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The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

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THE JOURNAL

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MR. NEILL'S ESTIMATE

EXPERT ADHERES TO STATEMENT OF NINE AND THREE-QUARTER MILLION BALES.

he following statement was given by Mr. Neill, the cotton expert, 16: r London circular, which is to be shed to-morrow, will reaffirm my ate of nine and three-quarter ns on the following grounds: amount in sight December 31 608,000; on the average for the en years of 69.13 per cent, the 9,545,000. Excluding last year, crop was abnormal, on the aver- the previous five years, or 69.29 nt, the crop would be about 9.- 0. luding last year, the crop of the lowest moving crops previous to year in eight years, 69.98 per cent, crop would be 9,580,000. To reach 00,000, the proportionate amount in ght on the first of January must be 66.8 per cent of the crop.

What chance of that with the above record, knowing as we do the extra inducement to early marketing in the prices; knowing as we do that southern mills are not stocking up as they did last year, and knowing as we do that exporters are active buyers. It is true that merchant shippers can not carry cotton on hedges in more distant months, but still cotton goes at current prices, which are satisfactory to the planters and any stocks being carried are by a few farmers and a long body of country merchants, who, knowing the crop to be short, are carrying it for higher prices.

This point would be a weak feature if the south were not so strong financially that they command the situation.

H. M. NEILL.

TO MARKET SIBERIAN WHEAT—

German capitalists have planned the construction of a railroad through the Samoyede peninsula with the object of bringing the wheat of Western Siberia quickly and economically into the worlds market. The wheat will be shipped by the Ob and its navigable tributaries to Obdorsk; then by rail to the seacoast, and thence by vessel to London or other ports.

TO REDUCE TOBACCO TAX—

The senate committee on finance a few days ago granted a hearing to a delegation from the tobacco growing states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia and Georgia in support of the proposition to reduce the tobacco tax in connection with the legislation of the war revenue. The delegation was composed entirely of members of congress and was headed by Senators Pritchard, Tillman and Martin. They represented that the tax had been doubled in the war revenue act and that over $35,000,000 of the revenue of the country is raised upon tobacco and they asked for a reduction from the present tax of 12 cents per pound to 8 cents. The committee members intimated that there probably would be some reduction.

TEXAS COTTON FOR JAPAN—

Texas is shipping cotton to Japan. A few days ago the Palmer Gin company of Palmer, Tex., made a shipment of considerable size direct to the Island Empire. The shipment consisted of 550 bales of cotton. This was billed through to Kobe, Japan. The freight was prepaid and amounted to $3,671.75. This shipment will net the gin company $25,000.

DIVERSIFICATION IN MONTAGUE.

P. P. Worley, a citizen of Montague county, Tex., diversified his crops this year and produced this: Cotton, 44 bales; corn, 300 bushels; yam potatoes, 200 bushels; hay, 60 tons; cut cane, 45 tons; pork, 1500 pounds; butter, chickens, eggs, vegetables and 200 gallons of sorghum. Forty-two of the forty-four bales of cotton were picked by his own family. The value of the farm products, including cotton seed, was $3381.

FOR INSTITUTES IN MONTANA—

Montana is endeavoring to promote farmers' institutes. The legislature this winter will be asked to appropriate $2500 or $3000 for their maintenance. It is not proposed to ask the state to furnish money to employ salaried lecturers to visit rural precincts but merely to place a reasonable fund at the disposal of the several counties to defray the actual expenses of such agriculturists as may be invited to visit these farmers' institutes and talk on agricultural subjects.

IMPLEMENT MEN MET—

At Kansas City last week the 12th annual convention of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' association was held. The meeting was in many respects the most successful ever held by the association. Numerous papers of value were read and much business was transacted. Without opposition the following officers were elected by the association: President, J. W. Paulen, Fredonia, Kan.; vice president, A. D. Acers, Norman, O. T.; directors, Frank Colladay, Hutchinson, Kan.; N. D. Robnett, Columbia, Mo.; C. G. Cochran, Plainville, Kan. At a meeting of the executive committee held after the adjournment of the convention H. J. Hodge was again chosen as secretary. Mr. Hodge has filled that position since the formation of the organization.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP—

Communications were directed to the several railroads of the state a few days ago by the Galveston News, asking for the figures on the amount of cotton they had thus far originated and what they expected to originate during the remainder of the season. Sufficient replies have been received from the leading lines to form an estimate.

These replies indicate that the crop of Texas this season is 28.3 per cent greater than last season, which, according to the same sources of information amounted to 2,422,674 bales. Thus would a crop of 3,100,000 bales be indicated for Texas.

The crop of the territories is larger proportionately than Texas, but even if it is double that of last season, it would amount to only about 350,000 bales and thus the largest that would be indicated for Texas and the territories (usually termed the Texas crop) would be 3,450,000 bales. While the territory crop is larger than last year, it is doubtful if it will come within 100,000 bales of the figures given.

DESTROYED BY PRAIRIE FIRE—..

Reports from Beadle county, S. D., indicate that the losses from recent prairie fires are very heavy to farmers and stockmen, many of them losing their entire supply of hay and feed, besides cattle sheds and barns. The citizens turned out and fought the flames away from Wolsey. A special train from Huron was sent out by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, with fire fighters, and they, with the help of those from Wolsey, extinguished the flames a few miles east of Wolsey. The burned area is from two to five miles wide, and from ten to twelve miles long, in which are located many prosperous farmers and stockmen, some of whom dost all their hay and feed and also their barnes and stock sheds.

ANGUS SALE AT CHICAGO—

A two days sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was held recently at Dexter Park, Chicago. The cattle were from the herds of T. P. Royce, Naperville, Ill.; O. H. Roche, Round Lake, Ohio; W. S. Karnaghan, Clarinda, Iowa, and J. H. Hall, Port Austin Mich. There were 102 animals disposed of for $17,175, an average of $168.33. While there were many excellent female offerings, the large number of young bulls in the sale precluded any possibility of a very high average. The top price of the sale was $405, at which price H. T. Reed, Monteith, Iowa, purchased the Balhalgardy Fanny bull, Trooper 23284, calved Feb. 14, 1895, and sired by Beau Bill 13637. He was bred by J. P. Hine, Shinrock, Ohio, and consigned to the sale by Willis M. Sturgis. Mr. Sturgis also topped the prices for females with the Queen Mother heifer Sturgis Queen Mary Bell X 33740, calved Nov. 12. 1898, and sired by Beau Ida 17419. She was also purchased by H. T. Reed of Monteith, Iowa.

TRADE WITH CUBA—

Since May 1, 1900, it is conservatively estimated that 150,000 head of cattle have been shipped to Cuba from Florida ports alone, while large shipments have been made from Mobile and ports along the gulf. The steamer Dauntless, famous for her connection with Cuban filibustering, is now regularly engaged in the cattle trade with Cuba.

ON HOOF AND ON BLOCK—

A special from Chicago says: Prices for fresh meats a few days ago reached the highest point for January since 1894. With 8000 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep on the market, at prices ranging from $4.50@5.50 for cattle on the hoof, hogs $5.10@5.47½ and sheep $3.50@4.50 per 100 pounds, the consumer was forced to pay 22 cents per pound for porterhouse steak, 10 cents per pound for pork chops and 20 cents per pound for choice cuts of lamb and mutton. The prices were: Sirloin, 20 cents; pot roast (beef) 7 to 12 cents; salt pork, 11 cents; corned beef, 6 to 12 cents.

NEW ASSOCIATIONS—

The American Cattle Growers' association was organized by representatives of Trans-Mississippian states during the livestock convention at Salt Lake City. The organization is designed to fill the same field with reference to the cattle industry that is occupied by the National Wool Growers' association to the sheep industry. It is claimed that the men present at the meeting represented a capital running into the hundreds of millions. The temporary officers are all of Colorado. Adjournment was taken to a meeting to be held at Denver some time in March.

AGAINST SLOT MACHINES—

It is asserted that George F. Swift, the well-known packer of Chicago, has begun a crusade against vice of the slot machine order, and during the last three months he is said to have succeeded in excluding this form of gambling from exchange buildings in various cities where he has packing plants, as well as near or at the entrance of the plants themselves. He is never offensive in his attitude against the slot machines, but diplomatically gets around the offending person with a proposition of buying him out entirely and discontinuing the business or reducing the rent of the person in order that he may suffer no loss as a result of a discontinuance of the gambling device.

GALLOWAYS FOR TEXAS—

Four carloads of Galloway bulls were shipped from Kansas City to Texas last week. The Galloways were purchased for J. D. Jackson of Alpine, Tex. Thirty-six head were bought of E. W. Thrall of Eureka, Kan., and 12 head from J. M. Lowe of Kansas City. Twenty head were bought of C. N. Moody of Atlanta, Mo. Galloway breeders are watching this shipment to Texas with a great deal of interest. It being the first shipment of this breed of more than half a dozen head at a time, lends a peculiar interest. Galloway breeders are striving to better acquaint the range cattlemen with the merit of their cattle, and this shipment to Texas will accomplish much.

SHEEP ARE SHUT OUT—

Superintendent of Forest Reserve I. B. Hanna recently received an order from the department of the interior prohibiting sheep grazing on the Black Mesa forest reserve in Arizona. Last summer there were as high as 300,000 sheep on the reserve and the enforcement of the order will be a great hardship to sheepmen. It is believed that the same order will be enforced on all the remaining reserves as soon as the investigation in respect to them is concluded. Thus far grazing has been positively prohibited upon the Gila, the Pecos and the Black Mesa reserves.

CATTLE FOR THE KLONDIKE—

A cattleman who has learned the expense of forwarding cattle to feed the hungry miners of Klondike and knows of the good-sized sack of yellow gold that each good beef animal demands when landed there, is about to stock a ranch on the Aleutian islands, says the Drovers' Journal. He has already forwarded a shipment of breeding stock and some good young cattle to their new home in the frozen north, and the coming year will test the possibilities of the climate as to breeding and raising young cattle.

HEREFORDS AT SALT LAKE—

The first auction of thoroughbred livestock in Salt Lake City was held during the recent convention and was attended by thousands. Twenty-eight head of thoroughbred Herefords bulls from the Ringwood herd were sold to an average of $228.75, or a total of $6405. The top price was $600. Geo. Leigh, the well-known Whiteface breeder of Aurora, Ill., sold thirteen Herefords, all under two years of age, for $1810, an average of $139.23.

TO INCREASE CAPACITY—

Col. G. W. Simpson of the Fort Worth Union stockyards, who recently made a trip to Boston, makes the statement that the capacity of the yards will be doubled and that an entirely new packery will be built at a cost of $1,000,000. The new concern, he says will be the most extensive of its kind in the southwest, with ample facilities for the successful and economic treatment of all the by-products of theh packing house trade.

MORE SOCIETY, LESS BUSINESS—

According to current rumor, J. Ogden Armour, son and successor of the late Philip D. Armour, will not devote so much attention to the business details of the Armour interests as did his hard-working father, but will leave the business largely in the hands of the officers of the company. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, it is said, will go more into society and entertain more lavishly than was their custom during the life of the deceased head of the Armour family who was very much opposed to society functions.

STOCKMEN WANT SNOW—

Stockmen and others in Wyoming who depend upon the snows of winter for their supply of water during the summer months are considerably worried as a result of the thus far "open" winter. Not only will there be a marked deficiency of water for irrigating purposes, but the ranges will be dried up early in the season unless they get more moisture between now and the first of April. Lack of snow will also affect the 1901 hay crop. Snow is a very important quantity in Wyoming, and unless more falls soon in the mountain districts there will be considerable loss to the live stock and agricultural interests next summer.

SHEEP IN WYOMING—

Secretary E. P. Snow of the Wyoming board of sheep commissionrs, has completed his second annual report, which shows that 125,000 head of sheep were imported into the state during the year, but no sheep were trailed across the state. The state board of equalization assessed 2,624,689 head of sheep, valued at $5,026,493.25, or an average assessment of $2.067 per head, being .047 higher than last year. The board states tha the number of sheep returned by the owners is about seventy-six per cent of those owned, which is considered a good average. The following is the number of sheep and lambs now in the state: Sheep, 3,254,366 head; lambs, 1,855,181 head.

CATTLEMAN IS MISSING—

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Andrew Clark, a cattleman from Wheaton, Kansas. Clark, who arrived in Kansas City November 14 with a shipment of hogs and cattle. The shipment was sold at the stock yards for $2913.20. Clark paid a note and sent a draft for $1800 to the bank at Wheaton. He had about $50 in cash when he left, and he was seen at the Union depot the same night, but nothing has been heard of him since.

WANTS BRAND INSPECTORS— ..

Senator Thomas Noftger of Harper county, Kansas, wants the legislature to pass a bill concerning the branding of cattle. Cattle thieving in southern Kansas, demands legislation. Senator Noftger wants the state to authorize the appointment of cattle brand inspectors, who shall inspect brands a good deal after the manner of the Arizona inspectors. These men shall be paid three cents a head by owners of cattle for the brands they inspect.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION

STRONG ACTION AGAINST THE GRANT BILL.—SECRETARY WILSON CONDEMNED. RESOLUTIONS.

The National Livestock convention at Salt Lake City was brought to a close Friday after a very interesting meeting throughout. The attendance was excellent and the Mormon city extended every possible courtesy to the visitors.

This convention, the fourth in the history of the association, has been one of the most interesting and exciting ever held and at the same time it proved helpful and instructive to all. The addresses and papers by various well informed speakers were all well received and calculated to aid the members in the different branches of the livestock industry.

The convention was out-spoken in its denunciation of the Grout anti-oleomargarine bill, now pending in the senate and all public questions in which stockmen, as a class, are interested, were approved or disapproved in unmistakable language. The fourth annual meeting will live in the memories of the delegates as the greatest ever held, not only as to rsults accomplished, but as affording anh opportunity for exhibiting and enjoying that trait sopeculiar to stockmen—good fellowship.

Among the important resolutions passed by the National Livestock convention was one by Mr. McKenzie of Texas, in favor of changing the present system of inspection of southern cattle by placing it entirely in the hands of the federal government. The passage of this resolution resulted in the preparation of a bill to be presented to the legislature of the various states for action.

The resolution declaring against the Grout bill, passed unanimously, was as follows:

"Whereas oleomargarine—sometimes called butterine—is made entirely from products of the livestock and cotton farm, being composed solely of percentages of the finest oil of the caul fat of the steer, a sich neutral oil from the leaf lard of the hog, pasteurized cream of the dairy cow and "butter oil," the finest product of the selected cotton seed, and

"Whereas the above farm-grown ingredients have been combined in the above edible condiment, which is the virtual equivalent of creamery butter, and a cheaper article of food for the poorer classes of our people, and

"Whereas the chief food experts and chemists of the world have publicly pronounced oleomargarine to be perfectly pure, clean, nutritious and wholesome as an article of diet, and

"Whereas oleomargarine alone takes the above grade of oils mentioned and the manufacture of it enhances the price of these especially made products of the farm, and, therefore, enhances the market value of the beeves, hogs and seed from which the raw substances are taken, and

"Whereas anything which will cripple or destroy the market for oleomargarine will inflict a distinct and unjust injury to the livestock and cotton growing interests of this country, and

"Whereas an organized effort is now being made to kill the oleomargarine industry through a measure before congress, known as the Grout bill, by taxing colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound—the great bulk of dairy butter itself being artificially colored.

"Resolved that we, the National Livestock association of the United States, now in convention assembled, strongly protest against the passage of this bill and against such pernicious class legislation because of its un-American principles and because of the discrimination it gives to the dairy cows as against the hog, the beef steer and the cotton planting of this country.

"Resolved, that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to each senator in congress and that the members of this association use every effort to defeat the Grout bill, or any other measure which will tend to injure or destroy the oleomargarine industry."

A subscription of $10,000 was raised to oppose the bill.

The lease land question after considerable debate was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted favoring retaliation on Germany for discriminating against American meats.

The question of sheep grazing on forest reserves was brought up in a resolution which expressed the sense of the convention that forest reserves should be thrown open for the grazing of sheep, cattle and horses, under careful restriction and safeguards as would prevent any injury to forests. The matter of uniform inspection was brought up through a sub-committee of executive committee which reported that it was found that the Patrick bill looking to the establishment of uinform inspection was the most commendable for the purpose indicated. The report was indorsed by the convention.

A memorial was adopted asking that the national livestock association be allowed to name a second assistant secretary of the interior. The federal government was also asked to take charge of interstate tests of tuberculosis in cattle and appoint inspectors.

Another resolution "condemned James Wilson, secretary of agricultue, for allowing himself to be used by the dairymen's union to lend his official influence toward securing the passage through the senate of the abominable Grout bill."

A resolution was adopted empowering the president to appoint a special committee to oppose any legislation looking to the removal of the tariff on wool and hides.

A resolution was passed in the form of a petition to the president of the senate asking that body to pass the Cullom amendment to the interstate commerce bill for the purpose of giving the commission power to enforce its own orders or decrees.

A resolution was passed urging upon congress the necessity of building the Nicaraguan canal.

The work of the International Irrigation association was heartily endorsed, and the co-operation of the National Livestock association to secure legislation in the interests of irrigation was pledged.

The National Livestock association elected the following officers:

President, J. W. Springer, Colorado; vice-president, J. M. Holt, Montana; second vice-president, F. J. Hagenbart, Idaho; secretary, C. F. Martin, Colorado; assistant secretaries, J. P. Johnson Colorado, and C. T. Goulding, Colorado.

Chicago was chosen for the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The delegates from Texas expressed themselves as highly plased with the convention and at the treatment accorded them.

The press of Salt Lake City was especially courtious in its treatment of the convention and the Salt Lake Herald was particularly commended for the completeness and accuracy of its reports.

GAGE ON GROUT BILL—

Before the senate committee on agriculture a few days ago Secretary Gage said the oleomargarine bill as a revenue producer was useless and was not needed. If it was not a revenue bill it was a misnomer and objectionable on that ground. He said the revenue under the present law was well collected, although there were some losses. Mr. Gage was asked a number of questions about the details of "oleo" collections, prosecution, etc. He said that many of the proprietors were not experts and could not detect oleomargarine without analysis. He also said that there was not adequate force to see that the oleomargarine law was carried out in every particular. He pointed out that there were 4000 dealers in Chicago and that it would be impossible to watch them all. The collection of the revenue was the main object of the department. Mr. Gage spoke of the Wadsworth bill in the house as offering an almost effective method of stopping the sales of oleomargarine fraudulently. He said that the evasion under the present law is much easier than it would be if the package was stamped with the world "oleomargarine."

SHEEP FEEDNG RESULTS.—S. E. Auker of Wayne, Neb., has tried the rather unusual experiment of running some sheep after cattle and claims the results were entirely satisfactory. He says that he would rather have sheep than hogs to follow cattle where he was feeding corn in the shock. These sheep were turned into the cornfield from which the corn had been cut with a harvester and kept there some days before being put on full feed. Then they were put with the cattle. Three pens were used for feeding purposes. The cattle would be given corn in the shock in one pen and after they had picked what they could get they would be worked over into the next pen and the sheep allowed to run in and clean up the balance. It was found that the sheep would pick up every little piece of the stock that was dropped, and by standing on one end of a stalk, strip it and eat up every particle that had any substance in it. Then they would paw the stalks aside and pick up any stray kernels that had been dropped by the cattle. When the droppings of the cattle were dry they would paw out whole kernels of corn. After the stalks were all fed up he had to fall back on snapped corn, giving them eight bushels per day until they were ready for market. Mr. Auken sums up results this way: 449 sheep cost at South Omaha, $1569; eight bushels of corn per day for forty days. $77; hay and salt, $10. When put on feed they weighed at South Omaha 92 pounds and when sold they weighed 104 pounds and brought $4.30 per hundred pounds.

HOG CHOLERA REMEDY.—The recent discovery by Dr. R. E. Graham, of Columbia, Mo., former state bacteriologist at Missouri universiy, of a remedy for hog cholera, has been put to various tests since the announcement was made, and has so far been sustained. Dr. Graham, assisted by Dr. F. W. Peck and Dr. W. R. Shaefer, now propose to extend the treatment of infected hogs to a much larger scale by establishing laboratories in other sections of Missouri, with headquarters at Columbia. The experiments were carried on for several years before the remedy was perfected, and the result announced. The great object was to obtain a vaccine that would protect the healthy animals while exposed to feeding grounds. The laboratory experiments, after repeated trials, gave satisfactory results. This, however, was not sufficient, and the laboratory has been for a year or more giving the vaccine a practical test in the field in different sections of the country, in the hands of different men, remote from each other, to have the serum put to the severest test possible. The reports from this distribution have shown that the vaccine is not only a protection to the healthy hogs, but it is a curative agent.

THE DISCOVERY OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

"We Hoosiers ought to be everlastingly grateful to 'Lije' Halford," said the soap man in the hotel lobby, "for bringing Riley into prominence by dismissing him from his job as writer for the Indianapolis Journal." Of course, they all wanted to know how it happened, and the soap man told the story. Riley was getting a few dollars a week from the Journal for original poems when 'Lije' Halford, afterward private secretary to President Harrison and now paymaster in the army, came to the paper as managing editor. Halford at once decided that expenses should be cut down and picked upon Riley as the first victim. He told Riley that the poetic department would be continued if Riley wanted to furnish the poems without expense to the office. The blow was a hard one on Riley, and he was ready for a time to give up in despair. While things were looking decidedly blue for him a convention was held in Indianapolis. One of the men nominated was a big fellow who had never made a speech in his life. He was called before the convention and stood, shifting from one foot to the other in perfect agony for a moment, and then blurted out: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this nomination. I can't make a speech, but I can tell you one thing: The ticket you've nominated here today is goin' to win when the frost is on the pun'kin and the fodder's in the shock." "I heard that speech," continued the drummer, "and it took the house by storm. It was evidence that the little poem by Riley, which had been published but a few days before, had been read by the delegates to that convention and by the spectators, who joined in the applause which greeted the apt quotation from the poem. That circumstance brought the business manager of the Journal to Riley's rescue, and his first book, 'The Old Swimmin Hole and 'Leven More Poems,' was published and made a great hit. Since that time things have been coming easy for Riley. If Halford hadn't fired him he might never have discovered himself."—Globe Democrat.

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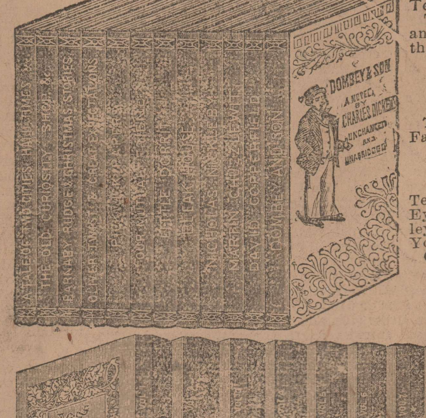

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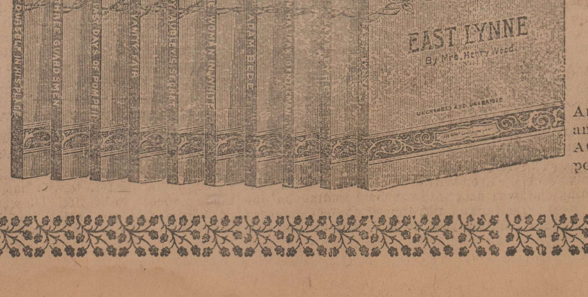

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NUBS OF NEWS

Flood sufferers in Waller county are said to be in great need of seed for planting.

Citizens of Paris, Tex., have subscribed $125,000 for the building of a cotton mill.

Strawberries shipped from Alvin, Tex., to Houston, last week sold at 50 cents a basket.

Farmers in Angelina county, Tex., are planting commercial orchards and the erection of canning factories is under consideration.

People of Barnett, Ill., have formed an organization for hunting crows at night. One night recently, it is claimed 1283 crows were slain in four hours.

D. P. Rankin of Mineral Wells, Tex., has shipped to St. Louis 27,732 pounds of pecans, which he sold on an average of 8c per pound, bringing him $2,218.56.

Jackson county, Tex., cabbage growers are making heavy shipments of cabbage from Edna to interior points. The acreage in vegetables will probably be sharply increased for the next crop.

C. W. Wood of Swan, Tex., a few days ago marketed some ripe and well developed strawberries at Tyler. The berries were of the Excelsior variety and were grown through the cold weather.

Fruit growers in Cherokee county, Tex., are growing apprehensive over the mild weather. If it continues warm the buds will begin to swell and the fruit will be killed by the frost and cold weather almost certain to come between now and spring. The prospects are good for more extensive truck farming than ever before.

A. F. Dreutzer of Chicago and Olaf Bergstrom of Nebraska have made arrangements for colonizing about 100,000 acres of land in Fentress and Morgan counties, in Tennessee, with Finns. For several years past Mr. Bergstrom has been colonizing Finns in Nebraska. Finns are leaving Finland by thousands yearly on account of the oppression of the Russian government.

J. J. Thomas came from Lamar county some time ago, and bought and settled on a farm four miles of Alto. From his crop last year he paid for the land which consisted of 100 acres; has accumulated a nice start of stock, cattle, hogs and horses for all his needs; has an abundance of feed, forage and seed for this year, and has money in the bank, so that he is prepared to go through this year without going in debt.—Rusk Journal.

D. W. Leigh, who has been over almost the entire section of south and east Collin county, said in an interview: "Cotton is cut of the way and farmers are preparing their lands for another crop. Diversification has a deep hold on the farmers, and while the acreage of cotton may be increased to some extent other crops will be planted, stock fed and put on the market during the year, thus keeping our sturdy yeomanry out of debt and at the same time enabling them to lay up something for a rainy day. The farmers everywhere talk of the need of factories and are anxious to aid any move to get them."

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.—There were about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat on farms in the United States July 1, 1900, says the Chicago Trade Bulletin, and the crop in the United States may be placed at 525,000,000 bushels, making a total farm supply for the year of about 585,000,000 bushels. Of this amount about 300,000,000 bushels have been marketed, and about 45,000,000 have been absorbed by fall seeding, making an aggregate of about 345,000,000 bushels disposed of. This would leave about 240,000,000 yet to be marketed during the last half of the year. This is probably an extreme figure—possible 230,000,000 to 240,000,000 bushels would be a fair estimate. Of this amount about 20,000,000 bushels will be required for spring seeding. Probably 5,000,000 bushels remaining in the Northwest is of such poor quality that it will not be marketed. In the Middle states there is quite a good supply of wheat on hand, as farmers are believers in better prices and are able to hold their surplus wheat. Through the Central West about 25 to 30 per cent of the small crop raised remains on hand. In the South about one-fourth of the crop is still held. In the Southwest it is not safe to calculate on less than 45 per cent on hand. In Texas and Oklahoma about 25 to 30 per cent of the crop is unsold. In Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and the Northwest about 45 to 50 per cent remains on hand. In the Rocky mountain districts farmers hold about 35 per cent of their crops. In Oregon and Washington, supplies are quite large—probably about 45 per cent. In California about 55 per cent of the crop remains in the hands of the farmers. The government report on March 1 will probably be about 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, compared with 158,745 bushels last year.

