen the corn crop, but will fatten the stock in the fall and enrich the soil.

Seeds are an important factor in growing any crop. In none are they more important than in corn. First, you want a strong, vigorous vitality to start on—not a specially great big, overgrown ear, but a good, large ear, large cob filled out to the end and a long grain. A crop of half nubbins cannot produce a big yield. All nubbins can be eliminated from a crop by a few years' careful selecting of seed. No man should be satisfied with his corn crop until 80 average ears will shell a bushel. Then it will be easy to select 50 ears to shell a bushel. I have seen 32 ears shell a bushel but I can't grow such corn on my land, but I believe my big yellow corn can be made to do it on first class Texas land in good seasons.

Give corn plenty of room—the poorer the soil and the drier the section the more room needed. The best and largest crops cannot be grown by overcrowding.

I prefer to check corn (and cotton too). If your land is level by all means check it and plow both ways. I would, for good average Texas soil check four feet each way. This, with one stalk in the hill of a large ear variety, will easily give 50 or 60 bushels per acre. If the land is very rich I would give about the same distance or half foot more each way, and plant two stalks in the hill. If the land is on hillsides give four feet between the rows and about three feet in the drill. You can get more ears by closer planting—but the yield of grain will be far less per acre. Improved farm methods, thus lessening the cost of production by larger crops with same cost of labor and soil, must be the watchword on our farms. H. B. HILLYER.

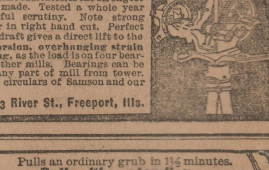
FOUND IN TEXAS.

There is a strip of country running through a portion of Karnes county that is exceedingly rich in petrifactions, agates, opals and other semi-precious stones. We have been shown a number of these that would be looked upon as very fine specimens if in the collection of some mineralogist. One in particular was a portion of a stone found near the court house at Karnes City that had been cut and polished. It was the equal of any diamond we have ever seen in brilliancy. The other half of the stone was rough looking, closely resembling a piece of melted glass. Several of the larger specimens shown had perfect pictures outlined upon the smooth surfaces, two in particular—one a wildcat in the act of leaping upon a deer and another of a deer running. These were called, we think, "thunder pictures," the picture supposed to have been photographed by lightning. The opals and other stones were almost endless in number and variety. This section is certainly a rich field for the mineralogist. Near the bridge over the San Antonio river a fine vein of lignite crops out that will in the future prove valuable.—Hallettsville Herald

The machinery for the new flour mill in Dallas has been ordered from a Milwaukee firm.

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.

STEEL ROOFING THE ONLY TOOLS YOU NEED.



5000 Squares

BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING

Bought at Receivers Sales, sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. Price per square of 10 x 10 feet or 100 square feet **$1.75**

No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish FREE with each order sufficient paint to cover, and nails to lay it. Write for Free Catalogue No. 330 of general merchandise bought by us at SHERIFFS' and RECEIVERS' SALES. "Our Prices are ONE HALF of others."

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
West 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

Childbirth! Female medical expert—30 years experience in Lying-in Hospitals and general practice. Treatment endorsed by

Barrenness! College of Surgeons, England; by United States Health Report, and by the leading physicians and Hospitals in the U. S. Proves how childbirth may be painless; how women who think they are barren, also women who are sexually indifferent, and those who suffer from female irregularities or corpulence may cure themselves at home. Send 4c in stamps for pamphlet to MRS. M. DUMAR, 13 West 28th street, New York.

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Manufacturer of the famous

BOIS D'ARC WHEELS AND WAGONS.

The best Wagon sold. . . Write for prices

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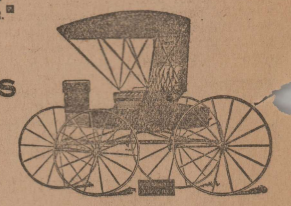
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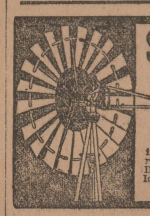
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QUINCY, ILL.

No. 71—This buggy is largely used by stockmen, liverymen, and others. It is made in three sizes: light, medium and heavy. This is reliable, long life work. Can refer to the principal stockmen, who have used the Hynes work for many years. Send for illustrations of all the latest and best styles to

HYNES BUGGY CO., Quincy, Ills.





SAMSON GALVANIZED STEEL **WIND MILL**

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

SAMSON

and as its name indicates, is the strongest wind mill made. Tested a whole year under careful scrutiny. Note strong double gear in right hand cut. Perfect center line draft gives a direct lift to the load—no torsion, overhanging strain or cramping, as the load is on four bearings instead of one, as in all other mills. Bearings can be replaced without removing any part of mill from tower. Do not buy until you get free circulars of Samson and our Ideal Art Book. FREE.

STOVER MANFG. CO., 523 River St., Freeport, Ills.



SEEDS We carry the largest and best selected stock in the state. Just received car hand shelled Northern Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Sorghum, Millet, Onion Seed and Onion Sets, Jerusalem Artichokes, etc., etc. Send for Catalogue.

HOLLOWAY SEED AND GRAIN COMPANY,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

KERR'S TREES BEAR FRUIT

We grow the best of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery and garden in Texas. Prices right. . . Freight paid.

New Catalogue Free.

JOHN S. KERR,

SHERMAN - - TEXAS.

HAWKEYE STUMP PULLER... Pulls an ordinary grub in 1½ minutes. *Pulls other standing Timber or Stumps.*

Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting.



A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue FREE, giving prices, terms and testimonials, also full information concerning our I. X. L. Grubber, Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, 2-horse Hawkeye and other appliances for clearing timber land.

ADDRESS MILNE BROS. FOR

MILNE MFG. CO., 883 8th ST. MONMOUTH, ILL. SHETLAND PONY CATALOGUE.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

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

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

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

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

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

MEADOW BROOK HERD of Shorthorn Cattle, property of L. L. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for sale 50 bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months of age. Richly bred in Cruickshank blood, sired by Cruickshank bull Cornish 122362. 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.

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. 159007—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.

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

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

HEREFORDS.

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

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 66945. 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 cattle. 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, 60 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 1883. 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.

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

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.

SHORTHORNS—KANSAS CITY.

Fifty-eight Head of Cows and Heifers at Public Sale, February 21, 1901.

The next public sale of pedigreed Shorthorn cattle to be held at Kansas City will be that of B. B. & H. T. Groom, of Pan Handle, Texas. The offering will consist of 58 head of cows and heifers belonging to the best of Bates' bred families. An examination of their pedigrees as found in the sale catalogue shows them to be the immediate descendants of Kentucky bred sires and dams. They were bred near Pan Handle, Texas, at an altitude of 3,400 feet above the sea level, and handled as they have been guaranteed a sure hardiness and future usefulness. They are all red in color except one, and that a red roan.

Not fattened as for the beef market but in that strong out-door condition that insures the best of results as breeding animals. But one objection, if objection it may be called, and that is that the cattle are branded. This objection, however, is one purely of fancy and in no way effects their breeding qualities, but gives prospective buyers that want well-bred Bates' Shorthorn cattle regardless of a brand for breeding purposes an opportunity to buy at prices much lower than were they not so marked.

The cattle being bred right, right in color and positively hardy, any one wishing to breed better beef cattle using only ordinary farm care or ranching, he should make it a point to attend this sale and secure just what he wants at a reasonable price. Consult the announcement elsewhere in this issue and keep in mind the date, Thursday, February 21, 1901.

W. P. BRUSH.

CATTLE SALES.

The R. B. Pumphrey steers at Taylor, about 600 in number, have been sold to the Maier Packing company of Los Angeles, at $3.70 per hundred.

R. P. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., sold to D. N. Arnett 800 cows at $23.

In Crockett county Sowell Bros. bought of M. Z. Smissen 30 two-year-old Hereford grade bulls at $32.50.

At Midland, Tex., S. E. Townsend sold to Holloway & Antley 10 Figure 2 bull calves at $25 and to A. P. Veasy 40 heifers at the same price.

T. A. Sloan of San Saba county sold 800 four and five-year-old steers to Casey Bros. of San Angelo at $28.50.

At San Angelo, Hudson & McAuley bought from D. K. McMullan 50 territory cows. The terms were private. The same firm bought 60 head of territory cows from Zeb Owens and Mitchell & Hagelstein.

M. M. Parkerson and S. A. Henry of San Angelo bought 200 or 300 head of cattle on the Frio, recently.

As has been rumored for the last three weeks, Mr. Z. Davis late of west Texas, has closed the deal for the Dolan and Rice ranches, and the cattle, consisting of about 2000 head belonging thereto. We understand that $18,000 was the price paid for theh Rice ranch and $12,000 for theh Dolan ranch and the cattle at an average of $18 a head.—Sterling Record.

Spearman & Irvin of San Angelo, bought of J. G. Steck 10 three-year-old steers at $19 and of J. E. Hinde 15 cows at $20.50.

D. B. Fultz of Blooming Grove bought of Bob Owens of Crockett county 600 two and four-year-old steers at $23.

H. M. Clark of Monroe, Missouri, disposed of a carload of grade and registered Shorthorn bulls here this week. W. D. Casey purchased 20 head; part grades and part registered. A. T. Windham took four head; three grades and one registered. T. J. Hefner took two registered animals. The price paid for grades ranged from $35 to $50 per head, the registered ones from $125 to $200.—Pecos Times.

Fires & Crews of Childress recently sold 57 head of cattle to W. R. Tilson and 50 head to J. S. Gough. Terms are private.

At San Angelo, N. B. Spearman sold to A. J. Morgan 18 three-year-old steers at $20.

J. H. Knowles made the following deals recently. He bought of A. F. and H. E. Crowley 28 Shorthorn bull calves at $70 around, and sold to the Soper Cattle copmany 25 bulls, coming three's at $50 around. This would indicate what Mr. Knowles is really doing, buying the best high-grade bulls and grading his herds accordingly. He has also purchased 100 heifers of Cochran & Cowden.—Midland Reporter.

Gus Muckle of San Angelo sold to H. L. Hunter 50 cows at $20 and one bull for $40.

S. O. Smith of Sterling City, Texas, bought last week from Davis & Stillwell a registered Hereford bull for $150.

MAVERICKS.

Murdo MacKenzie, manager of the Matador ranch, with headquarters in Trinidad, Col., was in Childress yesterday, on his way to the ranch. He says the ranch has purchased several carloads of bulls this winter for the ranch.—Childress Index.

Representative Newland's irrrigation bill, just introduced, carries an appropriation of $5000 for water storage in the trans-Pecos country in Texas.

J. C. Bird of Alpine, Tex., recently brought to Texas from Missouri the Shorthorn bull Victor of Clover Blossom, for which he paid $1,000, and nine fine heifers.

A severe burn of grass occurred in the Shoe Bar pasture near Memphis, Tex., a few days ago.

Will N. Waddell of Mitchell county has purchased from Looney & Hammer twenty-four sections of land located in Borden county for $23,040.

Grass is said to be plentiful in Motley county.

Clarence Von Rottsman of Crockett county has engaged in the stock business with Chas. Schauer.

H. B. Holmes has 365 head of cattle on feed at the Luling oil mill.

The Burnett pasture, owned by Sayers & Hopkins and situated near the town of Hopkins, is being cut up itno small tracts. The pasture contains about 9,000 acres.

The Chicago live stock exchange has added Thanksgiving day to the list of holidays, the other two being Christmas and the Fourth of July.

S. P. Hardwicke of Abilene says cattle have wintered splendidly and are in excellent condition.

Casey Bros. recently received at Hillsboro fifty carloads of cattle from the San Angelo pastures. They will feed them for the spring markets. They are in good condition and are a fine body of catle.

A. W. Colbaugh and Allie Rutherford returned Thursday from a trip over the plains through Mitchell, Courry, Stonewall, Haskell, Jones and Fisher counties. They report that country settling up by a substantial class of nestors and small stockmen, and the habitation of wild animals and a few cattle is gradually giving way to the onward march of settlement and civilization. The range and stock are in fine condition, and sheep, which Mr. Colbaugh wanted to purchase, when offered for sale at all, were offered at $3.00 to $3.50 per head. He didn't buy. —Sterling City News.

J. B. Gray of the Moon ranch says cattle have wintered in fine shape.

Black leg has caused slight losess at the Shoenail ranch.

W. V. P. Baker, recently employed on Godair & Bishop's ranch at Chicago, Tex., has moved to Midland and will locate with us for some time. He tells us they are in the midst of a war against prairie dogs on the above named ranch and headed by Bill Arp Oden, they are making a very successful killing.—Midland Reporter.

Hiram Garrett and Shorty Baker of Midland county, were in Ozona Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Garrett was one of the pioneer settlers of Crockett county and located a well on a side draw of Johnson, about six miles above Ozona. He now owns a big ranch in Midland county and was looking for winter range for 20,000 sheep.—Ozona Kicker.

The hog is the mortgage lifter, the sheep the farm fertilizer, the cow the barn builder, and the hen the grocery bill payer. This quartette, with a man and a woman not afraid of the work in caring for them, will insure prosperit on any farm.—Alice Reporter.

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.

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.

My turkeys are troubled with some disease which makes sores all over their heads and in some cases closes their eyes. Their mouths and air passages are also stopped up. Please let me know what to do for them.—M. E. S., Weimer, Texas.

Treat the sores with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and kerosene. Make a mixture of three drops of carbolic acid to a teaspoonful of kerosene and inject it in the nostrils and throat.

Some of my incubator chickens are very weak in their legs. Although they have not been injured in any way, some of them can scarcely stand. Please advise some treatment.—J. S. O., Quanah, Texas.

This trouble often results from too close confinement and from too much warmth in brooders or sheds. Give the chickens considerable green food, bran, vegetables, etc. Put a little bi-carbonate of soda daily in the drinking water and see that the quarters are clean, light and airy.

I have a horse with a bad case of "thrush." Please advise some treatment through The Journal.—A. L. D., Poetry, Texas.

The most important steps toward effecting a sure is perfect cleanliness. Keep the horse's stall clean and dry, dust the affected hoof with calomel and dress it occasionally with tar. Do not work the animtl too hard. Use shoes with tips, if the hoof is strong enough to stand it.

"Pink-Eye."—My cattle are affected with some disease of the eyes. A scum forms over the eyeballs; they go blind for a short time and afterwards get well. Can you recommend any treatment to prevent or cure this?—J. B. L., no post-office.

Separate the affected animals from the others and keep them in a shady place, or darkened stable. Have your druggist give you two grains of corrosive sublimate dissolved in four ounces of distilled water. Apply a few drops of this, with a medicine dropper, two or three times a day, to the eye-balls and inner parts of the eye-lids of the affected animals. It should not take long to effect a complete cure.

Sheep Scab.—My sheep are affected with some sort of itch on the back and shoulders. The skin gets very sore and bleeds. It this contagious, and can it be cured?—T. W. S., Brownwood, Tex.

From your description we should say that your sheep are affected with scab. This disease is contagious, being caused by small mites, and the most important step towards a cure is to separate the well animals from the diseased. The best treatment is dipping. Prepare a dip as follows: Take 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur and 8 pouns of unslaked lime, in severe cases a little more of each; slake the lime until it is pasty and stir in the sulphur. Boil the mixture in from twenty-five to thirty gallons of water for two hours, keeping it stirred up. Then let it settle and pour off the clear liquid. To this add enough warm water to make 100 gallons. Use this dip rather warm and keep the animal in it about two minutes, scrubbing the diseased parts, to kill the mites. The dip is most efficient after shearing, and should be repeated in about ten days.

$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 Catarrn 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 constituuon and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that tuey 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.

The auction sale of Shorthorns advertised in this issue to take place at Fort Worth, February 26, 1901, is something a little out of the ordinary. Such a large number of valuable, blooded cattle have not often been offered to Texas buyers in a single consignment. These are not only offered, but will be sold at whatever price buyers put upon them. The sellers assure this, and they are men who cannot afford to trifle with the market. While it is their first auction in Texas, it is by no means their first sale to Texas buyers, and they don't expect it to be their last. Read what they have to say, and send for one of their sale catalogues and a copy of Dr. Connoway's report on inoculation for the prevention of Texas fever. These cattle have all been inoculated by him; and, what is also important, they have already been registered.

Making New Eyes.

Of all the afflictions man suffers, to be blind is the worst; especially so when at one time sight was perfect. To never know a blessing, is one thing, but to be deprived of a great blessing, is another.

George Geary is a prominent planter living at Anona, Red River county, who, for thirteen long years, up to last Saturday, was blind. He suffered years ago with granulated eye lids, and finally a dense scum formed over the sight or pupils of the eyes, making Mr. Gearly totally blind. He had to be led about. It looked like a desperate case, and Mr. Geary had almost given up hope of ever seeing again. He go back, practically speaking, with nent oculist, and going to Fort Worth, placed himself in the hands of Dr. Frank Mullins, who for years has been so successful in treating the very worst cases of diseases of the eye. Dr. Mullins decided there was nothing to do but to make new sights, or, in other words, to cut new pupils in the iris, below the scum, and thus let in the light. This was done, and now Mr. Geary sees; he walks alone. The last operation was performed Saturday afternoon. In a few days Mr. Geary will g oback, practically speaking, with new eyes, and with a joy unknown to him for years.

Chips of Experience

MARKETING YOUNG BEEF.—A recent issue of the Live Stock Report contains a characteristic letter written by that veteran judge of beef cattle, John Gosling. This letter treats of this subject and will be found instructive to many and interesting to all readers of this paper. Mr. Gosling says: "You can notice in the Drovers' Journal about two-thirds of the time a quotation like this: 'Pony-built cattle in good demand, heavy beeves neglected,' and these pony-built cattle, those most sought for in the cattle market of the world—the Union stock yards of Chicago—mean compact, light boned, ripe animals. Choice long yearlings and short two-year-olds come under this head. Such young cattle yield bright, tender, juicy meat not burdened with surplus fat, satisfying the most delicate taste. Beeves killed at the fat stock show dressing 1300 pounds and over are invariably a loss to the purchasing butcher. Hotel proprietors are willing to take their usual cuts on the contract, but will not allow a premium price for same. Butchers are willing to buy such at current prices and can not afford to pay more for the above reason, and all feeders will display good sense when they discontinue unprofitable experiments for the carcass display. Early maturity is worthy of recognition. Steers under one year, though called calves and baby beef, are made to dress from 500 to 600 pounds each, the average weight of cattle killed in most towns, and instead of furnishing tough thin plates almost unsuitable for use every pound of the so-called baby beef is satisfactory and appreciable. Then why is the slaughter of such withheld and the killing of monsters continued?

PREVENTIVE VACCINATION FOR BLACKLEG.—At the recent meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association at Topeka, J. E. Shuttle of Kansas City, presented the following paper:

It is not generally understood that the disease called blackleg is produced by a distinct and specific germ or microbe originating in the soil and conveyed to the animal's system in its food, through scratches or wounds, from the dead bodies of infected animals, from infected pastures and many other similar means. The disease has existed for ages, but its origin, cause, and the means of prevention have only been discovered within the last quarter of a century.

Blackleg, or symptomatic anthrax as it is sometimes called, prevails in almost every country where cattle are raised, and appears not only in high altitudes, but in valleys and lowlands. As a rule, in this country, it is most prevalent in the fall and spring when young grass appears. Calves, when winter pastured on wheat or other green food, are particularly liable to the disease, and also when being fattened on corn or cotton seed meal. In Kansas and the territories cattle between the ages of 6 and 18 months, seem to be most susceptible to blackleg, and deaths before or after that are comparatively few, and principally among purebred calves which sometimes become susceptible to blackleg when only 2 weeks old.

Symptoms—Every stockman is familiar with the symptoms of blackleg. Briefly described, they are as follows: Fever and loss of appetite, suspended rumination, lameness and a swelling, generally in the hind quarters and occasionally in the shoulder. The animal will repeatedly lie down, and rise, and in some cases, when the disease progresses rapidly, it will not rise after once lying down. As a rule, death ensues in from twelve to twenty-four hours. If the hand is passed over the swollen quarters of the dead animal, the hide appears dry, a crackling sound will be heard, caused by gas being collected underneath. The entire body soon becomes swollen and the affected quarter, when cut into, emits a frothy, dark-red, disagreeable smelling fluid or gas, and shows a bruised or jellified appearance considerably discolored, which originated the name of "blackleg."

Treatment.—Prevention—It is almost needless to say there is no cure for blackleg. That is a universally recognized fact. In very rare instances when an animal is taken in the early stages, vigorous exercise by running it over the pasture effects a cure. Such cures, however, are extremely isolated, and even if effective will not prevent the remainder of the herd from contracting the disease. Roweling, setoning, nerving, and all such operations do not immunize an animal. They simply retard its improvement of condition by causing a running sore, thus temporarily preventing blackleg, it being well known that only those animals in a thrifty or improving condition take blackleg. There is but one true and scientific method of preventing blackleg, and that is by vaccinating after the Pasteur method with vaccine made from blackleg-infected tissues.