MADE FROM CORN STALKS.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the chief chemist of the department of agriculture, is preparing a report covering the work done by his office during the year and outlining the work of 1901.

"The utilization of the stalks of Indian corn is one of the subjects," said Dr. Wiley, "to which we have given some attention. The subject affords more field for study and has more possibilities than might at first be supposed.

"The possibility of utilizing the stalks of Indian corn as a cattle food has long occupied the attention of our agricultural chemists. A large amount of experimental and analytical work has been done in this direction by the experiment stations, notably those of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our work has been directed chiefly to the study of the rations composed of the fine ground stalks of maize mixed with blood, molasses, ground bone, Indian corn meal, other cereal products and various other ingredients.

"The previous grinding of the stalk is a primary necessity, since otherwise it can not be properly masticated. When convenient, it is also advisable to remove the pith, which can be used to better advantage for other industrial applications.

"The ground stalk has a nutritive value equal to that of coarse hay and absorbent power for blood, molasses and other liquids which makes it in ideal vehicle for offering these bodies in an appropriate form for consumption to domesticated animals. The value of both blood and molasses as cattle foods has long been established. but until the employment of fine ground Indian corn stalks as an absorbent was proposed no entirely satisfactory method of utilizing these products was known.

"During the past year many different corn stalk rations have been mixed and subjected to analytical study, with the result of showing both high nutritive properties and so adaptability to particular purposes. This may be illustrated by citing some of the particular rations which have been prepared, viz., the rations for the maintenance of horses and cattle not being fattened; rations for animals at hard work; rations for fattening animals; rations for poultry, both for egg production and for preparing poultry for market. Various forms of rations for each particular purpose were prepared with the object of securing the best balanced and also the most economic product."

CORPUS CHRISTI CABBAGE.—A report from Corpus Christi says: The cabbage crop in this section is the largest ever raised here. The total acreage in cultivation in cabbage alone this year is placed at 1422 acres. The crop has advanced sufficiently to make it safe to say that within the coming month carloads of cabbage will be pulled out of here by special trains bound for North Texas and Northern markets.

Up to about 1897 the total acreage in cabbage annually in this immediate vicinity did not exceed 50 or 100 acres, and not much interest was manifested in the industry and only sufficient cabbage was planted to supply the local market, although good prices were realized even then. About two or three years ago a new era was inaugurated by a request for several carloads of Corpus Christi cabbage and that was sufficient to establish the claim of superiority for the coast country product, and gardeners at once conceived the idea that they would venture an experiment by putting in a larger crop than usual. This they did and every acre yielded abundantly and the crop was shipped out northward, bringing good returns; even though the farmers lost 75 per cent of their crop by consigning it to commission men who pocketed the entire proceeds.

Last year, however, about 800 acres were put in cultivation and gardeners concluded to try a new experiment that would foil the wiry commission man—to sell at home for cash and not to turn over the produce until every iota of cash was paid. The experiment proved a most practical and profitable one and the result was that the gardeners realized about $85,000 for the 200 carloads shipped. This price was due to the fact that every other cabbage section in the United States had been ruined by a severe freeze and the commission houses of the North, in order to supply the demand, had to send buyers here to purchase the product. There were over a dozen buyers here last year and much rivalry evisted, so much so that $3 per 100 pounds (a price unprecedented before in the United States) was paid temporarily to the gardener for the product delivered at the depot here.

This year the gardeners surpassed last year's record and put in 1422 acres, which averaged at two acres to the car will yield 711 carloads, but it will be at least 800 carloads. This acreage is under the supervision of 150 or 200 farmers, instead of about twenty as four years ago. With these statistics to sustain the assertion, it can be truly said that the sudden evolution in the cabbage industry in Nueces county is without precedent.

AN ILLINOIS LETTER.—Mrs. Chas. Jones of Paw Paw, Ill., writes to the Journal: We are having a very mild and pleasant winter. So far people have generally been healthy The roads could not have been better.

Corn husking was finished generally the last of November, though a few farmers finished early in December. While the crop was hardly as large a yield per acre as last year, the quality was very much better, being all sound, well matured grain. A few farmers have shelled and marketed all or part of their corn, but the larger number are holding for the June market. The old corn was nearly all shipped last year. Corn is selling at 32 cents per bushel.

Hogs are about the best property a farmer can have now. Stock hogs are scarce and higher. The Chester White hog is steadily growing in favor, and this fall the breed has had a big boom. Large breeders that had large droves for sale have been unable to supply the demand. The improved Chester Whites are large frame, heavy weight hogs that mature as quickly as the Poland China and make heavier weight hogs at the same age. They are great foragers, keeping in good flesh on pasture with very little if any grain. In fact one has to be very careful or the breeding stock will get entirely too fat. Hogs are selling around 5 cents per pound. Some buyers have had orders to buy all they could get regardless of cost, so it is easy to see, those that have hogs for sale have a good thing.

One of our neighbors bought a Hereford animal at the International Stock show in Chicago, paying $3500 for him. Good judges say he is a fine animal, but small. If the $3500 was in $100 bills sewed into a blanket it would more than cover him and drag on the ground.

I hope in the near future that our poultry show will be held in connection with the Interstate stock show, as I think the two interests should be consolidated into one, as the ultimate result is the same—to furnish our large and growing population the very best and most profitable meat at the least cost to the consumers. Our breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep, as well as poultry are all the time being improved in weight as well as quality of meat.

Our great Chicago poultry show is to be held in the new Coliseum building which will afford ample room for the very large exhibit expected. It opens January 21 and closes January 26. The very large amount of the cash premiums to be paid insures a very large exhibit of the best birds from all parts of the country.

WHEAT FOR GERMANY.—The proposition to increase the rate of duty on wheat imported into Germany from 22.6c to 44c per bushel lends interest to some figures presented by the treasury bureau of statistics regarding the exportations of wheat and flour from the United States to Germany and to other parts of the world, and the share which Germany takes in American exportations of that product. The November number of the monthly summary of commerce and finance, issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, shows that the exports of wheat to Germany from the United States in the eleven months ending with November, 1900, amounted to 5,478,330 bushels out of a total exportation of 88,192,462 or 6.2 per cent of the exportations of wheat for the 11 months, while the flour exportations to Germany were 631,596 barrels out of a total exportation of 17,066,784 barrels, or 3.7 per cent of the flour exportations during the eleven months. Turning the flour into wheat at the accepted rate of 4½ bushels per barrel, the total exports of wheat in its natural state or as flour to Germany would amount to 8,320,502, out of a total exportation of wheat in its natural state or as flour of 164,700,000 bushels, or 5 per cent of the total in the eleven months ending with November, 1900.

It is proper to add that the figures of the German government covering the importations of wheat and flour differ materially from those of the United States, putting the flour imported for consumption in 1899, the latest available year, at but about one-fourth the exportation from the United States to Germany in that year, and the receipts of wheat from the United States at double those exported direct to Germany in that year. This disagreement is presumably due to the fact that a part of the wheat originating in the United States received into Germany passes on through that country to the interior of Europe and is not included in the German figures of imports for consumption.

A comparison of the wheat and flour exportations to Germany with the total exportations of all articles to that country shows that they form but 3.6 per cent of the total exports from the United States to Germany. In the eleven months ending with November the value of wheat and flour exported from the United States to Germany was $6,429,725, while the total exports of merchandise to Germany in the same months amounted in value to $179,134,409. Thus Germany in the eleven months ending with November, 1900, has taken 5 per cent of the American exports of wheat and flour, and their value formed but 3.6 per cent of the total exports to Germany during that time.

Ed Mey purchased from E. Davis of Concho county, 2800 ewes and wethers, as follows: 1200 bred ewes, 600 last year's lambs and the balance one and two-year-old wethers. The sheep have 12 months' wool on their backs and were sold for $8400.

Z. T. Brown recently received at his ranch south of Midland 6100 head of sheep from New Mexico.

The Ellis County Poultry association held a very successful show at Waxahachie last week.

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The Journal Institute

HOW TO TEST SEEDS.—A. S. Hitchcock of the Kansas experiment station says: It is well known that the vitality of seed diminishes rapidly with age. Dealers sometimes keep seed over from one season to another, and, if the vitality is too low, may mix fresh seed with them. Low vitality may not be due to age, but to unfavorable conditions at time of harvesting or to immaturity. In any case it is well to determine the impurities in seed. The farmer can at least test his seed for vitality.

A cheap and convenient form of apparatus for testing the vitality of seeds at home is the following: Choose two earthenware plates of the same size. Cut two circular layers of flannel somewhat smaller than the plates. Between the two layers of flannel place 100 seeds of the variety to be tested. Moisten the flannel with all the water it will absorb. The two layers of flannel are placed in one plate and covered with the other and set in a warm place. If the flannel is thin, several pieces should be used in order to absorb sufficient water. Other kinds of absorbant cloth or blotting-paper can be used, but thick flannel is rather more satisfactory. At the Kansas experiment station we have used damp sand for a seed-bed with good success. The dishes should be placed in a room which is kept warm at night, or at least where the temperature does not fall to freezing. The flannel should be kept moist by the addition of more water when necessary. Some seeds will commence to germinate by the third day. Each day an examination should be made, and those seeds which have germinated should be recorded and removed. For practical purposes, two weeks is a sufficient time for the test. The results obtained may be considered as representing the per cent of vitality under favorable conditions. The per cent germinated in the ground is likely to be less. In counting out the 100 seeds, care should be taken to discard poor or shriveled seeds and the seeds of weeds or other plants which may be present.

Grass seeds require as much as three weeks, and seeds of some trees a still longer time. Beet balls contain from three to seven seeds. With very small seed, it may be necessary to provide for the circulation of air by placing small pieces of wood between the layers of cloth among the seeds. With most varieties of garden plants the majority of seeds should germinate within a few days after the first sprout appears. If the period of germination extends over a longer time, it shows that the vitality of the seed is low. Seeds of the carrot family and some melon seeds may not show as high results in the germinating dishes as they do in the ground.

ORIGIN OF THE SEEDLESS ORANGE.—The first seedless orange trees were apparently freaks of nature. Their counterparts have never been found. In the summer of 1872 William F. Judson, United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, heard an account from natives of a few trees in the swamps on the north bank of the Amazon, some sixty miles inland, that bore oranges without seeds. He had heard of the starting of orange groves in Florida, and he believed that seedless orange trees were well worth experimenting with there. So he sent a native up the river to cut some shoots of the trees and get some of the fruit. When the native returned the consul was delighted with the specimens. Forthwith he sent six of the orange tree shoots, carefully packed in wet moss and clay, to the agricultural department at Washington for propagation. The trees did not excite as much attention in the department as the enthusiastic consul had expected. Two of the shoots, which were no bigger than horse-whips, died from lack of care in the department grounds, and the others were almost forgotten in a few months.

In the winter of 1873, Mrs. Horatio Tibbetts, who was collecting specimens of fruits and shrubs suitable for experimental propagation in southern California, among other things got from the department grounds the four surviving orange tree shoots from Brazil. The trees reached Mrs. Tibbetts safely at Rivesdale, Cal., a week later and were immediately planted. That was in December, 1873. One of the shoots died from neglect and another was broken and chewed up by a cow. Five years passed and the two surviving trees came into bearing. In the winter of 1878-9 they bore sixteen oranges, the first seedless oranges ever grown in North America. The specimens were carried about southern California and shown to all ranchmen and fruit-growers. There were many who doubted whether the trees would annually bear such royal specimens of orange culture. Nearly everyone believed that the fruit would become coarse and tough in a few years more. So the second crop was awaited with curiosity among the neighbors. There was about a box of oranges in the second yield, and they were even better than those of the first crop.

The planting of groves of seedless orange-trees propagated from buds from the two original trees on the Tibbetts place began in earnest throughout southern California in the winter of 1882.

A year or two after the orange-trees that had been propagated from the Tibbetts trees began to bear, and they themselves furnished tens of thousands of naval buds as good as those from the two original trees. Then the first naval orange groves began to bear fruit, and from that time the boom in naval oranges has continued.

IRIS POTATO PLANTING.—C. G. White of Hastings, Fla., in a letter to the Florida Agriculturist says: The potato is a humus-loving plant and there is no better preparation for the soil than a crop of legumes plowed under. The more stuff plowed under the soil the better, provided it is done in a rational manner. The vegetable matter should not be plowed in so late that it hinders capillarity of the soil in case of dry feather. The popular seed here is the Rose No. 4. There is almost nothing else planted. This is time-proved in this locality. Some potatoes do better in some sections than in others. Some places prefer Pride of the South, Early Rose or Bliss' Triumph, for the same reason. It is a good thing for a community to plant one sort only. In this way a Hastings potato comes to mean a certain article.

The verdict of this community is in favor of a fair sized piece, whether it has one or three eyes. This is the safe way, even if it does take more seed, as the shoot has more vigor if frozen back, and grows quicker. It makes a full stand much more certain. I plan to split the bud end of the potato so as to reduce the number of eyes on a piece. The bud eyes make the earliest potatoes so that is another advantage. If there are still too many eyes on the bud end of a piece, I sometimes cut off a few. The eye nearest the stem is of the least use of any. It is more likely to rot, and is slower to grow.

The bulk of the crop here is planted the last ten days of January and dug the first half of May. The planting is done about a foot apart in rows four feet apart. Experience has taught that big ridging is a necessity, otherwise rain is liable to rot the crop just as it is made. Potatoes planted flat do not set any fuller than sweet potatoes do under like conditions. So I have a theory that Irish potatoes should be ridged where it has proven necessary to ridge for sweet potatoes. A big ridge is better than a small one as it does not dry out so quickly. It is not necessarily better than a low one, except where needed. Here we try to get the seed piece four or five inches above the furrow on either side, and then we open out these furrows so that the water will not stand in them any more than necessary. This the community has learned by bitter experience. It was the doing this that saved the crop last year. A potato will not stand mud and hot sun.

We aim to give the potatoes a covering of four or five inches of soil. About three inches at planting, and the rest as the vines break through the ground. This second covering serves two purposes, it smothers the young weeds that would get the start of the vine, and it often saves the tender tips from a frost. The spring crop is cultivated better, and oftener from necessity, than the fall crop.

When the potatoes are dug with forks the ridge is first barred off on both sides with a plow, so that the crop is easily dug. We ship to a falling market, and the moment the potato fails to more than offset the fall in price, why every day they remain undug is an injury. Then we hustle.

The potatoes are dug and immdiately barrelled, even if muddy. The less sun they get the better. They are sorted on the field into three sizes, firsts, seconds and culls. The first two sizes are put into barrels, which are ventilated by twelve one-inch auger holes, they are well shaken and the head is put home with a press. If the barrel is too much ventilated, the potatoes reach the market in a less fresh condition and do not sell so well. This is the time-proved method here.

The requirements are no sunning, careful handling, good strong, full barrels, and not too much ventilation. I am tempted to add, and all-rail shipment. Personally, I never ship by boat.

Counting interest on money, rent of land, cost of all labor, mules ot $1 per each day, fertilizer, barrels, etc., the cost of an acre of potatoes, f. o. b., is between $50 and $75. Last year gross returns of $200 per acre were not rare. It was an unusual year, and we can not expect to do so again. We had a virtual corner on the market.

The profits depend on the season, the skill of the farmer and the honesty of the commission man. They are much greater than can be expected to continue, but from what I can find out about the rest of the state, Hastings will be among the last to starve on this crop.

A fair spring crop here is forty barrels per acre. Mr. Erwin averaged eighty-five on five acres last year. My average was sixty-one on twenty acres. Our averages would be good even if the four-foot rows were nearer together.

U. J. White plants sugar cane in between the rows of his potatoes and thus grows two crops on the same on the same piece of land with one fertilizer and one plowing. The cane is just coming up at the harvest time, but no attention is paid to it until the potato crop is out of the way. Most people ridge again and grow a crop of sweet potatoes after the Irish potatoes. The remaining fertility and the condition of the soil brings a usual crop of from 200 to 400 bushels. This rotation can not be kept up indefinitely as the soil wil not stand the drain. These sweet potatoes are no mean money crop. They are dug as wanted during the winter and bring from 40 to 50 cents per bushel f. o. b. This place is beginning to ship them in car lots. The actual cost can not be over $25 per acre.

The farmers here are mostly home mixers of fertilizers, using cotton seed meal, blood and bone, acid phosphate and high grade sulphate of potash.

All the big crops have been grown on home mixtures. My own mixture runs per acre:

700 pounds bright cotton seed meal, 8 1-4 per cent ammonia.

700 pounds acid phosphate, 14 per cent.

300 pounds high grade sulphate of potash.

I mix through a screen, having a 1-4 inch mesh, and apply on the top of the ground where the row is to be, mix it in thoroughly and then ridge. I am a thorough believer in having the fertilizer in the ground at least a week before planting, and well stirred in. The seed is less likely to be damaged.

Organic compounds of nitrogen are undoubtedly the safest here. As it is often three weeks or a month before the potato plant gets to growing well, nitrate of soda would be of little use, It would be mostly lost unless put on separately as needed.

FOR SALE, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.

50 head of registered Shorthorn bulls and heifers, all immunes, raised on my farm about 10 miles north of Fort Worth. Will sell at public auction at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, Feb. 13 and 14. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas.

PEANUT CULTURE.

Bowie, Texas.

To the Journal:

More than a score of letters have come to me in regard to peanuts, their varieties and culture. Peanuts should become as important a crop in Texas as oats. They are far more profitable, will make more and better feed per acre and peanuts are much easier for the small farmer to grow and handle than any of the small grain crops.

The peanut may be classed into three distinct varieties.

First are the ones with the large white pod. They are the old Virginia sort used so much on the stands all over the country and sold as "parched goobers." The vines of these are a running variety. They must be planted four feet each way—best planted in squares that distance. The soil must be light, loose and sandy and of a character that will not bake. As the vine lies flat on the ground from each joint it sends down little roots into the soil and these swell out into the peanuts. If the soil is hard and baked and these roots fail to penetrate the soil they die out. These peanuts require level, clean cultivation. When they are ripe they are pulled up and laid out to dry. They easily fall off the vine and hundreds of them are left in the soil. When the vines are taken off the ground if it is stirred with some shallow harrow-tooth cultivator the goobers are uncovered and can be picked up by the children, but a few shoats will glean them every one, and will fatten on them faster than on anything else I have ever seen fed.

The second variety, the Red Bunch peanut, is fully as large as the white and better flavored, but not so productive, as the nuts largely grow about the roots of the vine. These are easier to cultivate than the running sort and will yield fair crops on most any kind of soil, but do best on a light sandy loam. If you will run a heavy roller over the vines it will crush the surface soil and loosen the nuts and nearly all of them will come up with the vines; but if every farmer would put in five or ten acres in peanuts, with a woven wire hog-proof fence around the patch, gather what peanuts and all the hay he needs and then turn the hogs in, he will be surprised to see the results.

These two varieties will yield about 25 to 50 bushels per acre, and the hay is equal to the best alfalfa or clover. These and all cow peas will enrich the poorest land so that in a few years it will grow good crops of any farm products.

I am cultivating exclusively the Spanish peanuts for many reasons. They are far more productive; being upright growers, they are easy to grow, cultivate and harvest. They will yield fully twice as much to the acre as other varieties, will stand the drouth almost like sorghum, will grow right on through the hottest summer and will continue to put on peas until frost.

The larger and running varieties will ripen early in the summer and if they are not gathered and a rain comes on them they will all sprout in the ground. The Spanish peanuts do not thus sprout unless left unreasonably long in the ground after maturity.

I break the land to a good depth early in the season and thus get the soil in good tilth, light, loose and well pulverized.

As soon as corn planting is safely over in your section, at once put in all sorts of peanuts. The Spanish peanut, my favorite, I plant in rows three and a half feet apart and eighteen inches in the drill. I break in two pieces the double peas and soak them in water twenty-four hours.

If gophers or grub worms are bad in your section, soak the peanuts one hour before planting in kerosene oil and they are safe. This is true of all garden and field seeds.

Lay off the furrow with a narrow shovel and cover lightly with the rear plows of a planter or double shovel. Peanuts should not be planted deeper than two or three inches. As the leaves are broad, they do not come up well if planted deeper, if the soil bakes over them. When they are all up they may be carefully hoed, then plowed like young cotton. I want shallow, level cultivation. I hoe peanuts twice and plow them three times.

In this section of the state they are fully made by the first of September. I go around them on one side with a narrow shovel to loosen the soil, then pull them up by hand, pulling towards the furrow. Lay them down on the ground to wilt a couple of days; I then shock them and let them remain in the field several days. I shock them in long, narrow shocks, vines to the center and the peas on the outside. The peas will thus cure without undue exposure of the vines to the sun, which will injure the hay. I haul up the hay and peanuts and stack them around a pole or put them in rail pens or store in barns. They must be roofed over with boards or hay that will turn water, for no vine hay will turn water.

Fed whole, vines and pods, this makes a splendid complete ration. All stock are fond of it, and will fatten on it faster than any other food I have ever used. Moreover, it enriches the soil in a way equal to a good coat of manure and all crops grow finely after it. It keeps down effectually the crab grass, and leaves the soil in best possible condition for the next years crop.

One bushel of Spanish peanuts will plant an acre. The larger varieties require about double the quantity of seed per acre.

H. B. HILLYER.

TRUCK GROWERS TO MEET

The South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association will hold a convention at Beeville, Tex., Feb. 5, 6 and 7. Following is the program for the meeting:

Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.

Business meeting.

Address of welcome.

Response by President Mally.

Possibilities of Truck Farming in the Coast Country—Hon. John Willacy, Portland, Tex.

Truck Farming and Dairying Combined—Farmer Clark, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Wednesday, 9 a. m.

The Wife's Portion of the Income—Mrs. C. I. Swan, Normanna, Tex.

Retention of Rainfall—Ex-Gov. T. B. Wheeler, Aransas Pass, Tex.

Address—John Howard, Houston, Tex.

Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.

Drive to experimental farm.

Institute meeting conducted by Prof. J. H. Connell, College Station, Tex.

Harvesting and Packing Cabbage—F. Emmert, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Harvesting and Storing Onions—J. H. Sparks, Rockport, Tex.

Cauliflower Culture and Marketing—John Boudat, Richmond, Tex.; J. K. Robertson, Beeville, Tex.

Cantaloupe Culture and Marketing—John Willacy, Portland, Tex.; C. I. Swan, Normanna; A. P. Wright, Casa Blanca.

Thursday, 9 a. m.

Irrigation from Wells by Use of Gasoline Engines—H. M. Perry, Skidmore; J. K. Robertson, Beeville, Tex.

Watermelons, planting—L. T. Porter, Mathis; cultivation, W. R. Hayes, Skidmore; marketing, John Willacy, Portland, Tex.

Beans, Varieties and Culture—Clint V. Turner, Kaleta; packing and morketing, F. S. Woodward, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Thursday, 2 p. m.

Irish Potato Culture—B. F. Johnson, Arcadia, Tex.

Radish and Lettuce Culture—John Clementson, Casa Blanca; S. F. Ray, Alice, Tex.

Fig Culture—R. W. Holbert, Arcadia; W. A. Clark, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Blackberry Culture—Prof. F. W. Mally, Hulen, Tex.

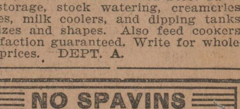
Strawberry Culture—A. D. Rust, Sr., Rock Island, Tex.

Peaches as a Money Crop—A. G. Pickett, Floresville, Tex.

Special rates will be made by the railroads.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

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



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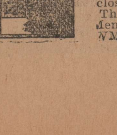

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V. O. HILDRETH. Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. ttle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & R. R. P. O., Aledo, Texas.

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

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

N & LITSEY HARRODSBURG KY. Closing-out sale. We will crate horn bulls at $32.00, and heifers at 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beau- eds and guaranteed to live in Tex-

. QUICK & SON BROOKLYN, IND. Breeders of Polled Durhams. Best g and quality. Catalogue. By de- miles from Indianapolis.

ADOW BROOK HERD of Shorthorn Cattle, property of Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for 50 bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months ge. Richly bred in Cruickshank blood, ed by Cruickshank bull Consul Chief 62. I defy competition in breeding and es. Will sell all or singly. Come and or write. Parties met by appointment Oak Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R., iles east of Kansas City.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the est collection of Polled Durhams in world. More prizes have been won nd 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 Cattle.

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ED RODGERS HILLSBORO, TEXAS. Wanderers' Creek. Herd of Registered Shorthorns. Ranch near Chillicothe, Texas, contains 32 head of high class cattle. No she cattle for sale. Will sell two or three more bull calves.

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.

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HEREFORDS.

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

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

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

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

JOHN R. LEWIS SWEETWATER TEX., Hereford Bulls for sale. 5 choice Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; 6 Texas raised Bulls, from choice cows, 10 months to 2 years old; 10 unregistered full blood Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; all these will be sold upon their own merit for just what they are worth. Have 30 head three-fourths Herefords at $50.00 per head. Also, 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 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

LOWELL & DEWITT, DENVER COLO Union Stockyards. Pure bred cattle. Owners of the Ridgewood herd of Herefords (400 head), and general dealers in high class breeding cattle. Bulls now doing service in the herd are: Imported Randolph 79296, 3 years old; Imported Soudan 75136, 3 years old; Star Wilton 18th 83254; Hesiod 20th 61302, 4 years old; and Tom Beau Monde—son of Wild Tom—No. 71126, 2 years old. Three hundred breeding cows. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Also handle grade Herefords and Shorthorn bulls.

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

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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.

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.

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.

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

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

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 Fifth Combination Fort Worth, Dec 5 and 6, address J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ALLENDALE. Allen county, Kansas. Thos. J. Anderson, manager; Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill. Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Oldest and largest herd in the United States—established in 1878. Males and females always on hand, for sale; all registered. Nearly all the popular families represented in the herd and the animals are never pampered or over-fattened. Imported from Scotland in 1899 and now at head of herd. Erica bull Elburg 34804, from the Queen of England's herd: Erica bull Elberfield 34799, from Sir Geo. McPherson Grant's herd: Pride of Aberdeen bull Pacific 34821, from Col. Geo. Smith Grant's herd; Blackbird bull Monitor of Glamis 34816, from the Earl of Strathmore's herd, etc. Arrangements can be made to have animals inoculated against Texas fever. if for shipment south of the fever line. Allendale is two miles north of La Harpe, on the Missouri Pacific railway, seven miles east of Iola, on Southern Kansas branch of A., T. and S. F. railway, and about 100 miles south of Kansas City.

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.

CATTLE SALES.

S. E. Townsend of Midland, sold to A. W. Wright of Odessa, 8 bull calves at $25.

At Sterling City, J. M. Shannon sold 30 head of high grade bulls to W. L. Foster.

Bob Metcalf of Ozona, purchased about 150 head of cattle at San Angelo at $17.50.

W. C. Armstrong of San Angelo bought of W. H. Collyns 35 cows at $20 a head.

J. L. and D. P. Glass of Sterling Ctiy, sold to Ed S. Duncan 225 steer calves at $15.

W. D. Connell has purchased the Davis & Purcell ranch in Yoakum couny for $11,500.

The J. H. Knowles 40 section pasture has been sold to the Soper Cattle company of Midland.