Vaccination.—It is well known that the human family is protected from small-pox by vaccination. Cattle, in the same way, can be protected against blackleg by vaccination with blackleg vaccine. In 1880, after years of diligent research, the celebrated French scientist, Louis Pasteur, discovered a preventive or vaccine against anthrax proper, which was soon after followed by the discovery of vaccine for blackleg. Vaccination against these diseases has now been in general and successful use for nearly twenty years in Europe and Australia, and nearly six years in this country. Results have also been wonderfully successful and are familiar to most cattlemen, having been published in pamphlet form. Millions of cattle have been treated, reducing losses from blackleg in herds where Pasteur vaccine has been used from an average of 10 per cent to an average of one-third of 1 per cent. Its success has long since been firmly established and any one who disputes the efficacy of the principle of vaccination may be put down as a "back number."

Method of Treatment.—When vaccination of cattle was first commenced in this country the "double application" vaccine was used. This form of vaccine, consisting of first lymph and second lymph applied at an interval of eight days, is known to be the safest and best, and is commonly used in Europe where the herds are small, gentle and always at hand. It being found often inconvenient or impracticable in this country to handle the cattle twice, the "single application" was subsequently introduced and is now generally and successfully used. "Single" and "double" application vaccines are furnished in the form of a powder, which must be mixed, filtered and injected hypodermically. This operation necessitates the use of a vaccinating "outfit" which includes syringes, pestel, mortar, funnel and filters. Objections have at times been made to the trouble of preparation or to the cost of the vaccinating "outfit," but these objections were overcome when the Pasteur people devised a form of vaccine which is ready for use as furnished and is used with one application. This consists in several strands of cotton thread impregnated with blackleg vaccine, dried, and put up in packets containing 10, 20 and 50 doses, respectively. Each packet contains a needle. To vaccinate a calf, the needle, after being threaded, is inserted crosswise in the underpart of the animal's tail and about 1 inch of vaccine cord drawn in. The remainder is clipped off and the portion of cord left in the tail contains a dose of vaccine matter, which in a few days becomes absorbed in the system, and the animal is duly vaccinated. This preparation was thoroughly tested over two years and proved to be equally as effective as single vaccine. Since the introduction of this vaccinal cord eighteen months ago, over 300,000 calves have been treated with this form of the vaccine alone in the United States, and the results have been as satisfactory as if the old single vaccine in the powder form had been used, while the saving in time and money has been very considerable. This method being so simple, economical and expeditious is rapidly superseding the single powder vaccine, but the double (powder) vaccine should always be used on pure bred or valuable stock.

Time to Vaccinate.—Cattle can be safely vaccinated at any time of the year. Seeing that blackleg is more prevalent in the spring and fall, cattle, generally speaking, should be vaccinated just before these seasons. As to age at which to vaccinate, it is best when it can safely be done to defer the operation till the calves are five or six months old. In some sections of the country, calves contract blackleg at a very early age. It may be stated therefore, the calves should be vaccinated juts before the age at which local or individual experience has shown that animals are susceptible to the disease.

Many cattlemen wait till blackleg has killed one or more of their calves before vaccinating. This is extremely unwise, as it frequently happens that the disease will suddenly appear and several head may be lost in a few hours or days, or before the vaccine can be procured and used. As it takes several days after treatment before the vaccine takes effect, there may be considerable loss in an infected herd even after vaccination. One yearling will pay for over a hundred doses of vaccine, and in this matter it is invariably a case of prevention being better than cure.

AGAINST "PROCESS" BUTTER.

State Senator Fuller introduced in the legislature at Springfield a bill aimed at what is known as "process" butter. The measure is one which should receive the enthusiastic support of all legislators who are interested in the welfare of the dairy interests of Illinois. Every citizen who eats bread and butter should be pleased to see this bill become a law. The people of Chicago and other large towns in the state are especially interested in this question, for they are the chief sufferers from the sophisticated article now put on the market in the guise of fresh butter.

"Process" butter is made by taking stale or rancid butter left over from dealers' stocks, melting it together with various ingredients that deodorize it and temporarily remove its rancidity, churning the mass of grease thus obtained with milk, coloring and salting it, and then putting it on the market as fresh creamery or dairy butter. Three large factories are said to be doing a profitable business in this line. The stuff is so thoroughly disguised with chemicals and coloring matter that it is difficult to detect it when buying butter, but the "process" article is unhealthful and soon becomes unsavory. It is much more deserving of hostile legislation than oleomargarine or butterine.

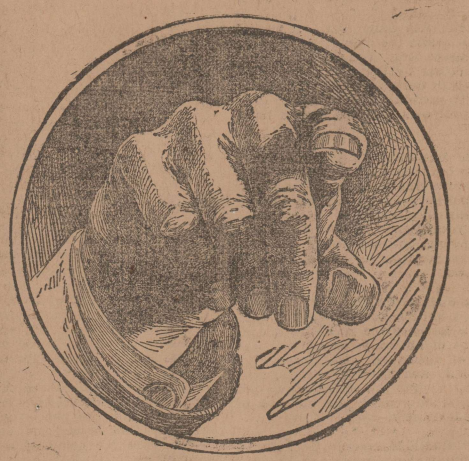
Professor Wiley of the chemistry bureau of the department of agriculture has recently declared that his opposition to oleo extends only to its sales as butter. "I am convinced," he says, "that oleomargarine as made by the best methods to-day is clean, wholesome and nutritious." The same may be said of butterine. It cannot be truthfully said of process butter. The latter is made of old and rancid stock, while butterine is made of fresh and sweet fats. The process butter tends to bring Illinois creamery and dairy butter into disrepute by being foisted upon the public as the genuine article. Both the dairymen and the consumers should be glad to see Senator Fuller's bill become a law.—Chicago Tribune.

JOHN R. WARREN,
HILLSBORO, TEX.

Mountain View Herd of
Full Blood Shorthorns
Herd Established in 1881.

I have for sale 40 bulls, coming two's. They are deep cherry red and are my own raising. Inspection of herd invited.

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.



You Need

A stimulant occasionly. The digestive organs, the liver, the kidneys and bowels lose their effectiveness at times and need help. At such times a stimulating, cleansing and regulating medicine is of priceless value because serious diseases spring from neglected disorders in these organs. An admirable stimulant and system regulator will be found in

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

The uniform success of this remedy in correcting disturbance in the system is due to its four-fold cleansing and regulating effect. It is in the first place a kidney remedy of superior merit. Second, it is a successful liver tonics. Third, it tones up and strengthens the digestive process in the stomach. Lastly, it purifies and regulates the bowels. By removing obstructions and impurities in the blood, liver and bowels and strengthening the digestion, the whole internal organism is improved, because there is unimpeded action in all the organs that assist in maintaining health and strength. As a result of this condition, the MAN becomes himself again, he feels at once a brightening up in body and brain, re-newed energy, snap, vim and activity.

PERMANENTLY CURES A CONSTIPATED HABIT.

As a household remedy to relieve indigestion, sour stomach, bad breath, belching, flatulence, bloating after eating, and for keeping the system in perfect order it is invaluable. Wards off sickness, cures kidney diseases, nervousness, weakness, disorders in the urine, bladder trouble, headaches, heartburn, dizziness.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Many persons are subject to spells of violent heart throbbing, so severe at times as to be almost painful. They regard this as an indication of heart disease and often worry about it, thus aggravating the trouble. Ninety-nine per cent of these "heart troubles" are due entirely to disorders in the stomach and digestion, and can be cured by applying proper treatment. For this purpose PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an effective remedy, it cleanses and tones up the stomach, strengthens the digestion, regulates the liver and purifies the bowels. By overhauling and correcting the system in this way it removes the cause of heart symptoms and helps to build up a strong and vigorous body.

THE JOURNAL.

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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.

FORT WORTH'S GREETING.

Since Texas has been a state it has been noted for its great live stock interests, and since Fort Worth has been a city it has been noted as the home of the cattlemen. The Texas Cattle Raisers' association has held nearly all of its meetings in the city, the National Live Stock association has conducted its deliberations within its limits and the annual Fat Stock Show has become one of the great events to the breeders of the entire Southwest.

To every cattleman who enters her gates Fort Worth extends the glad hand of welcome, but to the members of the Texas Live Stock association who have come to attend the annual convention of the association she gives a special greeting. Coming, for the most part, from another great cattle-raising section of the commonwealth they are the guests of the city and not a citizen, official or business man of the city but delights in honoring the visitors.

GREAT BRITAIN TO REFUSE.

According to reports from London Great Britain will not comply with the demands of the United States senate in regard to the Nicaragua canal project though the reply, it is claimed, will be in the nature of a counter-proposal rather than a direct refusal. What the counter-proposal may be is wholly a matter of conjecture though it has been suggested that a request for an open port on the Alaskan coast as an entrance to the British gold fields in the Klondike may be one of its features.

The construction of the canal is a matter of such grave import to the United States, and particularly to the Southern states, that any action on the part of Great Britain which may have the effect of delaying actual work on the canal is to be deeply deplored. From the accounts received, however, there is ground for believing that an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries may be eventually reached.

THE LIBEL BILL.

The Staples libel bill which has been finally passed by the Texas senate, is a slight improvement over the present law in that it specifically defines what is termed privileged matter. While it is not all that the newspapers and the fair minded public have a right to expect, its pasasge will be regarded as a short step in the right direction.

The important sections of the bill as amended follow:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That a libel is a defamation expresesd in print or writing, or by sign and pictures or drawings intended to blacken the memory of the dead with an intention to provoke the living or to injure the reputation of one who is alive and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule or financial injury, or to impeach the honesty, integrity or virtue or reputation of any one, or to publish the natural defects of one who is alive and thereby expose such person to public hatred, ridicule or financial injury.

Sec. 2. In any action for damages brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper or periodical devoted to the publication of general news, science, literature, or any character of reading matter, the plaintiff shall recover only such actual pecuniary damages as may be shown to have been suffered by him because thereof; if it shall appear on the trial of such action that such publication was made in good faith, and that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements set forth in such alleged libelous publication were true and that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that in the next regular issue of said newspaper or periodical, after such mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of the publisher or publishers thereof, a correction or retraction was published in as conspicuous a manner and place in said newspaper or periodical as was the libel.

Sec. 3. The publication of the following matters by any newspaper or periodical as defined in section 1, shall be deemed privileged and shall not be made the basis of any action for libel without proof of actual malice:

1. A fair and true report of any executive, judicial, legislative, constabulary, police or other official proceedings or action or anything said or done in the course thereof.

2. A fair and true report of any executive, judicial, legislative, constabulary, police or other official proceedings or action or anything said or done in the course thereof.

2. A fair and true report of public meetings.

3. A reasonable and fair comment and criticism upon matters of public concern, and the official acts of public officials published for general information.

Sec. 4. On the trial of any such action for libel, the defendant may give any evidence under the general issue in mitigation of damages, the circumstances and intentions under which such publication was made and any public apology, correction or retraction of the libel complained of, made and published by him, and the truth of the statement or statements in such publication shall be a defense to such action.

The responsible newspapers of Texas have been often forced to wholly suppress or else mangle almost beyond recognition important items of news in order to escape the penalties of the law which has been in effect for several years while papers of no financial standing were practically immune from punishment for the publication of libelous matter. Several instances are on record where leading newspapers have been forced to pay heavy damages for the publication of news items received and published in good faith and without intent of injury or malice and where full retractions and corrections were published. It is high time that some relief be given to the newspapers which are honestly seeking to give to the public legitimate news without attempting to malign or injure individuals or business organizations.

The following The following report from Bonham, Tex., could be reported with truth from many other towns in Texas and shows conclusively in which direction the interest of the farmer lies: "As striking evidence of the merits of the diversification idea the county clerk's chattel mortgage record shows a falling off of nearly 50 per cent when compared with the record of January of last year. This record also bears out the assertion that the all-cotton farmer is not on as firm a basis as the diversifier, for from the eastern part of the county, where the diversifier is a stranger, comes a large per cent of the mortgages now on file."

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas legislature designed to protect farmers from the seductive influence of lightning rod agents, steel range peddlers and similar fakirs. It imposes a tax of $500 to be paid by the agent in each county in which he operates. The bill is a good one, but might be further improved by an amendment to include politicians in the list of those to be taxed.

In a letter to the Journal, Hon. J. W. Bailey denies very emphatically the report from Chicago to the effect that he has been engaged in the formation of a syndicate to control the cattle trade of Cuba. His statement is so clear as to leave no doubt of the absolute falsehood of the whole story.

There are no Indian reservations to be opened in Texas but land can be found in abundance at prices that will enable any man with a fair amount of industry to own a good home in a few years. Many farmers last year cleared enough on a single crop to buy a home.

Hon. David B. Hill declined the invitation of the Texas legislature to make an address before that body. Mr. Hill is, perhaps, a little uncertain whether a speech at this time would prove to be a presidential early bird or a presidential early worm.

If an old-time Texas longhorn steer should stray into the Fort Worth stock yards where the sleek, fat Herefords and Shorthorns are now displayed he would feel more out of place than would Mrs. Nation as the organizer of a brewers' union.

Speculators in Chicago and New York may be able to form corners on corn, cotton and wheat, but when it comes to stock cattle the cowmen of Texas are in the cornering business themselves.

In Chicago a few days ago Madame Bernhardt took out a life insurance policy for $100,000. The Divine Sarah is determined to keep her grip on good American dollars as long as possible.

Chicago live stock reporters should rub up a little on geography. Mr. Bailey's Grapevine ranch is located in Texas, not in Cuba.

The Staples libel bill as it passed the senate is a trifle better than the present law. It couldn't be worse.

Texas is sending eggs to Chicago in carload lots. That's one reason why she is crowing.

It is now in order for Kansas to place a hatchet and a brickbat on her 'scutcheon.

Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed for a cotton oil mill at New Boston, Tex.

Mineral Wells, Tex., is considering a proposition for an oil mill.

Oil wells will be developed at Sabine Pass.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

SOMEBODY.

As I pursue my daily tasks,
Upstairs and downstairs, in and out,
Each room I enter bears the trace
Of somebody who's been about.
In mother's room Miss Dolly sleeps,
All tucked away in someone's bed;
And on the window ledge I find
A file of soldiers painted red.

A stately castle, built of blocks,
Is tottering on the nursery floor;
A basket filled with weeds adorns
The handle of the nursery door;
In daddy's tub I see afloat
A wonderous navy, large and small,
And—where it has no right to be—
Upon my desk somebody's ball.

If Chopin I attempt to play,
Somebody climbs into my lap;
And somebody comes stealing in
If I lie down to take a nap.
And when, again, I try to write,
Somebody takes my pen away;
Or if I wish to go abroad,
Somebody begs, "Oh, mother, stay!"

So many stitches to be sewn,
So many buttons to put on,
With whips to make and toys to mend,
And endless knots to be undone—
O God, I pray these tasks may still
Be mine with every coming day!
How could I live if thou shouldst take
Somebody and my cares away?
—Mabel Whitmore, in Good Housekeeping for January.

* * *

KATHERINE, Graham, Tex.—Marion Crawford's novel, "In The Palace of the King" has been dramatized. Viola Allen plays the part of Dolores de Mendoza.

* * *

HOPE, Genoa, Tex.—It is not necessary to send a note of thanks on receipt of a valentine; as you cannot be sure of the sender you might thank the wrong person.

* * *

FLAMINGO, Gilmer, Tex.—Don't throw away an opportunity to be sensible and stylish at the same time by trying to subdue the color of your hair. At present, red hair is the height of fashion.

* * *

KODAK, Vernon, Tex.—Any dealer in kodak supplies can furnish you with albums for holding the unmounted prints. This is the best method of preserving your collection of small pictures.

* * *

FAIRY, Matador, Tex.—A mixture of ten drops of carbolic acid in one ounce of glycerine applied freely to the hands will keep the chaps away. To keep your hands soft while doing housework, use almond meal.

* * *

COOKIE, Jewett, Tex.—It is said that covering both sides of a tough steak with a mixture composed of two tablespoons each of vinegar and olive oil, and letting it stand over night, will reduce the toughest steak to tenderness.

* * *

IMA, Alpine, Tex.—Syndicate firms that pay for short stories are the Daily Story Publishing company, Chicago; American Press Association; New York; International Press Syndicate, Baltimore; Author's Syndicate, Chicago, and Tillotson Syndicate, New York.

* * *

BELLE, San Saba, Tex.—Certainly, you can retain the ring after breaking your engagement. You can also secure several rings by breaking into a jeweler's some dark night. This method would be preferable, as you could then make your own selection from a large stock.

* * *

MRS. B., Floresville, Tex.—Landscapes, fruit or flower subjects are suitable for dining room pictures. Do not hang your family portraits there; it is neither pleasant nor reverent to divide your thoughts between the dear departed and baked beans or cabbage. Hang the portraits in your hall or sitting room.

* * *

HER SUIT, Hawkins, Tex.—An egg shampoo, said to be excellent for dandruff, is made of the yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rain water and one ounce of spirits of rosemary. Mix thoroughly and use while warm, rubbing it well into the scalp. Rinse the hair afterward until the mixture is removed entirely.

* * *

DIME BANK, Matagorda, Tex.—Don't expect to make a success with anything you dislike. Give up the idea of raising chickens, and raise dogs instead. You say you are fond of animals, and you will find the dogs less troublesome and quite as profitable as chickens. In the cities puppies of good family name sell readily for $10 or more.

* * *

MARTHA, Guthrie, Okla—The Washington estate at Mount Vernon is cared for by the Mount Vernon Ladies association, composed of women from every state. This association was founded in 1854 by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, who was the first regent. Mrs. Justine Van Renssalaer Townsend of New York, is the present regent.

* * *

POSTER, Shiner, Tex.—I should think photography would be ideal work for a girl, if she possessed a sense of the artistic. Of course you would have to serve an apprenticeship, and you wouldn't make a fortune in a few years. But the work would be pleasant and fairly profitable, and as you have a taste in this direction it would be much better than entering the crowded ranks of teachers and clerks.

* * *

TWENTY-FIVE, Sonora, Tex.—Women's exchanges charge an entrance fee, usually about $2, which entitles the consignor to enter work for one year. Sometimes there is no entrance fee, the exchange taking 15 per cent or 20 per cent commission on all sales. The managers of exchanges in New York state that a ready sale is found most generally for small fancy articles which sell for less than one dollar.

* * *

DESPAIR, Sherman, Tex.—Allow me to tender my sincere pity to the beauless condition of the girls of your neighborhood; and from the bottom of my heart I also pity that one marriagable young man. Your idea of organizing a cooking club for the education and amusement of the girls is good, but be careful of asking the one young man to partake of your early concoctions; the pathetic history of the "One little Indian fooling with a gun, he kicked the bucket and then there was none," might be repeated with variations.

* * *

T. CADDIE, Muskogee, I. T.—You can find out all about the game of golf by studying Harper's Official Golf Guide, published by Harper & Brothers. Yes, I believe you would require balls and clubs, but the first consideration should be your costume, which must be striking, even if your club is not. Golf is called a silent game, so perhaps golf attire, as it now exists, is necessary to drown the voice of nature.

* * *

JASMINE, Denton, Tex.—Which would pay best, clerking in a store or operating a typewriter?

The pay is about the same; in either case it depends on proficiency and experience. The clerk has longer hours of work, however, which is no small consideration. By steady application to business in either line of work for a couple of years you would be able to pay your board and supply yourself with chewing gum.

* * *

ETIQUETTE, Hereford, Tex.—Is it good taste to tell a stranger when you see something wrong with her dress? Apply the Golden Rule to the case—would you appreciate it if some one with more formality than sense allowed you to trail several years of unmoored ruffling down the street in stately dignity, or enter church with the fore and aft of your hat reversed so as to render your coquettish smile and charming manner irresistibly ridiculous?

* * *

SWEET HOME, Grapevine, Tex.—There is no particular "style" in house painting; it is simply a matter of individual good or bad taste. Of course the situation and surroundings of the house should be considered to some extent. However partial you may be to lemon custard, strawberries and cream, or ginger bread, do not be induced to have your new home represent any one of them on a gigantic scale. Medium green or white is always safe to choose, and is especiallly attractive with a setting of trees.