J. P. French & Son of Temple, Tex., bought of J. R. Jackson 550 head of feeder steers at $33.

Mrs. Lillian Dickey has sold her ranch near Water Valley and has moved to Sterling City.

In Tom Green county Walter Russell sold to Lee Russell 1500 steers, coming, three and fours.

At San Angelo W. H. Collyns sold to F. O. Perry 100 three and four-year-old steers at private terms.

Davis & Purcell of Midland, sold to J. L. Moore of Bougoda, Tex., 10 Shorthorn calve at $25 around.

Estes & Watts of Midland, sold to W. H. Williams of Monahans 15 bulls, threes and fours, at $35 around.

J. L. Moore of Bougoda, Tex., paid $300 for the Shorthorn calf, Midland Leader, bought of S. E. Townsend.

Scharbauer & Aycock of Midland, Tex., have sold to R. E. Rankin five bull calves from the K herd at $50 apiece.

W. L. Vaughn of Midland, bought of S. E. Townsend 28 head of Shorthorn cows, recently brought from Missouri, at $50 a head.

D. K. Wylie of Runnels county, received $75 a head for 17 Shorthorn bulls sold to Harris Bros. for their Coke county ranch.

John O. Dewees has sold his stock of cattle and leased the 18,000 acre ranch in Wilson couny in which they are located to Gus Witting.

S. E. Townsend of Midland, sold to Ed Patterson of Bell Air, Mo., at $20 around a car of steer calves purchased from Holloway and Goldsmith.

Sam D. Rountree of Gillespie county, has purchased 1000 acres of ranch land near Llano from the Llano County bank. He paid $5000 for the land.

C. T. Curry of Falls county, has bought of W. E. King, Throckmorton, 50 head choice high grade Durham and Hereford heifers at $20. They will go on his Throckmorton ranch to be bred to full blood Polled Durhams.

At Big Springs, Tex., McClelland & Jefferson of Kansas City, recently made the following sales of calves: Shorthorns, G. C. Cauble, 1; J. D. Williams, 1; W. T. Roberts, 3. Herefords, Sam Kelly of Borden county, three grades; L. O. Ramsey, one registered; J. C. Smith, two registered; Mr. Morgan, one registerd. About $100 around were the prices paid.

J. G. Burton of Fort Worth, has purchased the Joe Rhome ranch in Erath county for $12,000. There are 150 head of high grade Herefords on the ranch.

W. H. and Ira Kuykendall recently bought at Llano 100 head of steers from H. E. Hall and 40 head from John Rabb. The cattle will be shipped to Terrell this spring.

N. B. Fisk of Sterling county, recently purchased 42 head of stock cattle from Mrs. Lillian Dickey, paying $18 for cows and $12 for calvs. He also bought from G. W. Allard 50 head of steer calves at $13 around.

"Nick" Mersfield sold his ranch and cattle near Fort Davis a few days ago at $20 around for the horses and cattle, and $10,000 for the ranch, to Mr. Truelove of Houston.—Pecos Valley News.

Casey Bros. purchased John Henderson's steers, about 500 head of coming fours and five, at $29 around. They also bought 900 steers, fours and fives, from S. H. Henderson. The cattle are in Concho and Schleicher counties but the sales were made at San Angelo.

Mart Byrd and Ed Hawkins have purchased the ranch and cattle of the late W. B. Tullis, located on the plains. The sum involved in the deal was about $90,000. The ranch was valued at $10,000 and there were about 4000 head of cattle at the following prices: Calves, $12; yearlings, $18; cows and two-year-old heifers, $22; bulls, $50, and saddle horses, $30.

H. E. Crowley of Midland, Tex., recently sold his ranch and cattle west of Midland to John Scharbauer, the ranch bringing $7000 and the cattle $25 around. The total price amounted to $34,500. After this deal, Crowley Bros. bought from Newman Bros. & Nations of El Paso, the Clabber Hill ranch lying 35 miles northwest of Midland. This ranch consists of 112 sections of unimproved land and with it were sold 4000 head of cattle at $17 around. The total amount involved in the sale was $83,000.

PERSONAL.

W. I. Gilmore, a substantial farmer and stockman of Graham, was a pleasant caller at the Journal office one day last week.

Geo. B. Loving has returned to Fort Worth from New York but will go east again in a few days. He states that he expects to complete soon the transfer of the Capitol Syndicate property.

Among the stockmen in San Antonio during the week were:
W. J. Staton, Beeville.
J. E. Davenport, Moulton.
J. P. Mulock, Hansford.
J. Vaello, Benavides.
T. M. Insall, Weimar.
N. R. Powell, Pettus.
R. S. Dilworth, Gonzales.
W. A. Maier, Los Angeles, Cal.
B. B. Gayle, Kimble county.
B. Weller, Hillsboro.
A. W. Hilliard, Kyle.
R. J. Kleberg, Alice.
Dr. C. F. Simmons, Oakville.
J. M. Slater, San Angelo.
Al McFadden, Victoria.
W. S. Nance, Kyle.
John F. O'Reilly, Beeville.
J. F. Goodman, Oakville.
D. F. White, Midland.

Among the stocgmen in Fort Worth during the week were:
J. W. Wilson, Denton.
Tom Morris, Iatan.
Captain Sanders, Iatan.
W. O. King, Marlow.
Phil Trammel, Rush Springs, I. T.
T. M. King, Abilene.
A. A. Huffstettler, Goldthwarte.
Olan King, Rush Springs, I. T.
W. K. Bell, Palo Pinto.
G. A. Yantis, Quanah.
D. F. White, Midland.
S. Edwards, Seymour.
G. A. Freeman, Vineyard.
A. H. Jones, Gonzales.
T. B. Huling, Pecos.
H. H. Halsell, Decatur.
Wm. Anson, Coleman.
W. C. Isaacs, Canadian.
Bruce McClelland, Clarendon.
Ed L. Halsell, Vinita, I. T.
Hays McFarland, Weatherford.
E. D. Farmer, Aledo.
Chas. McFraland, Aledo.
J. M. Russell, Clay county.
M. L. Meitz, San Angelo.
E. P. Freeman, Temple.
Chas. Davis, El Paso.
S. Webb, Albany.

EL PASO'S CARNIVAL—The Midwinter Carnival at El Paso proved a grand success and thousands of visitors were in the city. There were parades, confetti battles and appropriate displays. The livestock exhibition was an attractive feature and included a number of very fine cattle. Most of the visitors also crossed the river to Juarez and on one afternoon the carnival queen, with her maids of honor, presided at the bull fights there which were witnessed by a great crowd.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt: Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.

J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

MAVERICKS.

Joe Burrus of Columbia, Mo., who is associated with several other prominent breeders, will hold a public sale of fine cattle in Fort Worth Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Stock in Childress county are reported as being in good fix though the grass might be better than it is. The only sales being made there are to farmers who are putting their surplus money in cattle.

M. S. Gordon of Weatherford, Tex., writes: "As it is still thought by some that I am in the Hereford business, or going back into it, would you mind saying in the Journal that I sold the two beautiful heifers that I bought at the Fort Worth sale last month. Rosa Bonheur and Fancy, to Messrs. Estes & Watts of Midland, Tex., where I am sure they will add new attraction to their grand herd of registered Herefords."

Simon Clymer, who has been managing J. C. Stribling's ranch at Langtry, Tex., on the Pecos, returned to the ranch this week, after a visit to Llano. He will be engaged the next few weeks in delivering the cattle to a Kansas City man to whom Mr. Stribling has sold his ranch and cattle. There are about 200,000 acres of land, all under fence, and something like 14,000 head of cattle. The trade was made in connection with other transactions and involves something like $300,000.—Llano Times.

G. W. P. Coates was in our city last Monday, en route to the M. C. Caufield ranch with a fine Hereford buil calf, one that he had sold to Mr. Caufield. The animal was inspected by many of our cattlemen while in Albany, and was pronounced to be very fine. Mr. Coats is said to have as fine cattle on his ranch as can be found in any man's country, and if the above animal is a sample, there can be no mistake about it, for this bull shows up as well as any that has recently been imported to this section.—Albany News.

PANHANDLE CONDITIONS—In a recent interview J. D. Hagler of Vernon said: "The Panhandle of the state is necessarily interested not only in the development of cattle breeding, but also in the diversification of such crops as may be raised with some degree of certainty in that section. Feedstuffs are now recognized as the important factor in the breeding and maturing of cattle, and it is only since the better class of cattle has engaged the attention of the residents of my section that the diversified idea has attracted attention. This year forage and feed were raised in such abundance that thin cattle are as scarce as buffaloes. The mild and open winter, while not requiring much feed for cattle, has not lulled stock raisers into refraining from putting tallow on the stock, since the abundant crops must be utilized and no more profitable way has been discovered than by converting the crops into flesh and fat. In Wheeler county, where I have a 26,000-acre ranch, the altitude is much lower than northwest of Amarillo, and cattle have thus far gone through the winter in better condition than ever known before."

Chips of Experience

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED MEAL.—At the present prices that are prevailing for cottonseed and cottonseed meal, the latter is the cheaper and better feed, says Prairie Farmer. Every grower of cotton should also be something of a stockman since he is producing one of the very best of stock foods, and should utilize it at home so as to keep up the fertility of the soil. Just when to feed cottonseed and when to feed cottonseed meal is a question which troubles many farmers. In so far as the feeding value goes, it is true for all practical purposes that when what is received for a ton of cottonseed will pay for 750 pounds of meal, it is economy to buy meal. At the present prices it will do more than that, and no cottonseed should be fed this fall. The addition of about two pounds of cottonseed meal per day to the ration of corn of Kafir meal usually fed to steers that are being fattened, is profitable, especially when corn or Kafir stover is used for roughness. The cottonseed meal supplies the flesh and growth-making materials which corn and Kaffir-corn lack, and produces better growth and more rapid gains. It is better for this purpose than cottonseed because the oil which is taken out at the mill is not needed in the feed of cattle that are being fed on corn or Kaffir. If the stockmen and dairymen of the northern and eastern states can afford to pay high freight and still use cottonseed meal as feed for their cattle, it would certainly be profitable for Oklahoma farmers to make use of all that is grown here and keep our fertility at home. Every ton of cottonseed meal is worth what it costs as a fertilizer, and when fed to cattle all this fertility is kept at home, where it belongs.

FADS IN BREEDING.—We have had a great deal to say in times past about the fads of breeders; that is, their disposition to give undue importance to things of little or no consequence and to reject very great merit because of some apparent defect in a minor particular, says Wallace's Farmer. Even Mr. Cruickshank, great breeder as he was, was not free from fads. When he bought Lancaster Comet, nine years old, he was so disgusted with his heavy horns that he ordered him not used upon his cows. During his absence for a month or so, his nephew had charge of the herd and, in all probability not knowing of the order, put Lancaster Comet to a few cows. One of the few calves the bull ever got, was old Champion of England, the father of the Sittyton Shorthorns.

Neither was the great Charles Colling free from fads. Hubback, one of the great bulls of Shorthorn history, a "little yellow and white bull," as he was called, served for years in the neighborhood at a shilling fee, and Colling never knew of his value until he bought veal from his butcher, and hearing that these veal calves were sired by the little yellow and white bull in the neighborhood, he bought him for his brother, Robert Colling, for $40, who used him a few months and sold him at first cost to Charles. Charles used him for three seasons and sold him back to a farmer, who used him as a hack bull for some time. He did not seem to know that this little yellow and white bull was one of the greatest bulls that ever lived.

One of the greatest temptations of the breeder is to run to fancies, to some unimportant feature, such as color, shape of horns, or some line of blood that seems for a time to take the popular fancy of judges at fairs. We have said, over and over again that the whole range of the breed is the narrowest limit a breeder should allow himself, especially in selecting sires. The great Champion of England was not a show bull. He was shown but once and then failed to attract the attention of the judges, but Mr. Cruickshank, who appreciated his value and through him what he had lost in not using Lancaster Comet, was accustomed to say that his place was not in the show ring but in the pastures. He is dead thirty years, and yet his blood to-day is in fashion the world over.

RATION FOR TEXAS CALVES.—G. H. C., Graham, Tex., writes: "I have a bunch of high-grade Shorthorn calves that I wish to feed through this winter so as to make as much growth as possible, with the following feed stuffs, at prices given: What will be the cheapest feed and in what proportion shall I mix it to get a well balanced ration? For roughage the calves will have sorghum. Prices follow: Shelled oats, 20 cents per bushel; cottonseed, 15 cents per bushel; bran (very rich), $11 per ton."

For making the best and most economical ration from the feed stuffs named at the prices quoted, I would advise the use of oats and bran in equal parts by weight and about half as much cottonseed by weight gradually increased up to the same amount, with a ull allowance of sorghum for roughage. The ration will be somewhat improved by the addition of shelled corn to the extent of about one-fourth the total feed, if it is available at an economical price. The feed products mentioned are rather rich in nitrogenous matter and fat, but the sorghum contains a good percentage of starch and sugar or carbonaceous matter and is well suited for combining with the concentrates of the grain feeds mentioned. A product as rich in fat as cottonseed, however, should be used with considerable caution and animals put on to feed very gradually. The bran and oats are bulkier and safer feeds and less liable to produce derangement of digestion. But at the price named, cottonseed meal furnishes the cheapest nutrients of any of the products mentioned and it should be used as largely as safety of results will permit.

C. F. CURTISS.
Iowa Experiment Station.

STARTING A HERD.—Many are the questions propounded by beginners about starting a herd of Shorthorns, writes Walter J. Quick of the Mt. Aetna experiment station, Brooklyn, Ind. A majority of the sales of our firm, and I presume of most breeders, are to the new breeders, except in cases of bulls, possibly. The beginner wants to know many things and should acquire certain knowledge of what she should seek in forming a herd, small though his start may be. It is presumed that he has suitable place for the business he would establish, also that he personally has sufficient knowledge of feeding, handling, care and management, and that he has posted himself on the standard of the breed to which he proposes to devote his energies. If he has studied this phase properly he is willing to accept the breed's characteristics and not want to modify the breed as established for centuries. In fact on the point most appealing to the eye, the color for instance, he is willing to accept, as it is fixed, realizing that he cannot prevent its perpetuation. If the "Whiteface," with white faces not only, but also admitting white on other parts of the animal where it characteristically occurs. If the "Red, White and Roan," then accept them with red or white or both, or in their admixture of roan.

This will save many a beginner the additional outlay and experience of a gentleman we have in mind. In starting he placed several thousand dollars in his foundation Shorthorns. He had his ideas which he freely expressed. It was not difficult to learn that any purchase he made would be a red animal, and indirectly that he would pay considerably more for a red beast. It was also observed that this seeking for color somewhat eclipsed his view of the animal's quality, hence not infrequently color and fat were employed by sellers to dispose of poor individuals. But he bought only red Shorthorns and perhaps did it, not knowing that their ancestors for many, many generations had been "red, white and roan," and without realizing that atavic descent would even give a snow white calf to solid red parents sometimes, without warning or explanation. Our would-be breeder of red Shorthorns who spent much energy, time and money buying only reds forgot to get guarantees with each animal that they would produce only red calves, or that the sellers would relieve his ideally colored herd of all its, to him, off colors. Hence his outlay for red was for naught.

We have observed such men in their change of opinion as they begin to fully realize the beauty of the "red, white and." Who has not admired the beauty of the color of Queen Victoria's herd, in picture, if they have not had the pleasure of personally inspecting it in pasture? But the beginner now so has his falacious ideas whipped into line as he encounters experienced men and if not through advice his own experience soon proves a valuable teacher.

In starting a herd to what extent should the beginner listen to Dame Fashion in breeding? Must he needs be a pedigree crank? Buy a full set of herd books and study day and night for unfashionable crosses of Patton stock and possibly taints of Seventeen blood? Shall he buy the Healy volumes of unfashionable crosses in Shorthorns and avoid all animals good, bad and indifferent, if not so called Healy proof?

Let us see. From what source comes the standard of excellence of the Shorthorn and score card, and what is the book of law of Shorthorn men? Unquestionably the American Shorthorn association and the American Shorthorn herd books, which that association most carefully publishes of all pure-bred and eligible Shorthorns, and not Healy nor Dame Fashion at all. What to-day makes a fashionable, a sought-after, a high-priced Shorthorn or Hereford or Angus? A winner. Or a son or a daughter of a winner. Individuality in the animal itself, meritorious ancestry and eligibility to registration. Let the starting of a herd be based on these ideas and it can but be a pleasure and a satisfaction, successful and profitable.

Learning that the American Herd Book association accepts an animal for record, then look carefully to the tip top crosses as our good friend Wm. Warfield says, and the novice can feel fairly safe if he is purchasing of an honorable man, upon whose word and honor he can safely rely. All breeders should supply their customers with extended certified pedigrees which bear the seal of the American association. These are of great assistance in selling, in printing, and in tracing the blood lines further than the short form pedigrees show them. They cost but a trifle, 25 cents each, and are most fully appreciated by buyers, and particularly beginners. The time has arrived when the American association ought to supply tabulated pedigrees at as reasonable a fee as possible, as I understand the Hereford and some other associations do.

The final point we would make for the beginner in starting a herd is to be a judge or get a judge of true quality to do his buying. Only by experience can a man hope to select a good foundation of uniform cattle. We have often had young men come to our herd rather than intrust an order, and ask our best judgment in their behalf and then for the sake of getting some fancy in color, select the worst calf in the lot. Sometimes even roans are not good, possibly have had poor opportunities or been in some way unfortunate. Recently two young men came to purchase a bull. We had plenty of good ones, but only one roan, rather inferior, at least at that time, and we advised another selection, but only the roan would satisfy. Since then we have been asked by two or three judges of cattle, in their neighborhood, why we let them have that calf. Be exceedingly careful of the herd header you buy. He is represented in every calf you breed while each cow only influences one calf, hence do not hesitate to pay twice for your herd bull what you would for any one of your cows, or even more if you find one that exactly fills your expectation. Buy the animal, not merely color and pedigree, but have the trinity, remembering Shorthorn colors are "Red, White and Roan."

WARMING WATER FOR STOCK.—Prof. J. G. Haney, in charge at the Kansas experiment station, says that tank heaters were used to warm the water for the steers fed on the college farm last winter. The water supply is from the city water system and was let into the tanks as often as was necessary to keep the cattle supplied. The tanks are ordinary wood tanks 7 feet in diameter, 2 feet 3 inches deep and stand in the open without protection or covers. Eighty head of steers were fed in four lots of 20 each, and two lots were watered at each tank.

The heaters used resemble a deep cast iron kettle provided with a removable grate four inches from the bottom. The lid is provided with openings for admitting fuel, controling draft, and the attachment of pipe to carry away smoke. The draft is the same as the air-tight heater, the opening being the same, being at the top, and carried below the grate by a sheet iron pipe at the side of the body of the heater.

We used coal as fuel exclusively, and had no trouble in any way with the operation. The fires seldom went out, and only required a little poking and additional coal at feeding time—twice a day. The ashes need removing occasionally, and we found the easiest way to be to take up the heater, which is held in place by rods which screw into a platform on which the heaters were set, and empty the ashes out. This needs to be done only once a week.

It is my opinion that it took less time to care for the heaters than it would have taken to keep the ice out of the tanks. We put the heaters in the tanks February 10 and used them until April 18, a period of 68 days. In this time we burned 2545 pounds of coal in the two heaters, or about 19 pounds a day in each heater. At $4.00 per ton this coal cost $5.09, or about 4c per heater per day. During this time the tanks were not frozen over. On a few occasions there was a little ice formed on the tanks, but this was due to the water being drunk out so low that the heaters did little good.

We had no positive way of estimating the value of the heaters but there certainly is no one to dispute that water about the temperature of ordinary well water is better for cattle than ice water. A steer does not drink often but drinks a large quantity at a time, and a difference of twenty or thirty degrees in water taken into his stomach must certainly have its effects. Another strong point is that when the cattle have to drink ice water they usually stand around the tank and sip for a long time—perhaps come out of the shed where it is warm as compared with the location of the tank. They fill up on ice water, shake their heads and make a run for the shed again, where they will shiver until they get the water warm. The bad effects of cold water can hardly be estimated. The heaters take off the chill so that cattle drink it readily, and no doubt drink more, which is also desirable. We will have heaters in seven tanks this winter, and have already begun using several of them. The heaters are from several different manufacturers and careful notes will be kept of each one. The water supply in the tanks is now controlled by float valves, which keeps the tanks full all the time. With a supply tank, float valve and heater, the water supply in the stock yards becomes a very small question.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 22.—A warrant was issued to-day by Justice Kinsey for the arrest of Albert Moore, of Clifton City, Mo., charging him with kidnapping the nine-year-old son of Mrs. Ella Bunch.

QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD.

England's Queen died at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday, Jan. 22, and the Prince of Wales becomes king.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. was born at Kensington palace May 24, 1819.

She was the sixth sovereign of the house of Hanover and was the only child of Edward. Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. and the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. relict of the hereditary Prince of Leiningen.

Her father died Jan. 23, 1820. Neither George IV. nor his brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, had surviving legitimate issue, and she became the heir presumptive to the throne on the occession of her uncle, William IV., in 1830.

On the death of William without issue in June, 1837, the crowns of England and Hanover, which had been worn by the same person since the accession of George I. in 1714, were separated, the former devolving upon the Princess Victoria, and the latter, by virtue of the Salic law, falling to the Duke of Cumberland, the late King's younger brother.

Victoria was crowned queen in Westminster Abbey June 28, 1838. When she came to the throne the whig ministry under Lord Melbourne was in power. Her sympathies were with that party and they retained the ministry in spite of a majority in the commons against them until 1841.

The early years of Victoria's reign extending from 1839 to 1842 were disturbed by the rebellion in Canada, the anti-corn law league, the chartist agitation, the Jamaica question, Irish affairs, the Afghan war and the war with China in 1840. The revenues of the government during this period were steadily falling off, the deficit in 1841 being £2,000,000.

On Feb. 10, 1840, Victoria was married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In 1841 Lord Melbourne resigned and was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel, who placed the foreign affairs on satisfactory footing and carried through the abolition of the corn laws and secured the adoption of an income tax. His ministry ended in 1846 and he was succeeded by Lord John Russell, who carried the government through the Irish famine and the troubles of the revolution of 1848. The conservatives gained office in 1852 under Lord Derby and were succeeded by the Aberdeen coalition ministry. Forced to give way under pressure of public opinion on the question of the Russian war, they were succeeded in 1855 by the Palmerston ministry, who brought to a successful close the war with Russia and the wars in China and Persia. They were struggling with the great Indian rebellion when, in 1858, they were defeated on a bill to punish conspirators against foreign potentates and resigned.

The rebellion in India was put down and the possessions of the East India company were transferred to the crown in that same year.

The government remained at peace until the expedition against Mexico in 1861, which was soon abandoned.

Lord Palmerston died in 1865 and the ministry was remodeled under Earl Russell and gave place to a conservative ministry in 1866 under Lord Derby, who resigned in 1868, and Mr. Disraeli became prime minister. The Abyssinian expedition begun under Lord Derby was successfully carried out. Disraeli resigned in December, 1868, and Mr. Gladstone was called to the premiership and held office until 1874, when the conservatives again gained ganed a majority. The leading events of this administration were the disestablishment of the Irish church, the elementary education act, the abolition of the purchase of army commissions, the negotiation of the treaty of Washington covering the Alabama claims, the passage of the ballot act and the Ashantee war.

Disraeli's ministry was succeeded by that of Gladstone and on his retirement Lord Salisbury became prime minister and is still in office.

FORT WORTH MEETING

PROGRAM FOR THE CONVENTION OF THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15.

To the Journal:

The tenth annual meeting of the Texas Live Stock association will be held at Fort Worth, Texas, February 12th and 13th, 1901. The attendance at the annual meetings of this association has been increasing from year to year and the next meeting, it is hoped, will be more largely attended than any other meeting of the association, because this is the first time this association has held a meeting in North Texas.

This meeting of the association will be of special importance because of the fact that the legislature is now in session and several important matters of interest to the live stock industry of the state will be discussed before the convention and action taken with a view of having these measures enacted into law.

Fort Worth is one of the two great cattle centers of the state and as this is he only live stock convention she will have this year, the attendance from all Texas ought to be epsecially good.

During the same dates, this year, the annual Fat Stock show will be held at Fort Worth. Several thousand dollars in prizes have been offered at this show and the number of exhibitors will be large and the quality of stock on exhibition good.

On account of the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association and the holding of the Fat Stock show at the same time, the railroads will put in effect a very low rate from all points in the state. Fort Worth is essentially a "cow-man's" town and the enterprising citizens of that city announce that they have collected a large sum for the entertainment of this convention and delegates and visitors know that they will be well taken care of.

The program to be followed at this the tenth annual meeting of the association is as follows:

First day, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1901:
Call to order at 9:30 a. m.
Invocation.
Address of welcome.
Response by Nat Washer of San Antonio.
President's annual message.
Report of secretary and treasurer.
Report of executive committee.
Report of legislative committee with specific recommendations as to what legislation is needed, with suggestions as to how much legislation can be obtained. Discussion of the question led by Joseph F. Green of Encinal.
Address—"The Horse, His Present and Future." Discussion led by Hon. Henry Exall of Dallas.
Paper—"The Swine Industry." Discussed by H. E. Singleton of Lebanon, and Nat Edmunson of Sherman.
Paper—"The Stockman and Farmer." Discussion by A. S. Reed of Bertram.

Second day, Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 1901:
Address—"Railroads and Stockmen." Discussed by J. A. Hawley of Galveston, and S. F. B. Morse of Houston.
Suggestions as to feeding and handling of sheep. Discussed by Asher Richardson, of San Antonio.
Paper—"Practical Suggestions as to Best Methods of Handling Various Breeds of Cattle to Produce Best Results for Owners." Discussed by R. K. Erwin, Waxahachie; Col. Jno. N. Simpson, Kansas City, and Capt. John Tod, Corpus Christi, Texas.
Election of officers.
Report of special committee.
General business.
Adjournment.

CYRUS B. LUCAS.
President, Texas Live Stock Ass'n.
VORIES P. BROWN,
Secretary Texas Live Stock Ass'n.

THREE DAYS' CATTLE SALE.

One Day 60 Short Horns—Two Days 120 Herefords—Feb. 6, 7 and 8, 1901.

The coming sale of registered Short Horn and Hereford cattle will be that of F. W. & O. B. Cain, who will offer 60 head of Short Horn cattle, and the two days following Steele Bros., E. A. Eagle & Son, Miller & Balch with E. Corkins will offer 120 head of richly-bred Herefords.

This three days' sale of 67 serviceable bulls and 113 cows and heifers will afford prospective buyers an opportunity to secure some of the best known of either of these breeds of improved beef cattle. If the reader will write for a free copy of either or both sale catalogues and will examine the pedigrees found therein, it will be demonstrated that the cattle are bred right and possess enough of ancestral history to warrant a successful outcome, financially, in the future.

Better beef cattle are always in demand and until the supply will outnumber the inferior grades and scrubs, the best bred and fitted animals will always top the market. To have the better class of beef cattle the best should be used in the beginning. Consult the announcement and govern yourselves accordingly.