* * *

HIS WIFE, Mexia, Tex.—The fifth marriage anniversary is the wooden wedding. Serve everything from wooden plates, on a bare table. Have everything posssible wooden, except the eatables and the guests. A unique form of entertainment would be the utilization of a large number of wood cuts, collecting these in advance for the occasion. Select those having any resemblance to your guests—and it is an easy matter to find in a large collection of pictures those which greatly resemble people we know, and use these as dinner cards, allowing the guests to select their places at the table by their supposed likeness. For the other wood cuts, select noted people—writers, politicians, artists or whatever class most interests your friends, and let each make a list of guesses as to the indentity of the cuts, giving a prize for the nearest correct list.

* * *

WOMEN OF TODAY.

Mrs. Carrie Nation and her little hatchet are almost as widely known as the famous destroyer of the cherry tree. Another point of similarity between the Father of our Country and the wife of Mr. Nation is a strong and abiding dislike for Brandywine.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is a teetotaler, and did some active W. C. T. U. work in converting her future husband to her point of view. Being a queen, she can probably keep his view unchanged now, but ordinary wives who lack royal authority will be cautious in trying the experiment.

* * *

It is said that Queen Alexandria has every new perfume, lotion, cream and soap brought to her notice given a fair test. One would judge that it would require the complexion of the Man with the Iron Mask to fill the position of grand tester of cosmetics to her majesty.

* * *

The Georgia Sorosis recently established at Elbertson, Ga., a rest hall for country women. This is the first institution of this order to be established in that state, but the club women of other sections came to the relief of their country sisters some years ago. It is to be hoped the movement will become widespread. One can easily manage the dreariness of a day in town to the woman who has no friends or acquaintances, does not care to bear the expense of a day, at the hotel, and yet, when her hour's shopping is done, must wait for her husband to transact a day's business. To her, a rest hall where she will meet congenial spirits will be a haven of refuge from a tiresome day in crowded stores or wearily pacing the streets "sight-seeing."

* * *

Bishop Leighton Coleman, of Delaware, in a recent address condemned the fashionable society women of New York as habitual drinkers. As the result of charges made by clergymen and reformers, an investigation was made by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York State W. C. T. U. This investigation, it is said, proved the assertion that one might "as well try to find a needle in a haystack as a New York society woman who does not drink." Mrs. Boole took notes in the hotels and restaurants most frequented by fashionable women, and the statistics she gathered ought to spur Mrs. Nation to the rescue of the suffering husbands of New York. Of the one hundred women who took luncheon on one occasion at the Waldorf-Astoria, ninety-five ordered wine or cocktails. Like many foreign missions, the W. C. T. U., has been rudely awakened to the fact that there is much to be accomplished at home; the sisterhood requires attention before seeking to pluck the beam from the brothers eye.

SECRETARY WILSON AND THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is coming in for a generous share of criticism from the agricultural press of the country on account of his advocacy of the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill which is designed to take $10,000,000 a year out of the treasury to give to a few ship owners.

The Rural New Yorker, a representative eastern agricultural journal, takes the secretary to task in the following vigorous fashion:

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson has declared in favor of the shipping bill which provides large subsidies for American ships. He says that farmers need better freight service to foreign countries, and gives instances to show where important freight has been delayed. He then says that from every point of view we should not depend on foreign ships, but that Americans should carry American freight. We agree with the secretary, though we know from experience that it often pays better to hire some one else to carry your produce than to do your own hauling. If Mr. Wilson wishes to give the farmers real advice he should not stop with what they already know but go on and tell us why the rich shipbuilders and steelmakers need help from the government. That is the point to be discussed. Why should the farmers be taxed to support a class of people who are better able to provide for themselves than most business men?

Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying that he "knew from correspondence that there is a practically universal sentiment among the farmers in favor of the bill, and that those who are against it are mainly those who do not understand what advantages the bill will bring to the farmers." Our experience and observation indicate just the reverse of that statement. The farm papers of the country are outspoken against the bill. The few farmers who talk to us in favor of it seem to have an idea that it is a party measure which will make their party stronger with certain rich men or in certain localities. There are many farmers who now see in their own business the results of former indirect taxation schemes. Here is their question, Mr. Secretary—perhaps you will answer it: "Why, if our manufacturers can outdo the world on machinery and material, do they not build their own ships without help?"

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.

HIGHLY IMPROVED, little ranch or stock-farm of 1850 acres, immediately adjoining a good county seat town on railroad in Panhandle of Texas, fenced cross-fenced, good dwelling, large barn and full set outbuildings, well and wind-mill, etc. In addition to being a choice little ranch this is an elegant home, especially suited to a professional or business man who wants to live in the suburbs of a good town and at the same time have a nice little ranch. Price $3.50 per acre. Easy terms. Send for map. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Ft. Worth, Texas.

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.

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.

WE ARE OFFERING a high grade stock-farm of 720 acres in Jack county, immediately on the Rock Island Railroad, at a very reasonable price and on easy terms. It is one of the best tracts of land in Jack county and will make an excellent home. All fenced and divided by cross fences into several different pastures and meadows and a farm of 150 acres in cultivation. There is an excellent fruit orchard of 3 acres, a pecan orchard of 10 acres, hog pasture 30 acres, meadow 20 acres, plenty of living water in each pasture; 75 acres in one corner is timber, balance all prairie. The dwelling is a good five room cottage. There is a barn and full set of outbuildings. Send for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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

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

FARM OF 650 ACRES within 8 miles of Gatesville, in Coryell county. This is in a splendid community on public roads, school, church, etc., convenient; half or more is choice farming land; 125 acres now incultivation; two sets improvements; good well and windmill. The grass is etxra good and water is abundant. This ranch will easily carry 150 cattle. The land lays nicely and is a beautiful place. We can sell it on easy terms for $7,000.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

RANCH WANTED—I want to buy a good ranch location or stocked farm. Who has it? Give location, description and price. Address BOX 644, Houston, Tex.

FOR SALE—6000 acres of fine rice land, only $5.00 per acre. Plenty of water. Address BOX 93, El Campo, Texas.

RANCH IN CARSON COUNTY containing 3 1-2 sections located within 5 miles of Panhandle City on Southern Kansas Railroad and 9 miles from Claude on Ft. Worth & Denver Railroad. It is an extra choice, little ranch, every acre rich agricultural land and covered with a dense turf of curly mesquite grass. All under four wire fence, farm in cultivation, plenty of water. Price is $2.50 per acre. Long time and low rate of interest on part. Send for map and full particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Ft. 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.

WE ARE offering for sale at a bargain and on attractive terms one of the best all-around ranches in Southwest Texas. It is located on Llano river near county seat town, 125 miles northwest from San Antonio and embraces about 63,000 acres of which 40,000 acres is titled land and includes practically all of the choice farming lands and watered lands, 20,000 acres is leased from the State absolutely for 7 1-2 years (yet to run) and 2500 acres leased from individuals. There is over 75 miles of fencing four to seven strands, good cedar posts and divided into ten different pastures. There are four dwellings and sets of ranch improvements, two good two story barns. There are twenty miles of running water, numerous springs, several wells, etc. The grass is splendid, principally curly mesquite mixed with sedge. This is a fine ranch and cheap. Send for map and full particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS ($5.00) I will send you a map of county and a list of 50 sections that are now on the market for lease or purchase; or I will get you an absolute lease for five (5) years and pay first year's rental on same for fifty dollar ($50.00) per section. If you want a home and mean business, write to me. THAD TUBBS, Lubbock, Texas.

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

RANCH 70,000 ACRES SOLID BODY, all patented and deeded land with perfect titles. This ranch is on railroad 75 miles from Corpus Christi. It is fenced on all outside lines and is divided into seven different pastures. There is plenty of permanent water, well distributed. The grass is mesquite and all of the land has a good turf. It will carry 7,000 cattle. Improvements are good and substantial. Can sell it cheap and on easy terms. Send for map.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE. Small Ranch and stock-farm containing 1900 acres, fronts on Brazos river in Knox county, near Benjamin the county seat. Fully 2-3 is choice, rich agricultural land, much of it being river valley (above overflow) subirrigated. There are 100 acres of river bottom land in fine cotton wood timber, 150 in cultivation, good houses and outbuildings. Land is all covered with heavy turf of grass. Water is abundant and excellent in quality. Good neighborhood. Must be sold this month and is offered cheap. Write us for map, price, etc. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR EXCHANGE—One 80-acre farm and one 165-acre farm for North Texas land or for sale cheap; I have large tracts of rice land and ranch land for sale at low prices and easy terms; farms to rent. R. MARTIN, real estate nnd rent agent, Louise, Wharton county, Texas.

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' free to those who write for it.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

PASTURE FOR LEASE—Wanted owners of cattle to pasture them with our clients in the Indian Territory; good grass and water; can supply pasturage for 40,000 head or more; price $1.00 per head; you pay us no commission; write quick; will come and see you to make contract if you mean business; also range in Kiowa county, Kansas, for 1000 head of cattle; our client will loan you 1-2 to 3-4 value of the cattle; range located on Rock Island railway; also pasturage for 500 head in Indian Territory; our client will pasture and take care of the above number of cattle for 1-2 the profits in cattle when shipped out or sold. GEO. B JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, 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.

1200 TO 1300 HEAD of stock cattle on a 20,000 acre leased ranch in Valverde county, Texas; good grass and water; good stock; very few steers in the herd; nearly all cows; price for a few days, $17.50 per head; have a man to go with you to see the cattle. Write or wire us at once. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—75 head grade Hereford bulls coming yearlings. 7-8 Hereford and up. Well grown and in good condition. Can be seen at any time. Apply to THE MANAGER BUSK RANCH, Coleman, 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—Contract to buy 100 to 500 head of cattle. W. F. WILLIAMS, Wilks, Ark.

WANTED—A REGISTERED Red Polled Bull 2 or 3 years old—acclimated and now located below quarantine line. Will pay his worth. Address O. S. HOUSTON, Stephenville, Texas.

WANTED CATTLE TO PASTURE. I have pasture for 800 to 1000 cattle in Otoe Reservation, near Red Rock, O. T. Pastures are in shape to keep small bunches separated in one, two or three hundred lots. Address J. HENDLEY, Perry, O. T.

FOR SALE—200 seers, two's and three's in Young county. Also have 10 cars of good prairie hay at Dawson; price, $9.00 per ton. Address T. L. SWINK, Dawson, 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. BROOKS, General Manager, A. L. & C. Co., Albuequerque, N. M.

FINE JACKS FOR SALE—I have several good jacks for sale. Call or write before you buy. WM. PFLUGER, Pflugerville, Travis county, Texas.

FINE JACKS FOR SALE—Come at once and get first choice all in fine fix and ready to make a full season. W. T. WHEELER, Putnam, Texas.

BELGIAN HARES. Pedigreed stock of the best strains $3.00 to $6.00 per pair. Does scoring 93 1-2 to 94 1-2, very cheap. COBB'S RABBITRY, Canyon City, Tex.

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—225 sheep with 12 months wool and 75 lambs. Price $600.00. Apply to W. W. WATSON, Burleson, 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.

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. Clark, 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.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTMENT IN OLD MEXICO. For sale at 25c per Share, 500,000 shares of Treasury stock of the Guaynopa Smelting and Reduction Co., incorporated under the laws of South Dakota. Capital stock, $1,000,000, par value one dollar. The company owns a group of 54 mining claims in Guaynopa Canyon, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, about 250 miles southeast of El Paso, Texas. The ores already shipped from mines to smelters in car lots brought over $333 per ton, but owing to the heavy transportation charges both by wagon and railroad only high grade ore can be shipped. Having an unlimited amount of lower grade ore, which will pay handsomely if worked at the mines, the owners have united and incorporated and offer this treasury stock in order to raise money to put in a smelter. This stock will sell at par as soon as the machinery is placed on such valuable property. The company intends starting with a smelter that will handle 60 tons of ore every 24 hours and with ore that will average $65 per ton the daily profit will be $2820 or about 85 per cent. on the capital stock. Office of the company is El Paso, Texas. We will furnish an illustrated prospectus free, giving a full description of the property. Write at once for one to the Cos.' fiscal agents, C. B. JAMES & CO., 14 Bronson Block, El Paso, Texas.

MONEY to loan on cattle. Special rates given to feeders on short time loans. Apply to J. W. FIELDS, 602 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Experienced married man to operate hand separator, milk, make butter, garden and manage stock farm; two room house; state experience and wages expected. C. O. WOLFLIN, Amarillo, Tex.

FARMERS' SONS WANTED — With knowledge of farm, stock, and fair education, to work in an office; $45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable; branch offices of the association are being established in each State. Apply at once, giving full particulars. THE VETERINARY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, London, Canada.

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.

THE MEADOW BROOK RABBITRY sell does scoring over 93, bred to Rockdale King, $5.00. Young rabbits from does, scoring over 93, from $1.00 up. Express paid to all Texas points on orders over $5.00. All stock pedigreed. D. S. SULLIVAN, Mgr., Haslett, Texas.

16-20 CRAYON PORTRAITS, our regular $3.00 Portraits are now only $1.00, beautiful works of art. Get your photo enlarged. Lifetime chance for every family. Send your order today. Absolutely reliable. Descriptive circular free. W. SUMMERHAYES SUPPLY CO., Tama Neb.

J. B. HUTCHINS, a merchant of Navasota, Texas, manufactures a salve that is guaranteed to cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworms, and old sores of any description. Will remove skin cancer in a short while. After the use of one box and no benefit resulting, money refunded. Price, $1.00 per box.

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

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

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

FOR ECZEMA, piles, sores, use Eclipse 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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

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

WANTED.

Wool, Hides, Furs, Ginseng. Highest prices paid. Write us before shipping or selling elsewhere. LAMAR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

UPLAND HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

JOHNSON GRASS EXTERMINATING CO.

The Texas Johnson Grass Exterminating Company guarantees to destroy Johnson Grass in one season, on which cotton can be planted and grown successfully same time.
For further information address THE TEXAS JOHNSON GRASS EXTERMINATING CO., at Cleburne, Texas.

THE HOUSEHOLD

'POSSUM.

Ef dey's anyt'ing dat riles me
 An' jes gits me out o' hitch,
Twell I want to tek my coat off,
 So's to r'ar an' t'ar an' pitch,
Hit's to see some ign'ant white man
 'Mittin' dat owdacious sin—
W'en he want to cook a possum
 Tekin' off de possum's skin.

W'y dey ain't no use in talkin,'
 Hit jes hu'ts me to de hea't
Fu to see dem foolish people
 Th,owin' 'way de fines' pa't.
W'y, dat skin is jes ez tendah
 An' ez juicy ez kin be—
I knows all erbout de critter—
 Hide an' haih—don't talk to me!

Possum skin is jes lak shoat skin;
 Jes you swinge an' scrope it down,
Tek a good sha'p knife an' sco' it,
 Den you bake it good and 'brown.
Huh-uh! honey, you's so happy
 Dat yo' thoughts is 'mos' a sin
When you's settin' dah a-chawin'
 On dat possum's cracklin' skin.

White folks t'ink dey know 'bout eatin,'
 An' I reckon dat dey do
Sometimes git a little idee
 Of a middlin' dish er two;
But dey ain't a t'ing dey knows of
 Dat I reckon cain't be beat
When we set down at de table
 To a unskun possum's meat!

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

WHY LINCOLN WOULDN'T TAKE IT.

General John H. Littlefield, who studied law with Abraham Lincoln, writes his recollections of the great mentor in the February Success. He tells this attractive bit of anecdote: "All clients knew that, with 'Old Abe' as their lawyer, they would win their case—if it was fair; if not, that it was a waste of time to take it to him. After listening some time one uay to a would-be client's statement, with his eyes on the ceiling, he swung round in his chair and exbclaimed: 'Well, you have a pretty good case in technical law, but a pretty bad one in equity and justice. You'll have to get some other fellow to win this case for you. I couldn't do it. All the time while standing talking to that jury, I'd be thinking, "Lincoln you're a liar," and I believe I should forget myself and say it out loud.' "

CORONATION GOWNS.

All the fashionable dressmakers of Paris are busy making coronation gowns. At the formal crowning of Alexandra, Queen of England, consort of Edward VII., there will be worn some of the most beautiful dresses that have ever been seen in England. When Queen Victoria was crowned 62 years ago the art of dress was undeveloped, compared to it as it exists nowadays, and there were no handsome gowns in that day that would be considered so new. Silk was scarce, velvet not very lustrous and extremely stiff, and the tissues and gauzes mostly unknown.

A handsome gown has been ordered for Lady Curzon, one that, it is supposed, will be her coronation robe, the one which she will wear at the great state function. It is fashioned entirely of white panne and is made a la Princesse, falling from the low neck to the end of the long train in an unbroken line.

A little bolero, almost entirely covered with jewels, will be worn with this and will be fastened in front with superb diamond ornaments. Puffings of silver gauze will terminate under a great diamond cresent.

Lady Curzon is more beautiful than when she departed for England a bride, and her honors and her matrimony have both set lightly upon her.

COINS WITH HOLES IN THEM.

The United States is about to begin the coinage of a 3-cent piece for use in the west and southwest. It will be of nickel, about the size of a 5-cent piece, but in the center of it will be a hole about a quarter of an inch in diameter. This will enable one to distinguish it by the feel even in the dark.

As is well known, only the gold coins are made on a basis of value equal to their denominations. The cent, for instance, is not worth, as metal, a fraction of that amount. The nickel is not, either. All are stamped from blanks which the government buys by contract. Silver coins were originally of the same value as the metals, but silver has dropped so that a "cart wheel" dollar is only worth about 50 cents. Gold is worth cent for cent.

With the beginning of the new year, a new series of coinage began. All the old dies with 1900 on them were destroyed; that is, the face was. On New Year's day more than 1200 of the dies were made useless; the faces were ground off of them with an emery wheel. Ever since then, brand new dies have been used. These old dies were from the various mints and the wrok of destroying their faces and reworking new ones was done at the Philadelphia mint.

KRUGER'S PRESENT.

Among the many wedding gifts which Queen Wilhelmina received is one of a chiseled gold thimble from Oom Paul.

The particular reason for this odd choice of a wedding gift has not been disclosed, but it probably stands as an emblem of the thrift that is supposed to characterize the land whence the Boers originally came, and which ex-President Kruger, though really of German origin, seems to have typified so strikingly throughout his career.

It is said that the wily ex-president was deeply touched by the sympathy manifested for him during his recent sojourn in Paris by the city shopgirls, who flocked around to the Hotel Scribe at lunch hour every day and went into paroxysms of delight whenever the venerable traveler showed himself at his third-floor window.

As a double tribute to the young queen, whose man-of-war brought him to Europe, and to the "demoiselles de magasin," who gladdened his heart in Paris, Oom Paul fixed upon a thimble for Queen Wilhelmina's present and sought out an artist who would illusrate the other sentiment dear to his heart.

The engraving is the work of M. Frederic Vernon, one of the most eminent "ciseleurs" of Paris, who is intrusted with the design and execution of many of the government and public medals executed at th national mint in Paris.

WHITE DEATH OF THE ROCKIES

One of the most curious of the natural phenomena peculiar to the Rocky Mountains is the mysterious storm known to the Indians as "the white death."

Not many years ago a party of three men and two women were crossing a part of Colorado in a wagon during the month of February. It was a lovely morning, very frosty, but with brilliant sunshine, and the atmosphere as clear as possible.

Suddenly one of the women put her hand to her face and said that she had been stung, then other members of the party did the same thing, but no insect could be seen.

A moment later they noticed that the distant mountains were disappearing behind a cloud of mist, a most unusual thing for that time of year. They drove on and in a few minutes a gentle wind began to blow, and the air became filled with fine particles of something that scintillated like diamond dust in the sunshine.

Still they drove on until they came to a cabin, where a man signaled them to stop. With his head all muffled up he rushed out and handed the driver a piece of paper on which was written: "Come into the house quickly, or the storm will kill all of you. Dcn't talk outside here."

No time was lost in getting inside and putting the horses under cover, but in less than an hour the whole party was seized with violent coughs and fevers, and before next morning one of the women had succumbed with all the symptoms of pneumonia. The others managed to pull through after long illnesses.

Scientists call this phenomena frozen fog, but whence it comes has not at present been traced.

"ROYAL BARBER" FORGIVEN.

It is not often that the great white czar, of Russia, forgives one who has affronted him. But the czar has forgiven the Count d'Angreneff, whom his father exiled.

In Russia love itself must be set aside for the claims of war. The count sinned grievously when he refused to interrupt a happy honeymoon to join his regiment. That insult to the colors proved his undoing and made an exile of him.

Jules Dmitri Alexandrowitch, Count d'Areneff, is the decendant of a Russian tailor of the time of Peter the Great, who saved th emperor's life at the battle of Pultowa, and was ennobled through gratitude. It was in that fight that the Scandinavian hordes were defeated and driven to the fastnesses of their peninsular.

The present head of the family is a musician. His son, the exiled count, was educated in France and in Germany. When 17 years old he entered a Russian regiment.