W. P. BRUSH.

TEXAS HEREFORD SALE.

One Hundred Bulls and Fifty Heifers at Ft. Worth, Feb. 14 and 15, 1901.

The attention of cattle breeders in Texas and the adjoining country is called to the public sale announcement found elsewhere in this issue, wherein one finds that 150 head, 100 bulls, 50 of serviceable age, and 50 younger ones, that are the right age for inoculation, with 50 heifers, makes it a very important sale and one, too, that should interest every cattle breeder throughout the southwest.

Coming as the sale offerings do, from the herds of Gudgel & Simpson, Independence, Mo., C. A. Stannard, owner of the noted Sunny Slope herd at Emporia, Kan., and the well-known Texas breeders, Scharbauer Bros., of Midland, Texas, is of itself a sufficient guaranty as to the breeding and quality of the cattle.

Gudgell & Simpson are the oldest breeders of registered Herefords west of the Mississippi river, having started their herd in 1876. Years have come and gone since and they have never faltered in their faith in the worth of the whiteface cattle in improving the common stock of the country. The success of the Independence herd last year at the three great shows, Hamline, Minn., Kansas City and at the International, at Chicago, ranks it as the most successful one in the competitive show rings during the year of 1900.

The Sunny Slope herd, founded by the late C. S. Cross in 1894, with the best that money could buy, eminently successful in the show ring and noted throughout the Hereford cattle world, has maintained its high standard under the guidance and subsequent ownership of Mr. C. A. Stannard.

Numbers considered, more registered cattle have left Sunny Slope farm at private sale during the past year and were more widely distributed than from any herd in the great breeding field of Kansas and Missouri.

Scharbauer Bros. began in the early 90's, with special selections and since recruited from such noted herds as the Shadeland, the Van Nattas, Gudgel & Simpson, Sotham's and Sunny Slope. Their offerings will range in age from ten to eighteen months, and combine the blood of such sires as Cordial, Corrector, Cherry Boy, Wild Tom, Roseland and others. About 100 bulls and 50 females, bred as these are, and conditioned suitably for the wants of the southwestern breeder, ought to command the attention of every one in attendance on the Stockmen's convention at Fort Worth in February.

W. P. BRUSH.

THE HEREFORD SALE.

One Hundred and Twenty Head, Armour-Funkhouser, Feb. 19 and 20, 1901.

The Armour-Funkhouser public sale of Herefords that will be held at the Kansas City Stock Yards New Sale Pavilion on February 19 and 20, will comprise as good, both in breeding and individuality, as were those sold so successfully at their last December sale. In making up their selections last spring, it was intended to sell about double the number, making a four days' sale, but later on it was decided to make a December and a February sale. In selecting for each of these sales the cattle were divided as near equally as it was possible to do, hence the cattle that will go in the coming sale may be depended upon as good as were those sold at the last sale. Imported and American bred individuals, bulls of serviceable age, some cows and bred and open heifers will afford prospective buyers an opportunity to get the best obtainable. There will be some select drafts from the herds such as Thomas Clark, H. B. Watts & Son, Dr. J. E. Logan, George Leigh, Ryan Bros., and the Riverside Hereford Cattle company, with the 61 from the Armour and 20 from the Funkhouser herds, making an aggregation of 120 head, the peer of any known to the breed. Consult the announcement and write for a free copy of the catalogue.

W. P. BRUSH.

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.

THE JOURNAL.

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Coming Sales.

JANUARY 22-23-24-25, 1901—T. F. B. Sotham and others, Herefords, Kansas City.

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.

PROSPERITY IN TEXAS.

If anything further were needed to show the great business prosperity which now prevails in Texas the evidence is furnished by the last statement of the condition of the 234 national banks of the state. Controller of the Currency Dawes states that, judging from the bank statements, Texas is relatively the most prosperous state in the Union.

The last statement of the nineteenth century was made on Dec. 13, the individual deposits of the banks at that time aggregating $77,814,783.25. The aggregate of the individual deposits shown by the statement of December, 1899, was $54,246,783.68. The increase of individual deposits for the year was $23,567,999.65, or approximately 50 per cent. The average reserve held on Dec. 13, 1900, was 40.13 per cent, against 30.42 per cent on Dec. 2, 1899.

Counting bank deposits of $100,000,000 the increase of loans and discounts is less than $6,000,000. In the matter of percentage none of the large states makes anything like so good a showing as Texas.

Indian Territory and Oklahoma also makes an extraordinary showing. The Indian Territory shows individual deposits of $4,000,000 against less than $2,000,000 a year ago. There are now thirty-five banks reporting, where in December, 1899, there were only fifteen banks. Oklahoma with twenty-seven banks, as against nine in December, 1899, reports individual deposits of $4,158,000 against a total of $1,659,000 in December, 1899.

The character of the deposits as well as their amount is to be taken into consideration in summing up the situation. The deposits are not made solely by big mercantile and manufacturing institutions and financial corporations but the sums placed in the banks are to a great extent composed of the savings of farmers, stockmen, laborers and small dealers. In fact they represent surplus money earned by all classes. The number of individual depositors was never before so great in the history of the banking business in Texas and with the present flattering prospects there is ever reason to believe that the close of 1901 will see even a greater amount of money in the hands of the people than was held at the close of 1900.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

The remarkable aggregate of the amounts paid out on judgments in damage suits for personal injuries by the railroads of Texas within the past year led the roads to bring the matter to the attention of the Texas railroad commission. There are in Texas approximately 9000 miles of railroad, yet the roads were forced to pay during the past year $1,018,637.83 for personal injuries to employes and others. According to the sworn statements of the railroads the sum paid for such injuries in 1891 was in round numbers $223,000. For the years following there was a gradual but steady increase until 1900 when the sum paid out in Texas, it is claimed, was greater than the amount paid by roads in all the other states in the Union.

Refering to this matter the railroad commission says:

"For the year 1900 the increase is noticeable and extraordinary, being $362,898.35, or a little over 35 per cent greater for such damages than during the preceding year ending June 30, 1899. While we have no official information showing the cause of this increase, we understand in a general way that it probably results, in a large degree, from the activities of regularly organized personal injury bureaus. The only direct interest which this commission has in this question grows out of the fact that, as the amounts of these payments are increased, the available revenues of the railroad companies are reduced, thus necessarily operating, to that extent, to prevent the reduction of freight rates, or, it might be, to cause an increase of them."

According to the statements of railway men the cause is found in the hostility of petit juries to railroads and other corporations when a question of personal damages is involved. This claim, however, is probably not wholly sustained though it is undoubtedly a fact that juries very frequently allow their sympathies to be so worked upon that the sums awarded are in excess of the amount of actual damages and equities are, for the time being, lost sight of.

Whatever the cause, however, the time will come when the allowance of extraordinary judgments against railroads in personal damage cases will become infrequent. The courts have held that the railroads are entitled to a reasonable return on their investments over and above all expenses of operating the roads. All expenses in the way of judgments are necessarily counted in as legitimate expenses of operation and in order to secure profits on investments in railway property it is necessary to fix freight rates so as to make liberal allowances for the payment of such judgments. When the juries of Texas are brought to the point of thoroughly understanding that by the allowance of excessive judgments or the finding of judgments which are not fully warranted by the facts at issue they are increasing the freight rates to be paid by the people the cases wherein such awards are made will become extremely rare. The railroads are and should be held strictly responsible for all injuries in which they or their agents are to blame, but sympathy should not be allowed to play an undue part in suits against railway corporations in damage cases.

THE COTTON CROP.

Mr. Neill, the cotton expert, has issued another statement backing up his former estimate of a nine and three-quarter million bale crop. While it is by no means impossible that the larger estimate of the agricultural department may prove correct it is a notable fact that cotton has practically recovered from the slump which followed the annoucement of the government estimate and there is a very strong feeling that, despite their care in collecting data, the bureau experts may have overshot the mark as Mr. Neill did in his estimate of the previous crop.

Reviewing the late statement of Mr. Neill, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

The position of cotton is now enveloped by less baffling figures. It must be remembered that the middle of January has been passed and that mere guesses are no longer to be accepted as the basis of action.

During the first four months of the commercial year the movement is susceptible of almost any construction, but time solves all riddles and the cotton crop is no exception to the rule. It is of course possible that larger estimates may yet be borne out, but the present probability is almost too strong for serious consideration. All conditions lead to the belief that a more or less urgent pinch must come, even though the forecast of the agricultural bureau take the historical form. At the moment it is quite within the mark to say that an estimate of 9,750,000 maximum bears every mark of truth and the burden of proof has been shifted to the shoulders of the advocates of the other view. So far as the immediate future is concerned, the balance of power rests with the holders of spots, since the prevailing discounts make the bear position untenable in face of a fixed resolve on the part of the merchants and farmers to exact full value for the remnants. Too much curiosity is quite as bad as too little. The known facts of the case are quite sufficient for every useful purpose.

The message of Gov. Sayers recently submitted to the legislature shows that both of the state penitentiaries have been operated at a loss for several years. The lease and contract system, it is intimated, may be abandoned altogether and the convicts not kept inside the walls employed on state farms. If the real welfare of the state is to be considered the labor of the convicts, instead of being utilized on farms, could be employed to far greater advantage on the public roads. Counties wherein convict labor may be employed in road building should bear the expense of guarding and feeding the prisoners and the state could well afford to pay the balance of the bills and donate the labor.

About a year ago the Great Northern railroad by way of experiment employed 2000 Japanese workmen who were put to work on the road from Seattle to North Dakota. They took the places of white men and an anti-Japanese crusade was threatened. After a thorough trial, however, the railroad has become convinced that Japanese labor at $1 a day is costlier than white labor at $1.25, so the Japanese are now being discharged and their places filled by white men as fast as possible.

The national house of representatives very promptly and very properly turned down the proposition to make the arid land appropriation a rider for the rivers and harbors bill. To contend that the arid regions for which water is sought should come under the head of rivers and harbors requires a stretch of the imagination unsurpassed by the wildest fancies of Rider Haggard or Jules Verne.

The Journal has received from Mr. R. H. Corbet, San Diego, Tex., a foot from the carcass of a mule-footed hog. Any of the Journal readers who have any further doubts respecting the existence of hogs with uncloven hoofs may be convinced by calling at the Journal office and examining the foot sent by Mr. Corbet, which is on exhibition.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, state librarian of Kansas, claims that much benefit has been derived by farmers and farmers' families from the operation of the traveling library system in the Sunflower state. The matter is worthy of consideration and if, as claimed, the system has been made a success in Kansas, it might be tried in Texas.

The passage of the Grout bill, according to the estimate of Congressman Peters of Kansas, would add $1 to the value of every dairy cow and take $3 from the value of every steer in the country. Texas has more steers than cows so, leaving out the cotton seed oil industry, it is easy to figure out where the interest of Texas lies.

It is safe to say that the congressmen who have been conducting the hazing investigations have supplied some descriptive adjectives for the custom which have hitherto been entirely omitted from the dictionaries in use at West Point.

The Texas town that hasn't in contemplation a cotton mill, an oil mill, a canning factory, or some other industrial enterprise, needs to wake up and, in the expressive language of Hon. Webster Flanagan, find out "what are we here for?"

The Texas delegation at Salt Lake City poured oil on the troubled waters and prevented a split in the national live stock convention. Texas is prepared now to furnish oil of any kind whenever required and in quantities to suit.

A few hundred dollars will equip a small canning factory which may be successfully operated in connection with a cotton gin. Every gin plant in the fruit growing belt of Texas should have a cannery attachment.

It is announced that Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease has decided not to secure a divorce, after all. Mr. Lease, it seems, is to be re-Leased without being given an opportunity to escape.

Gushers are not usually looked upon with favor in either business or social circles, but when they are of the Beaumont variety no objection is raised to their coming in scores.

Texas has more money and her people more opportunities for making money than at any previous period in the history of the state.

When a few more oil fields have been discovered in Texas the humble citizen will be able to meet a coal wagon without bringing on a nightmare.

The legislature is again in session at Austin but Texas is really too prosperous to bother about it.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN KANSAS.

At the meeting of the Kansas board of agriculture last week Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, state librarian, in a speech on "Relation of the Traveling Library to the Farmer's Home," said of the work as it is being carried on in Kansas:

"We have at the present time 109 libraries out in different parts of the state. Each library contains 50 books. These books may be kept six months. A fee of $2 is charged. They may be kept a longer time with the payment of a smaller fee. Whenever an application comes in we ask for a list of the books they want, and if possible we send the very books asked for.

"We send the best literature the world affords. From the most isolated portions of the state there come requests for books and the best books at that. We have very few calls for inferior books. A large per cent of the books are works of fiction.

"The larger number of the 109 libraries out are in the country school districts. One report which came to us was from a little girl who said she had read the entire fifty volumes.

"This traveling library work of Kansas must be of much benefit to those who take advantage of it. These books may go to any farm house, where the farmer will comply with the conditions and allow his neighbors to share the use of the books.

"We send out in these libraries good books of all kinds. The great works of the great men.

"We send the libraries to study clubs and to clubs making special studies of special subjects. One of the libraries contained only books telling of India, another on the country of Egypt.

"I hope that many of you, who live in the rural districts, will send in to us for libraries. I want to see the applications for libraries piled mountain high. The $1000 a year appropriated is not a drop in the bucket compared to what we need.

"The influence for good from these traveling libraries is undoubtedly very great. I have heard the pitiful plaint of farmers' children for better advantages. For such of those who have access to the traveling libraries, these advantages are in a measure given."

Orders have been given for the immediate construction of the cotton mill at Cuero, Tex.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

LITTLE WILLIE'S LESSON OF LOVE.

Last summer Tommie Jones and me
Were climbin' all around,
And found a bird's nest in a tree
Away above the ground.
We took the little thing away
With all the eggs inside,
And, oh! the words ma had to say!—
I just sat down and cried.

"You wicked, naughty boy," she cried,
"To pain the birdie so!
Oh, He that watches overhead
Will punish you, I know!
It was a sin to take the nest
And rob the bird of joy!
Now promise God you'll do your best
To be a better boy!"

So when I said my prayers that night
I promised God I'd do
The best I could to make it right,
As ma had told me to;
I carried crumbs out every day
And left them at the tree,
And tried to get the bird to stay
And make it up with me.

She flew away last fall and that
Was all I saw or heard
About her till they brought ma's hat
Home yesterday! That bird
Was there as fine as life, stuck through
With wires you couldn't see
To make her look as though she'd flew
Down from the nearest tree.
If God hates Tommy Jones and me

As ma let on that day,
I'd kind of like to know what He
Above us has to say
About the one that went and shot
The little bird like that,
And also of the one that's got
It fastened on her hat.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

* * *

CECILE, Garland, Tex.—The birthstone for January is the garnet.

* * *

OPPORTUNITY, Hawkins, Texas.—I'm sorry to dispel your hopes, but leap year is yet three years distant—in 1904 it will come once more.

* * *

VIOLET, Mt. Selman, Tex.—Dallas has no system of free kindergartens where courses for kindergarten teachers are given.

* * *

EVANGELINE, Willis, Tex.—A first class stationer in any of the larger cities can give you the information desired. I can not give addresses of business firms in this column.

* * *

UP-TO-DATE, Graham, Tex.—No, the automobile will never be so popular as the bicycle—nor the steam yacht quite so universally used as the row boat, and for about the same reason.

* * *

R. B. M., Grapevine, Tex.—For a few cents you can buy a small brush which will prove a great help in washing your glassware. Rinse in hot water, and after drying, polish with tissue paper.

* * *

HOUSEWIFE, Woodville, I. T.—Use soap bark to clean your black wool skirt. The soap bark comes prepared in small boxes, with directons for using and can be obtained at any drug store.

* * *

SALLIE SMITH, Dallas, Tex.—Queries regarding the personality of Hester Grey will not be answered. She is paid by the Journal to conduct this department, not to publish her family history.

* * *

JUANITA, Antlers, I. T.—Marie Corelli's latest book is The Master Christian. It calls to task the church of today, as shown in the dedication, "To all those churches who quarrel in the name of Christ."

* * *

LILIAN, Carsbad, N. M.—Are novels injurious? Certainly, a large per cent of them are. It is also true that many plants are rank poison, yet we do not find it necessary to banish the useful and beautiful of the vegetable world.

* * *

MAID MARION, Mexia, Tex.—It is said that soaking the fabric for twelve hours in a strong solution of borax will remove ink stains. The borax water should be changed once and the article rinsed well at the end of twelve hours.

* * *

INDUSTRY, Decatur, Tex.—There are about eighty branches of the Woman's Exchange scattered over the United States. The New York exchange receives articles from almost every state in the Union. The work however, must be the best of its kind.

* * *

DRAMA, Temple, Tex.—I shouldn't advise you to begin a career on the stage merely on the strength of a resemblance to Maxine Elliot; you might find other qualities necessary to success. Besides, one might be the image of Mary Stuart and still not care to follow her career to its headless climax.

* * *

BEAUTY, Midland, Tex.—Yes, arsenic will whiten your complexion—permanently, if you use enough of it. Before using it, look up the latest style in wings, and will your engagement ring (with the necessary encumbrance, your fiancee) to the girl who advised you to use arsenic. She probably expects this small evidence of gratitude.

* * *

MAXINE, Clarendon, Tex.—Yes, feathers are still worn, and will be as long as there is a chicken in the barn yard. Many life-like birds are cleverly composed of the feathers of domestic fowls, and artificial birds are almost as common as artificial flowers. It is an unaccountable freak of taste which transforms even an imitation corpse into an object of supposed adornment.

* * *

DEBUTANTE, Alto, Tex.—Is it correct for a young lady to invite a young man to call when he has not asked permission to do so? While custom favors the form which gives the girl the initiative in this case, I think it should depend somewhat on circumstances. The custon doubtless originated with the smart set, and with them is correct, as a young man is then invited to call on "at home" days, when he meets not only his hostess, but her friends. Outside of the circle of formal society, in small towns where the young lady has no entertainment to offer other than her company, I think it preferable to reverse the case and allow the young man to ask permission to call. Local custome should decide the course to be pursued.

* * *

ANXIOUS MOTHER, Daingerfield, Texas.—What will prevent your little girls'gingham dresses from shrinking until they fit too soon? I know of only one certain preventive, and that is to allow for shrinking and make them a size too large. Then most likely the goods will put on a bold front and shrink no more, and you will have to make those dresses over to fit the child finally.

* * *

READER, Sherman, Texas.—The traveling library originated in the state of New York. There are now over 2000 libraries in circulation. About half of these are maintained by state aid, the rest being purchased by individuals or associations. These libraries are sent from a central station to smaller towns for a small fee, usually from one to five dollars, and are retained for a period of six months.

* * *

DYE ANNA, Ozona, Tex.—A bushel of walnut hulls will dye about ten pounds of goods, but you must use the green hulls; they will not color when dry. Boil in water enough to cover until all the color is extracted, drain off the water and add a very small piece of copperas before putting in the goods, which should be first saturated with clear water. Boil in the solution until the material gains the desired shade of brown.

* * *

SEVENTEEN, Manor, Tex.—You might attempt to make a charming evening gown out of the parlor curtains, or a dainty theater waist from the old skirt that has done daily duty during the dish-washing period, but I wouldn't advise you to attempt it unless you are one of the elect who can transform worse than nothing into a dream of loveliness. Be a sensible girl, and wear that "same old dress" on the eventful evening, and I'll warrant you're "belle of the ball."

* * *

MARCELLA, Runge, Tex.—How should you receive a proposal of marriage? The familiar recipe for Welsh rabbit, "first catch your rabbit," is a good bit of advice. Trust to inspiration, and when the proposal happens along you'll be able to receive it properly. If you try to follow a form prearranged, you might get nervous and recite a refusal where an acceptance was intended; then while you were searching in your Handy Book on Etiquette for an antidote the opportunity might be forever lost.

* * *

DEACONESS, Pearsall, Tex.—The following estimate may be useful in providing for your church supper: For fifty people the chicken salad will require five medium-sized chickens and twelve heads of celery; eight pounds of ham and two pounds of butter will be sufficinent for 100 minced ham sandwiches; two gallons of ice cream, five loaves of cakes, one and one-half pounds of coffee and three pints of cream, and, if escalloped oysters are served, one gallon of oysters, two pounds of crackers and one pound of butter will be required for them.

* * *

SUSAN, Pilot Point, Tex.—Will the present century see a further broadening of woman's sphere? Hardly, unless there is an addition built to this globe. At present she has her choice of almost any occupation and where determination has been set for "rights" she has obtained them. Utah's state superintendent of public instruction is a woman, the resident physician of the state insane asylum of California is a woman; Tennessee boasts a woman sign painter, New York a mill superintendent; in Kentucky a negro woman breaks rocks on a street paving contract, and there are numerous "lady" barbers and pugilists! What more can you ask? It is true, girls are not yet admitted at West Point, but you've only to insist that "what's sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose" and the tobasco will doubtless be forthcoming.

* * *

FASHION NOTES.

The new fur boas are long, finished with clusters of tails reaching to the knees.

* * *

It is rumored that the reign of the custom should decide the course to build," which means solidity of figure, is now the correct style.

* * *

Pink and Nile-green veils are the latest freaks of fashion.

* * *

The "tailor made ring" is the latest invention for the tailor made girl. It is of plain solid gold, with one amethyst. Only one ring is permissible with a tailor-made gown.

* * *

If the rage for gilt effects continues, we may soon go back to the brass-toed shoes of our early youth.

* * *

It is predicted that the two piece costume, with waist and skirt of one material, will lead during the coming spring and summer, though the shirt waist will still be a general favorite.

* * *

The cuff boquet is the latest floral fad. A broad satin ribbon encircles the right wrist, and from it depend a bow and streamers of the ribbon outlined in violets, lilies of the valley or gardeniers. Tied in with the knot of the cuff is a bunch of the flowers with sprays of fern.

* * *

The L'Aiglon collar consists of a broad band for the throat and epaulets, all of which are thickly covered with violets.

* * *

A fancy originated by Mme. Christine Nilsson will hardly prove popular, owing to scarcity of material. One of the rooms in the prima donna's house is papered with her receipted bills.

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.

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.

WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE.—From ten to twenty sections of grazing land south of Denver road and east of the plains. Give price, description, etc., also price of lease.—Address BOX 137, Mangum, Okla.

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

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

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

IF YOU WANT to purchase choice lands in Bosque county, Tex., for either pasture or agricultural purposes, in small or large blocks, now is your golden opportunity while the Butterick Publishing Co. of New York is closing out its large landed properties in this county. For further particulars inquire of its attorney, J. P. HENDERSON, Meridian, Texas.

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

A MEXICAN BARGAIN.—For sale, 16,000-acre coffee hacienda, located in a valley between mountains. Altitude 1,800 feet. Situated about 100 miles west of Tampico, Mexico, in the best coffee, vanilla and orange district. All tropical fruits grow wild in the woods. Has 118,000 coffss trees now bearing. This year's crop will be 100,000 pounds of coffee. The crop will double next year. This place is worth $200,000 gold, but for a quick sale will let it go at $60,000 gold or U. S. money. Half cash and the balance on time. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, 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.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE—2400 acres, situated twelve miles east from Brownwood, fronts Pecan Bayou about three miles, 200 acres in cultivation, good buildings, has three never-failing springs, plenty of timber and good grass, 1500 acres tillable land. The pecan crop off this land for the last year amounted to $225. This is one of the finest stock farms in this section of the country. Price $5 per acre. For further information call on or address MELTON & McGHEE, Brownwood, 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.

PASTURE FOR LEASE—26,000 acres in the Caddo Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, four miles from "Caddo Switch" on Choctaw railroad. Good grass and water. New range, never been stocked. Price 20 cents an acre, or I will run 7000 head of cattle at $1.25 per head, and give plenty of room. GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, agents for G. B. Withers, Lockhart, Tex. Contract No. 479.

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.

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

BLACK WAXY LAND—Write for complete list of the famous Hill county black waxy farms for sale by.
SIMMONS & GILLIAM,
Hillsboro, Texas.

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

228 ACRES, half upland, other half high bottom, best quality, nine miles from Dallas, only three miles off Pike road, nice drive, three new box houses, 25 acres in cultivation last year, 50 more nearly ready for plow, partially fenced, $15. Can give possession. This is an excellent farm. —BOX 227, Dallas, Texas.

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

SOMETHING WE CAN RECOMMEND—830 acres four miles from Sutherland Springs, Wilson county, Texas, about 25 miles from San Antonio. All fenced. Two good houses. Well and wind-mill. Has 170 acres in cultivation. Balance of the land has the best of timber for cord wood. Estimated it will yield wood enough to more than pay for the land. All of the land can be cultivated. Best of sandy soil for crops. Can be cut into eight miles from land. Can be cut into eight farms; readily saleable at $10 per acre. Price $4700. Terms $2000 cash and the balance on time. GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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.

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—Registered Durham bull, 5 years old, blood-red, Texas raised. Also 10 pure bred Durham bull calves, tops out 20 head. My own raising. Address J. W. DOWNORD, Gainesville, Texas.

WANTED TO CONTRACT for spring delivery, 1,000 yearling steers at $9.50, 500 two-year-old steers at $12.50, and 250 cows ages 3 to 10 years at $15. These are all East Texas Cattle and are good stuff. We have a party who wishes to make a contract as above stated. He will give bond if desired GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, 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, A BARGAIN—40 registered Shorthorn bulls, 25 registered heifers, good colors, good individuals. S. PARKER, Aullville, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and high grade Hereford bulls, 35 registered, and 40 grades. The grades are from J. J. cows and registered bulls. WALLACE BROS., Newlin, Texas.

LIVE STOCK.

NATIVE JACKS AND JENNETS—Some large heavy-boned, native bred stock, one to seven years old. A few young jennets; special bargains. Write for description and prices. CASH BROS., Frankford, Mo.

WANTED BY W. G. BURDEN, Gordonville, Grayson county, Texas, one fullblided Angora billy goat.

WANTED—50 angora and 50 common goats.—D. M. HOWARD, Iola, Texas.

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

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

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

BELGIAN HARES.—Does scoring 92 1-2, $6; 93 1-2, $7; bred to imported buck scoring 95 1-4. A. M. RICHARDSON, Altoona, Kansas.

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.

FOR SALE—Jacks and standard bred trotting horses, either sex. Correspondence solicited. JEFF EARLE, Box 210, Fort Worth, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

FOR EXCHANGE—Gilt edge vendor lien note for $1000, due Oct. 2, 1902, bearing 8 per cent. interest, for small improved farm in healthy part of state. W. O. LOVING, lock box 243, Beaumont, Texas.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME STUDY.—Two hundred cou thoroughly taught by mail. Student ceive prompt, earnest and faithful tention. Satisfaction guaranteed. A wanted everywhere. Please enclose s for reply, and address all communica to COSMOPOLITAN CORRESP ENCE NORMAL COLLEGE, 90 R st., Austin, Tex.