"I fell in love with the pretty daughter of a St. Petersburg barber," he said, "and, as is so often the case, trouble grew from love.

"Every Russian, from the emperor down, must learn a trade. I chose to learn to be a barber, because that gave me a chance to quarter myself in the shop of my sweetheart's father.

"My father objected to her, but I married her in spite of him. While we were on our honeymoon my regiment was called to the maneuvers. I did not care for anything but my honeymoon. I did not go, they adjudged me a deserter. That was fourteen years ago.

"My father disinherited me, and I was compelled to flee from Russia, for I was accused of being one of the nationalists.

"I went to Barcelona, then to France. there I met my father, whose heart had softened toward me. He said he would forgive me if I discarded my wife. I agreed to his terms, and the countess and I separated.

"I remained with my father for some time. I lost a fortune left me by my grandafther, and decided to come to this country and retrieve it."

The count did not make a very large success financially. He became a barber at Beverly, Mass.,—"the royal barber of Beverly," the people called him.

His mother worked to secure his pardon so that he might be allowed to return to Russia. A few days ago the count received a cable message to "Come home at once. All is well."

He closed up his little barber shop, packed away his implements to show to his mother and started for Russia.

MRS. CARRIE NATION THE SALOON WRECKER.

Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas, joint smasher and terrifier of governors, sheriffs and state officers generally—what sort of woman is she, anyhow? What do those who know her say about her? Is she crank, crazy woman, the hand of God, or a notoriety seeker? Is she in earnest, or merely acting on impulse?

Who shall answer these questions? Other Kansas women have won a place in the eternal but intangible hall of fame that Kansasites have erected, and there are unanswered questions asked about them, too. That is the most usual thing about the present case.

In all the strenuous life, that Mrs. Carrie Nation is living now, however, it may be said that she clings firm to one notion. Mrs. Nation believes herself to be the John Brown of the temperance cause. Almost single-handed, John Brown of Osawatomie, went forth to destroy the institution of slavery. Carrie Nation of Medicine Lodge, has gone forth vowing to destroy the saloons all over the United States.

John Brown met his Waterloo at Harper's Ferry. Nevertheless, slavery is destroyed. Carrie Nation won an Austerlitz at Wichita, but made a "retreat from Moscow" after her second onslaught, and met Elba at Enterprise.

But as Napoleon returned from Elba to renew his fight, so Mrs. Nation vows to return to Wichita and resume operations, sooner or later, and to carry the war into the enemy's country wherever saloons exist, legalized or outlawed.

There are those in Wichita who declare that Mrs. Nation will meet her real Waterloo when she returns, and that the insane asylum will her St. Helena; but, on the other hand, there are zealous advocates of the strenuous life theory as applied to the matter of dealing with saloons, who avow that Mrs. Nation's crusade will wax and widen until the saloons in the United States will be as the walls of Babylon, with no stone left upon another.

In truth, one can find almost any kind of theory as to the ultimate outcome of the movement—undoubtedly active—begun by Mrs. Nation with Wichita as her base of operations. The crusader—she prefers to be called a raider—has her partisans, who hold that she is divinely commissioned and is fulfilling a mission almost Messianic.

As to Mrs. Nation, the woman, what? She is between 60 and 65 years of age, was born in Henry county, Ind., reared in Clay county, Mo., and developed in Barber county, Kan. Her first husband was Dr. Gloyd. They were married at Holden, Mo.

David Nation, the present husband, is 73 years old, and has been an editor and a lawyer. He lives at Medicine Lodge, the home of Jerry Simpson. The Nations have resided there, in the "short grass country," for about fifteen years. Mrs. Nation is, or was, a member of the Christian church. Ex-Sheriff James Dobson of Barber county, says that a few years ago the pastor of her church, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, objected to Mrs. Nation's aggressive personality and caused her to be excluded from attendance at the services. One night Mrs. Nation walked into the church during a prayer meeting led by a pillar of the church, opened her Bible and assumed the leadership. Other incidents of a similar nature, the ex-sheriff says, caused Mrs. Nation's exclusion.

"She came to me," declares Mr. Dobson, "and wanted to hold meetings in the country jail. I permitted her to go in and pray with the prisoners. Mrs. Nation is a very susceptible woman. She is an enthusiast, and is easily 'taken in.' One of my prisoners was a cowboy named Wash Phillips. He was known as 'Red' Phillips, and was in for cattle stealing. He was as tough as they grow. Mrs. Nation prayed frequently with 'Red,' who would affect to be deeply interested. Mrs. Nation would tell me how happy she was to have converted 'Red.' But 'Red' would tell me that he was having glorious fun with Mrs. Nation, and his profanity in discussing her proved his non-conversion. She told me he was too good a man to keep in jail, that he was thoroughly converted and would never do wrong again. 'Red' finally got out, and died with his boots on.

"Mrs. Nation gave me considerable trouble. She sometimes wanted to get into the jail to hold services when it was not the proper time, and I had to refuse her. She would flare up in anger and upbraid me for my opposition, as she seemed to think, to religion. At other times when I would refuse her she would be as smiling as you please.

"Mrs. Nation is quite fierce when aroused. Her face, which has a benevolent aspect normally, becomes distorted with wrath, and she is not pleasant to look upon or to deal with when in those moods.

"She is a great talker—can talk your arm off if you will let her. Back in Medicine Lodge she has been known always as a very determined woman. Whatever she believes in she believes with her whole soul, and nothing except superior physical force can stay her. She used to drive about the country collecting food and other supplies for the poor. She has done much good in that way, but when she sets out to get contributions she cannot be shaken off. Whenever she would hear of a needy family, anywhere in reach by buggy, she would start out to relieve the unfortunates.

"Mrs. Nation has held street meetings for years in Medicine Lodge. She tried to get consent to hold religious services in the courthouse after her differences with her church.

"Several years ago Mrs. Nation adopted a boy, who became known as 'Little Willie.' She determined to bring him up right. But Willie turned out a very bad bargain, and she could do nothing with him. Finally she had to give him up."

Mrs. Nation is a woman of commanding presence. She is nearly six feet tall, weighs about 175 pounds, has iron gray hair, small and very black eyes and a strong arm. Just after her latest raid in Wichita she raised this arm and said that it was "the right arm of God."

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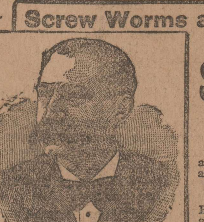
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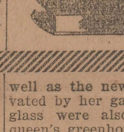
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"Nolle Prosequi"

A cold, crisp night had fallen on Macklinsville. The oil lamps on the street corners shone dimly through the dirty glass that encased them and cast long, ill-defined shadows into the open spaces between the scattered houses.

The year had been a bad one for Macklinsville. The sole reliance of the region surrounding the town is cotton growing. This year the drouth had come in its season, and the cotton was not, but the sheriff was kept busy gathering in lean mules and other odds and ends from the farms, for the "lien and mortgage" system prevailed in Macklinsville.

The merchants had gone home early, and the shutters of the wooden stores were up. It was more a question of keeping goods than of selling them now. Appeals for credit coming from regular customers were hard to resist, but under the circumstances it was not "business" to yield. In fact, some proprietors avoided their places of business altogether, leaving iron-clad orders with their clerks. Therefore the stores were closed promptly when darkness gave the excuse, and the streets to-night were deserted and still.

Half a mile from the town, where the open fields met the woodland and the long, gray lines of the fences were but dimly revealed by the gliting light of the frosty stars, a faint radiance shone between the unchinked logs of a little cabin half hidden in a thicket of plum trees. Within an old negro sat, holding his gray head in his withered hands. Close down by the clay-daubed chimney-place, their dark skins painted golden bronze by the dusky, dancing firelight, two small, black urchins, wistful and solemn, gazed into each other's eyes. Presently the old man sighed, stirred uneasily and wiped his face with the sleeve of his ragged coat, and the younger of the children, looking up at him, said humbly:

"Granpappy, I'se hungry—I'se so hungry, granpappy."

The old man did not answer, but the other child looked at his brother reproachfully, and said:

"Hush! Don't you know granpappy ain' got no vittles?"

The little one hung his head ashamed, and they sank again into silence. The events of the past few days had benumbed their comprehension, but they regard their grandfather as loyal subjects might a king who had been dethroned.

The old man looked at the rude pine table and the empty dishes thereon. Many years had passed over him, hard years some of them, but now for the first time he saw nothing beyond him. It had seemed hard when Mary Ann died and left the children. He wondered if Mary Ann knew they were hungry to-night. Poor, kindly Mary Ann. who had taken them from the bedside of their dying daughter, how little she thought it could come to this! But the drouth had come and the crop had failed, and Gilson, the merchant who supplied him, would trust him no longer, so the sheriff had foreclosed the "lien and mortgage." Even the few fowls that scratched and clucked among the plum bushes had been taken, for these "blanket mortgages" cover everything.

This morning he had swept together the crumbs to give the children for their breakfast, and at noon they had drunk from the spring. To-night the little one had cried with hunger, and the elder had tried to soothe him with an old bone picked up somewhere about the place.

He watched them as they crept to the pile of straw that served them for a bed. They were ragged and dirty and black, but they were all that earth held for him. To suffer himself was nothing. He was old and worn out now. Once he had been "the best hand on the place," so his "old master" had said, but, alas! the old master had long ago sought his rest in the little burying ground on the hillside yonder. No, he did not mind for himself. But these little ones—

The children turned restlessly and muttered in their uneasy sleep.

How hard it was, after all these years of honest toil, to see them suffer. This, too, when he had promised Mary Ann to care for them. He thought Mary Ann knew—that she was watching to see what he would do. What could he do? What had his honesty availed him when his need had come! He had been to every store in the village, and each had sent him back to Gilson. And Gilson had "sold him out." Gilson, the foreigner who had come in here and wheedled him away from his old employers, only to charge him double profits and ruin him in the end!

A new thought flashed into the old man's mind. So new that he shrank back from it aghast. Gilson left money in the cash drawer over night! Yes, he knew it; and the soft brick chimney that stood at the end of Gilson's store would crumble almost noiselessly under an axe.

He sat upright in his chair, and his hands shook as he tried to regain his composure.

"Not dat! No, not dat!" he gasped, as he rose and caught the rickety mantle with both his hands.

The boys slept on, but one sucked noisily at the gnawed bone still held in his little hands.

The old man listened. A hard, rebellious feeling rose in his breast. His God seemed to have forsaken him.

"Kin I set here an' see dem starve?" he cried out fiercely. The children started from their slumber.

"Granpappy, I'se so hungry!" wailed one of them, as he turned upon the straw.

The old man looked about him desperately and fell upon his knees.

"Mary Ann! Mary Ann! Mus' I do dat?" he asked, brokenly, but the answer came not. Great beads of perspiration stood upon his forehead and his fingers gripped the back of the chair. Then a new thought came, or rather he compromised with the old one. His muscles gradually relaxed, and he arose quietly. His determinations was taken. His days were few and full of trouble anyway. What did it matter now?

"Go ter sleep, child'en," he said, gently. "Go ter sleep an' don' cry no mo'. Granpappy gwine ter git you alls some breakfus."

The little fellows nestled down comforted into the straw, and the old man opened the door. A night hawk screamed in the deep shadow of the woods and a dog in some distant farm yard howled long and dearily. All else was still. The night wind chilled him, and he drew his tattered coat closer about him. Deliberately, but without sign of skulking or hiding, he shouldered a battered axe, old and worn like himself, and took the straight road to Macklinsville.

"Is dat you, Unc' Ab'm? Whar you gwine dis time er night," queried a belated negro, meeting him.

"Gwine ter Macklinsville," he answered, briefly. "Got business dar," and passed on.

Reaching the main street of the town, he walked steadily down the rude sidewalk until he came to where the newly painted sign of P. F. Gilson swung. He stopped and surveyed this critically. Then he turned aside and disappeared behind the store.

* * *

As the gray light of the early morning stole through the cracks of the cabin, the little boys waked. A miracle had happened in the night. Great slices of juicy ham filled the cabin with enticing odor, and the brown side of a fresh, hot hoecake was plainly visible.

As they ate, the old man watched them in silence, and tasted nothing. He had not stolen for himself, but for them. When they had finished he led them out. The morning was passing, and there was much to do. An unwonted tenderness was in his touch as he clasped the little, greasy fingers, but how could they know that this was his good-bye to them, perhaps forever? Hand in hand they went down the little path across the white, frosty fields, and came at last to the door of another cabin.

"Howdy do, Brer Ab'm?" said the old negress, as she tottered forth to meet them.

"Howdy, Sister Lucy?"

The woman wrapped her hands in her apron and waited expectantly.

"Sister Lucy,"—he hesitated and coughed, and began again:

"Sister Lucy, come here. I wants to speak wid yer."

He drew her aside and talking long and earnestly—so long that the children, sitting in the doorway, grew tired and nodded in the morning sunshine. Then he put money in her hands—some bills and a little pile of silver—and turned to go.

"Good-bye, child'en," he called, as he took the path to Macklinsville.

"Good-bye, gran'pappy," they answered, and when he had reached the farther edge of the woodland he could still hear their shrill, piping voices crying in the distance, "G-o-o-d-b-y-e, gran-pap-py!"

He stopped and listened until the last faint echo drifted away on the morning breeze. Then he looked toward the town. The curling smoke rose slowly from its many chimneys, and in the midst stood the walls of the jail, grim, gray and desolate. An hour later the sheriff found him sitting at the court house door.

"Well, what is it, Uncle Abram?" he asked.

"I broke inter Marse Pete Gilson's sto' las' night," answered the other quietly.

* * *

The afternoon of the third day of court week in Macklinsville wore slowly away. It was cold without, but in the crowded court room the stoves gave out a close, sickening heat. The case of "The State vs. Jones: Malicious Trespass," had just ended, and Jones' attorney had filed his notice of appeal.

"Call the next case, Mr. Clark," said the red-faced judge, testily, as he mopped his bald head with his handkerchief.

"The state against Abraham Munday: Housebreaking and Larceny," read the clerk from the book on his desk.

"Bring in the prisoner," ordered the judge. The state's attorney, a new man temporarily attached to the circuit, arose, ran his fingers through his iron-gray hair, shrugged the stump of his missing arm, and began calling perfunctorily the names of the witnesses to be sworn.

An old, bent, trembling negro followed the sheriff's deputy in and took his seat in the dock. The clerk in a rapid, business-like manner, propounded the usual questions, the prisoner replying slowly and hesitatingly, as the deputy prompted him. As the old man's trembling voice fell upon his ear, the state's attorney started perceptibly, and leaning over, looked into the prisoner's face.

"Your honor," he said suddenly, "before the prisoner pleads I wish to question him a little. Abram Munday," he continued, "where were you in the year 1863?"

The negro raised his eyes slowly to the face of his questioner. A dumbly pathetic look was in them, and his memory seemed groping blindly for something it had lost.

"I was wid Marse John Sloan in de war—in Furginny, sir," he answered.

"Your honor," said the attorney, turning slowly to the judge, "and gentlemen of the bar, in one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war a charge was made and repulsed. High up the bullet-swept hillside, close to the lines of the enemy, a young soldier was left by his retiring comrades, wounded and forgotten. An artery had been cut, and, little by little, drip! drip! drip! his life-blood trickled away. Who could brave that storm of shell to help a wounded man? An hour—two hours, perhaps, and then—death! The soldier thought of the far-off sunny fields of his home land, and of those who would weep when they knew, while the bursting shells screamed harshly above him and the murderous guns shook the earth with their roar. Then, when all hope was gone, and the boy—for he was but a boy—closed his eyes, as he thought, forever, that black form within the dock, but straight and stalwart then, faced the almost certain death and bore his master back to the surgeons and to life!

"Your honor, the state's attorney is more than a mere prosecutor of criminals. He is an officer of justice, and may prosecute or not, as best may serve the ends of justice. And justice is ever tempered with mercy.

"In this instance I know not how my action may be regarded by your honor and my brethren of the bar, but I here announce that I myself will restore to Mr. Gilson whatever sum he has lost; and, Mr. Clerk, enter a nol. pros. in the case of the state against Abraham Munday."

As the lawyer ceased speaking, the prisoner rose, with outstretched arms, and the happy tears were streaming down his dusky face.

"'Fore de Lord, Marse John, I des now knowed yer," he cried.

And this was true in more senses than one.—E. Crayton McCants, in the People's Home Journal.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S LOVE OF GARDENING.

Victoria the Good had many hobbies. She collected photographs, china and camel's-hair shawls. She prided herself on her mastery of Hindostanee. She was an admirer of fine cattle and had a weakness for white and "cream colored" horses. But above and beyond all other things, Victoria loved flowers. As a girl and as a young matron she was an enthusiastic gardener. Her big sunhat was almost as familiar to the gardeners of Windsor as were the carnation beds in which the sovereign was specially fond of working, snipping and clipping and weeding to her great content and the gardener's amazement. One of the favorite stories (Britons always call then "pretty stories," says the Commercial Advertiser) told of Empress Frederick is that when she was a small girl she was assisting her royal mother in the flower beds. The queen noticed that the small Victoria did not wear gardening gloves and reminded her that when she (the queen) was a child she was not permitted to work in the garden with bare hands. "Perhaps not," said the young Victoria (according to the "pretty story,") "but you were not born princess royal of England; I was.

The queen's favorite flowers were violets and her greenhouses always boasted some in bloom, as the old as well as the new varieties were cultivated by her gardeners. Roses under glass were also a specialty of the queen's greenhouses, and the climbing white niphetos was her majesty's favorite. She also loved mignonette, wall flowers, honeysuckle and other hardy outdoor plants and blossoms that were generally grown in her young days.

The orchid house at Frogmore shows some rare plants, and the sacred bean of Egypt was always visited in its flowering season by its royal owner; few cultivators succeed in blooming it yearly, a fact of which her majesty was justly proud. The palmhouse is brightened by the scarlet flowers of the poinsettia, which are cut in quantities for vase and table decoration. For maidenhair ferns the queen had a fancy, and her private sitting room was generally adorned by a fine specimen or two.

The advance made in all branches of gardening during her reign interested the queen much more than mere discoveries like the telephone and electric lights in her various palaces, but she was always ready to make experiments in floriculture and try any new methods of growing fruits and vegetables.

Among the fruits cultivated under glass for Victoria's special delectation were bananas and strawberries, the former bearing fruit, the latter blossoming about Christmas time, and basketfuls of ripe strawberries were picked every February for the queen's table.

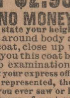
Grapes make a fine show at Windsor. The vineries, heavy with thousands of clusters of grapes, are a wonderful sight. In these houses it is possible to gather peaches in May, and this is where over 12,000 strawberry plants are raised annually. One novelty in the way of fruit is the Japanese date plum. Here, too, or rather in specially constructed pits quite near, grow the pineapples, which are ready in mid-winter, and are of noted excellence. Tomatoes are never "out of season" at Windsor, and the queen's gardeners are said to grow the finest green peas, beans and potatoes in England.

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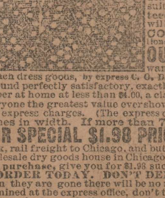
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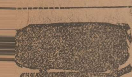
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SWINE

STATE SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.—The unfavorable weather was a very serious drawback to the attendance at the State Swinebreeders' convention at McKinney, Tex., last week, but still a considerable number of breeders and farmers were present and took a lively interest in the proceedings. President Geo. P. Lillard of Seguin, on account of sickness in his family, was absent and the sessions were presided over by Vice President Tom Frazier of Kopperl. Secretary A. A. Pittuck was on hand. The people of McKinney, and especially the local breeders, spared no pains to give the visitors a royal welcome and throughout their stay they received every evidence of Texas black land hospitality. The address of welcome to the pork raisers was delivered by Major J. M. Pearson and Nat Edmonson of Sherman, responded for the breeders. The chief business transacted by the convention, outside of listening to papers and discussions, was the selection of Nat Edmonson of Sherman, as superintendent of the swine department at the State Fair at Dallas and Geo. P. Lillard as superintendent of the International Fair at San Antonio. On motion of H. E. Singleton of McKinney a committee to select judges for the swine department at these fairs was named as follows: Geo. P. Lillard, Seguin; John W. Stewart, Sherman; Tom Frazier, Kopperl.

The next regular business meeting will be held at Dallas during the State Fair.

Each subject on the program was discussed at length, practical talks by vounteers being made after the reading of each paper. The prevention of mange and the advisability of ringing hogs were among the chief topics brought out by questions which elicited sharp discussion. On the question of ringing especially there was great diversity of opinion.