THE ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE state for the cure of whiskey, mor cocaine and tobacco addictions. KEITH, Bellvue Place, Dallas, Tex

JUST ONE MINUTE.—If you ne engine and boiler for any kind o ice, let us know it. We make clos and easy terms. Our freight ra the lowest in the state. All we a chance at the order, and we wil C. L. VICKERS, Houston, Texas

LADY AGENTS WANTED for Corn Cure, Electric Medical Garter ufeet and other fast selling nc Send 25 cents in stamps for any ple. TEXAS STATE NOVELTY A CY, Manufacturers' Agent, De Texas.

EYE STRAIN causes more headache all other causes combined. Anorexia, pepsia, constipation, heartburn, na vomiting, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea somnia, nightmare, chorea and en often owe their existence to uncor eye strain in some form. Why suff continue to make a drug shop out of stomach when DR. R. H. SIMPSON, nersville, Tex., makes a specialty of moving the cause by grinding and fitti lenses. Reference given. Work guaranteed.

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

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.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We teach the work in two months, present tools, grant diplomas and guarantee $15 weekly when competent. Comparatively no expense. Catalogue and particulars free. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo.

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.

WANTED TO PASTURE 35,000 to 40,000 head of cattle in Caddo country. Good water, plenty of grass. Price $1 per season, or $1.50 and care for them, salt and return them to railroad. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

"DONT SEND AN AGENT," wrote two merchants, last month, who insured by mail in Penn Mutual Life. W. E. BROWN, Genl. Agent, Dallas, 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.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING"—Private prescription for suppressed or irregular menstruation. Positive cure; never fails. Box free. J. M. HORNE, M. D., Box W203, Chicago.

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.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

We can pasture any number cattle in lots of 500 or more, up to 10,000 head on Ponca and Otoe Indian Reservations. Good quality grass and plenty of water. Good fences. Shipping pens right in the pasture. Fourteen hours run to Kansas City. Will receive, care for and deliver cattle to railroad for $1 per head for season, from April 1st. Pasture below quarantine line. Can take cattle from anywhere in Texas. If you want pasture, write or come at once. Cattle all get fat first season. THE 101 LIVE STOCK CO., Bliss, O. T.

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 at same time.

For further information address THE TEXAS JOHNSON GRASS EXTERMINATING CO., at Cleburne, Texas.

THE HOUSEHOLD

THE OLD DAGUERROTYPES.

Up in the attic I found them, locked in
the cedar chest,
Where the flowered gowns lie folded,
which once were brave as the best;
nd, like the queer old jackets and the
waistcoat gay with stripes,
hey tell of a worn-out fashion—these old
daguerreotypes.

aint little folding cases fastened with
tiny hook,
emingly made to tempt one to lift up
the latch and look
ings of purple velvet, odd little frames
of gold,
cling the faded faces brought from the
days of old.

ndpa and grandma, taken ever so long
go,
adma's bonnet a marvel, grandpa's
ollar a show;
her, a tiny toddler, with rings on her
aby hands
ted—lest none should notice—in glit-
ering, gilded bands.

ts and uncles and cousins, a starchy
and stiff array,
vers and brides, then blooming, but
now so wrinkled and gray.
Out through the misty glasses they gaze
at me, sitting here
pening the quaint old cases with a smile
that is half a tear.

will smile no more, little pictures, for
heartless it was, in truth,
drag to the cruel daylight these ghosts
of a vanished youth.
back to your cedar chamber, your
gowns and your lavender,
d dream, 'mid their bygone graces, of
the wonderful days that were.

—Joe Lincoln, in Saturday Evening Post.

WILHELMINA'S CROWN.

The crown that adorns the brow of Holland's youthful queen is said to have cost $6000. In 1829 it was stolen by burglars, and remained in their possession for nearly two years. Eventually part of the stones were found near Brooklyn and the remainder were ultimately discovered in Belgium.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

A new cure for consumption, the patient undergoing a 15,000 candle power electric light bath daily, is being tried for the first time in America by a Brooklyn doctor. The results are marvelous, the doctor says. A patient who went to him six weeks ago in the last stages of consumption is now at work. The cure is known as the "decomposed light" treatment. A 15,000-candle power arc light is turned on and three rays, violet, blue and light violet, are allowed to reach the patient. Blue glass deflects the other rays.

HOMEMADE CANDIES.

BUTTERSCOTCH BROWN TAFFY—Three pounds of brown sugar, one-fourth pound of butter, one-half teaspoon of cream of tartar. Add sufficient water to dissolve the sugar: boil without stirring until it will easily break when put in cold water. When done add ten drops of extract of lemon; pour into a well-buttered dripping pan until partly cool, then pull.

WHITE TAFFY—Three pounds of white sugar, one-fourth of a pound of butter, one teaspoon of cream of tarter. Flavor with half teaspoon of vanilla. Pull till light and white.

CANDIED POPCORN—Put into an iron kettle one cup of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of water. Boil until it hairs, and then throw in three quarts of popcorn. Stir briskly until candy is evenly distributed over each kernel of the corn. Take the kettle from the fire, stir until the mixture is cooled, and you will find each grain separate and crystalized with sugar. Nuts can be candied in the same way.

WOULD NOT DEPRIVE HIM.

Congressman Frank Eddy of Minnesota is said to be the most shabbily-dressed member of the national legislature. According to his own story, he was walking down Pennsylvania avenue when a ragged tramp huskily asked him for the price of a meal. Mr. Eddy gave him a quarter, saying solemnly it was the last cent he had. The tramp looked him over, handed back the coin and said: "Well, if you're on the bum yourself, keep it; I'll hustle some guy on de next block."

AN OLD-FASHIONED DOLL.

Long before Columbus discovered America the Indians knew how to make dolls, and very good ones, too, They cut out a piece of thick buckskin and tied it into the form of a human being with bright-colored strings. On the head they fastened a patch of long hairs from the tail of some wild animal. The staring eyes were made of little shining beads or shells and the other features were daubed in war paint in the most hideous fashion and the doll was ready for the passionate love of the little daughter of the wilderness. The early settlers in New England patterned after the Indians, and some of the dolls made by them are now on exhibition in eastern museums. They could not cry "Wah, wah, wah," like the French doll beauty, but they could be dropped into the rain-barrel without spoiling their complexion.

OF COURSE HE DID.

The other morning a gentleman, with white beard closely cropped, and quite an aldermatic girth, walked down Pennsydvania avenue to the capitol. Near the corner of Sixth street he stopped in John Denham's cigar store and asked for a plug of the finest Gravely tobacco.

The tobacco dealer looked at his customer for a minute. "Did any one ever tell you," he asked, "that you looked like ex-President Harrison?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I have heard is said very often. Do you think there is a resemblance?"

"I should say so," answered Denham. "I never saw Gen. Harrison, but from his pictures I should say you were a dead ringer for him."

The purchaser of the Gravely plug gave a little chuckle as if he was intensely pleased, and then went out of the shop, proceeding on his way to the capitol. Denham went to the door, and looked after him. Standing in the doorway was Al Reed, the district agent of the Atlantic Coast line. "Al," said Denham, "did you see that man who was in here just now?"

"Yes, said Reed.

"I told him," said Denham, "that he looked just like ex-President Harrison."

"Of course he did," exclaimed Reed. "That was Harrison himself."—Washington Post.

WANTED TO BECOME SENATOR.

How Senator Chauncey Depew achieved political success after long years of patient waiting is best told in his own language as given in reminiscences to a company of congenial spirits gathered around him at his favorite club:

"It was always my ambition," said Mr. Depew, "to be a senator. When I was a little boy in the village of Peekskill I conceived that desire. I had read 'Plutarch's Lives' and Roman history. I had read all the books in the circulating library, and the most fascinating volumes were those which dealt with the careers of senators. William H. Seward was my ideal. I wanted to be like him. I wanted to be a success as a lawyer. I wanted to be a senator. Ever I kept my eyes fixed on my ideals. I went to Yale with my ideal in my heart, and I came out of Yale with it still there.

"I went to work, and I won out as a lawyer. In 1865 I was offered that senatorship for which I had long striven, but I didn't take it. Why? Because I was pledged to Evarts. I was urged to take the place, but much as I desired it I said no, and stood for Evarts.

"No, I never despaired of being a senator, for I knew my time would come. Just so sure as a man fixes his mind on a goal and holds it there steadfastly, thinking only of that goal, he will ultimately reach it.

"One thing, I never worried. You can't win if you worry. Leave that for your opponents. No matter what happens, don't worry. Go to bed and go to sleep. When you awaken you will have forgotten the cares of the preceding day, and you will have strength to overcome all obstacles.

"Yes, I shall stay in the senate so long as I may, if only in admiration of Seward. It is not an admiration that may lead one astray."

COURTING IN MEXICO.

In Mexico, according to a New York writer, the sexes intermingle with a freedom undreamed of in our more northern latitudes. Courting is done in the open among the lower classes. "I noticed men standing on the streets conversing with their dulcineas by means of pocket telephones, the private wire extending from a small battery on their persons to the window of the second-story apartments occupied by the fair maids. Occasionally a lover, unable to stand the expense of a private 'hello' apparatus, enacts Romeo by mounting a box, barrel or vehicle of some kind and bellowing his affection at the window above. When you approach he walks away, up or down the street, to return to his wooing as soon as you have passed out of hearing."

STEM WIND

FREE TO SMOKERS To quickly introduce our new brands of Cigars to every smoker we give away thousands of dollars in Premiums. With first order of one box cigars we send the following articles: 1 handsomely engraved 14 karat gold plated Gent's Watch (or you can have solid nickel case, if desired) with excellent American movement, as good a timekeeper and equal in appearance to A 15 Dollar Watch, with 5-year Guarantee to repair free of charge if out of order. Value $4.50. 1 handsome Watch Chain and Charm, worth 50 cents. 1 solid Gold filled Ring for Ladies or Gentlemen, warranted to wear, sold by Jewelers for $2.00, worth $1.50. 1 handseme Scarfpin, worth 25 cts. 3 fine Shirt Studs, 30 cts. 1 pair fine Cuff Buttons, 25 cts. 4 Rolled Gold Collar Buttons, 20 cts. 6 Solid Silverine Teaspoons, 50 cts. 1 Silver pl. Butter Knife and 1 fancy Sugar Shell, 50 cts. 1 fine Vienna Meerschaum Pipe, with large bowl, fancy band, amberoid mouthpiece, $1.25. 1 Extra quality Barber Razor, hollow ground, nothing better, fully warranted, worth $2.50. 1 good horsehide, double Razor Strap, worth 50 cts. 1 good Shaving Brush. 1 cake of Best Shaving Soap. COST YOU NOTHING TO SEE THE GOODS. Send your name, post office and nearest express office and we will send the whole outfit for your examination. If you find it the greatest offer ever made pay express agent $3.65 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. The watch in this outfit is gents size, if you want ladies instead it costs 75c extra. We send by mail if you send cash with order and 40 cts. extra for postage. We lose money on this offer, but we propose to spend $25,000 for advertising in this manner. Order now, as this may not appear again. READ WHAT OTHERS SAY. Daniel Beck, Lorain, O., writes: Received cigars, watch and other articles, and well pleased with them and worth all the recommend I can give. The watch has kept time exact with my $35.00 watch all this time and I am surprised at this. W. Hewes, Davenport, Ia., writes: Gents:—The package you sent me came in good order and to say that I was more than pleased does not fill the bill. The outfit was just grand and I am taking much pleasure in showing it to my friends; all who have seen it are loud in their praise and it will no doubt bring you many more orders.

E. KING HARVARD CO., 159 Washington St., CHICAGO. [*This firm is reliable.—EDITOR.*]

BRIDEGROOM AS EXECUTIONER.

In Fransconio in bygone ages it was the usage for the most recently made bridegroom to act for the time being as public executioner. Many other strange customs were characteristic of mediaeval and even modern Europe with regard to selecting the finisher of the law. In Reutlingen, in Suabia, the town councilor who was last chosen was the temporary holder of the post; at Stadien, in Thuringia, it was the last arrived resident; at Buttstadt, in 1740, the most aged of a murdered man's relatives was deputed to behead the murderer. Sometimes, too, in past ages, the judges, or one or them, executed sentence of death; again it was the youngest of the jury. Criminals, too, were told off to dispatch each other. Coligni once condemned a number of Franciscan friars to hang each other.

WILHELMINA'S WEDDING GOWN.

The description comes from Amsterdam of the marvelous wedding gown which Queen Wilhelmina will wear. It was designed in Paris and its chief feature consists of wonderful embroideris, which are being made at the Royal School of Art Needlework.

The dress itself is of cloth of silver of so exquisitely supple and fine texture that it suggests the Indian muslins of our grandmothers, which could be pulled through a ring. It is made up over the richest white glace silk. The front of the jupe will be worked in tapering design harmonizinig with the train, being broad at the hem and narrowing toward the waist. The full court train will trail two and a half meters on the ground. It falls from the waist and is surrounded by two broad bands of embroidery, giving the general idea of detached sprays of orange blossoms and their foliage connected by scrolls and ribbons.

Each one of the clusters of flowers has a single, fully opened bloom surrounded by buds more or less developed. Fine seed pearls are used for these while the foliage is indicated by silver threads and pailettes. In addition to the pearls and pailettes six kinds of silver bullion twist are employed to produce the different effects required and most of the interlacing ribbon is highly raised, or, in technical terms, couched. The embroidery is worked upon a silver tissue and white silk foundation as well, thus imparting richness as well as firmness.

No work is to appear on the bodice, which, according to the Dutch custom for state weddings is to be cut low. It is to be draped with Brussels lace, of which the queen possesses a valuable collection, both antique and modern.

A NURSERY FOR ALLIGATORS.

The first alligator farm thus far known has been newly established near the town of Seven Bridges, in Georgia, with a stock of thirty-seven breeding saurians. Three hundred acres of swamp land have been secured and are being fenced in by the owner, who expects to make a quick fortune by the enterprise, owing to the growing scarcity of these reptiles and the steady demand for them.

Indeed, under such conditions as those described it ought to be practicable to breed alligators in large numbers, wading birds and other enemies being kept out by means of a close fence. Big turtles and large fishes are likewise deadly foes to the baby saurians, and their depredations must be guarded against.

Unfortunately, the alligator is a very slow grower. It is about six inches long when hatched, and only twice that size at the end of its first year. Fifteen years are required to reach a length of two feet, and a ten-footer may reasonably be supposed to be fully sixty years of age. Hence it is apparent that the enterprising Georgia gentleman is not likely to earn a fortune by the production of alligator hides. The best he can hope to do is to rear baby alligators, for which, as curiosities, there is a good market. They bring about fifty cents apiece.

The female alligator builds her nest near the water's edge, of a series of layers of mud and grass, between which she places her eggs. Decomposition of the vegetable material generates some heat and helps the sun to hatch out the young ones, which immediately start for the water. Inasmuch as such nests are not inconspicuous objects, they are constantly robbed by professional hunters, who sell the eggs. This is one reason why alligators are becoming scarce, their practical extermination in Georgia being, apparently, not far distant. The business of slaughtering alligators has been carried on with much eagerness for many years in that state, an average hide being worth sixty-five cents, teeth from one to two dollars a pound, and the living animals of large size two dollars a foot.

CHILDREN BOUGHT AND SOLD IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

The Russian News, of St. Petersburg, publishes an account of the Siberian traffic in human beings , sent by a correspodnent in Yakutsk, the most important town on the lower Lena river. He describes the pitiful conditions in these northern districts, and says they are responsible for the selling of children in slavery.

Tree classes of people live there, Russian officials and merchants, Russian peasants and Yakut natives. It is the Yakuts who have the children to sell. The Russian peasants buy them and sell them again at a good profit to the officials and merchants.

The Russian peasants are not living in those blak and unhospitable regions of their own choice. They were sent into exile from their native homes in Russia, some for crimes and others for political offenses. They are scattered through the districts of Werchojansk, Kolymsk and Yakutsk, the most northern parts of Siberia inhabited by the white race. It is winter in these districts for nine months in the year, and we have little idea of the severity of the long winter season and the misery it brings upon the poverty-stricken Russian peasants and the Yakuts.

In the district of Werchjansk is situated the pole of greatest cold in the Northern hemisphere; in other words, the records of extremest cold show a little lower temperature than has even been observed by the arctic explorers.

And yet in the brief summer season the Russians and Yakuts ripen a few vegetables and cut a little hay for the miserable cattle that are kept in that far-away land. The mining industry is not important, and about the only interest that keeps white men there is the collecting of skins and furs and the trade with the natives who live nearer the Arctic Ocean and exchange a good many skins for European commodities. The poor white residents and Yakuts also engage in fishing.

In the best of years they earn but a scanty subsistence, but their misery is great indeed when their meager crops fail. When starvation stares them in the face. At such times the Yakuts often beg from door to door in the little towns or take to robbery. At such times also the father of the family will sell his children to the Russian peasants, his nearest white neighbors, if he has any to sell. The price is a mere pittance, varying between $2 and $25.

The well-to-do Russians of the official or merchant class are the final purchasers of the children. They pay the middlemen who buy the children from the Yakut families about one-third more than the Yakuts received for them. The children are purchased to be servants.

Such sales are against the law and are made secretly. When the children reach their majority they are free. They can no longer be held in restraint; nevertheless, they are slaves in their younger years.

It is not to be wondered that the Yakut population hate the whites, who dominate over them. They know that most of the white population are convicts sent out of their country for their country's good, and they see in the better class of Russians only slave-holding officials and merchants.

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

FAMILY RECORD
Lord's Prayer, Beatitudes, Life OF CHRIST, 4 Beautiful Pictures each 16x22, in colors upon a background of PURE GOLD. Price 50 cts, but to anyone who returns this adv. with order 25c. or all four for 80c, 12 for $1.75, 22 for $3.25, 100 for $11.00. All charges prepaid and unsold goods taken back and money refunded. Agents wanted. HOME NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. 213 B, Box 518, Chicago.

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Price Only $4.00
If these rifles are not carried in stock by your dealer, send price and we will send it to you express prepaid.
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FREE BIRD AND CAGE ANGORA CAT BELGIAN HARES
We will give away 6080 Animals, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, Parrots, etc., Dogs, Angora Cats, Belgian Hares, Aquariums, Gold Fish, Shetland Ponies, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, Squirrels, etc., together with fancy cages. We mean exactly what we say. We will send you a pair of beautiful Angora Cats now all the rage, birds with cage or any other animal you may want. We have been breeding for years, and have a fine stock of animals that we are going to give away in the next few weeks.
WE START YOU IN BUSINESS
We want animals raised, as the demand is greater than the supply, and with difficulty we have reserved 6080 animals for breeding purposes, to be distributed free, and we start you in a paying business and put you in the way of making money without you investing one cent for the animals. Genuine Angora Cats are worth from $25.00 to $100.00 each, and these animals are easy to raise. Belgian Hares may be raised in an attic or cellar, or small city back yard without difficulty. They breed from ten to twelve at a time, six times a year, and sell for seemingly fabulous prices, and service alone from a good buck is worth $25.00. Large profits are easily and quickly made by those who begin now. Send no money, simply act at once, write us to-day and be one of those to get a fine Song Bird or Parrot with cage, a beautiful pair of Genuine Angora Cats, a complete Aquarium with fish, shells and plants. Give the name of your nearest express office and say what animal or aquarium you want and it will be sent exactly according to our offer. We pay express charges. This advertisement means exactly what it says and is simply an enterprising plan to increase our business capacity. Address DEP. 37
ANIMAL WORLD, 248 West 23d St., New York.

ONLY A PARIAH.

Caste in India is too deep a matter for any foreigner to rightly understand. It is the descent of blood, the most rigid aristocratic division of humanity in the world—greater than life or death, the seal of fate, all in all, the beginning and the ending of things. Once lost it is lost forever, and the loser is shunned of men as completely as a loathsome leper. The following story by A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh, the famous native novelist of India, deals with that phase of life and shows human nature withal to be exactly the same in that far land as in our own.

* * *

In a deserted side street in the northernmost part of Calcutta a hot noonday sun beat down its vertical rays upon the hard, stony roadway, and frizzied up everything into a dark, dusty brown. The leaves of the trees planted here and there curled and withered away in the terrific heat. Not a drop of moisture anywhere; not a breath of air. It was in the maddening days before the monsoon.

The white-walled houses stood like silent ghosts. They might have been the houses of the dead in a city of the dead.

But, crossing at many an interval, lay dark and winding alleys, lurking from the heat and light. Here knots of panting men sought momentary refuge from the sun. Some sat on the doorsteps in drowsy indolence; some leaned against bare walls, gasping for breath and wiping the rolling beads from their brows.

Suddenly a distant sound was heard—a mere inarticulate hum and disjointed words jerked out spasmodically. It hung in the air a moment, then swelled into a loud clamor; a sharp yell of warning rang out, followed by the patter of hurried footsteps.

"Khabar dar! Run! Run!"

And then a wild shriek of anguish arose above the din. It was a woman's shriek; a shriek of terror and entreaty.

At the mouth of an alley there surged a gathering crowd that seemed to have leapt to life at that single cry.

"Maro! Maro! Kill! Kill! It was a cry of bloodshed and slaughter in import, of frenzied terror in the tone.

"Mad dog! Mad dog!" shouted a voice from the vanguard. "Run, brothers, run!" And at the word the panic-stricken crowd rolled back like a flood into the road. A mad dog in those hot, withering days!

But an agonizing shriek pierced the sky.

"My child! Save him!"

It was a white-robed form; in the anguish the veil fallen off the face—a half-olive oval face—and the slender outstretched arm was gold-bangled at the wrist. But one of the crowd had clutched her by the waist and turned her face from the scene. It was kindly meant; it was too late for aught else.

For there, carried fifty yards by the tide, stood a child, a pretty little boy, jeweled from throat to ankle. He gazed around, all unconscious of danger in his infantile mind. It was wonder, fascination, not terror, that held him there.

But the huge, mangy cur came careering down the alley, rolling from side to side in drunken madness. A stream of foam trickled down its lolling tongue and open mouth as it ran up with short, spasmodic barks.

There in front stood the child, blocking up its path—beyond all human aid.

But lo! crouching against a doorway, not ten yards from the child, was a huddled form, a little, doubled-up figure, leaning against a stick; a wizened old man, wizened by hardship, not by age. He had been thrust aside by the fleeing crowd and had fallen upon the doorstep.

But at the sound of the mother's voice he arose as from a dream. A long-forgotten past seemed to knock at his memory, a dim recollection of bygone days. With a wild, reckless cry, he lurched forward into the pathway.

A short, savage bark, a fierce snap with sidelong jaws, and the mad beast flew past the random blow. Then, for the first time, fear entered the child's infant heart. It raised its little arm before its face and swayed to and fro upon its trembling legs. A little moan of pain a low, stifled cry of "Mother," and it fell prone upon the dust before the raging beast. But the dog had leaped that moment, a moment too soon. It shot over the child's prostrate form, lurched, swerved round, and blinked its half-closed eyes to see its foe.

But now again the blow descended from that erratic stick; again and again upon the head. The beast turned the child and flew at its assailant. This time, with one desperate effort, the heavy bamboo fell athwart the temple and sent the creature rolling over in the dust. A sudden rush from the crowd and a dozen, a hundred, blows from stones and sticks fell in a shower upon the poor mad beast. There it quivered, then lay quiet, a mangled heap, released from its own mad agony.

The child was not bitten.

The surging throng came pressing around. Some carried the child away to its mother; some crowded round the man to proclaim their praise.

There was a sudden silence; a chilling silence, while those glistening eyes passed suddenly from face to face in mute appeal.

Then they forsook him one by one, while yet the words of praise were upon their lips.

For he was a pariah, an outcast from the society of man; one accursed and interdicted from human intercourse. He that gave him food or drink, or comforted him in pain and sickness, was alike accursed. A social leper.

That night a silent form stole from a neighboring porch. It came with halting steps, peering to right and left and hiding ever and anon beneath the dark wall. It was a timorous woman, clutching at her panting heart in vague terror. A long, dark shawl covered her white muslin sari.

She reached at last the doorway where still sat the pariah.

"Come," she said, and took him by the hand; but her face was hidden within the threefold veil. She led him to the porch and silently brought him in.

"Eat," she said, and laied before him unleavened bread and honey.

"Drink," she said again, and gave him a cup of cool sherbet she had prepared with her own hands.

"Now go," she bade him at the porch. "I have risked much for thee."

And without a word he went forth into the night.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS SENT. FROM SOME PLANET.

Wm. A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. Y., says that since 1892 he has drawn from his kite wire hundreds of electric signals, both regular and irregular, which may have come from some planet, and that the signals have been usually in groups of three, regularly timed like a Morse sounder. When the ends of the kite-sustained steel wires are separated by silk strands, the sparks jump at twelve-second intervals. Then there are mysterious disappearances of all electric action for several minutes. These electric sparks come from a high point in the air not near to the low tension electric current of trolley and live wires.

Mr. Eddy is about to begin a careful series of measurements of these spark lengths. He does not believe that the Morse sounders offect his wire, because the dynamo electricity sticks to its wire and does not radiate to unknown distances, so far as known, as do the high tension sparks used in wireless telegraphy, and the same high tension sparks drawn by him from the clouds.

Mr. Eddy says that these spark signals may come from an outer planet, because electricity travels at the rate of 190,000 miles a second and is as tireless as light, which travels 138,300 miles a second, as measured by a rapidly revolving toothed wheel. Great variability in effect is produced when there is apparently no change whatever in the condition of the upper air, so far as known.

Mr. Eddy has been trying to decipher these signals since 1892. It is also to be noted that Tesla's signals come from Pike's Peak at a high point in the air. Mr. Eddy points out that electricity is superior to light because an interruption can be transmitted, while light suffuses around a dark shadow, especially if the shadow is of small diameter.

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BIG OPIUM FARM IN CITY OF MACAO.

There is agreat opium farm at Macao, where about $10,000,000 worth of opium is made every year, writes Frank G. Carpenter. There is a similar farm at Hong Kong, and there are others scattered over China. The Chinese consumption of opium is steadily growing. Two hundred years ago it was practically nothing . Today it costs more than the liquor bill of the United States. It probably amounts to more than $400,000,000 annually, for the foreign doctors in some of the districts estimate that 70 per cent of the people are addicted to its use. In other places the percentage is less, falling among some classes as low as 20 and 30 per cent. Say, for instance, that on the average it amounts to only 50 per cent and you have 200,000,000 people who are opium eaters or opium smokers. Some of these annually spend hundreds of dollars for the drug; others hundreds of cents, but at the low average of $2 a year the opium consumed would cost $400,000,000.

I visited the opium farm at Macao. It is situated in the heart of the city. It is surrounded by great buildings, and all told it does not cover an acre of space. Nevertheless, its produce is worth $200,000 a week, or more than $10,000,000 a year. The Macao people call it a farm, but it is not that in our sense of the word. It is an opium factory, a monopoly farmed out by the government. The rent of the farm is $130,000 a year, and the farmer pays this for the privilege of turning the crude juice of the poppy into the little tin boxes of opium for the pipe of the smoker.

The most of the opium used comes from India. It is raised on the plains of Hindoostan under the superintendence of the English government, shipped by it to Bombay and Calcutta and from there sent to Macao. It comes in great boxes and balls of four pounds each. The balls are of a brown color. They are as rough as sandstone, and they look as though they had been dusted with oatmeal. Each ball is about as big as your head. It consists of the juice of the poppy as it was gathered from the pods by the Hindoos and made into these balls under the English. I asked the head of the factory to allow me to photograph one of these balls, but he refused to permit the camera to be used in the works.