Several breeders whose names were on the program were unable to be present, but sent papers to be read by the secretary and the regular program was carried through. It was as follows:

"Management of a Breeding Herd," Jno. W. Stewart, Sherman; "The Pig from Birth to Market," A. W. Parrott, Holland; "The Show Hog, the Feeders' Hog and the Hog for the Packer—Are They the Same?" H. E. Singleton, McKinney; "Selection, Feeding and Managemnt of the Boar," Nat Edmonson, Sherman; "Reducing Boar from Show to Breeding Condition," J. B. Stogner, Bolivar; "Balanced Ration for Growing Hogs," J. C. Cobb, Dodd City; "Balanced Ration for Fattening Hogs," O. S. Early, Gough; H. M. Offutt, Gainesville; "Best Pig for the Best Hog," W. H. Pierce, Denton; "The Bacon Hog," R. F. Butler, Waxahachie; "Curing Bacon in Texas," A. A. Pittuck, Dallas; "The Advantage to Landlord and Tenant from Raising Hogs in Partnership." Aaron Coffee, McKinney; "Care of Sow and Pigs" C. W. Thomas, Pottsboro; "Selection and Care of Brood Sows," Walter E. Davis, Sherman; "Size and Measurement of Pigs for Breeding Purposes," Frank Hamm, Jr., Dallas; "Quality vs. Quantity," W. M. Curr, Vineland; "Mature vs. Immature Breeding," W. J. Cooper, Holland, J. W. Floyd, Richardson; "Pasture," Tom Frazier, Kopperl, A. Miller, Sherman; "Feeding Porkers for Profit and Quality of Product," G. E. King, Taylor, Edmundson Bros., Sherman; "How to Sell Breeding Stock," M. Lothrop; "Symptoms of Hog Cholera and Swine Plague Swine Diseases," Volunteers.

Several of the papers presented at the convention are given in this week's issue of the Journal. Others will be given in subsequent issues.

PASTURAGE.—Vice President Tom Frazier of Kopperl, Tex., who in the absence of President Lillard presided at the convention of the State Swinebreeders' association at McKinney, read the following paper on pasturage:

Composition and penmanship are two items in my early education that were sadly neglected, so if this paper appears rather egotistical, please excuse the offense and remember that it is not mere love of self; or belief that my ideas are best, but simply the most direct way in which I can convey my thoughts and practice to others.

Passing to the subject of "Pasturage:" I believe this to be the most vital and important item in practical profitable pig or pork raising, and the end of all pig is pork.

It is very doubtful if we can raise hogs at a satisfactory profit, under ordinary circumstances, without being prepared to furnish pasturage of some description for the growing stock hogs. Of course this does not extend to the raising of meat for home use—for a farmer cannot afford to buy meat at any cost—even if he raises at a slight loss, he has it; and if he depends on cotton or something else with which to purchase it, he usually eats that most extravagant of all foods, fat bacon at credit prices. When woven fencing is as cheap as it is, nearly any one, tenant or home owner, can have a small lot on which to grow pigs for home use.

To properly utilize pasturage, fencing that is hog and pig tight is absolutely necessary. It is best to have the fields divided into patches, the size of which will depend upon the number of hogs one expects to raise. Then sow these patches in green stuffs to be grazed or utilized in succession as needed. If possible have them all opening into a pasture of native sod, say Bermuda or Mesquite, in which they can find pure, clean water and plenty of shade, and a trough or box of salt and ashes, having free access to same as all times. With the great variety of green stuffs we can raise here at all seasons of the years, it is possible to raise pork at less cost per pound than in any other section of the country of which I have any knowledge. Like everything else, it requires proper management to obtain best results and a great deal depends on the indivual at the head of the business.

There are quite a lot of grazing crops that I have never tried, such as rape, red clover, soja beans, etc., but which I hope to try, and will be glad to hear from persons who have used them on black land. Barley and rye are both good, but are not a profitable grain crop here and we can use other things that are, and thus get in a double shot, some grazing and then a grain crop.

Alfalfa, from all accounts, is one of the best and most satisfactory, all-the-year-round, green crops we nave. My experience with it is limited, owing to the fact that it dies out in spots on my land. Given the staple grains, wheat and oats, properly fenced, with consecutive plantings, I have never felt the lack of the other stuffs and will make haste slowly to change to others until better satisfied as to permanent values.

For a well balanced, practical and economical growing ration, it is hard to find anything more satisfactory than green oats or wheat, with a little corn to warm upon. I always sow both wheat and oats in the fall for my hogs, and were it not for the fact that oats are occasionally winter killed, I should plant oats exclusively for them, and only pasture my wheat incidentally. I usually have volunteer oats in August on fields that have been "hogged" down and then plowed.

I follow my fall oats with oats sowed in the latter part of January or first of February, utilizing some patches for grazing until sorghum is large enough to graze; then putting them on sorghum and planting my late oat patches in sorghum and June corn for summer and fall pastures. In the meantime I have my hogs shut off the fall and early spring oats until they have headed out and are in the dough state. For fall oats, this is usually about the middle of May with us in Bosque county. I then let them have the run of the oats and sorghum both, and they come nearer being in "hog heaven" than on any other diet of which I have any knowledge. It may look rather like they are destroying the oats at first, but they get nearly all of them and, after they have apparently cleaned them up, will do well on the trampled down oats for some time.

Up to the time I turn them on the headed oats, I feed some crib feed, usually ear corn, to growing shoats and stock hogs. For young pigs somewhat different attention is required, thought they need the grazing also.

By the time the spring oats are eaten down, early corn is in roasting ear, and then the shoats can be put up and the corn cut and hauled to them stalk and all, or a few acres can be fenced off and "hogged down." About six weeks of this green corn will make the slickest and most profitable hogs it is possible to raise.

This has reference more especially to fall pigs, and I believe for Texas they are the most profitable, as we get the age and frame, and then fatten them on early corn and have them on the September market before Northern hogs are ready, and when packing stocks are at their lowest ebb. I also plant one piece of corn in peas at laying by, and find that it is splendid pasturage in connection with the gleanings of the cornfield.

One attractive feature in the pasturage plan of raising pork is that the human dodges a great amount of physical labor by permitting his hogs to harvest, grind and mix their own feed and at the same time haul the manure to the field and spread it to much better advantage than is possible in any other way. It also does a great deal toward solving the "farm labor problem."

Believing that if I have only opened a little discussion on the subject of pasturage, I will have done some good, I thank you for your attention.

MATURE BREEDING VS. IMMATURE BREEDING.—On the subject of breeding, J. W. Floyd of Richardson, Tex., read the following paper before the State Swinebreeders convention at McKinney:

I have noticed that a part of our program has been assigned to me, Mature Breeding vs. Immature Breeding. Although I deeply feel my inability to point out the many advantages and disadvantages to be derived therefrom, I, at the same time, unhesitatingly say that I think too much cannot be said on this important subject, for, as we all know, breeding is the foundation of our success or failure in swine raising. In calling your attention to breeding a sow at an early age, I do not mean to convey the impression that I have observed things unseen by others, or that other breeders may not have seen or done the same thing about which I wish to speak.

The fact remains that none of us do as well as we know. It is for the sole purpose of attempting to impress the necessity of doing things about which you are perhaps already informed that I come before you today. Twelve years as a breeder of Poland China swine have afforded me a grand opportunity for the study of some of the many phases of swine breeding. During this time I have become deeply impressed with the fact that all of us can improve our methods in every branch of breeding the now famous Poland China hog.

When I say a sow should be twelve months old before bred, I do not mean to convey the impression that every sow in the universe should attain that age before going to the male, but, as a general rule I mean no sow is matured and physically prepared to bear and properly care for her offspring until she reaches the age of twelve months. I have seen sows ten or even eight months old that have litters that were surprising or would have put shame to a sow two or three years their senior. But then they were only exceptions to what I have long ago adopted as the general rule. If the sow showed a great constitution from a pig and is extra large for age, being physically developed in every respect, I then breed at ten months or a little earlier, but this is an exception and might occur once in twenty. The anatomy of the hog like that of all other living animals requires a certain period of time for maturity. I have found by careful study that period to be not less than twelve months.

The generative organs, before being properly developed, are of course, incapable of performing their proper functions. One great disadvantage, and especially if the sow is bred to a male fairly well advanced in age, is that the female will experience great trouble at farrowing time, very often causing death to the animals. Another is the pigs, when born, are very likely to be deformed and weak, and too immature breeding is certainly detrimental to large litters. From an immature vine of any name or nature there could not reasonable be expected fine fruit, therefore it would not have the fine flavor intended by nature to be produced at mature there could not reasonably be and surprised at seeing the offspring of a fine individual, bred at an immature age, develope into culls and runts instead of a show herd as might be expected, though she be bred to such a male as Klever's Model.

Now as to the boar, I think the same can be said of the male. Immature use of the male is often practiced and the following bad results are numerous. You begin using your boar long before he is eight months old and then ask me why you should have runty and weakly pigs, why you have small litters and half the pigs come dead. Then the early use of a boar is detrimental to his future development. I mean before he is eight months old. He will in after years show his sexual weakness and cannot produce such pigs as he would, had he been safely kept to himself until the proper time.

The advantages in breeding swine that have reached their maturity over those immature ones are, as we all know, many and great. Take, for instance, the sow one year of age, you note at farrowing time, if she has been properly cared for, the great difference. Instead of great difficulty and intolerable pain, she, assisted by her matured advantages, brings with all the ease and assurance intended her by nature, a fine bitter of squealing youngsters.

Now the immature breeding that I say is detrimental to all. A customer writes me for a sow eight months old safely bred. He will no doubt insist upon a sow of that particular age. In order to satisfy the inexperienced breeder I ship same to his satisfaction. Now all is well until farrowing time when, as a result, he is disappointed with both sow and litter. He not only writes me his misfortune and failure to get a fine litter, but openly denounces the entire breeding fraternity as a grand humbug, not only doing myself an injury but also our fellow breeders. Now is this not inclined or certain to prove detrimental to our great progress in our progressive business?

SELECTION AND CARE OF A BROOD SOW.—W. E. Davis of Sherman, Tex., a prominent young breeder, read the following paper at the State Swinebreeders' convention last week:

To select a pig to retain as a breeder, I would first pick my sow to get my pig out of. I would want a large, well developed sow, a good mother, a good suckler, one that brings large even litters of pigs. I would have her mated to a first class male of the same type. Then when the pigs are weaned you can pick out the one that you would like as a breeder. I would pick one broad between the eyes, with a long body, well sprung ribs, a good heart girth, good feet and with a good number of teats, not less than twelve. I would also like for her to have good action. Then I would put her on a good pasture of some sort, such as oats, wheat, rye or alfalfa. The latter, I think, is the best of all. I would feed her on a ration of corn meal, crushed oats and shorts, equal parts, every morning and noon, and night give soaked oats with a little dry corn. Keep ashes, salt and lime for her to eat any time that she wants it. I think it is the best thing to promote health that there is. Keep her growing right along. When she is eight or nine months old, I would have her bred. The older she is when bred, the better and I think you will get better results by waiting later. Breed her to a male who is a first class hog in every respect. Try to have him strong where she is the weakest. When served, I would make a record of the date so I would know when her time was up. Eight or ten days before her time is up I would put her in a pen by herself. In this pen should be a house, say six by eight feet, with back wall from three feet to four or four and a half feet high. Leave the front side open to the south, so as to get the sunlight. When she begins to make her bed, give her some short hay to make it of. One should keep his sows gentle so that he can rub them anytime. Then when the critical time comes she is not afraid of you. Be sure to be on hand when the pigs are farrowed, so if your assistance is needed you can give it. See that the little fellows get their places to get their dinner. The first day don't give anything but water to the sow. The second day give some slop and a bunch of alfalfa hay. Then increase day by day until she is on full feed. Watch the pigs to see that all is well with them. Just as soon as the pigs are old enough to follow, let the sow go to the pasture for a short time each day. After they are old enough to stay let her stay all day, always putting her up at night. When the pigs are about three weeks old they will begin to eat. Then fix them a trough in the corner so that the mother can't get to it. Put good sweet food in it for them, such as shorts and skimmed milk, mixed together. As they grow older I would mix a little corn meal and crushed oats with the shorts. Feed them as often as they want it, but don't give more than they will eat up clean, because it will sour, and then it isn't fit for the little pigs. Continue to keep them on the alfalfa pasture. When they are ten to twelve weeks old, wean them. To wean them, take the sow away from the pigs and leave them on the pasture. Continue to feed them on crushed oats, corn meal and shorts, mixed just as stiff as you can feed it. Feeding this way with a good pasture and plenty of exercise there is not much danger of getting them down on their feed. By handling and feeding as I have described, your pigs ought to be at three hundred pounds by the time they are ten months old. After the pigs are weaned, keep the sow on pasture to pick up and don't give any feed but a little oats. I don't think that a breeder should be without her slop from the time she is a pig until she has weaned her first litter.

COL. COFFEE'S PAPER—"Advantages of Landlord and Tenant from Raising Hogs in Partnership," was the title of the following paper read before the State Swine Breeders' association by Col. Aaron Coffee of McKinney, Tex.:

In this progressive age, every movement toward increasing the profits on the farm should have special consideration. The abandonment of the one crop plan has opened up new advantages leading toward a more successful basis for farming operations. Experimental tests are being made by up-to-date "ideal farmers" which make it plain sailing for those who are willing to be taught how to make farming pay greater profits than under the old regime of trusting to the raising of only one money crop, such as cotton, wheat or corn; which in case of failure has created hard times and oftentimes poverty. Why is it so? Simply because experience has taught us that it is unwise and hazardous to plant all cotton, for instance, which has impoverished every farmer in the boll-weevil district, and in some sections of north Texas where the boll worm prevailed, even in a year with phenomenally high prices. The same conditions exist with those who sow only wheat, subject to such casualties as the Hessian Fly, rust, drought or excessive rains in harvest time, and especially so with the all-cattle dependence, when black tonge, Texas fever or murrain attacks the herd; therefore I think the time ripe to extend the partnership business with the tenant in the raising of pork. There must be certain concessions on the part of the landlord to enable the tenant farmer to make hog raising pay in connection with other crops.

The acreage in corn should be increased, and greater pains taken in the raising and cribbling of it. Certain fields or plats should be fenced off for the growing of wheat, oats, or alfifa as a pasturage, and a sorghum patch, an acre or so of pumpkins, kershaw or pie-melon would be a valuable addition. To say that such partnership would necessarily decrease the acreage of cotton is a natural sequence, but a share of the pork would make the profits more uniform and safe.

Mr. George Kraimer of Waco, Texas, has tested the share system of pork raising with his large number of tenants, and told me, last July at the Farmer's Congress, that it had proved both satisfactory and profitable. He says some men can only raise nubbins and one-third of a bale of cotton per acre. Such a one would prove an unprofitable partner, but a man who can raise forty or fifty bushels of big ears of corn and a bale of cotton per acre would be able to raise in addition thirty big 250 pound porkers at ten or twelve months old, without lessening his chances to make a fair crop of cotton. His idea more plainly expressed means that there is no reason to expect that all tenant farmers could so manage to raise pork profitably. For, he says, there are few who have the peculiar talent for feeding judiciously, arguing that those who do possess it will easily double the profits of those lacking such qualification. Yet he believes it best to encourage all his tenants to grow hogs enough to supply all their meat. I believe, therefore, that when the tenant farmer can be influenced to enter the swine industry with a zeal or vim to make it pay, it is a wise step for the landlord to risk such an investment, because in doing so he is more likely to realize a greater profit, besides enabling his tenants to practice the cash system.

This is an era of progress in every line of business, and the road to success in farming operations requires the same astuteness to seize hold of every means of offering to make them profitable, which is seen manifested in nearly every other enterprise. Since there is fast growing in Texas an increasel public sentiment for the music of the cotton spindles, there should go with it the same increase in the music of the squeal of the pig; especially so in Collin county, where a hundred thousand dollar packery is soon to be erected. In sizing up the matter, or in boiling down the real gist of it, we should consider why there is any reason to suppose that a partnership in raising hogs will not materially increase the profits on the farm.

Since the advent of the improved breeds of hogs, mainly owing to the existence of the State Swine Breeders' Association, the price per pound or raising pork in Texas has been brought down to two cents, five or six cents formerly being the price, the scrub hog being the basis of pork production. With twelve million bales of cotton being the probable output for 1901, is it not a propitious time for the north Texas farmer to risk more on corn and hogs, than so much on cotton? In this new year of the new century, with so many torch lights of progress pointing us to even greater prosperity, it should be our aim to keep step with every movement for the amelioration and betterment of mankind.

POLAND CHINA MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Standard Poland China Record association at Marysville, Mo., last week it was determined to make an effort to raise by subscription $2500 to bear the expenses of a Poland China exhibit at Kansas City in connection with the cattle show next fall:

The secretary and treasurers' reports to the executive committee showed that during the last year $3,694.28 had been received from all sources, that $3,350.59 had been expended for the printing of the annual record and other purposes, and that there was a reserve fund of $6,284.17 in the treasury.

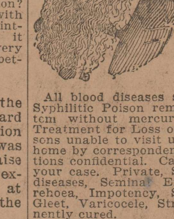
The Standard is one of the most prosperous record associations of live stock men in the country, and has almost 500 members in seventeen states:

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. M. Kirkpatrick, Walcott Kas.; vice president, Nebraska, S. Foss, Crete; New York, H. H. Wing, Ithaca; Oregon, David Craig, Maclay; Arizona territory, James Johnson, Lehigh; Texas, A. W. Parrott, Holland; South Dakota, P. W. Peterson, Vermilion; Oklahoma, T. B. Hutchinson, Kildare; Iowa, J. Wes Jones, Lenox; Arkansas, J. A. Finley, Stuttgart; Indiana, Bruce Finley, Courtland; Ohio, C. W. Gosler, Round Head; Colorado, James Bollinger, Brush; Kansas, J. F. Painter, Alton; Illinois, S. W. Myers, Sugar Grove; California, W. A. Paxton, Santa Anna; Mississippi, C. R. Allen, Vicksburg; Missouri, E. M. Lail, Marshall; directors, Alex John, Bedford, Ia.; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; F. H. Schooler, Grant City, Mo.; E. R. Woodford, Shenandoah, Ia.; S. McKelvey, Fairfield, Neb.; B. F. Gilmore, Gaynor City, Mo.

After the adjournment the board of directors met and elected W. T. Garrett as its chairman, George F. Woodworth, secretary, and O. S. Hotchkins, treasurer. All live in Marysville, where the headquarters are maintained.

Officers of the American Berkshire association were elected at the twenty-sixth annual meeting at Springfield, Ill., as follows: President, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; secretary, Colonel Charles F. Mills, Springfield; treasurer, DeWitte W. Smith, Springfield; auditor, Thomas Rees, Springfield; directors for three years, George P. Lillard, Seguin, Tex., Colonel A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.

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.



The Most Successful, The Most Progressive, The Most Skillful, The Most Experienced Physicians and Specialists in the United States in the successful treatment of Nervous and Delicate diseases.

All blood diseases successfully treated. Syphilitic Poison removed from the system without mercury. New Restorative Treatment for Loss of Vital Power. Persons unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Call or send history of your case. Private, Special and Nervous diseases, Seminal Excesses, Spermatorrehoea, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Varicocele, Stricture, etc., permanently cured.

Married men, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

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367 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

POULTRY.

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

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

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.

MAT BRADLEY, TIOGA TEXAS. Breeds the finest of Golden Wyandottes, winners at every show. Cockrels for sale, cheap. Eggs $1.25 to $2.50 per setting. Pekin Ducks' eggs $1.25 per setting, $5.00 per 100. These are fine all around breeds.

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. G. SPRUILL FARMERSVILLE, TEX. Breeder of Prize Winning Light Brahmas and B. P. Rocks. At last Southwestern show entered 9 birds and won 9 premiums and silver cup for best pen in show. Eggs $1.50 to $3.00 for 15. Young stock for sale.

POULTRY

A carload of eggs was made up from Comanche, Brownwood and Dublin and shipped to Chicago a few days ago.

At a recent meeting of the Ellis County Poultry and Pet Stock association new officers were elected as follows: R. D. McCombs, president; J. H. Pridimore, first vice president and superintendent; C. F. Weideman, second vice president; W. C. Rockett, secretary and treasurer. It was decided hereafter to open the show to the entire state instead of confining exhibits to Ellis county as heretofore.

HOME GROWN EGG FOOD.—The farm produces as good egg producing winter feed for the hens as was ever patented. The way our grandmothrs used to care for their poultry is not to be dispised, nor belittled, says the Trinity Valley Herald. They knew quite as much about such things as we do. The home grown parched corn and red pepper that played its part when eggs were badly wanted, is quite as efficiacious today as in the old days that are gone. Many dollars have been paid out of late years for "egg-foods"(?) that were not near so valuable, reliable nor wholesome as the parched corn and the red pepper that mother and grandmother used to give the hens.

The products of the farm may be compounded into a more modern mixture, too, and yet be strictly home grown. The corn, the oats, and the wheat bran may be made excellent egg producing food, if properly prepared. In this mixture the bones of the animals consumed at home, and the scraps of meat of any kind that would be otherwise thrown away may be utilized. By boiling the bones and scraps of meat in a pet with the oats the latter are given a meaty flavor which is a substitute for the worms and insects of the spring and summer which the fowls get when on the range then. The boiled oats are an excellent substitute for grass, in hull and fiber, made soft by water and steam.

In addition to this the inferior vegetables, vegetable peeling etc. may be added to the pot, imparting an additional savory flavor to the stew and all combining an excellent home-made egg food, which is rounded out and completed by the addition of some wheat bran as an absorbent, when the stew is shifted from the pot to a larger vessel and the wheat bran then stirred in until the whole is a nice crumbly mass, neither too wet nor too cold.

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

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

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

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.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Writing to the American Poultry Journal Henry M. Ladd makes the following claims for his favorite breed:

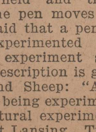
This is a practical age in which we live. The question which confronts every proposition is, "What is there in it?" Utility is largely to the front. But when business and beauty combine, when fancy and fad unite, the proposition is simply irresistible. This is true of the White Leghorn, when bred true to type. I know of no other breed of which it is so true. Justly, indeed, has this beautiful bird been named "The Business Hen of America." We may lay emphasis first upon the utility side of the subject. It is simply a question of eggs. Egg farming is a rapidly growing industry. Good, fresh eggs are always in demand, and prices year by year are rising rather than falling, showing that the supply nowhere equals the demand. If it is true that five millions of dollars' worth of eggs are imported every year into this country, then somebody not far away is going to get into the business. They are getting into the business. New egg firms are being started east and west, north and south. One new firm is preparing to produce 450,000 eggs for market each year, and there are others. Yet so great is the demand that it seems well nigh impossible to overdo the business. Naturally the first question to be considered in contemplating such a business is, what breed of fowls will produce the most, the largest and the best eggs? All the Mediterranean class of birds are great layers, and each breed has its ardent advocates. The American fowls are also great layers, especially of winter eggs and they, too, have their earnest champions. But after a careful estimate of the merits of all these breeds it has come to be generally admitted that taking the year through, with proper and housing, the Leghorns as a class will out-lay them all. The egg farmer will select a Leghorn about nine times out of ten, and after a little experience will settle finally upon the White Leghorn to do the business. Why? Because the White Leghorn will lay as many if not more eggs than any other Leghorn; will lay larger eggs and better eggs; will not eat so much, and is quieter and more easily handled. The White Leghorn, as a non-sitter, spends her time attending strictly to the business of an egg machine. She begins that business long before other breeds, and while they are thinking about it and getting ready, she has paid for herself and is putting money in her keeper's pocket. But in this case, as in all others, much depends upon proper breeding as well as feeding. Our experience is that the truer to type the bird is bred the larger and better the egg yield. The difficulty almost invariably with the White Leghorn has been that it has not been bred true to type. The ideals among most breeders have been wrong. The ideal Leghorn is not a small, dumpy bird, close to the ground and squatty. The ideal Leghorn is large and rangy, superb in carriage, high in station, proud and noble in bearing, a veritable cavalier among birds. Such Leghorns produce large eggs and lots of them. Two pounds is a common weight for a dozen of their eggs. Minorcas, usually supposed to lay the largest egg, have to look well to their laurels when a high-toned, well-bred, aristocratic, blue-blooded Leghorn is around. Then, too, when such Leghorns have finally yielded up their fruits of increase, and after two years of such noble service find their way to the market, instead of an insignificant morsel which most people expect, there is a fine, good-sized carcass, which when sold is so much clear gain added to the already unrivaled profits.

But turning from the utilitarian aspect of the proposition, where is there a more beautiful bird, viewed simply from the aesthetic and artistic standpoint? When bred as a White Leghorn ought to be, tall and upright, with the lines all in graceful curves, there is nothing in feathers that will stand comparison with it in my humble estimation. Snow-white in plumage, with clean, bright, yellow legs, crimson comb and wattles and smooth ivory ear lobes, watch their bright, active, energetic, yet proud and stately king of birds. There's a picture for you if you love the beautiful, and have the artist's eye. Utility and beauty have met and mingled, and given us the shining glory of the feathered world, the true White Leghorn.

Ex-Gov. Pillsbury of Minnesota has donated to that state 1000 acres of land situated in Cass county to be used by the state university for experiments in forestry. The deed runs to the university and no condition is attached to it save that one-third of the income derived from the 1000-acre tract shall be paid by the university officials to the village that is situated near it and partly on it. The other two-thirds goes absolutely to the university to be used in furthering the experiments to be carried on. Mr. Pillsbury states that from time to time he intends to increase the amount of land donated.

Judge C. F. Strop of St. Joseph, who recently bought the famous Hereford herd of W. S. Van Natta & Sons of Fowler, Ind., for $60,000, has purchased what is known as the "Harrelison" farm near Harrelson, Mo., about thirty miles south of Kansas City, paying $80,000 for it, and in a short time he will move his cattle to it.

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.



RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hydrocele. No Cure no Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

DAIRY

Eastern parties are endeavoring to form a big dairy trust in Indiana. The plan is to induce the big dairies to enter the combination, taking part stock in payment; in case such deals can not be made dairies are to be purchased outright. Similar plans are on foot in Illinois and in Kansas.

MEETING OF THE AURSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Ayrshire Breeders' association held its annual meeting at Gould's hotel, Boston, recently. There were about seventy-five members and breeders from different parts of the country present. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $4211.36 in the treasury. The following officers were elected: President, L. S. Drew, South Burlington, Vt.; vice presidents, Obediah Brown, Providence, R. I., H. R. C. Watson, New York, John Stewart, Elburn, Ill., and Thomas Trumbull, Jr., Alleghany, Pa.; secretary and editor, C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; treasurer, N. S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.; executive committee for three years, J. O. Magle, Elizabeth, N. J., and S. M. Wells, Wethersfield, Conn. C. M. Winslow, Thomas Trumbull, Jr., and J. W. Scott were appointed a committee to prepare a home dairy test for a year for herds of five cows. The president and secretary were appointed a committee to arrange for a model dairy at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, provided suitable Ayrshire cows could be obtained by loan from the owners, the association bearing expense of transportation. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Providence, R. I., the third Wednesday in next January.

THE SECRETION OF MILK.—At the farmers' institute held at Vancouver, Wash., in December, Dr. Nelson of the Washington experiment station, discussed the subject of the secretion of milk. Milk is secreted by the mammary glands in the udder. The latter is nearly flat on top, and should be semi-circular in form and quite firm. The upper half of the udder is occupied by the secreting cells in which the milk and fat is obtained from the blood of the cow. A large proportion of milk is water and a great deal of the water in the milk is taken from the blood while the milk is being drawn from the udder.

Before milking a cow the udder should be washd with a little warm water and then rubbed with a dry cloth. The effect of this treatment is to cause an extra flow of blood to the udder, and the cow gives more milk than she probably would without this treatment. The calf, when sucking, bunts the udder because the effect of that bunting is to make the cow give more milk. The washing in warm water and rubbing has the same effect practically as the calf's bunting, and at the same time secures a degree of cleanliness in the milk which can hardly be had in any other way.

Practical tests afford convincing evidence that milking a cow quickly and thoroughly secures more milk and richer milk than slow and inefficient milking. The man who has not learned to milk is pretty certain, when he commences, to spoil a few cows before he learns.

Caked udders are very common and are easily cured if attended to promptly, but lead often to serious results if not cared for. The remedy is treatment with cloths wrung out of hot water. Take a pail of water as hot as you can bear your hand in and dip a cloth in and apply to the udder constantly until the water in the pail has lost most of its heat, then rub the udder dry.

Obstructed teats are common, and instruments of many kinds are used in removing the obstruction. Before inserting an instrument of any kind in the teat thoroughly sterilize the instrument by keeping it in boiling water half an hour. Just before inserting the instrument, wash the teat, and particularly the orifice, thoroughly with a solution of 2 per cent of carbolic acid. To keep the orifice of a teat open after it has been operated upon, the best thing which can be used is a piece of cello string (catgut). Tie a knot at the end of the string, cut off a piece an inch and a half long and put it in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Just before using, dip in boiling water. insert, leaving knot on outside. The warmth of the teat will cause the catgut to swell so that it will not slip out accidentally.

SHEEP---GOATS

Angora goat breeders in America are not agreed on the method of registration. Some of the California breeders have decided in favor of the South African plan of registration and say that so long as present conditions continue they will not record their stock. The South African system entails the examination of the animal as to the amount and quality of fleece no less than three times during three consecutive years before it is accepted for record. The progeny of the animals that pass this very rigid inspection are registered if they pass the required inspection after they are turned a year old and before one clip has been taken from their backs. This entails an enormous amount of work, but the Californians interested say that it is worth it to get the record started right and the proper sort of animals accepted as foundation stock.

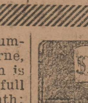
ELECTRIC FEEDING PEN.—Many are the inventions which have been thrown on the market in the hope of enticing the elusive dollar from the pockets of the breeder, but none perhaps has been of more striking originality than a new Yankee invention that is calculated to save pastures by grazing sheep by electricity. The invention consists of a pen or lot made of wire with wheels for moving it and the wires are connected with a small motor at one side of the pasture that furnishes the power. The pen creeps across the field and the occupants graze as the pen moves along. It is seriously said that a pen of this kind is being experimented with at the Michigan experiment station. The following description is given by Wool Markets and Sheep: "A machine of this type is being experimented with at the agricultural experiment station of Michigan at Lansing. Two lambs and part of the time an old ewe have been pastured in the pen during the summer. The field is planted with lucerne, growing thick and heavy. The pen is so arranged that it crawls the full length of the pasture in one month; traveling about two feet an hour; at the end of this time it is switched around and travels back again. As it moves the sheep eat every bit of the fodder, eagerly cropping next the forward side of the pen as it runs over new ground. A bit of canvas duck is hung over one corner of the pen so that the sheep may be well sheltered, and, curious as it may seem, they have become so accustomed to the moving of the pen that when they lie down to sleep they snuggle close up to the forward end of the pen so that they may lie as long as possible without being disturbed by the rear end of the pen as it creeps toward them.

"When the pen has passed of course the lucerne that has been cropped by the sheep immediately grows up again, and by the time the pen has made its monthly circuit the pasture is again in good condition. The advantages of this electrical pen lie in the fact that the sheep are kept from running over, half eating and tramping down a large amount of the pasture, and it keeps the sheep quiet, so that they lay on flesh rapidly.

"But it has its disadvantages. The sheep must have water carried to them daily, and the electricity is somewhat expensive. Still, the experiment thus far has shown striking results for this curious Yankee invention. One wonders what the inventor will do next. Will he devise a method of planting turnips and harvesting pumpkins by electricity? Already he has produced a mechanism by means of which the farmer on arising in the morning may push a button at his bedside and feed all his horses, there being an electrical connection with the barn so arranged that when the button is pushed instantly a certain quantity of oats is let down into the feeding box of each horse."

A report from St. Petersburg says that the Russian government has definitely decided to introduce the metric system of weights and measures into the empire, and the minister of finance is considering how best to make the innovation. When that is done Great Britain will be the only important European country where the metrical system is not in force.

Bright's Disease is more dreaded by physicians than any of the serious disorders with which they have to deal because of its insidious and maligrant character. If prompt action were taken when headaches, urinary disorders, digestive troubles first appear, much suffering and sorrow would be averted. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS will quickly stop the spread of the disease, quiet the inflamation, heal the kidneys and bladder, strengthen and regulate the liver and drive poisons and impurities out of the system.



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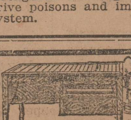
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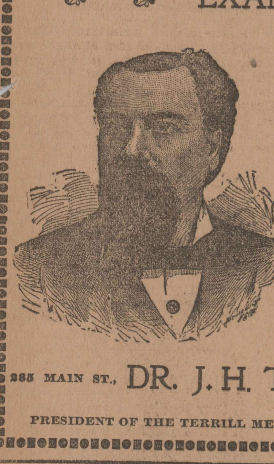
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THE RIGHT ROAD.

TREATMENT FOR CUTS.—Barbed wire cuts frequently occur on horses where barbed wire fence is. A writer in an exchange gives his treatment. He says: Allow me to give the treatment in use here and found effectual in cases where the cut was on the breast of horses, the opening being six inches wide and two or three inches deep. These cases healed without stitching, or leaving an unnatural enlargement, in a short time. Another cure where a horse got his foreleg over a wire and back of the knee haggled to the bone for six inches. This got well without lameness or any enlargement, only a small scar. Another young stallion had the back of his front pastern cut, and was treated with linaments without healing, and an unnatural growth would show and was trimmed with a knife without healing, and when the treatment below was given it healed up in a short time. Wash the cut daily with warm water and castile soap to cleanse the parts. Then spray or dampen the injury with a weak solution of carbolic acid, then dust on fresh air slacked lime. There does not appear any need of covering or bandaging the cut, as this will keep off the flies or any unnatural growth.

ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN RAISING.—Prof. W. F. Carter, poultryman of the North Louisiana experiment station, writes:

Chickens have been raised by artificial methods for some time very successfully, and there is no reason why everyone may not raise in this way. The incubator takes the place of the hen in keeping the eggs at the right temperature for hatching, allowing the hen to continue to produce eggs without stopping to raise a brood of chickens. As soon as the incubator hatches the eggs, the little chicks are kept in the brooders until old enough to live entirely in the open air.

There are many dangers attendant upon the successful hatching and raising of chicks artificially, the greatest trouble is not in operating the incubator successfully, but in caring for and raising to maturity the young chicks after they are hatched.

During the past year we found that in this warm climate the confinement of chickens to pens was detrimental to some extent to the production of fertile eggs, which hindered operations in raising chicks, although some chicks were successfully hatched and raised to maturity by artificial means.

It is needless to discuss the advantages of an incubator, as it is used successfully all over the country by practical poultrymen. The greatest trouble in raising young chicks is in keeping they from getting chilled, as a very slight change of temperature while they are young, will bring on bowel disease, which is extremely fatal. The young chick requires very careful attention and feeding. It should have not only food of vegetable origin, but it should have some animal food as well as plenty of grit. Neglect in feeding the chick brings or diarrhoea, which is very fatal.

A report from Albuquerque says that two alleged cattle thieves, Abel Sedillo and Claude Doane, were shot last week by Special Officer Ben Williams and Deputy Sheriff Harry Cooper. Sedillo was killed and Doane badly wounded.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

By Drs. N. Wallerich and N. E. White, Dentists, Fort Worth, Tex.

"Without good teeth there cannot be thorough Mastication.
Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect Digestion.
Without perfect digestion there can not be proper Assimilation.
Without proper assimilation there can not be Nutrition.
Without nutrition there can not be Health.
Without Health what is Life?
Hence the paramount importance of the teeth."

Without good sound teeth the general health can not be maintained in its highest possible degree, this truth is rapidly becoming more and more appreciated by the general public. As an evidence we can point to the rapid advance which has been made in dentistry during the last three or four decades. From an humble art, which was formerly practiced in small, illy-furnished, out of the way rooms, to one of the most exacting sciences, with a voluminous and learned literature of its own, liberal to a degree in that it advocates universal instruction of the people in everything pertaining to the care and preservation of the teeth.

No honest and competent dentist will think of allowing a patient to leave his chair without giving some advice as to the care of the teeth if they are in need of attention. His mission in life is not only to extract teeth, fill those that need it and substitute others, that are missing by artificial means, but to also instruct his patients on every point regarding the hygienic condition of the oral cavity, which may have any bearing on the general health. These instructions will be of little avail unless the patient follows them closely. The care of the teeth should be made a daily habit. The attention may be given at any hour in the day to suit the convenience of each individual. After the habit has once been formed, it will be practiced admost unconsciously and become one of those daily habits, everybody has acquired more or less. Who would think of neglecting to bathe the face or wash the hands the first thing on rising in the morning.

Some people are of the opinion that if they have their teeth "put in order" once they should always remain so—if a tooth has been filled it should be proof against further decay the balance of their lives. The same views are entertained by others with regard to the removal of tarter from the teeth. For the benefit of those we will state that the causes which produced these results once will produce them again, and that immunity from these troubles can not be expected without removing the causes.

We pointed to the necessity of absolute cleanliness, at the outset of these articles, and the liberal use of the tooth brush and suitable mouth washes for the purpose of preventing decay to which we may add that the forming of tarter around the teeth is greatly due to an abnormal amount of calcarious matter, or lime, being in the saliva which deposits under the free margins of the gums at night when the saliva is not active. This can be greatly mitigated by freely partaking of ripe and wholesome fruits, such as hard juicy apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries and blackberries, etc., also fresh cistern or distilled water should be used where it can be had. Parties on whose teeth tarter accumulates readily should avoid the use of water which contains much lime for the abnormal amount of calcarious matter in the system, which is very much manifested in the saliva is greatly due to the water we drink, though of course, it is also present in some foods.

While a great deal of progress has been made during the past forty or fifty years in the way of educating the public in the various dental needs, and pointing out to them the necessity and value of a liberal use of the tooth brush and suitable mouth washes, still in some sections of the country, probably over eighty per cent of the people do not give this matter the attention it should have. The teeth are doubtless the most neglected of any of the parts of the body to which both directly and indirectly, many of the diseases the flesh is heir to, may be attributed; besides, if they were kept absolutely clean, decay, the suffering incident to it, the loss of the teeth, the worry and annoyance of wearing artificial teeth would be practically unknown, except to very old people.

Many are of the opinion that "false teeth," as they term them, are better than natural ones, for the reason that they do not ache. It is fair to assume, however, that they do not arrive at this conclusion until after they have neglected their teeth so long that decay has exposed the nerves in some, and abscesses have formed in others, which naturally caused a great deal of suffering.

When we take into consideration that perfect health is impossible without thorough mastication of the food we eat, and that thorough mastication can not be performed with badly aching, decayed and sensitive teeth, the necessity of taking proper care of these very important organs becomes apparent to every thinking person.

While there are some few strong constitutions, with an abundance of vitality, where every organ is well developed and performs its function properly, in consequence of which decay of the teeth does not take place, the majority of mankind is, however, not so fortunate, and to them too much stress can not be laid on absolute cleanliness of the teeth.

Governments for the first time in the history of the world are beginning to realize the necessity of the soldiers of both the army and the navy having sound teeth. England, Germany and other European nations have enacted special laws, not only making the care of the teeth of their soldiers compulsory, but also establishing requirements as regards the condition of their teeth prior to being accepted as recruits. Should an applicant have defective teeth, both as to the number, that are decayed, and the number that are missing, below the standard established by the government, the applicant will be rejected, even though he may come up to all other requirements. Teeth that are not too badly decayed and well filled are considered sound. Artificial teeth are not recognized.

The British government is taking the most positive stand along this line, and is setting an example which has a beneficial effect on the masses—that class of her subjects which has never paid much attention to dental needs, and consequently is somewhat ignorant of the general progress that has been made in dentistry throughout the world, during the last half of the nineteenth century; and the important part sound teeth and healthy gums play in building up and maintaining good health. Other nations will doubtless follow thes examples in due time, and the army dentist will become as necessary and fixed a factor as the army surgeon is now.

The United States, though pre-eminently ahead of the other leading nations in matters pertaining to personal comfort and humanitarian instituions, is still a little behind in this particular, though an awakening seems to have set in, which is evidenced by the fact that the surgeon general has recently found it necessary to give some attention to the dental needs of our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines, and especially at Guam, where the naval boys are suffering intensely from dental and oral affections. A dentist has been despatched there to look after their wants.

Long before the governments of these countries, including the United States, took official recognition of the dental needs of their soldiers, charitable institutions and asylums recognized the benefits which accrue to the general health of the inmates as a result of proper treatment, care and attention of diseased gums and teeth.

Dentists have been making regular visits to some, while the inmates of others were required to make regular visits to their dentists.

Some of these institutions are keeping accurate record, showing tabulated results of these visitations, and the general improvement in health, due to these dental attentions, and the information imparted to them by their dentists, bearing on dental hygiene, etc., has been very remarkable, so much so that when physical derangements become apparent, close inquiry is at once instituted, to ascertain the oral condition of the patient; cleanliness in this particular is being regarded as an absolute prerequisite to good health.

MARKETS

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

FORT WORTH.