HELPFUL HOME HINTS

Kentuckienne.

At the beginning of every new year housewives make a resolution to economize in different directons. I know such was my custom. I happened to overhear a conversation relating to this subject recently, and the mother of a family said they would have to economize and begin by dropping a few papers, that they could not afford them. "Why',,says the bright young daughter (who was her mothers counseller and help in all household matters- "we can't afford to be without our papers—I get all my best recipes and helps from its household and home departments"—and this ended the matter of economizing in this direction. This will give a new thought perhaps to the readers of the Journal, for I have heard many say that it had one of the most charming of home and household departments, and this exchange of thought and home environments is a very helpful item to the female reader. It is like making a visit to the different states, like you had stepped into the sitting room of one, or the kitchen of another, or the nursery, and their children become dear to us. We sympathize in their illness, we rejoice in the weddings and it is as it should be—humanizing and uplifting, making us better women and home-makers for this interest, and how few of us would be able to travel tothe Lone Star state or to Omaha, Des Moines, Boston or elsewhere except as we do with our pens and minds; but these visits are very dear to us and we must all keep them up. If I miss getting one paper I feel its loss and commence to think of making an inquiry.

The older I get the more important I think it is for a housewife to know something of hygiene and the sanitary laws which must be applied and enforced and which are hand-maids of nature. To insure and maintain physical and mental laws one must understand them. A woman's duty lies in that direction, for if one wishes to begin economizing she can do more by saving doctors' bills and drug bills than in any other way.

I do not think we talk enough to young mothers and house-wives about the necessity of preparing for emergencies and sudden illness. I will give a few excellent recipes which have helped in such cases and have been of considerable use in saving drug and doctors' bills.

First, keep on hand a supply of soft cotton and linen rags and scraped lint linen bandages, linseed oil, mustard leaves, arnica, vaseline, witch-hazel and boracic acid.

Lime-water and linseed oil mixed together are good for burns and scalds. Mix with a feather.

Arnica is applied to burns when the skin is not broken; if broken, apply vaseline.

Another very important item is to watch and care for the milk utensils yourself. You may live in town and have but one cow, but it is just as important to be particular with the utensils, churn, etc., as if you had a dozen cows. Wash them out first in cold water, as hot water coagulates the milk and causes it to sour. Then make a good warm suds of pearline and wash every niche and seam carefully with a little brush, then rinse in tepid, clear water and put out in the sun and air to dry. I have known a long ilness of typhoid fever to ensue from the careless washing of a churn, making big doctor's bills. Every little health matter is important in a home.

CATCH LIONS BY THE TAIL.

A Mr. Freeman, who visited South Africa in the first half of the century just passed, was able to gather much information about life and sport in that country. He gives his authority for a most singular mode of attack upon the lion:

"Mr. Lemune, who formerly resided at Motito and is familiar with the Kalahari country, assured me that the remarkable accounts sometimes circulated as to the people of that part of Africa catching lions by the tail, and of which, I confess, I was very incredulous, were perfectly true. He well knows that the method prevailed and was certainly not uncommon among the people.

"Lions would sometimes become extremely dangerous. Having become accustomed to human flesh, they would not willingly eat anything else. When a neighborhood became infested the men would determine on the measures to be adopted to rid themselves of the nuisance. Then, forming themselves into a band, they would proceed to search for their royal foe.

"As the men stood close by one another the lion would make a spring on some one of the party—each man, of course, hoping that he might escape the attack—when instantly the others would dash forward and seize his tail close to the body, lifting him up with all their might. Thus they not only astonished the animal and took him absolutely off his guard, but they rendered his efforts powerless for the moment. Other men closed in with their spears and pierced the monster through and through.

"All this was done, not for the exciting pleasure of a lion hunt nor as an exhibition of prowness, but to rid the neighborhood of the villages of a dreadful enemy and to save the men themselves from becoming in turn the breakfast or the supper of the monarch of the desert."

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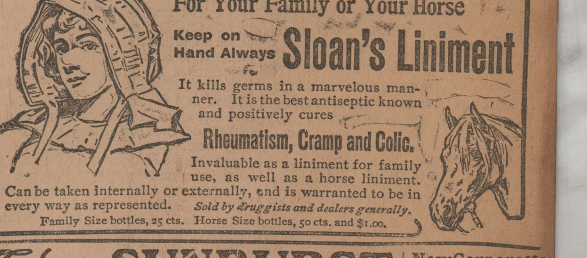
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MAPLEHURST FARM, RUSSELLVILLE Tenn. W. B. Doak, prop. Poland China pigs, entitled to registry, $10 a pair. Collie pups, working strain, $3 a pair. 300 hens, this season's breeders, 75c. to $3, all breeders, about one-third their worth. Eggs now only half price; $1.25 per thirteen, $2.50 per thirty, $6.00 per 100, out of good show matings; some 75c per 13, $1.50 per 30, $4.50 per 100, good ones. B. P. ock and W. Wyandotte incubator eggs, per 100.

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

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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.

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

POULTRY

A report from Lynnville, Tenn., says: Within the past eight weeks H. M. Fleming of this place, has bought and shipped to southern points 4000 turkeys, 7000 hens and 8000 dozen eggs. Two more firms have made smaller shipments, which when aggregated show what an immense amount of product has been handled here. Good prices have been paid for all, especially for eggs, which have brought 20 cents per dozen.

The South Missouri Poultry association held a very successful meeting at Springfield, Mo., last week. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: William Jones of Springfield, president; S. A. Dixon, Springfield, secretary; J. P. Trogden, Haven, vice president for Green county; J. R. Garbee of Billings, vice president for Christian county; James A. Biggs of Lebanon, vice president for Laclede county; Miss A. Sargeant of Sarcoxie, vice president for Jasper county; S. C. Fields of Humansville, vice president for Polk county; W. A. Ford of Siloam Springs, Ark., vice president for Arkansas; D. F. Trogden, Springfield, superintendent; Howard S. Glassmore, Sprinfield, assistant superintendent; Fred Marshall, Ben L. Chastain, Stewart Shockley of Green county, executive committee. Ben S. Meyers of Crawfordsville, Ind., was judge of the show.

PRESERVING EGGS.—Liming by placing freshly laid eggs in tanks of brine is a process well known. Desiccating is not so common, though it is done in some countries, and the product is considered a valuable addition to the winter food supply. The making of noodles is quite common in some sections of Germany and the United States, which also preserve eggs in a desiccated form. What is newer, more valuable and of greater general interest is the process of hermetically sealing eggs in cans. This is a process similar to the canning of meats and other food products, though the details are different. During the spring and summer months eggs are received in New York at an average rate of 5,000,000 eggs per day. As only about 3,000,000 are used, this leaves a surplus to be taken care of. Sound shells containing good yolks and white are limed. All good, cracked and slightly broken ones are canned for confectioners' use, while the cloudy or spoiled eggs are canned for the leather trade. Tanners use them for giving to fine kids and other leather the peculiar gloss and elegant finish so indispensable to really fine goods.

So carefully are the economical features of the business looked after, that even the shells are utilized in the manufacture of certain poultry foods, thereby saving the pennies that the dollars may remain with the proprietors.

In canning the yolks are separated from the whites because the product is used principally by confectioners. With the exception of this separation, the process differs but little from that of canning meats and soups. Putting cheap eggs away for use in winter, when Mrs. Hen objects to unnecessary exertion, is the object. Furnishing confections during the winter months at summer prices is the practical sequence.

In all lines of business there are methods that ought to be superannuated, though through mere force of habit or because there is considerable money invested in the plant, they are perpetuated. Two methods are used by practical cold storage men, one by cooling the eggs in the shell to a point just above freezing, which will preserve them without perceptible change for months, the other is that of freezing to a solid mass the yolks and whites when removed from the shells.

OPEATING BROODERS.—G. C. Flegel of Westville, Ind., says: We are often asked if brooders pay and in nine times out of ten answer in the affirmative, and so will all others answer the question after one year of practical experience in raising chicks by artificial means. The next question is always. "Why do you think so?" There are many reasons for thinking as I do in this matter.

The principal one is the results obtained in the past by using brooders exclusively in my yards. This experience has taught me that it is a sure case of high death rate among the young chicks to overcrowd them when first put in the brooder, or for that matter at any time during their stay therein. And it means a retardation of the growth of those that survive the ordeal, and it is an ordeal of the worst description, in fact, it is inhuman to crowd the litle fellows as they are by some who are simply following the instructions sent out by some incubator and brooder companies.

The facts are that those who operate brooders the most successfully are those who always refrain from overcrowding. It is such an easy matter to put too many newly hatched chicks into the brooder, and as it may look as though there is plenty of room leave them there too long. Now lookout for results, the chicks commence to drop off, one at a time at first, then a dozen at a time, until they have reduced their numbers, by dying, to the capacity of the brooder they are in, and those that are left have received such a backset that they will never mature into the fowls nature intended they should be.

Now by reason of our inexperience we do not understand the cause of this great death rate and it follows that the most natural course is to blame the brooder for all our trouble and loss. The next thing is to write a letter to the maker of the machine and blow him off the earth, when the fault is all our own. Just stop a moment and consider what capacity means when rating a brooder; we will take, say, a brooder with nine square feet of floor space, we will have 1296 square inches, such a brooder is generally rated by manufacturers at 100 chicks, this gives each chick the space of about three by four inches to exist in when compelled to remain in the brooder on account of bad weather. Now don't that seem like a very small space to raise a chick in until it is, say, six weeks of age? Personally I think it is, and in my practice I simply cut that number in two and put 50 chicks or less in a brooder of this size and the result is I have cut down the death rate to the minimum.

In operating the brooders I use I have never failed to raise from 80 to 90 per cent of the chicks put in the brooder to broiler size, and I attribute this to the fact, that I do not over-crowd, more than any other cause, feeding not excepted.

To those thinking of using brooders this season for the first time I would say, be careful what you buy, and when you do buy, be sure to get enough of them to care for the chicks your machine will hatch. It will be much more economical in the end to buy four brooders for a 100 egg machine, than to buy two, you will raise more chicks, and the fact, as demonstrated by experience, are that the death rate will be enough lower to pay for the additional brooder room you have bought. This applies to those who are operating incubators. To those who are using hens to do the hatching the conditions are different. There you can regulate the number of brooders according to the number of chicks you wish to raise, and it may be that one brooder will be all one may need, that depends entirely on conditions. If the weather is such that the chicks can run about through the day, it goes without contradiction that a greater number can be placed in a brooder than when they are compelled to be housed up all the time.

The best piece of advice I can possibly give to those using the brooder is, don't crowd your chicks, and don't think that you can put 200 chicks in any one brooder and make a roaring success of it, for it will surely turn out to be a howling farce.

I prefer the 100 chick size brooder and then get two of them for the hundred chicks and you will raise more of them. To those who may think I am wrong I would say, try it, put 100 chicks in one brooder, then another hundred in two brooders, set them side by side, feed exactly the same, give them all the same attention and if the chicks in the two do not out-strip the 100 in every way, I will make the party trying it a present of a brooder.

Wm. Anthony of Talmage, told a Globe reporter that he has had 40 bales og cotton ginned and will have three more to gin; forty-three bales of cotton for one Wilbarger farmer is a pretty good showing. Besides that he raised 1800 bushels of of corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum and other forage crops. Mr. Anthony and an invalid boy raised this crop. He is an old man, but can give many a young man pointers on work.—Vernon Globe.

WAN 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.

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

SWINE

Hogs in the vicinity of Center, Shelby county, Tex., are dying in great numbers from some unknown disease.

THE YOUNG BOAR.—The young boar should be put in a lot by himself, entirely away from other hogs, as he will fret too much and not eat enough if allowed to run near other hogs, says an old breeder. Some times it is good to put a pig or two with him for company and for an appetizer. Often a young boar that is a little tasty about eating will eat better if there is a pig or two with him; he will eat his feed to keep the pigs from getting it—hog like. Then the young boar should be frequently handled; if he is not tame he should be confined in a small pen so he can't get away, and rubbed and handled to get him tame; and then let him out in his lot; and he should be taught to drive and to know his master. He should be driven from his lot to the breeding lot and back, so that he can be driven anywhere and handled like a bull. We have our boars all trained so we can drive them anywhere and handle them as we please; and they have to be broken to handle when young. He should have a good warm bed and plenty of pure water and have free access to wood ashes and salt. The feed should consist of a variety of food. The best feed would be shorts and skim milk, supplemented with pumpkins and sugar beets or finely cut clover hay with a little corn.

Now for breeding: Every breeder should have a breeding lot or house, with a breeding crate. A very cheap breeding crate can be made by making three feet long and two feet wide and three feet high; nail a few cross slats across the front end of the crate, two feet back and leave the balance of the crate without a top. Then make a bridge three feet long and two feet wide and five inches high; put this bridge at the rear of the crate. After the sow is put in the crate put a rod of iron across the crate behind the sow to keep her from backing out. Then let the young boar serve the sow and then return him to his own lot and let the sow remain in the breeding lot or house till she goes out, unless the lot is needed to breed other sows. The young boar should not be allowed to serve a sow but once, and he should not serve over three or four sows per week. The young boar should be well fed and kept growing all the time. In this way he will get strong, healthy pigs.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING.—Have you noticed in the last ten years how the Poland-China breeding has been shifted in localities? asks a correspondent of the Swineherd. Twenty years ago everybody was going to Indiana and Ohio for their hogs. Then Iowa came to the front, having secured good hogs from the East, with Kansas and Nebraska a close second. Then the boomers succeeded in dominating the business, and there was a furore in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which puffed itself up until it busted and the wreck lay scattered over the plains. Those that were not engaged in the booming business, but were enterprising and businesslike, continued on, while a new class of breeders came forward on an apparently new basis, and the business was established on a business basis, which now seems to prevail, nobody wanting boom prices, all preferring prices based on cash. We might explain to some of the younger breeders who are not familar with the story of the boom. The beginning was innocently through Black U S being quoted as a $500 hog, which was true, and advertised because of his selling at the highest price at that time, that he must necessarily be the greatest hog, this fact being determined by his price. It was readily seen that it was a good way of capturing business, as it proved a success; then there came a spirit of buying as well as selling for high prices for the benefit of owning the highest price animal. George Wilkes overreached him, and then Guy Wilkes 2d, at $950, brought on a fierce contest with the owner of Black U S, and then the Mediums took a hand, with with a line of high-priced animals, all of which were well advertised. Prices had worked up to $1500, then came the syndicate business, in which Look Me Over brought $3600, and it is a well-known fact that it was a losing business to the syndicate. Then came another syndicate in Happy Union that was considered a rather transparent affair. Although the alleged price was $4000, it never found much credence in the minds of well-posted breeders. Of course, there were a lot of other side issues of $550, $1000 and other high prices. We merely are quoting the stepping stones to the boom. The syndicate age was then in power, and it grew in its expansion until the sale of Klever's Model for $5100, which bursted the bubble, and people got down to earth again, and one of the strange things that has never been quite understood by ordinary people, was that with one or two exceptions, those who did the selling for the high prices failed to make any money in the boom, although it is hardly likely they lost as much as the ones who agreed to pay the high prices. This wakening up was necessary to bring breeders so-called back to reason.

At the present time it would seem that the headquarters of the Poland-Chinas has shifted into Illinois, and is in the hands of a reasonable and reliable lot of good business breeders.

SIMILARITY IN THE HERD.—Any one that takes an interest in swine growing cannot help being struck with the variety of colors found in herds on so many farms, writes John M. Jamison in National Stockman and Farmer. A question arises as to why this is. Certainly not in many cases because the farmer likes such a variety or that he studies to have it so. In a grain crop, such a mixture is not sought, or thought advisable or desirable.

A herd of swine having the same color, whether it is white, black or red, always receives more favorable comment than one of mixed color.

One reason, without a doubt, that so few herds have a solid color throughout is the fact that the prevailing opinion with farmers is that the best feeders are made by crossing of breeds. This cannot be done without having, as a result, mixed colors and a variety of forms. While in-breeding is the bane on too many farms, the fear of in-breeding causes too much mixing of breeds.

There is too much work towards the extremes. It is very easy to have a herd even in color, and similar in form, by selecting a breed of the color most desired, and using males of that breed. This is most easily done by selecting a breed most common in the section where they are to be grown. Boars can always be had that do not clash in relationship with the herd. All Poland-Chinas, Berkshires or Chester-Whites are not closely related, as the actions or methods of some would lead us to believe. The farmer should not undertake line breeding, but cross the breed or family he is using by animals of the same breed not akin. This way he can keep up the even appearance of his herd in color and form, that is so desirable and profitable.

If the farmer has a good herd of any breed, these good qualities can be improved as easily in nearly every case by sticking to this breed as by introducing blood of another breed. It is never expected by purchasers to find as good all around qualities in a mixed breed as in a herd of one breed.

The great aim of specialty breeders is to secure similarity in their herds in form and color. On these rest the great value of their herds. They try to reach a form that they think the most perfect in the color they most fancy. The constant reproduction of the latter is considered as necessary to show good breeding as the reproduction of similarity in form.

Now it is generally conceded that reliable breeders are improvers of the several breeds, and that they use the best means to that end. Certainly they have at their command better opportunities to do this than the general farmer.

If they are in advance, and have the best, how can the farmer that grows swine for feeding purposes expect to improve his herd by using all breeds and colors?

There is no certainty that a male of mixed breeding will reproduce himself, while on the other hand, a male of pure breeding may be expected to produce pigs after his own kind. With this fact firmly impressed on the swine breeders of the country, we have the key to similarity in form and color.

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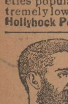

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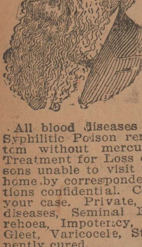

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DAIRY

MELONS FOR COWS.—Some time ago Mr. Carl Hoppe of this county noticed that his dairy cows began to improve in appearance and in quality and quantity of milk and butter. Having made no change in their feed at the stable, he began to observe what they ate in the field. The cows were then pasturing in the cotton and corn fields after crops had been gathered or abandoned. In many parts of the field the ground was almost covered with "smell-melons," a small melon of the cantaloupe family, growing on volunteer vines, and Mr. Hoppe found his cows greedily devouring these melons, which he naturally concluded had caused such marked improvement in their service for the dairy. The smell-melons had formerly been considered something of a nuisance, but Mr. Hoppe says he will hereafter encourage their growth, especially in the fields where cattle are to be pastured.—Calhoun County News.

BRAN IN BRICKS.—European dairymen buy large quantities of American feeding stuffs. Experiments are now being made in compressing bran into bricks for more convenient exportation. While the success of this line of work might lead to a still greater exportation of American raw farm products, says the Irrigation Age, the failure of the experiment would be America's gain. Bran is one of the most valuable feeds for the dairy. It is recommended by many feeders as especially useful for feeding in conjunction with corn meal which is concentrated and tends to "pack" in the stomach. Bran is cooling and can be used in almost any reasonable quantity. It is a food rich in protein and contains a large amount of the nitrogenerous element of fertility in soils. What is known to be extremely hard on soil and the chemist has found that most of the soil strength goes into the bran. Broadly speaking, therefore, the extreme folly can be seen of exporting bran and letting that much fertility go out of the country to enrich foreign lands, necessitating the purchase, in lieu thereof, of artificial fertilizers of all kinds to keep up our fertility of soil.

SALES OF JERSEY CATTLE.—In a review of the progress of the Jersey breed in 1900 the Jersey Bulletin says:

There were 35 public sales of Jerseys during 1900, against 36 in 1899, but the number of cattle sold by auction was greater than in 1899. They were held in thriteen different states: Indiana 8, Pennsylvania 5, Illinois 5, Kentucky 3, Ohio 3, New York, Nebraska and Iowa 2 each, Missouri, Massachusetts, North Varolina, Tennessee and West Virginia one each. They began February 28 with a little sale of twenty head at Yellow Springs, Ohio, that averaged $54, and closed at Shelbyville, Ind., where sixteen head were sold on November 28.

"History repeats itself" in pointing (as in 1899) to Coopersburg, Pa., for the most notable and most successful sale, from every point of view, in 1900. On May 30 T. S. Cooper sold 98 head of Jerseys for an average price of $340 per head. The highest figure was $1600 for Golden Sultana 146282, a two-year-old daughter of Golden Fern's Lad and Sultanne IV. Four females sold for $1000 or over; one for $900, one for $800, a bull calf for $800, and 89 imported animals averaged $365. The buyers lived in fourteen different states and in Canada. Many of America's most prominent breeders were in attendance.

On April 11 and 12, at Oneonta, N. Y., occurred the closing out sale of Ayer & McKinney's Meridale herd, located at Meredith, N. Y., when 124 head were sold at an average price of $103. The highest figure was $500, for the cow St. Lambert's Riotress 106220, test 24 pounds 6 ounces, a daughter of St. Lambert Boy 17408 and Letty Rioter 73475. Buyers were present from seven states and from Canada, this also being a representative gathering of prominent breeders.

At St. Joseph, Mo., November 12, was held one of the most successful sales of the year, by M. Hilgert and others. Sixty-four head of imported and home bred cattle averaged $96.48½, the highest figure being $360 for a heifer by imported Guenon Lad out of King of St. Lambert's Gem (test 18 pounds.)

On May 17, J. L. Shallcross & Son disposed of 54 head, mostly King of St. Lambert blood, at Anchorage, Ky. The highest price was $385 and the average $111. A daughter of King of St. Lambert, King of St. Lambert's Hope 150608, topped the sale. Eleven states were represented in the bidding.

The biggest sale, and in many respects one of the best, was that by Jeremiah Roth at Allentown, Pa., on May 29, the day before the Cooper sale. The stock was nearly all Pedro blood, and 142 head were sold, the highest price being $825 for Peter Cooper's Pedro 53524, son of Pedro and Wardalia II. Notwithstanding the very large number, the average reached $64 per head. Over 300 people were in attendance.

A successful closing sale of J. T. Armstrong's herd took place at Pittsburg, Pa., May 24; 41 head averaged $73, highest price $225, for a son of Stoke Pogis of Prospect and Gertie of Glynllyn. At Batavia, N. Y., Dr. L. L. Tozier closed out his herd of 34 on March 20; average $56; highest price $200. C. L. Boyer, Finleyville, Pa., sold 24 head, May 22, averaging $60. On June 6 the White River Jersey Cattle & Stock Farm company, at Wabash, Ind., sold 37 head; average $80, highest price $325. Sixty-two head, consigned by Judge J. P. Bradbury and others at Columbus, Ohio, June 14, averaged $68; highest price $210, for a son of King of St. Lambert's King. At Shelbyville, Ky., October 24, Jno. A. Middelton and others held a successful sale. Fair to good prices were obtained at New Castle, Ind., October 16 and 17; Keswick, Iowa, October 9; Linwood, Ind., September 27. Of six little sales the figures were not reported, one sale was called off on account of bad weather, and only in a few cases were the results disappointing.

On the whole, the public sales of 1900 had a healthy tone, and the large number of both old and new buyers who paid good prices is an encouraging sign of the prosperity in general and of the popularity of Jersey cattle. Many of the cattle sold were bought for purely dairy work, with breeding purposes a secondary consideration; and while the prices paid by this class of buyers averaged far above those usually paid for common stock, they were not the figures that brought up the average. It is the bidder after breeding stock who "makes the fur fly" at a public sale of Jerseys.

One thing noticed in the sales this year was that those held on the farm were the most successful. All of the sales making high averages were held at the sellers' homes. While years ago it was the custom to hold sales at stock yards or in city barns, it is pretty generally concluded that the home farm is the place.

TEA IN INDIA.

The conditions of the production of tea in India have been recently studied, and as a result interesting statistics have been tabulated. In 1885 the total acreage devoted to tea in India was 283,925, an amount which increased to 344,827 in 1890, to 415,717 in 1895, and at the end of the year 1899 to 516,732; the tea plantations are in the Brahmaputea plantations are in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam, the Surma valley of Cachor and Sylhet. Bengal and Travancore.

A heavy rainfall and a humid and equable climate are essential for the cultivation of tea. The yield in the Brahmaputra and Surma valleys is given at about 448 pounds to the acre, while in the Duars and Darjiling in Bengal the yield is 533 pounds and 231 pounds to the acre, respectively. The industry in Assam has been carried on mainly by Europeans with considerable capital, and the plantations and estates have been consolidated, so that the average extent of each plantation is in excess of 1200 acres, as compared with and average of 727 for Bengal, while in the Kangra valley of the Punjab, where the plantations are owned for the most part by the natives, there are only about four acres in each farm. The quantity of tea produced has increased in a ratio considerably greater than that of the area cultivated, the increase in area being given as 82 per cent, while the amount of production is greater by 162 per cent than fifteen years ago. In the year 1899 186,560,000 pounds of tea was produced in India, of which by far the greater part was exported, there being small domestic consumption. England, naturally, received the bulk of the product exported.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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SHEEP---GOATS

The Journal has an inquiry from Waxahachie, Texas, for Angora goats. FARM

A subscriber at Arkinda, Ark., writes to the Journal inquiring for Angora goats for breeding purposes.

TO TELL THE AGE OF SHEEP.—The age of sheep may be known from the teeth. At the birth the central temporary incisors, usually termed "milk teeth," says an exchange, are to be seen above the gum, the cutting edges of the second and third pair being almost, if not entirely, through, and the others may be felt beneath it, in all cases three of four weeks time well see all the temporary incisors up, besides which there are three molars in each of the upper and lower jaws.

From the age of one month up to the time of cutting the central permanent incisors at about 12 months, the only changes that occur are confined to the molar teeth, which are not taken into consideration in estimating the age of sheep, except in cases of dispute or for exhibition purposes. The ordinary farmer and dealer relies on the indications of the incisor teeth alone, and for all practical purposes they suffice.

When it is said that no change takes place, we except wear, but this alone need not be seriously considered in estimating age in lambs, and an animal under 12 months old will have a mouthful of temporary incisors.

Permanent dentition is considerably affected by breed and the nature of the food. Late maturing sheep on poor keep are from three to six months later in acquiring each pair of their large and permanent incisors than those better fed. Each sheep liberally fed may acquire its first pair of permanent incisors as early as 10 months, the second at 18 months, the third at 27 months, and the fourth at about three years.

When sheep are "full mouthed," and the teeth are in full wear; they gradually become less perpendicular, slant outward, assume narrower dimensions in each direction, and separate from each other. The teeth wear down at a different ratio, according to the pasture of the feeding, and fall out, more perhaps from constitutional peculiarity than from feeding.

HOW SCAB WAS STAMPED OUT IN NEW ZEALAND.—In the Auckland Weekly News (New Zealand) "Agricola" writes as follows in reply to an inquiry from England in reference to sheep scab:

In round numbers there are some 20,000,000 sheep in New Zealand, and, so far as is known, not a scabby sheep could be found among them, which is something to brag about, as well as to be thankful for. Twenty years ago scab was rampant in this colony. At the end of 1881, out of the 14,000,000 sheep at that time in the two islands, there were about 700,000 infested with scab, and numerous as were the infected animals the number was 200,000 less than in the previous year. Through the effects of stringent legislation, the strenuous efforts of inspectors, and the aid generally given by owners of flocks, the number of infected sheep gradually and rapidly diminished until, in the year 1893, the following clause was published in one of the inspector's reports: "During the spring an examination of the flocks last infected with scab was made, and no traces remained!" So that the following year the joyful intelligence was gazetted, the news spreading throughout the length and breadth of the colony: "New Zealand is free from scab!" The disease was thus in about a decade effectually eradicated, and neither by spontaneous generation nor in any other way has it since put in an appearance.

There are 18722 flocks of sheep in New Zealand, the size of the flocks being as follows:

Size of flocks—	Number.
20,000 and upwards	144
10,000 and under 20,000	231
5,000 and under 10,000	341
2,500 and under 5,000	614
1,000 and under 2,500	1,798
500 and under 1,000	2,708
Under 500	12,886

Although a large percentage of these sheep are scattered throughout extensive plains, or in valleys, or running on high mountain ranges, it is very creditable to the owners that there are no traces of scab to be found in any of the flocks, whether large or small—a state of things that should prove an object lesson to any country where the disease may unfortunately exist.

I come now to the interesting inquiry, "What measures were adopted in New Zealand for the stamping out of the disease?" Briefly, this inquiry may be answered as follows: (1) Our legislators, many of whom are sheep farmers, passed workable, up-to-date laws and regulations in regard to sheep and scab; (2) these laws and regulations were faithfully and energetically carried out by sheep inspectors and owners of flocks; and (3) an effective dip (lime and sulphur) was used. The clauses of the act are of course very stringent, as they require to be, or the disease would never have been mastered and wiped out.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.—A bulletin of the National Association of Wool manufacturers says: Undoubtedly the state of the domestic wool market is a reflection of that abroad, and it is not necessary to look for local causes to explain it. Nevertheless it is true that certain conditions prevailing here are peculiar to the United States, and are seen in market conditions. Wool prices undoubtedly went higher in the fall of 1899 than there was any warrant for. The boom in the market for manufactered goods, as we now know, was overdone, and the excessive production of the season was in progress at a time when the prophets were actually predicting a scarcity in the supply of the raw material. In truth there never was any approach to a scarcity, and at present, owing to a curtailment of production which has followed the backward demand for goods, there is an actual redundancy of supplies, so that no immediate return to the wool prices of 1899 can be looked for.

Indeed, it is a question whether the statistics do not justify the statement that there is a falling off in the wool consumption of the American people. On the basis of the domestic supply, the foreign imports, and the imported goods—estimating three pounds of wool to each dollar in value of the latter—we estimated the per capita consumption of wool in 1890 at 9.07 greasy pounds, as against 8.52 pounds in 1880. Assuming the clip of 1899 at 272,191,330 pounds, there was retained for consumption in the United States in 1900, after deducting all exports from imports, a total of 420,197,228 pounds. The value of imported fabrics for the year was $27,000,000, which adds 81,000,000 pounds of wool, a total of 501,000,000, which, with a total population of 76,295,220 shows a per capita consumption of 6.7—an apparent loss since 1890 of 2.3 pounds per capita. There has been a steady increase in the population of the country—apparently about 21 per cent since 1890—and an enormous falling off in the value of imported woolens. Yet the supplies of wool required to meet the demand for domestic goods are no greater than they were in 1890. This is assuming also that the abnormal wool imports of the free wool period have passed into consumption, and are no longer a factor in the supplies.

In the present general prosperity of the country the people are buying goods with quite as much freedom as was ever the case; it would seem to follow, therefore, that the use of cotton goods as a substitute for woolens has been increasing of late years. The advances which the cotton manufacturer has made in the direction of imitating various makes of woolens have been very great in these ten years. So also has been the advance in the use of cotton in connection with wool, and this use has been stimulated by the unwillingness of the buying public to pay prices for woolens which are commensurate with the increased cost of wool since the restoration of the duty on the latter. Even with cotton at ten cents a pound, the difference between its cost and that of wool at 50 cents a scoured pound is so great in these days as to encourage the use of more or less cotton in fabrics which will not command prices which will allow a fair return, provided the material used were all wool. A duty of 11 cents a pound on wool advances its cost so materially that it is now distinctly tending to reduce it consumption in this country. It has not been possible, notwithstanding the general advance in prices, to obtain the values for woolen goods which ruled prior to the tariff revision of 1894. Yet the wool and the labor are costing just about as much as before.

ARION RETIRED.—The world's two and three-year-old champion, Arion, for which J. Malcolm Forbes paid $125,000, will go in the stud at Lister Witherspoons "Glenartney" farm near Versailles. Arion holds the world's two-year-old record of 2:10¼. His four-year-old record of 2:07¼ remains his present mark. Arion will be in the stud with William Simpson's stallion, Hummer. Arion, after a practical retirement for several seasons, was started several times last year and demonstrated that he possessed his old-time speed, but he was in a measure outclassed by Cresceus, 2:04, Charley Herr, 2:07, and other younger stallions.

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.

GRIP IS EPIDEMIC!

Grip is everywhere. The papers tell us there are two million Americans now suffering with "grip"(or La Grippe, as the doctors call it) and what is worse it is more violent in its character than in the past, as a much greater percentage of victims are dying from its effects. Grip attacks the old and the young, the hard workers and the people of leisure, the rich and the poor, everybody in fact, whose system is not in perfect order. If the bowels are constipated or irregular, if the kidneys are ailing, the blood impure, the liver torpid, the digestion weak or disordered, it produces a condition very favorable to "grip," and such people are its victims. A little care will render the body proof against attack; that is to say, the impurities in blood, liver and bowels can be driven out through the use of Prickly Ash Bitters, the great remedy for cleansing and regulating the system. This splendid remedy purifies the bowels, strengthens the kidneys, renovates the liver and blood and tones up the digestive organs. In short, it prevents "grip" by putting the system in good condition. And as a help, in cases where the disease has already fastened itself on the body, there is nothing better. It flushes the sewers of the body and stimulates the vital organs so that nature is assisted to more quickly throw off the disease. Sold at Drug Stores.

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Cresylic ⁂ Ointment,

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Dr. J. H. TERRILL, DALLAS, TEX,

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

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

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The fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address

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If you wish also to send postage, enclose 10c.

Mention this Journal, as adv. is inserted as our contribution.

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
Great
Rock Island
Route
THE RIGHT ROAD.

THE WAY TO THIN FRUIT.

Thinning tree fruits has been practiced for a good many years, yet few fruit growers are in favor of it if we may judge by the number that do not do it, says Farm, Field and Fireside. The fact, however, that the most successful orchardists do thin and that they atrribute much of their success to it is a strong argument n its favor. Some of the growers along the Hudson river were thinning their apple crops twenty years ago, and, as a result, got a good yield of beautiful fruit nearly every year. The most noted peach grower in Michigan has hs peaches thinned every year, and the bill for the work is considerable. This last is the reason that thinning is not more widely practiced. Men hesitate to let go of the money that the work calls for.

Compared with the benefits received the cost is slight and may be counted as part of a permanent investment. For trees that have a tendency to overbear there is no better treatment, and some of the American apple, pears, peaches and even plums have this bad habit. Thinning the fruit from the beginning of the tree's existence gets it into the habit of bearing about the same amount of fruit each year, and gives a double advantage—that of having fruit in the years when others have none and in prolonging the life of the tree and increasing the number of crops it returns in its lifetime.

The writer has seen pear trees so loaded with fruit that each individual pear was below medium in size, and the limbs of the tree had to be propped to keep them from breaking. Higher up in the tree great limbs were hanging lifeless, having been broken by the weight of fruit in previous years. He could not but think how much better it would have been to have thinned this fruit by three-fourths, that the tree might have been saved mutilation and the market have received a pear that would have attracted attention.

A man can thin fruit rapidly, as he merely passes his hand along the limb, pinching off one after another of the fruits and permitting them to drop. The cost will be generally found to be less than might be expected. Orchardists will do well to give this practice a fair trial.

MARKETS

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

FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 21.—The past week on our market was very active in the hog line and prices held up well in spite of the heavy run. The market toward the middle of the week was 5c to 7 1-2c higher than any time for four months. The receipts here were 66 cars; of this number we handled 47 cars and sold 18 cars from $4.90 to $5.07 1-2. A larger percentage of the receipts were Southern mast hogs, including a big sprinkling of extreme light weights. This kind do not sell up with the packers, as the quality is not there. The Northern markets opened up strong today, but the advance was soon lost and they all closed weak. Good packers will bring today on our market $4.95 to $5.05 and something fancy will spring this price. We quote our market as follows:

Choice fat steers $3.50 to 4.00, medium fat cows $2.35@2.75 bulls, stags and oxen $2.25@2.50, canners $1.75@2.00, choice fat hogs 175 pounds and up $4.95@5.05, mixed fat steers $3.50@4.00, medium fat steers $3.00@3.25, choice fat cows $2.75@3.00, medium fat cows $2.35@2.75, bulls, stags and oxen $2.25@2.50, canners $1.75@2.00, choice fat hogs 175 pounds and up $5.05, mixed fat hogs 165 pounds and up $4.70@4.90, rough heavies $4.40@4.60, light fat hogs $4.00@4.25, mast fed hogs are bringing 25@50c less than corn hogs.

DALLAS.

Dallas, January 21.—There is an active demand for all kinds of livestock. A. C. Thomas' stockyards quote:

Hogs, choice packers 200 to 300 pounds $4.75@4.95, stock hogs $3.45@3.90, choice steers 800 to 1,000 pounds $3.50@3.75, fair to good steers $3.25@3.50, common steers $2.75@3.25, 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 1,000 pounds, 3.25@3.50, choice mutton, 70 to 85 pounds, $3.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 2,700 head, including 2,500 Texans. Market steady and active. Native shipping and export steers $4.70@5.80, dressed beef and butchers' steers $4.10@5.40, steers under 1,000 pounds $3.75@4.75, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.60, cows and heifers $2.00@4.60, canners $1.25@2.55, bulls $2.00@3.90, Texas and Indian steers $3.35@4.65, cows and heifers $2.30@3.45.

Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head. Market steady. Pigs and light $5.10@5.30, packers 5.25@5.35, butchers $5.35@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head. Market strong and active. Native muttons $3.75@4.25, lambs $4.25@5.50, bulls and bucks $2.50@4.00, stockers $2.25@3.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 19,000 head, including 700 Texas. Market strong and active. Texans $5.30@6.10, poor to medium $3.50@5.20, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.60, cows $2.75@4.25 heifers $2.50@4.60, canners $2.00@2.70, bulls $2.80@4.40, calves $3.75@6.00, Texas ulls $2.50@3.85.

Hogs—Receipts 3,700 head. Market slow to a shade lower. Good to choice heavy $5.30@5.42 1-2, light $5.25@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts 21,000 head. Sheep mostly steady. Lambs weak to 10c lower. Good to choice wethers $3.75@4.55, fair to choice mixed $3.50@3.80, Western sheep $3.75@4.50, Texas sheep $2.50@3.50, native lamsb $4.25@5.50, Western lambs $5.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21.—Cattle—Receipts 7,000 head natives, 2,300 Texans and 350 calves. Market steady. Native beef steers $4.50@5.30, stockers and feeders $3.75@4.55, cows and heifers $3.25@4.50, canners $2.25@3.15, Western fed steers $3.90@4.75, Texans and Indian steers $3.40@4.50, bulls $3.10@4.25, calves $4.50@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts 8,500 head. Market was steady. Heavy $5.00@5.37 1-2, light 4.10@5.25, pigs $4.50@4.90.

Sheep—Receipts 2,400 head. Market was strong. Western lambs $5.30@5.40, Western wethers $3.80 for chipped Texas to $4.50 for Arizona fed, culls $2.50@3.00.

HOUSTON.

(Reported yb the Box-Saunders Commission Co.)

Houston, Jan. 18.—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@2.50, work oxen $2.25@2.75, choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, medium yearlings $2.75, choice calves $3.50@3.75, medium calves $3.25, choice muttons $3.50@3.75, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 lbs .up. $4.50, corn fed, lights and rough, $4.00@4.25, mast fed hogs $2.75@3.00.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 19.—Beeves, good to choice $3.50@4.00, common to fair $3.00@3.25; cows, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $2.50@3.00; lyearlings, good to choice $3.50@4.00, common to fair $3.00@3.50; calves, good to choice $4.00@4.50, common to fair $3.50@3.75; hogs, corn fed $4.50@5.00, mast fed $3.50@4.00. A very fair demand for all classes of fat cattle. Prices are being well maintained and the outlook for fresh arrivals this coming week is good. Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs. weight in demand.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Teaxs, January 21.—

Low middling	8 1-2
Strict low middling	8 3-4
Middling	8 7-8
Strict middling	9

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.—Spot cotton easy and unchanged. Ordinary 7 15-16c, good ordinary 8 7-16c, low middling 9c, middling 9 1-2c, good middling 9 7-8c, middling fair 10 1-8c.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Ordinary 7 7-8c, good ordinary 8 1-2c, low middling 9 1-8c, middling 9 9-16c, good middling 9 13-16c, middling fair 9 3-4c.

New York, Jan. 21.—Spot cotton dull and 1-16c lower. Good ordinary 9 1-4c, low middling 9 1-2c, middling 9 15-16c, good middling 10 1-4c, middling fair 10 11-16, fair 11 1-16.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, January 21.—
Wheat, 62c.
Corn 55c.
Oats 30c.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Wheat, No. 2, 65@72c, No. 2 red 75c.

No. 2 corn 37 1-4@37 1-2, No. 2 yellow 37 1-4@ 37 1-2.

No. 2 oats 24 1-4@25c, No. 2 white 27@27 1-2c, No. 3 white 26 1-2@27c.

No. 2 rye 50@51 1-2c.

Barley, fair to choice malting 50@55c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.70, No. 1 Northwestern $1.71.

Prime timothy seed $4.60.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Jan. 21.—

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 pound) 6@7c.

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

Butter—Per lb., choice country 15c, common 10@11c.

Cotton seed oil—Prime crude, per gallon, 22 1-2@23c; market active; off crude 20@21c.

Cotton seed meal—Per ton, delivered at Galveston, $20.50@20.75; market dull.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 21.—

Hides—Dry flint, 16 lbs. and up 13 1-2c, 16 pounds 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 50c@$1.50; deerskins, pound 20c.

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

A HOME OF BEAUTY, COMFORT AND LUXURY.

Such is Bellvue Place.

Located on Hughes Circle, in the central southern part of the city of Dallas, is a magnificent twenty room structure. The building is painted a dark red color and faces south. With its large veranda and spacious lawns, it is to the observer an attractive and inviting home.

Upon entering the door you find a large hall, neatly furnished with an attractiveness that makes you at once realize that you have entered a well regulated comfortable house. To the left you find the business office, a light and airy room, furnished in fit keeping with the dignity of the institution. To the south is a bay window and on the other side of the room is a large open grate. The trimmings are unique, and all well suited. Across the hall to the right is the parlor, of the same size and shape as the business office, tastily furnished in elegant style. Downstairs also, there is the dining hall, a room twenty feet wide by sixty feet long, and to the rear are the kitchen, pantries, etc., well equipped to take care of the usual twenty to thirty guests.

The bed rooms, downstairs and on the second and third floors, are well ventilated, heated and carpeted, and are neatly cared for under the systematic management of the matron. In the lecture hall on the second floor the male patients receive three lectures a week and four treatments a day. This room is well equipped and is also the club room where the patients can indulge in the games and pastimes of the hour.

Dr. G. C. Head, physician in charge has his laboratory on the third floor. Dr. Head is a practitioner of thirty years' experience, whose reputation has spread over many states. Mrs. Rose P. Head, his accomplished wife, is matron and personally looks after the needs of the lady patients, being always present during their treatment. The female patients receive the same careful and effective treatment as the male, being treated privately in their rooms. Each guest is specially cared for and his convenience looked after.

This institution can care for thirty patients, and it is to the credit of its manager, Mr. J. H. Keith, that we today have in our midst one of the greatest factors for the upbuilding of humanity.

The treatment received by the patients in this institution destroys a disease that is demoralizing and fatal when not properly treated. This lovely place is the Keelly Institute, of Dallas, Texas, where the whiskey, morphine and opium habits succumb to skillful treatment and the victim is released with upbuilded manhood, and a new life before him. Call the attention of your afflicted and unfortunate friends to Bellvue Place and the laudable work being conducted by Mr. Keith.

FROM THE PANHANDLE.

Emma, Tex., Jan. 14.

There has been very little trading done recently as everybody has been taking Christmas holidays. A few sales of yearlings are the only trades I have heard of.

O. B. Kelly, ranch manager of the Q. S. ranch in Garza county, paid Emma a flying visit this week. He said the outlook was promising on the ranch, cattle fat, grass good and a very fair supply of water.

I met a man from New Mexico this week and learned that grass was injured considerably by the rains late in the fall but so far stock were in very fair order. Loco has not done very much damage there but further south horses are eating it badly. Surface water is plentiful.

Lubbock county is in better shape now than was expected during the fall. Grass has rotted very little and stock are in good condition. Surface water is lasting very well.

H. C. Wills of Crosby county, has recently been buying a few smooth young mares and will raise mules next year. He paid $12.50 to $15 for them.

The ranches below the plains are now scraping the sandy beds of the streams for stock water. Stock water will be scarce before spring and they are trying to economize so as to make it last until spring rains.

E. J. Mooves of the Z—L ranch in Garza and Crosby counties, was in Emma during the Christmas holidays. He said that all was prosperous on the ranch, cattle in good order and grass excellent. They have a fair supply of stock water. Many of the smaller ranchmen are cutting the loco out of their pastures and digging up the roots. They claim that the roots will freeze and kill the weed out before warm weather.

The S. R. Ranch in Crosby and Dickens counties is being enlarged and improved and J. C. McNeil, son of the owner, will make his home there hereafter. They have a fine stock of cattle now which are in fine order.

Reports from Floyd county say that grass is better than was expected and loco is not causing so much harm as many feared during the early winter weather. Cattle are in very good order and there is a good supply of surface water.

I learn that prospects in King county are ont very good now. A large part of the range is wild rye and this did not cure up well. The water supply is short also, and cattle are losing strength. The same condition exists in Motley county.

Loco is causing pretty heavy loss in Briscoe county. The grass has rotted bad and this has caused stock to eat the weed more than usual. Water is also scarce.

I frequently hear complaint now of the high price of salt and many of the ranches in Hale, Motley, Crosby, Kent and Dickens counties are sending to the King county salt lakes for their supply of stock salt for winter.

W. B. Blanchard will start to Taylor county soon after a bunch of cattle for his ranch in Crosby county. He brought out a bunch some time ago and as these did well he will bring his whole herd of stock to the plains.

A Castro county man told me this week that they had plenty of surface water and that cattle were in tolerably fair order, but that there was not very much strength in the grass as the rains late in the fall injured it. Loco is causing pretty heavy damage.

H. B. MURRAY.

OIL DEPOSITS OF TEXAS.

E. T. DUMBLE, STATE GEOLOGIST.

So much has been printed of late years about artesian water and its manner of occurrence that I suppose every one understands that it does not exist in underground rivers and lakes as we find it on the surface, but in beds of sand occupying the minute spaces between the sand grains. Occasionally, of course, there may be a cavity of more or less extent, but these are unusual, to say the least. The occurrence of oil deposits is exactly similar. Oil simply impregnates the sand beds, where it has collected through the process of distillation and condensation during untold years. Whether it was originally derived from the decomposition of marine animal life or plants of coal matters not. All have probably furnished material for it and the nature of the material may be responsible for its being of an asphalt or a parafine base, but those are points for scientific inquiry; at present we are more interested in the where than the why of such occurrences.

The first thing to ascertain then is the location and extent of such sand beds as may contain oil. In a general way this has already been done and the details given in our various reports and papers, of which the following is a brief re-statement.

As we travel from the coast into the interior we pass over strips, or belts, of clays, sands and limestones of varying character and width. These are the exposed edges of numerous sheets or beds of these materials which were laid down as sediments beneth the water formerly covered the entire region. From these exposures they slope downward toward the gulf shore and are overlain by later sediments; the edges of the older beds are therefore on the interior margin of the slope and the latter succeed one after another coming toward the coast.

The outcrops of these beds form a series of belts approximately parallel to the present Gulf coast, and borings show that the underground slope of the beds is from twenty to fifty feet to the mile more than the surface slope of the country; for instance the beds which occur at the surface around Hempstead were struck in the deep well at Galveston at less than 3000 feet.

Our observations prove that many of the beds of sand are water bearing and that several are oil bearing.

The Corsicana oil occurs in the sand at or near the base of the great beds of clay which underlie the black waxy prairie region of Central Texas, stretching from Paris on the north to Corsicana, Marlin and San Antonio to Eagle Pass on the west. The indications are that the oil may be found as far eastward as Tennessee Colony, in Anderson county, if no further. It will probably occur in belts with unproductive ground between. Its extension southwest will be similarly broken and probably wider areas, as in many places the sand appears to be entirely wanting. The wells of San Antonio are in this belt.

The next belt of which we have positive knowldge is that accompanying the lower lignite deposits, the out-crop of which cross the state from Texarkana via Athens, Calvert and Rockdale to the Rio Grande. The investigations of Dr. I. C. White in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia have proved that the variety of asphaltum known as Grahamite is one of the surface indications of oil deposits. I have found this mineral at several points, beginning at the Maverick-Webb county line on the Rio Grande and extending as far as Mexia. Other indications also occur and small quantities of oil have been found in the belt. It is altogether probable that prospecting here will bring results which will be valuable.

Another horizon still higher in these beds is that in which occurs the deposits found at Nacogdoches, those east of Palestine and on the southward through Atascosa county. These lie in or just below the base of the beds of brown sandstone and their value has been proved by actual boring below Nacogdoches, in Atascosa county and at intermediate points.

The next important horizon is that connected with the belt of lignites, one bed of which is exposed at Manton Bluff, above La Grange, and the sands which overlie them. In this immediate vicinity the natural production of oil from lignite beds can be seen in progress. Positive proof of the presence of oil and gas in these beds is found in the Cervanke wells near La Grange and the Greenvine well of Washington county.

With the exception of the Corsicana oil all of the horizons here mentioned are of the same general age and character as those in California and they continue along the Gulf coast well into Mexico. The oil bearing portions of these beds bid fair to prove as extensive as any known and are as yet practically untouched.

Still higher in the series, as we understand it, come the beds in which Beaumont has just encountered such a phenomenal supply. The conditions of the occurrence of these beds differ somewhat from those below and we expect the finding of oil along the coast to be more in distinct basins than may be the case with the lower oils, the sands of which appear to have greater continuity and are not divided into lenticular deposits.

Whether or not any of these oil deposits can be struck at any particular locality is a question to be answered only after investigation of the surface conditions in the vicinity or by actual boring. The surface indications are a guide where they exist, but oil may be sometimes found below when such evidence is apparently lacking or would only be detected by an expert observer.

The success which has already attended the search for oil will certainly stimulate others to undertake similar borings and the interest thus aroused will without doubt overflow into other channels and bring about the development of other mineral resources of the state which now lie dormant, largely because they are not properly appreciated or understood.

TO KEEP OFF FLIES.

Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, chief of the pathological division of the bureau of animal industry said recently:

"There are many remedies, both from private sources and our own, with which to keep flies off of cows, but none of these are lasing, continued application being necessary. Now the horn fly is very troublesome to many cows and fish oil is extensively used. It is applied to the frontal bone and head of the animal. It is sticky and only has a lasting effect for a short time. Two of the most prominent sheep dips on the market used at a strength of about 2 per cent are known to be beneficial. Then different coal-tar preparations—kerosene, a solution from juniper and cockle-berries and numerous other concoctions may be of some benefit, but when strength begins to weaken, the flies continue to annoy the cows and can only be kept away by renewal of the remedy. Trouble from this cause is not so serious, however, for whatever loss in milk or weight is occasioned by the attacks of the flies, the coming winter will see a corresponding gain."

During the convention at Salt Lake City M. K. Parsons of the Utah and Colorado Cattle and Improvement company purchased of O'Neil Bros. of Wells, Nev., 1000 head of one and two-year-old high bred cattle. The price is said to be $22 for the yearlings and $29 for the two-year-olds.

HORSE.

Not one of the bids received for Charley Herr, 2:07, appears to have been acceptable to Owner David Cahill, Lexington, K. Mr. Cahill advertised to sell the horse to the bidder sending him the highest bid up to and on a stated date, but that date has come and gone and Herr has not changed owners. Charley Herr showed last year that he is a trotting horse of the very highest speed and stamina and Mr. Cahill is credited with having refused $30,000 for him.

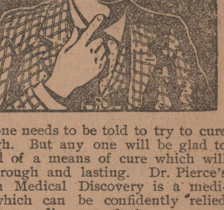
On account of the work of horse thieves in the southern part of St. Clair county, Ill., for some time past, the farmers of that section have concluded to organize. The new society is known as the Cakokia Anti-Horse Thief association. The officers are: Joseph Ettienne, president; E. B. Ogle, secretary; Alonzo Ferry, Jos. Klaus, Fred Warner, Chas. Ebersohl, John Schwartz, Fred Hahn, special constables. The society will have men at all the points where it is likely that horse thieves would attempt to drive the horses and in this way make arrests which could not be done without thorough organization. From a central office the officers of the new club will send out messengers when they receive notice that an animal has been stolen, and the men at the points of exit will then set to work to catch the thieves.

KANSAS CITY HORSE SHOW.—The annual meeting of the Kansas City Horse Show association was held a few days ago and the election of officers resulted as follows:

President, W. A. Rule; vice presidents, W. S. Halliwell and George Stockham; treasurer, Neal S. Doran; secretary and manager, A. E. Ashbrook; chairman of the executive committee, C. F. Holmes; directors, C. F. Holmes, F. A. Hornbrook, K. B. Armour, W. S. Halliwell, C. G. Bridgeford, W. H. Grant, Neal S. Doran, W. A. Rule, Alex Fraser, R. F. Lakenan and George T. Stockham.

Plans for the horse show in Kansas City next year were informally discussed and it was decided to claim the dates of October 21 to 26, and there is every likelihood that a much larger prize list will be offered next year than at any previous exhibition.

HORSES FOR EXPORT.—An experiment is soon to be made by the German army in which horse dealers all over the country will take more than a lively interest and if the experiment is a success there will be an activity in the horse market such as has not been experienced since the advent of the horse car. Recently four commissioners of the German government came to New York for the purpose of purchasing horses for the German army. The experiment will be made with the purchase of 3000 horses that will be made immediately. The 3000 horses will be shipped to Germany and the German army will at once put the horses to the test, and if satisfactory, then large purchases will be made. The secretary of war of the Belgian government was in correspondence recently with Prosper Eerebout, a prominent export dealer located in Chicago, to place contracts for cavalry and artillery horses for the Belgian military service. The price stipulated was too low to consummate any arrangement for horses. All Europe is short of horses for army purposes and during the past eighteen months have made enormous drafts on other countries for supplies, particularly America, which has furnished upwards of one hundred thousand horses and mules for export during the past twelve months. In South Africa, a country of magnificent distances, it is doubtful if the British government can close a successful campaign against the Boers without additional drafts of horses and mules. It is estimated that 50,000 American horses will be purchased within the next six months for the South African war. It is reported that the horses and mules landed in South Africa cost the English government around $360 per head. Many of the animals die during the process of acclimation. They are compelled to cross the equator to reach Cape Town, and the torrid heat causes great mortality. The average rate of death in transportation averages thirty-two to the thousand. The urgency of the demand is so great that they are not allowed sufficient time to recuperate after landing and the immediate hard service to which they are assigned uses them up rapidly.