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

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 9.—We are mailing you our weekly market letter two days earlier than usual as we are expecting you at the fat stock show netx week and if we waited until Monday, it would cross you on the way. We invite inspection of our sales, and would like for you to compare them with other markets. We had a very liberal run of both cattle and hogs the past week, the top on hogs on our market was $5.07 1-2. We sold a load for Bush & Penner of Wichita Falls averaged 226 lbs straight through at $5.07 1-2. We also sold 7 loads from $5.00 to $5.05. We sold our mixed hogs from $4.60 to $4.90. Northern markets to-day are barely steady. Note our sale of 3 cars of steers at 4c, one car at $3.75, cows at $3.00 to $3.25. We have a buyer for a few loads of good 1000-lb to 1150-lb steers and we can make them net you from 15 to 25c more than the northern markets. If you have something of this kind, please call us up before shipping. The quotations on our market about the same as quoted you in our last market letter.

(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company.)

Fort Worth, Tex. Feb. 11.—Our local hog market declined about 5c during the past week on the medium and common grades, but remained steady to strong on the choice and sorted hogs. Receipts were heavy there being 48 car loads and a big run of wagon hogs on the market. You will notice by our list of sales that we sold several loads from 5c to $5.07 1-2. It takes strictly choice stuff to bring these prices. We sold the bulk of our mixed loads straight at from $4.75 to $4.95 in preference to sorting them as there was so many light and half fat pigs among them which do not sell at satisfactory prices when sorted out from the best hogs. If you have any finished hogs on hand try and get them in this week as there will be an extra buyer on the market and the Cudahy buyer will no doubt get out an extra shipment. This, together with the local demand will make competition strong. Receipts of cattle were quite liberal and demand good on strictly fat stuff but dull on the common and half fat kind. The northern markets are reported as follows: Hogs strong to higher; cattle steady. We quote our market 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 $2.00@2.25; canners $1.75@2.25; choice hogs, 175 lbs and up $5.00@5.10, mixed, 165 lbs and up $4.75@4.95; rough heavies $4.50@4.70; light fat hogs $4.00@4.25.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex. Feb. 11.—The market is stronger for hogs and demand good for all kinds of fat stock.

A. C. Thomas' stockyards quote: Hogs, choice packers 200 to 300 lbs $4.75@4.95, stock hogs $3.45@3.90; choice steers 800 to 1,000 lbs $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 lbs $3.25@3.50, choice mutton, 70 to 85 lbs $3.00@3.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Receipts 31,000 including 1,200 Texans Good to choice steers strong, others steady. Texans strong, active, shade higher. Good to prime steers, $5.05@6.00, poor to medium $3.40@5.00, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.50; cows $2.55@4.25; calves steady, $4.00@6.25; Texas fed steers $4.00@5.80, Texas grass steers $3.35@4.00; Texas bulls $2.50@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts 31,000. Market 5c to 10c higher; top $5.50, mixed and butchers $5.25@5.50, heavy $5.35@5.50, lights $5.25@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000. Steady. Good to choice wethers $3.90@4.40, fair to choice mixed $3.50@4.30, Texas sheep $2.50@3.60, native lambs $4.50@5.25, western lambs $5.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 11.—Cattle receipts were 5,500 head natives, 2,000 Texans and 250 calves. Texas steady to 10c higher, others steady. Native beef steers $4.50@5.40, stockers and feeders $3.75@4.75, western fed steers $4.25@4.90, Texas and Indian steers $3.60@4.45, cows $3.00@4.25, heifers $3.50@4.75, canners $2.35@2.95, bulls $3.00@4.25, calves $6.00@7.50.

Hog receipts were 8,500 head. Market 5@10c higher. Top $5.45, heavy $5.25@5.50, mixed packers $5.30@5.40, lights $5.10@5.35, pigs $4.50@5.00.

Sheep receipts were 3,000. Market 10@15c higher, western lambs $4.50@5.15, wethers (western) $4.00@4.15, western yearlings $4.50@4.90, ewes $3.25@3.90, culls $2.15@3.00.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 11.—Cattle receipts 3,000 head, including 2,000 Texans. Native shipping and export steers $4.75@5.80, dressed beef and butchers steers $4.00@5.15, steers under 1,000 lbs $3.65@4.25, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.60, cows and heifers $2.00@4.75, canners $1.25@2.75, bulls $2.50@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $3.45@4.60, cows and heifers $2.40@3.50.

Hog receipts 8,200. Market 5@10c higher. Pigs and lights $5.25@5.35, packers $5.30@5.40, butchers $5.40@5.50.

Sheep receipts 900. Market steady. Native muttons $3.75@4.50, lambs $4.50@5.60; culls and bucks $2.50@4.25, stockers $2.50@3.25.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex. Feb. 11.—The following were quotations on live stock today: Choice shipping beeves $3.25@3.40, common to fair $2.75@3.00; choice fat cows $2.50@3.00, common cows $2.25@2.50; bulls $2.00@2.25; stags $2.25@2.50; yearlings $2.75@3.00; calves $3.25@3.75; heifers $2.50@2.75; hogs $4.25@4.50, feeder hogs $3.00@3.50; goats $2.50; sheep $3.00@3.50.

HOUSTON.

(Reported by the Box-Saunders Commission Co.)

Houston, Texas, February 8.—Choice beeves $3.25@3.50, medium beeves $2.75@3.00, choice cows and heifers $3.00@3.25, medium cows and heifers $2.50@2.75, bulls and stags $2.00@2.25, work oxen $2.25@2.75, choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, medium yearlings $2.75, choice calves $3.75@4.00, medium calves $3.50, choice muttons $3.50@3.75, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 pounds up, $4.60, corn fed, lights and rough, $4.00@4.25, mast fed hogs $2.75@3.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company.)

Galveston, Texas, Ferbuary 9.—Beeves, good to choice $3.50@3.75, common to fair $3.00@3.75; cows, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.50@3.00; yearlings, good to choice $3.25@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, cornfed $4.50@5.00, mastfed $3.00@3.50.

Too many half fed yearlings and two-year-old steers arriving, with a scracity of good 900-lb. beeves and calves.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 9.—There has been but little change in the conditions of the market for several days. All classes of strictly fat cattle are short of requirements; arrivals selling readily at outside quotations. Lower grades are plentiful and slow of sale, even at lowest figures.

Hogs continue in over supply; prices off. No choice sheep left over; enquiry limited. Following is today's range of prices:

Beeves, choice, $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 lbs., $3.00@3.75, fair to good, per head $10.00@12.00; calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds, $4.00@5.00, fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head $7.00@10.00.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 11.—

Spot cotton quotations are as follows: Low middling 8 1-4c, strict low middling 8 3-8c, middling 8 1-2c, strict middling 8 5-8c.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 11.—Spot cotton quiet. Ordinary 7 1-2c, good ordinary 8 1-16c, low middling 8 3-4c, middling 9 5-16c, good middling 9 11-16c. middling fair 10 1-16c.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 11.—Spot cotton quiet. Ordinary 8c, good ordinary 8 1-16c, low middling 8 3-4c, middling 9 5-16c, good middling 9 3-4c, middling fair 10 1-8c.

New York, Feb. 11.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16c lower. Good ordinary 8 15-16c, low middling 9 3-16c, middling 9 5-8c, good middling 9 15-16c, middling fair 10 1-2c, fair 10 3-4c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Tex. Feb. 11.—

Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 5@10c more per 100 lbs on bran, 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn, and 10@15c per 100 lbs 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 oat 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. 11.—
Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour dull.
Wheat, No. 3 66@72 1-2c, No. 2 red 74@75 1-2c.
No. 2 corn 38c, No. 2 yellow 38c.
No. 2 oats 25 1-2@25 3-4c, No. 2 white 27 3-4@28 1-4c, No. 3 white 26 3-4@28c.
No. 2 rye 51@51 1-2c.
Good feeding barley 40@47c, fair to choice malting 48@67c.
Flax seed, No. 1 northwestern $1.61 1-2.
Prime timothy seed $4.50@4.55.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 11.—
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.
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 95c@$1.00.
Onions—Per lb 3c.
Sweet potatoes—White, per bu 30c, yellow 40@50c.
Turnips—Per bu 60c.
Cotton-sed oil—Prime crude, per gallon 22 1-2c, market quiet; off crude 20@21c.
Cotton-seed meal—Per ton delivered at Galveston $19.25@19.75; market dull.
Cotton-seed—Quotations nominal, with very little offering.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex. Feb. 11.—
Hides—Dry flint, 16 lbs and up 13 1-2c, 16 lbs and down 11 1-2c, dry salted 9c; green salted 40 lbs and up 6@6 1-2c, 40 lbs 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 50@$1.50; deerskins, lb 20c.
Wool—Bright medium 15c, heavy fine 7@10c.

HORSE.

At the Chicago horse sale last week Col. Henry Exall's consignment of horses sold at an average of $495, Ima Electrite leading at $1150. Dallas Texas sold for $595; Elrod for $570; Emerin Electrite for $410; Madeline Electrite for $400; Nectar Electrite for $310; and Olga Electrite for $250.

An El Paso report says: E. C. Rice, a prominent stock dealer of Chihuahua and proprietor of a large livery stable in that city, passed through here a few days ago on his way to Mexico. Mr. Rice is just returning from a three weeks' business trip to the state of Kansas, where he secured some very choice horses and is taking into Mexico two car loads of high bred horses and a number of registered Poland China pigs. One car willl be sent to Iraputa and the other to Chihuahua.

COL. EXALL IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Live Stock World says: One of the most affable visitors we have met in the yards for sometime is Col. Exall, proprietor of the Lomo Alto Farm at Dallas, Texas. He is attending the horse sale here, having a consignment of very high class speed horses which sold Tuesday. Among the lot was Ima Electrite, by Electrite, a very handsome mare, which sold at a ridiculously low figure. Asked about conditions in his state, the colonel remarked that he did not care to make any invidious comparisons, and with due respect to everybody wanted to say that Texas is at the head of the list. Crops of all kinds were excellent last year and from the sale of cotton, including seed and lint, over $150,000,000 were brought into the state. Speaking of the live stock industry: "Texas' production of cattle needs no comment but I will say for the horse industry, that while the breeding of high class horses is in its infancy with us, it is improving wonderfully. Everything is right in Texas, particularly the climate. We have no lung troubles there and our native Mesquite grass is not inferior to the famous blue grass of Kentucky."

FUTURITY ENTRIES.—The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the nominations for the futurity of 1903, for foals of the present year. The stake promises to be much richer than the one won by Ballyhoo Bey last season, which amounted to $33,700. The club will add $10,000 in 1903, against $8,750 last year. There are 1,152 nominations in the present list, while last season's race only had 917. This should increase the sum that the winner will receive. Under the conditions the second horse will receive $1250 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting fees, and the third horse $750 and one-third of the starting fees. The nominators of the mares whose products share the money will also be rewarded, whether they own the winner at the time of the race or not, $2000, $1250 and $500 being set aside for the nominators of the first three to finish.

The most noticeable feature of the entries is the predominance of J. B. Haggin, who has practically one-fifth of the nominations. His total entry is 225, but this number has been added to by the mares he bought at the sale of the late Marcus Daly. Golden Garter, Goldfinch, St. Gatien, Star Ruby and Watercress are the sires mostly favored in Mr. Haggin's list. He has also a few by Salvator, Mantana, Ormonde and other well-known stallions.

W. C. Whitney is the next largest contributor, with sixty-six nominations. One of his nominations will be a full brother or sister to last year's winner, as the foal of Kingston—Ballyhoo is nominated by hm. That is the only Kingston in Mr. Whitney's lot. He has depended chiefly on the stallions Meddler and Lissak.

Sixty-five nominations are credited to the estate of Marcus Daly, but these, of course, will be transferred to the men who bought the mares at the sale in the garden, though the estate will benefit to th extent of the nomination prize should any of the foals win. Hamburg is largely represented, twenty-nine of the entries having his name as sire. Ogden, a futurity winner, and Bathampton are also prominent in the Daly estate list.

August Belmont has nominated forty-eight, for twenty-eight of which Henry of Navarre is responsible, while Hasting appears as the sire of fourteen.

J. . Keene has nominated eighteen and J. R. & F. R. Keene thirty-three. Kingston is the principal sire, but Ben Brush and Horoscope are also well represented. J. E. Madden has entered thirty-six, being about equally divided between Plaudit and Mirthful. Lamplighter and Requital are the chief sires of the forty-five nominated by Milton Young, while A. B. Barnes has forty-three entries, in which Prince of Monaco, Rainbow and Jim Gore are the pricipal stallions. B. G. Thomas has entered thirty-one by Dr. McBride, and and Gideon and Daly have nominated twenty-four, most af them by His Highness. W. H. Jackson completes the list of heavy nominators. He has forty-three, Loyalist, Huron, Inspector B., Longstreet and Top Gallant being the sires.

TE STUMBLING HORSE.—A question often asked by the public is, "Why do horses stumble?"

The same question might also be asked in regard to man, why do men stumble? A simple answer would be, because they cannot help it, it being due to an accident, their attention at the time being taken with something else, and therefore not watching for any rise or decline in their path.

The causes of horses stumbling are many, says the Breeder and Sportsman. Some are due to nature's fault, many to men. The natural stumbling horse, however, is a very rare animal.

The principal cause of horses stumbling is due to the fact that they are compelled to wear shoes and travel on artificial roads and streets under restraint. It is very easy to comprehend the fact that it is almost an impossibility for an animal to travel on our American streets and roads without stumbling on account of the irregular condition of the surface.

The restraint from the vehicle, check, harness, etc., diverts his attention at times from terra firma, and the consequence is a stumble or header.

In the summer the fault is very common, and is due to the relaxed condition of the muscles. The animal, in becoming exhausted from the heat, travels close to the ground surface in a careless manner.

Lazy, careless horses, going at a very slow pace, are the most frequent stumblers. Young animals on being brought into service are clumsy, not wagwise, and are very prone to stumbling. Horses checked so high that it is impossible for them to see the road surface, cannot help but stumble.

The long, swinging gaited animal is more apt to stumble than the quick, active gaited horse. In regard to the naturally faulty conformation of the limbs, those that contribute most to the fault are the straight pasterur, calf knees, and the limbs so constructed that the toes are directed inward.

The horse that is commonly called a "knee hitter," or knock-knee horse, whose toes are directed outward, very seldom stumbles.

Most all horses which have been trained on the race-track are stumblers. The reason for this is due to the very level condition of the course upon which they have been trained; also to the continual slow jog or trotting exercise that they are subjected to. As road horses they are generally a failure on that account.

There are many other causes for stumbling. Drivers, in allowing an animal to jog along carelessly with a slack hein, are responsible for the fault in a great measure.

The diseases which contribute to the fault are as follows: Corns. The horse so affected on hurting the corn will trip forward in order to save the sore spot of the foot, and stumble with the opposite foot. Laminitis (founder), or fever in the feet, also the groggy horse, horses that are used severely on the road, which produces sore or tender feet, are stumblers; in fact, any unsoundness of the limbs will contribute to the tendency to stumble.

Outside of the unsound horse, the pacing horse is the worse stumbler, on account of the low action and sweeping motion which is characteristic of the gait. When the toes of the hoof are allowed to grow too long, most horses cannot help but stumble.

The shortening of the toes, beveling of the shoes at the toe, etc., are means of correcting somewhat the fault of stumbling, at the same time bearing in mind that proper driving is a great remedy.

CATTLE FOR MILK PRODUCTION.—At a meeting of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' association in January Prof. Thomas Shaw said:

The man who is going to live by dairying, without any special regard to meat production, will find that the Jersey, the Guernsey, the Holstein or the Ayrshire will answer his purpose, either in the pure or the high grade form. The Holstein, being the largest breed, has higher adaptation for rich and level, rather than for less rich and more broken lands. The Holstein has been railed against because of the low quality of the milk which she produces but she has never been given due credit for the abundance and excellence of the skim milk which she has given to the farmer. If the cattle have to roam much over pastures in gathering food, the Ayrshire will probably best fill the bill. Usually the results will be found satisfactory where the dairyman begins with good milking cows of any kind of breeding, and then uses pure bred sires of one of the breeds named.

Should the dairyman try to grow his steers into beef? Emphatically no, if they are from dairy sires. He may grow them into veal or baby beef by feeding them on skim milk and certain adjuncts, selling them between the ages of 6 and 9 minths, or a little later in the case of Holsteins, but he should not try to mature and finish them as beef steers are matured and finished, unless he is anxious to get rid of his money. But, if the dairyman has grade cows of mixed breeding and does not care to rear calves for the dairy, and is, moreover, desirous of growing meat, he can do so by using high class, pure bred sires of some beef breed. The progeny will then be so pronouncedly beef in form that they can be grown profitably for meat, even to the age of two or three years



Is the worst kind of poverty. However rich a woman may be, if her health is "poor" she is poor indeed. She has no appetite for food and the choicest dishes cannot tempt her. She turns and tosses through a restless night on a couch which might woo an empress to slumber. She has no strength for household cares, no delight in social pleasure. She sits "perked up in a glistering grief wearing a golden sorrow." She is a wife and mother. But she has no happiness in either relation. She knows her husband's life is set in tune and time to the minor music of her own misery. If her child laughs or cries her nerves quiver with pain.

Ask such a woman if she would like to be well; to be her husband's comrade, her child's playmate. Could there be but one answer?

Such a woman can get well if she will. All her symptoms indicate a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organism. Cure that condition and the woman will be lifted up to the full enjoyment of health.

In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure womanly diseases, will restore the womanly health. It has cured tens of thousands of women many of whom had been given up by physicians and friends. It is essentially a medicine for woman's ills. It dries enfeebling drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration. It cures female weakness and bearing down pains. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite and gives refreshing sleep.

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"I had been a constant sufferer from uterine disease for five years," writes J. A. Steorts, of Yankee Dam, Clay Co., West Virginia, "and for six months previous to taking your medicine I was not out of my room. Could not walk or stand, as there was such pain and drawing in left side and bearing down weight in region of uterus, accompanied with soreness. I suffered constantly with headache, pain in back, shoulders, arms and chest; had palpitation, nervous prostration, constipation, dizziness, ringing in ears; could not sleep, and breathing was so difficult at times I could not lie down. Words fail to describe my sufferings when I wrote to you for advice. In a short time I received a kind letter from you telling me I would be greatly benefited, if not entirely cured, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I had taken one bottle of the 'Prescription,' together with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and the local treatment which you advised, I could walk (with the support of a cane), the drawing and pain in side and bearing down weight were not so bad, and when I had taken three bottles of the medicine the periods were regulated, I was not so nervous, could sleep well, and the pain in side and bearing down had vanished. I have taken six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' two of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and my health is better at this time than it has been in five years.

"With grateful thanks for your kind advice, and with best wishes."

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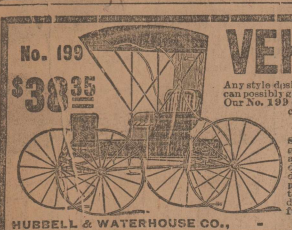
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Things at Home and Abroad.

The majority of the house committee on amendments decided to report favorably the celebrated "Hogg amendments" to the constitution of Texas but the minority of the committee will make an adverse report. After a prolonged wrangle Ex-Gov. Hogg was allowed to speak on the amendments before the legislature, though under the guise of addressing the committee on amendments. A reply was made by Judge E. B. Perkins.

The amendments provide restrictions on the issuance of lands by corporations and for the reduction of bonds already issued; provides tests of insolvency for corporations; also prohabits the issuance of free passes by railroads.

The oppponents of the amendments allege that they would act as an ex post fact law, would take away property without due process of law, would impair contracts, elad to unnecessary receiverships, discriminate against railroads and deprive corporations of equality of protection under the law. Numerous commercial bodies in the state have adopted resolutions against the amendments.

Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who became Prince Heinrich of The Netherlands, took place last Thursday. All Holland that could, came to The Hague to participate. Those who stayed at their homes in other cities and villages of the kingdom celebrated with parades, decorations and banquets. Never was seen a more beautiful and happy wedding. The popular belief is that it is a love match, like that of Victoria and Albert, and this gives a romantic coloring to the event which is generally lacking in royal marriages. The ceremonies were the same simple and unritualistic rites of the Reformed Church by which the humblest of Queen Wilhelmina's subjects are married. The whole spirit of the affair was plain and democratic, although the costly gowns and jewels and the showy uniforms of distinguished people, high officials of the kingdom, the army and the navy and representatives of the people in parliment and the municipalities furnished a regal stage setting.

A gigantic combine of steel interests embracing nearly all of the steel companies of the United States is reported to have been formed. The alleged purpose of the combination is to freeze out Andrew Carnegie who has been considered a disturbing element in the steel business. Mr. Carnegie owns 54 per cent of the stock in his company, capitalized at $160,000,000. The aggregate capital of the new organization, it is claimed, will reach $750,000,000.