No one needs to be told to try to cure a cough. But any one will be glad to be told of a means of cure which will be thorough and lasting. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine which can be confidently relied on to cure diseases of the organs of respiration. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis and bleeding of the lungs. It cures when nothing else will cure, and the local physician says: "There is nothing more that we can do."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will sometimes try and sell a substitute when the "Discovery" is asked for. No substitute medicine will satisfy the sick like "Golden Medical Discovery." It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Two years ago a severe cough started on me and I was also bothered with catarrh," writes Mr. F. Skjod, of Danewood, Chisago Co., Minn. "I could not sleep nights, as the cough was worse at night. I tried several cough medicines, but to no avail, until a year ago, when I got so bad I could not breathe through my nose at times. I then tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and at the same time using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, I am a well man. I can thank Dr. Pierce for my good health, and will recommend his medicines to any one suffering from the same trouble."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

A HELPING HAND to assist in starting you on your holiday trip to the Southeast. Take the "KATY FLYER" via M., K. & T. R'y. via Greenville and Shreveport or through South McAlester and Memphis. Round trip tickets on sale December 20th, 21st and 22d, good 30 days. Round Trip tickets to St. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City and points in Missouri and Kansas on sale Dec. 21st, 22d and 23d. For rates, time tables and other information, call on "Katy's" agents, or write

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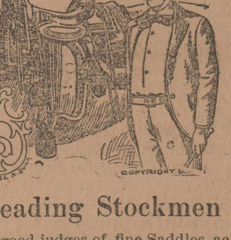

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The Burlington's Denver-North Main Line was completed September It taps the Kansas City-Billings Lin Alliance, Neb. It is the short line, Denver to Helena, Spokane, and the direct line to the entire Upper Northwest.

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DAILY
For St. Louis, Chicago
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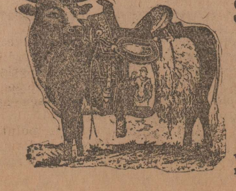

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New Spring White Goods

We have just received our first shipment of white goods. To appreciate the loveliness of these novelty and staple fabrics you must see them. No trouble to show goods. Whether you are ready to purchase or not, the new arrivals will interest you.

32-inch Persian Lawn, per yard 65c, 50c, 40c. 25c and....20c
White Striped India Dimity, 32 inches wide, on sale at 35c and....25c
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36-inch Linen Lawn, all pure linen, on sale at 65c, 50c and....45c
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36-inch Brown Shrunk Linen Skirting, on sale at 45c, 35c and....30c

Specials in White India Linons

32-inch White India Linon, special at 5c, 7½c, 10c, 12½c and....15c
Better grades White India Linon at 20c, 25c and....30c
Special—32-inch White Checked Dimity, regular price 15c a yard, this sale at....12½c

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100 pieces 27-inch Amoskeag Ginghams, dress styles, in checks, tripes and plaids, all light colors, at....10c
-inch Imported French Shirting Percales, white and colored ounds, at....25c
-inch Woven Linen Shirting, all the newest patterns, colored ounds, at....45c
30-inch light colored Flannelettes, our entire line of 10c quality special at....7½c
36-inch Dress Percales, red, navy and china blues, regular price 12½c, special at....10c
36-inch Shirting Percales, regular price 12½c and 15c, special at only....10c

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

Superintendent F. A. Converse, of the livestock division of the Pan-American exposition, has planned to accommodate more than 1000 horses in the exhibits of American bred animals. The breeds that will be recognized are: Standardbred, thoroughbred, French coach, French trotters, Cleveland bay, Oldenburg, etc., Belgian, Hackney, Morgan, Arab, Percheron, Clydesdale, Englihs shire, French draft, Suffolk, Punch, Shetland ponies, jacks and jennetts.

The best three-year-olds the eastern stables boast of have been nominated for the $20,000 American derby, to be run at Washington Park, Chicago, June 22. William C. Whitney has nominated his Futurity winner, Ballyhoo Bey, James R. Keene has nominated Commando, the Domino champion, and George T. Littlefield has named Water Color and Sweet Lavender. Other good colts nominated for the big event are: Criterion, The Parader, Vitellius, Beau Gallant, Bellario, Articulate, Garry Herman, Alard Scheck, Joe Frey and Silverdale.

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We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

This has been a good winter for cattle in the Indian Territory. Most of the cattlement in that sections are roughing their cattle through by keeping them in stalk fields. Cattle will have to be fed only a few weeks this winter.

The controller of the currency has given out an abstract of the condition of the national banks of Oklahoma at the close of business Dc. 13. It shows loans and discounts, $2,533,224; gold coin, $98,801; total specie, $190,142; lawful money reserve, $362,111; total resources, $5,540,439. Individual deposits advanuced to $4,158,507, and the average reserve held was 36.42.

A South McAlester report says: N. B. Sloan, a wealthy stockman of Savanna, I. T., locally known as "Bonny" Sloan, suddenly disappeared a short time ago and his continued absence coupled with the fact that before leaving he disposed of his large herds of cattle and other property and carried away about $50,000 in cash, is causing his friends a great deal of uneasiness. His wife, who is a Choctaw Indian woman, is especially anxious to ascertain his whereabouts.

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION.—Following is the program for the 7th annual convention of the Oklahoma Livestock association to be held at Woodward, Feb., 12, 13 and 14:

Tuesday, Feb., 12.

10 o'clock a. m.

Convention will be called to order by President A. T. Wilson.

Invocation—Rev. C. B. Warren.

Reports of officers and executive committee.

Appointment of committees on resolutions and on application for membership.

Adjournment for dinner.

2 o'clock p. m.

Business meeting of members.

Discussion of reports of officers and suggestions for coming year.

Introduction of resolutions and reference to committees.

Election of officers.

Adjournment.

7:30 p. m.

Music by band.

Music by choir.

Address of Welcome—Col. Temple Houston of Woodward.

Response—By president of the association.

Music.

Resitation. "The Spanish Pony"—Miss Estelle G. Burke of Wichita.

Music.

"Livestock Interests of Oklahoma"—Gov. C. M. Barnes.

Music.

"The Practical Value of Education for Cattlemen"—Prof. John Fields, director of Oklahoma experiment station.

"————————"—Miss Burke, of Wichita.

Poem, "Oklahoma Cattle"—Hon. Freeman E. Miller of Stillwater.

Resitation—Miss Mary Tandy of Woodward.

Music.

Adjournment.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

9 o'clock a. m.

Music by band.

"Cattle Shipments and Livestock transportation"—Supt. H. A. Tice of the Santa Fe.

Discussion and questions by members.

"Practical Tests in Breeding and Feeding"—Prof. F. C. Burtis of the A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Discussion by members.

"Texas Fever and how Communicated"—Col. Albert R. Dean, secretary bureau of animal industry of U. S. This topic is of the highst importance to every cattle man and full attendance of members is requested.

Discussion by members.

"Needs and Value of Cattle Inspection in Oklahoma"—F. J. Wikoff, president Oklahoma Livestock sanitary board.

Discussion by members.

"Needed Legislation Affecting the Livestock Industry in Oklahoma"—By all members of the 6th legislative assembly of Oklahoma.

Adjournment.

1:30 p. m.

"——— ——— ——— ———" A. C. Halliwell, editor Daily Livestock World, Chicago.

"At St. Joe Markets"—Traffic Manager M. B. Irwin, St. Joe, Mo.

"History and Growth of the Kansas City Stock Yards"—Supt. Eugene Rust, Kansas City.

"The Packer at Home"—Fred Dold, Wichita.

Five minute talks by representatives of commission firms at all the markets.

Bull sales and roping contests.

Evening, Cattlemens' ball, free to all members and guests.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

9 o'clock a. m.

Unfinished business.

Adoption of resolutions.

Report of committee on applications for membership.

Selection and confirmation of new executive committee for the ensuing year.

Selection of next place of meeting.

Special show of registered Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus and Red Polled cattle from the Oklahoma experiment station.

Auction sale of bulls will be announced from the platform in convention hall and will occur at hours most suitable in connection with the work of the convention. Several car loads of registered Herefords and Shorthorns will be on sale.

THE WICHITA RESERVATION.—A report from Washington says:

The Wichita reservation in Oklahoma will not be thrown open under the provisions of the free homestead laws of the United States, as has been generally supposed. Such, in brief, is the decision of the interior department, after a careful examination of the provisions of the various laws relating to the opening of this counery.

This decision is of particular interest, as thousands of people in the southwest have been looking forward to the opening of the Wichita reservation with delight. They believed that the free homes bill, which became a law on May 17, 1900, extended to. and embraced, the Wichita county, and accordingly the opening of the country was awaited with expectant delight. And it was the intention of the farmers of the free homestead law to include the Wichita reservation, as well as other Indian lands for which acts had been passed, providing for their opening to settlement, within the provisions of the act. Now, however, it transpires that the settlers in the Wichita reservation will be compelled to pay for their lands in accordance with the treaty with the tribe, which was ratified by congress on March 2, 1895. Influenced are now at work to secure the extension of the provisions of the homestead laws, not only to the Wichita county, but the Kiowa and Comanche reservations as well.

In 1893 a treaty was made with the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, whereby they ceded to the United States all their claim, title and interest to the lands embraced in the tract of land commencing at a point in the middle of the channel of the Washita, where the 98th meridian of west longitude crosses the river, thence up the middle of the main channel to the line of 98 degrees, 40 minutes, west longitude, thence on the same line of 98 degrees, 40 mintues, due north, to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian river, thence down the middle of the Canadian river to where it crosses the 98th meridian, thence due south to the place of beginning.

In consideration of this cession, the United States agreed to allot, out of this tract of land, to each and every member of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, native and adopted, 160 acres of land. This was to be classified into grazing and grain-growing land, and the Indians were required to make their selection, one-half of grazing land and one-half of agricultural. Every member of the bands over 18 years of age was to have the right to select 160 acres of land, to be held and owned in severalty, but to conform to legal surveys in boundary as nearly as practicable. The heads of the families were to select for their children a like amount of land, and a person to be designated by the commissioner of Indian affairs was to make the selection for orphan children.

This treaty was ratified on March 2, 1895, but the work of surveying the lands did not commence until the fall of 1896. On June 1, 1897, when the work had reached a stage where allotments were to be made, congress passed a joint resolution requesting President McKinley to suspend the work of surveying and alloting indefinitely, or until the courts could finally pass upon the disputed question of ownership between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians. Accordingly work was stopped and nothing has been done.

The opening of the country having been authorized in March, 1895, is was generally supposed when the free homes bill passed that its provisions would apply to the Wichita country. But investigation shows that the intention of the framers of that law was not carried into execution. The act approved May 17, 1900, known as the Flynn free homes bill, provides as follows:

"That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands, which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided, or who shall hereafter reside, upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry."

It will be seen from the above section of the free homes law that settlement on public land must have been made prior to the approval of the act. Although the opening of the Wichita country has been authorized more than five years before the homes bill passed, the country had not been opened and settlement had not been made. Thus, in the opinion of Secretary Hitchcock, the settlers on the lands in the Wichita country must pay for them at the rae of $1.25 per acre, unless congress sees fit to extend, by special legislation, the benefit of the free homes law to that country.

NEW MEXICO

J. P. White of Roswell, manager of the Littlefield Cattle company, recently Mexican steers at private terms. He also bought 500 Mexican steers from R. F. Burnett for about $8000.

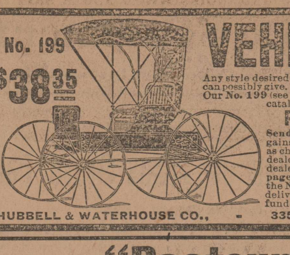
A cattle train was wrecked at Albuquerque last week and 15 head of cattle were killed, while 200 others escaped to the foothills. The cattle belonged to the Diamond A company of Southern New Mexico.

R. F. Barnett of Roswell, N. M., bought 80 acres of land without water right from J. P. White last week. The tract was formerly known as the J. R. Cunningham place. The consideration was $3000. This gives Mr. Barnett 240 acres in one body there, and makes his total land holdings in Chaves county nearly 2000 acres.

A duel between two cowpunchers of the Victoria Land & Cattle company, in which one was probably fatatlly shot, occurred a few days ago. Robert Adams and James Chandler were at Cedar Grove postoffice and got into a heated discssion over steer roping and finally commenced swearing at each other. Adams, it is said, pulled his pistol quickest and commenced firing, Chandler falling to the ground with a bullet through his right lung just above the heart.

John Hightower of Lincoln county has demonstrated that the raising of high grade goats is a very profitable business. He went to Roswell last week with a load of mohair which sold for 28 cents per pound. He has some of the finest goats in New Mexico. He began with 500 nannies and a few fine bucks, some of which cost $150 apiece. He raised 250 kids and in the spring sold 102 goats, which netted him $450. He sheared twice in the year, getting each time 1600 pounds of mohair.

MELON GROWERS MET.—At Roswell, N. M., a meeting of the Melon Growers association was recently held. The main object of the meeting was to adopt some rules and regulations and a contract that had been enacted into betwen the directors of the association and the Pecos Valley Packing Co. pertaining to the packing and shipping of the melon of this year's crop. This contract provided that the packing company should do all the work of procuring crates and other packing material and superintend the packing and consigning of the crop for the sum of $15 per car, the growers, however, paying the actual cost of crate, packing material and for the manual labor used in the packing. Col. Earle of the packing company, was present and explained what the company proposed to do, and especially the desirability of all the crop from various points in the valley going on the market in good condition and of a uniform grade. Some of the members of the growers' association thought the sum of $15 per car very reasonable for the service to be performed, while others considered it exhorbitant. The meeting finally broke up without definite action being taken. Some of the growers expressed their determination to accept, as individuals, the proposition of the packing company, whatever the action of the association might be. Unless the matteris adjusted a decrease in the cantaloupe acreage is predicted.



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

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HOME CREEK HEREFORD RANCH.

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

William Anson, Coleman, Texas.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

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.

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

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.

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A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

$500 REWARD

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

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, should send for his

FREE MEDICAL TREATISE,

which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases.

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send stamp for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

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SUNFLOWER CULTURE

MONEY COULD BE MADE BY THE AMERICAN FARMERS BY CULTIVATION OF CROP.

According to the views of the department of agriculture there is money in sunflower culture if farmers in this country can be persuaded to take it up. Abroad, more especially in Russia, the plant is of great economic importance, its seeds being eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanut sare in America, while the oil, obtained by pressing the seeds, is widely used as an article of diet. Besides, the stalks and oil cake make excellent fodder, the leaves are employed as a substitute for tobacco, and the fiber of the stalks has a high value.

The sunflower might well be chosen as our national floral emblem, inasmuch as it originated in this country, in the region of the Great Plains. Specimens of it were taken to Europe by the early Spanish explorers, and it was first cultivated in the old world in the gardens of Madrid. The plant was utilized by American Indians long before the days of Columbus, and Champlain, when he visited Georgian Bay in 1615, found the aborigines there growing it and using on their hair the oil expressed from the seeds. It was raised chiefly, however, for the sake of the food which its seeds supplied. To so high a point had it been developed by the natives on this continent that during the three and a half centuries which have elapsed since its adoption by the white man it has not been improved to any extent, merely retaining the abnormal size that distinguishes it from its wild original.

In Russia, where the frequent religious fasts restricting the use of meat lead to a large consumption of vegetable oils, the oil of the sunflower is widely employed. Between 1830 and 1840 the manufacture of this oil on a commercial scale began in the southern provinces, and since that time the industry has attained great importance, leading naturally to the development of the more prolific seed producing varieties. There are three principal varieties now cultivated in the empire of the czar—one with large white seeds, which are said to yield the most oil; one with smaller black seeds, which are sweeter and regarded as best for eating; and an intermediate form, with striped seeds, used both for eating and for the production of oil.

The sunflower, indeed, has assumed a greater economic importance in Russia than in any other country. Even by the upper classes the seeds are much eaten, the larger and finer ones being quite equal to most nuts in respect to both palatablility and wholesomeness. While the poorer and less perfect seeds furnish an oil that is somewhat turpid and bitter, the better ones yield a supperior quality that is said to compare favorably with olive oil for table purposes. The stalks and straw of the sunflower are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of the empire almost the only available substitute for wood to burn.

Sunflower oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than any other known vegetable oil. About one bushel of seeds are required to make a gallon of the oil, and fifty bushels of seeds are produced on one acre of land. Selling at $1 per gallon, the profit on the oil is large. Of late years, purified sunflower oil has been used quite extensively to adulterate olive oil; it is of a pale yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, being mixed with cheap paints and with prepared stains, but it does not equal linseed oil for varnish. The cake left after the extraction of the oil by pressure is extremely rich, being equal in this respect to maize cake or linseed cake. Branches and stalks of the plants furnish an excellent fodder, being highly nutritious.

The production of sunflower seed in Russia is about 228,000,000 pounds annually, the arena devoted to the culture of the plant being 216,000 acres. One acre will yield 1300 pounds of seeds, representing fifty gallons of oil, which, expressed on the spot, is yellow in color, thicker than hempseed oil, and dries slowly. The oil has to be purified for table use, and much of it is utilized for burning in lamps and for making candles and soap.

In the poorer districts of Europe a fair kind of bread is made from sunflower seeds and is used as a regular article of diet. Many cheap cigars, it is said, are made from the leaves of the plant. When properly cured, the large leaves make pretty fair wrappers for cigars, and for this purpose they are employed to a greater extent than is generally imagined. Pulverized and mixed with an equal quantity of tobacco, the combination is not so bad for pipe smoking; in fact, the sunflower leaves give a peculiar aromatic flavor to the tobacco that is liked by some smokers. Cheap cigarettes are frequently adulterated with sunflower leaves. In China the fiber of the stalks, which is fine, silky and very strong, is woven into silk fabrics, and it is believed that, with the use of proper machinery, it might be utilized most profitably in this country.

It is an interesting fact that the variety of sunflower most cultivated at the present time in this country for ornament and for the production of seeds is known as the "Russian." Farmers say that nothing fattens chickens so quickly as the seeds of this plant, which seem to encourage hens to lay. From the bright yellow blossoms a yellow dye is made, and potash can be obtained from the stalks. Paper has been made from the stalks, but in the treeless regions, where the sunflower is most abundantly grown, their highest value is for fuel. One acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good hot stuff to burn in winter. The fact may be mentioned incidentally that a single flower head has been known to yield 2362 seeds.

The sunflower has long been grown in this country for ornamental purposes, its beautiful yellow flowers lending much to the adornment of yards and gardens. In some of the central states, the plant, in a much smaller form than the cultivated kind, grows wild, and in Kansas the borders of wagon roads and railroads are frequently lined for miles with the blossoms, which in August and September, when in full bloom, are a marked feature of the prairie landscape. The aesthetic value of the sunflower has long been recognized in the United States, but it is only of late years that we have begun to realize that it has an economic importance, and promises to be a source of wealth in the future.

It is found that the plant grows best for commercial purposes in Kansas, Missouri and the Ohio valley, but many other regions are well suited to it. As a rule, the soil best adapted for Indian corn produce the best crops of sunflowers. They should be planted by a drill, in rows 3 feet apart, the seeds being placed deep enough to secure abundant moisture to make them germinate. The planting should be done as early as possible in spring, and the heads should be harvested before the seeds are quite ripe, so as to avoid scattering and loss. After drying, the seeds may be threshed out and stored in bags. The threshing may be done with a flail, but, if the sunflower is to be grown in this country over large areas for market, special threshing machines will have to be devised for he separation of the seed.

Three principal kinds of sunflowers are grown in the United States for their seeds. One of these is the common sunflower, now found in gardens all over the country, with nodding heads 8 to 16 inches in diameter. The other two are the "mammoth Russian" and the "black giant."

OFFICERS FOR TEXAS.

Gov. Sayers a few days ago sent to the senate for confirmation the following appointments:

Secretary of state, John G. Tod of Harris county.

Assistant attorney general, Robert A. John of Williamson county.

Adjutant general, Thomas Scurry of Dallas county.

Commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics and history, Jefferson Johnson of Travis county.

State health officer, W. F. Blunt of Caldwell county.

State revenue agent, Joe Lee Jameson of Bexar county.

State purchasing agent for eleemosynary institutions, C. P. Dodge of Bell county.

Superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Sam Harlan of Travis county.

Superintendent of penitentiaries, J. S. Rice of Tyler county.

Assistant superintendent of penitentiaries at Huntsvills, J. G. Smither of Walker county.

Assistant superintendent of penitentiaries at Rusk, W. M. Lacy of Anderson county.

Assistant superintendent of house of correction and reformatory at Gatesville, L. J. Tankersley of Bell county.

Financial agent for penitenitaries, W. M. C. Hill of Dallas county.

Inspector of penitentiaries, T. S. Cavin of Henderson county and T. H. Spooner of Gonzales county.

Board of pordon advisers, R. K. Smoot of Travis county and H. S. Shelley of Travis county.

State fish and oyster commissioner, I. S. Kibbe of Victoria county.

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.

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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NEW ASSOCIATION

SOUTH TEXAS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION EFFECTED PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AT HOUSTON.

At Houston last week the South Texas Live Stock association was permanently organized. During the Flower, Fruit and Vegetable carnival at Houston this association perfected temporary organization with F. N. Bullock of Columbia, Tex., temporary president, and Tom Richardson of Houston, temporary secretary. At the meeting last week, the temporary officers were unanimously elected to serve in their respective positions under permanent organization and D. Super, Jr., of Houston, was elected treasurer.

The objects of the new association are to advance the live stock industry of the southern part of the state and also to give aid in the holding of an annual fair in Houston at such time as may conform to the dates for holding the exhibitions in Dallas and San Antonio. A constitution and suitable bylaws for the government of the association were prepared and adopted and it was further decided to provide a book of marks and brands for the registration of animals owned by members of the association and a sale book for similar registry. The association proposes to take active steps to bring to justice all parties committing offenses against the stock raising industries of South Texas.

Those present and participating in the meeting and all others named as delegates who had signified a desire to become members were made members of the organization and it was provided that any person engaged in raising or dealing in livestock might become a member on the recomemndation of any member of the association and acceptance by the association.

The fixing of fees was left to the executive committee. The grievance committee reported a resolution favoring the amendment of the stock laws of Texas so as to enable localities to hold elections to determine whether or not animals of certain grades or classes shall run at large.

Judge Williams of Huntsville and L. H. Porter, president of Texas Dairy association, were among the leading speakers at the meeting.

Among those present were: F. N. Bullock, Brightside ranch, Columbia, Brazoria county; John C. Williams, county judge, Huntsville, Walker county; T. A. Gay, Gay Bros., Montgomery, Montgomery county; T. E. Mann, Dodge, Walker county; M. F. Sperry, Dodge, Walker county; John E. Hill, Hill-Menet Co., New Waverly, Walker county; Marian Taylor, New Waverly, Walker county; F. W. Turner, Bonney, Brazoria county; C. C. Chandler, Houston, Harris county; W. McDaniel, Port Arthur, Jefferson county; C. J. Cunyus, International Coffee company, Houston, Harris county; P. S. McDonnell, Houston Manufacturers' association, Houston, Harris county; I. N. Palmer, Brunner, Harris county; Louis Mackensen, Houston, Harris county; D. Super, Jr., D. Super & Son, Houston, Harris county; Dr. W. F. Box, Box-Saunders company, Houston, Harris county; H. W. Cortes, Bering-Cortes Hardware company, Houston, Harris county; S. Westheimer, Houston, Harris county; F. N. Gray, secretary Houston Manufacturers' association, Houston, Harris county; P. W. Hudson, Harris county; Tom Richardson, secretary Business League, Houston, Harris county; R. F. Dyer, Richmond, Fort Bend county; N. R. Powell, Pettus, Goliad county; H. F. MacGregor, president Business League, Houston, Harris county; A. Stelzig, saddle manufacturer, Houston, Harris county; Frank Eller, Houston Horse Shoeing company, Houston, Harris county; C. E. Martin, inspector Cattle Raisers' association, Victoria county; John Charles Harris, Harris & Harris, Houston, Harris county; J. Frank Richardson, Liberty, Harris county; Frank Abshier, Liberty, Harris county; J. F. Skinner, Lampasas, Lampasas county; M. J. Dukes, Houston, Harris county; John M. Moore, Richmond, Fort Bend county; R. M. White, Turtle Bayou, Chambers county; R. F. Adams, Jasper, Jasper county; W. R. Nash, Columbia, Brazoria county; A. H. Tacquard, Hitchcock, Galveston county; Ed Pruett, Dayton, Liberty county; W. L. Willie, Houston, Harris county; J. A. McFaddin, Victoria, Victoria county; L. H. Porter, Rockdale, Milam county; L. C. Eastham, Huntsville, Walker county; J. T. Hardy, Chenango, Brazoria county; R. F. Adams, Jasper, Jasper county; Jack Emery, Houston, Harris county.

A RANCHMAN'S ROMANCE.

A dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says: Vita, one of the twin daughters of former Supreme Judge Mulkey, of Metropolis, has added another interesting chapter to her romantic marriage to Edward Passow last August. Miss Mulkey, while visiting about a year ago in Texas, formed the acquaintance of this wealthy rancher and the friendship formed soon ripened into love. It was agreed that the two should be married secretly and Mr. Passow and Miss Mulkey visited Kentucky, where the nuptial knot was tied.

Mr. Passow went back to his ranch and his wife, returning to Metropolis, continued preparations for a public wedding. Only a few days before the date fixed for the event she publicly announced her wedding and said that she was sorry for the step she had taken. She freely told her friends that she had no affection for Mr. Passow, and it was expected that divorce proceedings would soon be begun. Mr. Passow learned of the changed conditions and took no further steps to claim his bride.

He found it necessary to visit Chicago during the holidays, owing to the settlement of the estate of his father, and his wife, learning of his presence in that city, sought an interview. The couple met, a reconciliation was affected and a second wedding took place in a Chicago church. This fact has just transpired. Mr. and Mrs. Passow will make their home in Texas in the near future.

GUN TO PROTECT SHEEP.

James Reed of Medicine bow, Wyo., is in the city with an automatic and self-acting gun for use of sheepmen without corrals. The gun is controlled by clockwork, he says, and can be made to fire at intervals of from five minutes to twelve hours. Twelve shots can be fired without winding. If desired, the gun will explode every five minutes, or every ten minutes, or half an hour or five hours. The weapon is said to be of great benefit to sheepmen who are troubled with wolves and other night prowlers.—Denver Record-Stockman.

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