The following announcement has been issued by the British war office:

"In view of the recent Boer activity in various directions, the government has decided, in addition to the large force recently equipped locally in South Africa, to reinforce Lord Kitchener by 30,000 mounted troops beyond those already landed in Cape Colony. Recruiting for the Imperial yeomanry has proceeded so rapidly that it is anticipated 10,000 will shortly be available

"The South African mounted constabultry, including those enlisted in the colonies, may be relied upon to extend to 8000 and the new colonial contingents to replace those withdrawn will probably reach 5000.

"The remainder of the force will be made up of cavalry and mounted infantry from the home establishment. The establishment of volunteers to replace those that have already served a year in South Africa is also being proceeded with. Arrangements have been made for the prompt equipment and transportation of the force."

In a memorandum issued to the troops under his command at Aldershot, General Buller, referring to the British army in South Africa, criticises the lack of initative and independence show by subordinate commanders, and refers to the independent, intelligent action on the part of the rank and file. As regards artillery, he says, too much drill was introduced on the battlefield, in many cases the action of batteries being paralyzed by awaiting the orders of a brigade or division commander, many favorable opportunities being thereby missed.

A dispatch from London says that it has been learned that a reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua canal project. It will not comply with the senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction it will be tantamount to such a refusal. It will consist mainly in a counter-proposal, or proposals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted. In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have elapsed, on the basis of the senate's amendments. The British counter-proposals are now being formulated, and it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will eventually be reached.

The house committee on elections a few days ago took up the charges against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii who is accused of writing letters proffering aid and sympathy to the Filipinos. The claim is made that he wrote letters to Aguinaldo and other rebel leaders saying he was ready to take the field against the Americans. The effort now is to oust him from his seat in congress. He claims that many of the charges preferred against him are without merit. In regard to the letters he is accused of having written, dated respectively Jan. 31, 1899, and March 8, 1899, he suggests that the conditions prevailing at that time and the legal status of the Hawaiian islands with respect to the United States were entirely different from those existing later, and at the time of his election. He claims to be now sincerely and thoroughly an American, believing in and heartily supporting their instiutions.

Senator Culberson appeared before the senate committee on judiciary last week in the interest of the Bailey bill to establish a branch of the federal court for the Eastern district of Texas in the city of Sherman. This bill passed the house several days ago. After hearing Senator Culberson the committee agreed to report the bill favorably and Senator Pettus was directed to present the report, which he did.

The resignation of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle as Representative of the fourth Maine district in the National Congress was reecived by Gov. Hill Thursday. The resignation is to take effect February 28. Mr. Boutelle is insane. The house recently voted to make him a retired captain in the navy.

A temperance wave seems to be prevailing throughout Texas from the number of petitions which have been pouring in during the past several days. More than 200 petitions asking for the amendment and in some cases a complete abolishment of the liquor traffic have been received in the senate and house from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Texas. No action has as yet been taken upon these petitions and memorials.

The President has sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be lieutenant general, Major Nelson A. Miles.

To be major generals—Brig. Gen. Sam'l B. Young, U. S. A.; Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Eighth cavalry, U. S. A. (major general, U. S. V.); Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.).

Colonels to be brigadier generals—John C. Bates, Second infantry, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Seventh infantry, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); George W. Davis, Twenty-third infantry (brigadier general U. S. V.); Theodore Schwan, assistant adjutant general U. S. A. (brigadier U. S. V.); Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth cavalry, U. S. A.; Leonard Wood, assistant surgeon U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); Robert H. Hall, Fourth infantry, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); Robert P. Hughes, inspector general U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); George M. Randall, Eighth infantry, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.).

Also Major William A. Kobbe, Third artillery, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.); Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., Capt. J. Franklin Bell, Seventh cavalry, U. S. A. (brigadier general U. S. V.).

Gens. Young and MacArthur are jumped over Brig. Gens. Wade and Merriam and Gen. Chaffee also is advanced over those two officers as well as over Gens. MacArthur and Ludlow and fifty-three colonels who had higher relative rank than he in the regular army.

The census bureau last week gave out its bulletin giving the statistics of Texas by minor, civil divisions. The population of the state in 1900 is 3,048,710, as compared with a population in 1890 of 2,234,523, showing an increase during the last ten years of 813,187, or 36.4 per cent.

In Chicago women of the faith cure wrecked a number of drug stores. In some instances there were hand to hand fights with the druggists. Armed with pitchforks, umbrellas and canes, the women came out the victors in nearly every encounter and succeeded in destroying property everywhere they went. The clerks at last dispersed the crusaders by turning the hose on them.

The Texas legislature has extended an invitation for the appointment of a joint committee by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York to visit Texas for the purpose of investigating the resources of the state. That the invitation will be accepted is a foregone conclusion. It is possible that a considerable party will join the committee in making the trip.

Acting Attorney General Robert A. John a few days ago rendered to Gov. Sayers an exhaustive opinion on the question of whether or not the law reserves to the state, or to the free school fund, or to the state institutions, all oils, minerals, clays and other deposits on lands belonging to the state or to the common free school fund that may have been sold. The opinion is highly important to the oil interests of the new Beaumont district, as well as to the mining interests of West Texas. Acting Attorney General John's conclusios summarized are as follows:

1. That all mines and minerals, which would include not only metallic substances, but petroleum oil, were reserved from the sale of public free school, university, agricultural and mechanical college and asylum lands, and that these funds now own the mines and minerals existing or to be yet discovered on all lands sold since April 14, 1883, and up to March 29,1889.

2. That the mines and minerals as also indicated on all public school, university, asylum and other public lands, which were classified under the act of 1889 as mineral lands that were sold under section 16 of that act, by virtue of the reclassification provided for in section 15, as non-mineral lands, the minerals on said lands which have been discovered or which may subsequently be discovered are still reserved from said sale and belong to either the state or the respective funds to which the land had been legally st aside.

3. That all alnds sold since March 29, 1889, under the clasification of agricultural, grazing or timbered land, upon which minerals have been discovered, or upon which minerals may hereafter be discovered, the title of the minerals upon the same vested in the purchaser or his assigns, without any reservation upon the part of the state.

4. The reservation of minerals as above discussed includes in the general term "minerals" any substances which can be gotten from beneath the surface for the purpose of profit, not limited to metallic substances, and, in other words, petroleum oil, coals and other deposits that come within that definition.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, had a protracted meeting last week with the foreign envoys. Twelve names of prominent Chinese lofficials were submitted with the request that China keep faith with the powers and punish the persons named commensurate with their offenses.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries replied that China's earnest hope was to carry out fully the demands of the powers and that she felt that the punishment which would be inflicted would be satisfactory.

It was discovered that two out of twelve of the persons named were already dead. In certain cases the plenipotentiaries gave reasons why the punishment inflicted should be banishment and not death, asserting in this case that they particularly desired banishment because the persons in question were so closely related to the throne.

After a long conversation on the subject of punishment it was decided that the foreign envoys should draw up a full list of all accused officials, both national and provincial, with indictments specifying the guilt of each and a statement of the punishment required which would then be presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries for definite action.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature by Mr. Hoggsett providing that the party against whom a decree of divorce is granted shall remain under disability to marry during the lifetime of the party in whose favor it is granted but provides that after the expiration of ten years the district court may grant an order removing such disability upon application setting forth good and sufficient reasons.

An explosion in the San Andreas mine, situated in a remote locality of the Sierra Madres, in the western part of the stat of Durango, last week caused the death of eighty-seven men, women and children and injured many others. The catastrophe was due to the explosion of several hundred cases of dynamite, which was stored in an underground chamber of the mine. Electric wires, connecting with the hoisting machinery, passed through the room in which this dynamite was stored and it is supposed that these a fire, which set off the dynamite. All wires became crossed, thereby causing of the killed and injured were located on the surface, most of them occupying residences immediately over the underground workings of the mine. The explosion tore away the whole top of the mountain on which the village of miners was located, and men, women and children were blown into small pieces.

The report of the special cogressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadet Booze and the general subject of hazing at West Point states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character and the West Point code is more vicious than the Queensbury code.

The committee held that fighting is the worst form of hazing. The report says that such fighting as that at West Point is a felony against statutes in many of the states and the time has come when congress must decide whether fights and other crimes shall continue at West Point. The committee finds that Cadets MacArthur, Breth and Burton were hazed into convulsions, others were hazed until some fainted and others became ill.

The hazing of Cadets Booze and Breth are ably treated by the committee, which does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing. The report adds:

"But while we can not fix upon hazing the responsibility for these two death, the possibility is that it hastened them and the blot it throws on the academy, its conflict with proper training and discipline and unfitness in this new century urges the adoption of reasonable, yet, we believe, effective measures for its eradication and the promotion of discipline at the academy."

The bill submitted contains eleven sections against hazing and provides means for its detection and punishment. Dismissal is provided for taking part in a fight or a challenge directly or indirectly, or for any form of annoying, harassing or bracing of cadets. Cadets dismissed are made ineligible to appointment to the army, navy or marine corps. Provision is made for courts of inquiry, courts martial, closer association between officers and cadets and other means for effectively stopping the practice of hazing.

It is reliably reported that more than 20,000 Mohammedans have reappeared in Pekin during the last four weeks, with the object of creating disturbances during the Chinese celebrations at New Year. The Germans have accordingly issued an order to their troops that no one shall walk alone, and no one go unarmed. The order directs the German troops to search all Chinese, and never under any consideration to enter Chiese private houses on invitation unless in considerable numbers.

The latest report is that King Edward's race horses in training are to be leased to the Duke of Devonshire, who is one of the greatest friends of the King. He will train his horses in the same stable, Egerton House, Newmarket.

Corsicana is to have a soap factory.



IT'S AN ILL OMEN,

Thinks the wife, to have the wedding ring slip from the finger. "Something is going to happen."

Something is *happening*. That ring could hardly be pulled from the finger when it was put there a few years ago. Now it slips off by its own weight. How thin the fingers have grown! And the fingers don't grow thin alone. How thin the face is and how thin the once plump form. Almost unconsciously the wife has been fading and wasting away. The strength given to children has never been regained. Drains which should have been stopped have been neglected.

That is a common experience with women, unless some friend has shared with them the secret of the strengthening and healing power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries the drains which undermine the strength, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes the baby's advent practically painless and gives vigor and vitality to nursing mothers.

"Words cannot tell how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines," writes Mrs. John Cooke, of Hastings, Northumberland Co., Ontario. "I have been in poor health for four years back and this spring got so bad I could not do my work. I went to the doctor and he said I had ulceration and falling of the internal organs, but thought I would try your 'Favorite Prescription.' I took five bottles and three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and I can safely say that I never felt better in my life."

A Ladies' Laxative—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One single, small pellet is a laxative dose.

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Stockers and Feeders bought and sold. Write us. See Market Letter in this issue. Stock Yards, S. St. Joseph, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

About 4000 lambs are being fed for market by George H. Webster, Jr., at the Vineyard Stock Farm. Alfalfa, Indian corn and milo maize are the principal feeds used, and very satisfactory progress is reported. The loss is stated to be less than 1 per cent of the entire flock.

GOOD OUTLOOK.—Fruit prospects in the Pecos valley are better this year than for a long time. The trees are entering the spring season in good shape and are full of vigorous fruit buds. At the present time the indications point to the greatest apple yield in the history of the valley. Peaches appear equally well in the vicinity of Roswell and reports from Carlsbad and the lower valley are in same vein. Pears are not in quite such good shape, according to the experts, but will be a fair crop. Cherries have a good chance and will bear heavily.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—In the council last week Cruikshank presented a memorial praying President McKinley, on behalf of the stockmen and settlers, to reduce the area of the Gila river forest reserve so that it shall includ only that area covered by its western part, some thirty-five townships.

A bill was introduced by Springer allowing women to vote at school elections.

A bill to change the present tax exemption law so that all heads of families may claim exemption of $200 on household furniture and real estate, whether the realty is occupied as a homestead or not, was passed by the council.

In the house a bill increasing the bounties paid for killing wild animals and authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar valuation on all livestock to meet such bounties was passed.

A bill fixing theh maximum legal rate of interest in New Mexico at 8 per cent was reported back with an amendment making the maximum rate 10 per cent, and passed by a vote of 19 to 4.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The Oklahoma senate finally passed the bill redistricting the territory, so as to give the fusionists a sure thing in the next legislature, but it is said, the measure cannot pass the republican house.

The last of the Oklahoma legislative contests were closed last week by the final withdrawal of S. P. Atherton of his contest for the seat of Representative Scott and the adoption of the report of the elections committee seating Representative Phelps, whose seat was contested on the ground of his being a non-resident.

TREATY CONCLUDED.—A Muskogee dispatch says: The Dawes commission and the commissioners representing the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations concluded a supplemental treaty here today between the United States and these nations. The commissioners would give out nothing regarding the treaty, excepting that it provides for closing the rolls of those two nations on Sept. 1, 1901. All children born to members of these tribes on or before that date will be enrolled and receive allotments, and only members of the tribe living on that date will be allowed to participate in the distribution of the lands and moneys of the tribes.

CHOCTAW ASSOCIATION.—The Choctaw Livestock Protective association held its regular monthly meeting in Lehigh last week. This organization is rapidly growing and at the present time has a membership of 150. The association is accomplishing much good already. It has a standing reward of $100 for the conviction of any person who has stolen stock from any of its members. It also offers a reward of $25 for the conviction of any person who sets fire to the range. Lehigh is permanent headquarters for this association. Its officers are: H. P. Ward, president; Mike Mayer, treasurer; C. Y. Semple, secretary. The next meeting will be held in Caddo on the first Saturday in March.

Orange is to have a $75,000 rice mill.

Some Needed Livestock Experiments...

To the Journal:

The correspondence that the livestock raisers of the state have recently had with our state experiment station, concerning the advisability of using soda, bone meal, lime rock and the proper amount of salt for young pure bred cattle that are intended for breeding purposes, suggests to me that the following facts may at this time prove of interest to a number of your readers.

Remarkably few experiments have been conducted anywhere looking to finding the best ration for rearing cattle or growing other livestock. Nearly all of the work thus far done with feedstuffs in this and foreign countries has been confined to a study of fattening, or the production of milk.

Fattening cattle for market is, in many respects, a new business in the South and Southwest and has many unsolved problems connected there with but when we come to the question of cattle rearing and ask, "What distinctively Southern rations can be used safely for growing improved cattle of the beef breed to maturity?" we have less reliable data to guide us than in any other case. In our efforts to teach this branch of stock feeding to classes in this institution, I have felt the need of other information than that now to be had in print but we have lacked the proper class of stock and the necessary funds for experimental purposes. We have, however, provided some carefully planned experiments for students, to be conducted for their own information as a part of their practical work in connection with their theory of stock feeding. These efforts hardly deserve the name of experiments because the stock could not be fed continuously for a year or more and the data preserved under existing conditions and because the stock so fed was of the recognized milk breeds. Hence, none of the results obtained have been published—nor were they intended for publication but has served for purposes of instruction to the young men in the agricultural course.

Feeding for Fat Compared With Feeding for Growth.—It is comparatively an easy matter to appreciate the benefits that flow from experiments conducted for fattening purposes as the stock in this case are quickly marketed and the results are apparent. The saving in a feed ration of one cent per day on a single head amounts to $1 per 100 days and $1000 on a bunch of 1000 head of steers so fed—but not so with pure bred cattle that are fed for one two or six years for breeding purposes, which may never be sold. Yet, the difference is very much in favor of reducing the cost of feed for those cattle upon whose thrift the value and price of the animal will so largely depend.

Feeding Mineral Matter.—Experiments with hogs, conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station, have clearly shown the advisability and necessity of feeding them such mineral matters as are found in ashes and bone meal. When pigs were fed corn meal without salt and water, the frame work was especially weak but when fed whole bone bone meal, or hard wool ashes, in addition to corn, the strength of the bones was practically doubled. Is it not probable that in many cases young cattle are reared upon upon rations that are deficient in the necessary mineral matters? The skillful feeders of calves in Scotland use chalk freely as a part of the diet of the young thing intended for veal and, in Texas, we often see the cattle at certain season's of the year chewing old bones greedily. The best stock growing sections of this country are those underlaid by limestone and whose stock waters are hard because of the presence of lime. "How much mineral matter is necessary to the development of young and growing cattle?" We do not know, because it has never been rightly investigated. "What disease may we prevent by a right nourishment of our stock and the proper supply of mineral elements?" We cannot tell as the connection existing between the mineral food supply and animal health has only recently been placed under investigation in the case of the human family, but there are some stockmen who appear to have obtained good results from the use of bone meal, limestone, and soda. Whether or not these are merely aids to digestion or whether they are "nutrients" in the strict sense of the term, it is now impossible to say. "Does an excessive amount of phosphates fed to our meal and hull fed calves cause fat sickness?" We cannot answer this definitely since all investigations, thus far conducted, have been too simply planned to develop the necessary facts.

The extent of the improved cattle interests of Texas are now so enormous, and the constant inquiry for successful forage crops and the best rations, shows the need and importance of further investigation of these two branches of the stockmen's interest. In order that we may prevent an igorant waste of our feed stuffs, prove the adaptability of our soils to the best forage crops and protect the health of our stock in numerous instances by proper nourishment of the animal system.

J. H. CONNELL,
Prof. Agriculture and Director Station.
College Station, Texas, Feb. 6th, 1901.

A company has been formed to build a $10,000 flour mill at Savoy, Tex.

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.

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If a doctor treats you, and he fails to cure or benefit you, is he deserving of his pay? No, not any more than the shoemaker who makes for you a pair of shoes that you can not put on your feet, or the tailor who makes for you a garment you can not wear. The tailor is pretty sure after he has taken your measure, and before cutting the cloth, that the garment, when finished, will give perfect satisfaction; otherwise he will not get pay for his work, or for the cloth, either. The same just rule applies to all tradesmen and mechanics, etc. Now, then, why should not the same just rule apply to the doctors. It does, and there is one doctor in the city of Dallas, with offices at 315 Main street, who treats all his patients on this plan. The physician who can do this is pretty sure of curing you before he consumes valuable time and expensive medicine on you for nothing, on the guarantee that if you are not perfectly satisfied with the results of his treatment, neither his services nor the medicine furnished will cost you anything. Isn't that right His success enables him to treat all his patients on this plan, and considering that he makes a specialty of treating those cases only where other physicians have failed, makes his success more remarkable. His cures are indeed miraculous, covering nearly every State in the union. Many of his patients are treated through correspondence. He answers all letters freely. Write to him for information, addressed to Dr. MacLennan, 315 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

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.

Mr. Hill's bill making an appropriation to erect buildings and support the North Texas Normal School at Denton finally passed the house last week.

WOMAN SHOT BY OFFICER.

A report from Tucson, Ariz., dated Feb. 8, says: Mrs. Joe Burns, sister of Frank M. King, a cattle broker of this city, was shot twice in the breast at her ranch, near Yuma, last night by Constable Alexander, who went to serve a writ of ejectment. He was accompanied by Frank Miller and J. P. Payne, who claimed the land occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burns. The men tried to enter the house, but Mrs. Burns drove them off at the point of a winchester. Returning, they found Mrs. Burns in a field with her children. She said Mr. Burns was not at home, and ordered the men off the land. The officer pulled his gun and fired, killing the woman insantly. The three men took refuge in the territorial prison at Yuma, pursued by the father of Mrs. Burns. Frank King left for Yuma to-night. He said that no matter what the action of the court is, the three men will die. King is a man who means what he says, and trouble is expected at Yuma if the men are liberated.

It has been discovered in Oregon that Angora goats—in fact, all goats—hitherto believed to be immune, are subject to attacks of the stomach worm just as sheep are. The same remedies may be administered with as much profit as with sheep.

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.

Marlin, Texas—All year excursion tickets one and one-third fare for round trip, limit 30 days. World famous hot wells, natural sanitarium and health resort.

Low excursion rates will be made for all the above occasions. Ask ticket agents for particulars as to rate, dates, sale, etc., or write to D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Palestine, Texas.

CHEAP ROUND TRIP RATE TO HAVANA.

The Sunset Central Lines have established a low round trip rate from all points on the H. & T. C., via Houston and New Orleans to Havana, Cuba. A rate of $70 has been placed in effect with a thirty day limit, which includes steamer transportation from New Orleans to Havana and return, with berth and meals en route. This rate applies on the Sunset route as far west as San Antonio.

The opportunity afforded to visit one of the most interesting cities in the New World should not be disregarded by the readers of this paper in considering a possible outing this winter. The Morgan Line Steamers are first-class in every respect and sail from New Orleans every five days. For additional information consult local ticket agent or address,

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