

If You Invest in Oil

Stocks, you may get returns. You are sure to get returns if you invest in

The Journal

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Established 1884.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas
Guaranteed to Advertisers.

BREEDERS

OF ALL KINDS OF CAT
TLE, HORSES, SHEEP
GOATS, SWINE, POUL-
TRY AND FANCY
STOCK find the JOURNAL
A PAYING MEDIUM FOR
ADVERTISING.

PINEAPPLES IN TEXAS

EFFORT TO FORM STOCK COM-
PANY TO ESTABLISH PINERY
AT CORPUS CHRISTI.

A plan is on foot to form a company with a capital stock of \$6000 to grow pineapples near Corpus Christi. Florida parties are interested in the matter and an effort is being made to do the interest of fruit growers at Corpus Christi. If the plan succeeds it is hoped to have the enterprise under good headway by next August.

A gentleman in Florida recently wrote to E. B. Cole of Corpus Christi, Tex., as follows:

My object in trying to get information relative to your town was to see if I could not get some of the people there interested in raising pineapples, and thus form a connection. We have been raising them in what is known as South Florida for eleven years with the most remarkable success. We can raise them as low as 10 cents per acre in the West. But should we do as is done here, one-half of our plants are used for extending our acreage, then our receipts at the end of the fourth year from first planting, or two years from planting of plants received from first crop, the receipts would be \$2000 for the first year. The foregoing is no fancy stretch of imagination, but what is being done. You may ask why I should wish to move. The reason is that, while our fruit brings the prices mentioned and demand rather on the increase, the sales for our plants have fallen off very much so that I am forced to sell at a low price. The industry is new and demand for plants will last for a number of years to come. We have now in the state about 200 acres all shipped and producing and the cost of starting in the business is so much that the ordinary farmer can only do so on a small scale and gradually increase. Our reliance is now on new men and capital going into the business in order to dispose of our plants. I began on 4000 plants three years ago last August and now have three acres planted and 4000 plants left. Besides having sold 30,000 plants last year.

Should you think it possible to organize a company on the basis mentioned, I will superintend the building of shed, setting out and caring for the plants up to maturity. After my crop is harvested this year I will extend to the lessee the business alone, shipping my plants from here, which would have to be done in any event, as we only use the fancy varieties, not the common pine of commerce.

A test oil well is to be drilled near Athens, Tex.

the planting and building of shed, but he has now made other arrangements so that he is out of it.

It requires 40,000 feet per acre for shed, but a shed with slight repairs lasts with us ten years and should last longer than that in your dryer climate. Three good crops of fruit and plants are made from one planting—the second and third crops costing only for labor and fertilizer, or about \$150 each crop, the second crop being much the best. The first crop takes two years to properly mature, the second and third only one year each. What I wish to do is to organize a company with a capital of \$6000 for two acres, to be used as follows: \$2000 for shedding, \$2000 for plants (which take in stock and labor) and \$2000 for labor, fertilizer and superintendence. Then should sell at the end of two years the entire crop of fruit and plants and the gross returns should be: Fruit, \$4000; plants, \$5000, the same from the third and fourth year from planting, making \$14,000 for the first year.

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New Cotton Compress.—Edgar Byars of Rhom, Tex., has been working for some time on a new cotton compress, round-bale system, which was tried at a gin in Rhom last week with what was reported to be the highest success. The new press puts up a round bale of cotton weighing 250 pounds without the use of a cover.

Cotton Mill Trust.—In an interview George B. Hiss, secretary of the Southern Cotton Spinners' association, says that he would not be surprised to see a big company, like the steel trust, commence to buy up the cotton mills and put them under one management.

"In fact," said Mr. Hiss, "I have from time to time received offers from financiers who had such a project in view, and only the other day such a motive was imputed to Mr. Morgan. I believe that it could be done, and that just such seasons of depression as we are now experiencing will tend to bring this about. Of course, when this occurs it will be likely to involve the mills of New England, as well as those of the South."

In reference to the long contest over the question of the direct selling agency which has taken place between the cotton mills and the commission men, Mr. Hiss said:

"As an association, we are out of it. Both sides appear to have sought it to a finish, and with the incorporation of a company at Charlotte to handle the Southern mills' output, we dropped the matter entirely."

Cotton Men Organized.—At a meeting of cotton mill men held in Dallas last week the Texas Cotton Manufacturers' association was formed. Permanent organization was effected by electing E. A. DuBose president, H. W. Fairbanks vice-president, and T. E. Mitchell secretary.

The following were appointed on the board of governors: E. A. DuBose, W. H. Fairbanks, C. A. Saunders, S. F. Harold and John Taylor.

The following were appointed on the finance committee: J. C. Saunders, John Taylor and S. F. Harold.

The ways and means committee was appointed as follows: John Taylor, W. H. Fairbanks and E. A. DuBose.

The visitors were entertained at dinner by the officers of the Dallas Cotton Mills, and during the afternoon were treated to a coach ride to the plant of the Dallas cement factory, which they inspected.

The following were present: J. C. Saunders, Bonham; E. A. DuBose, Waxahatchie; T. E. Mitchell, Dallas; S. F. Harold, Dallas; W. H. Fairbanks, Dallas; G. H. Webb, Itasca;

S. F. Harrell, West; John Taylor, Corsicana; S. J. Tonkin, Denison; J. R. Griffin, Itasca, and T. E. Mitchell of Belton.

To Reduce Acreage.—Reports from South Carolina state that cotton growers' associations are being organized in a number of the counties where the farmers have not been heretofore organized, for the purpose of systematically reducing the cotton acreage, in the interest of higher prices. The farmers generally realize the necessity of keeping down the acreage, if prices are to be held up, but the trouble seems to be to secure unanimity of action. While many farmers in localities have signed agreements to keep down the acreage, other farmers in the same places are planting the usual acreage, and in some cases much more than they usually plant. Present indications are to the usual-sized crop.

Square-Bale Ginners.—The Standard Square-Bale Ginners' association held its annual meeting April 17 at York, Pa. Vice-President W. J. McMahon of Thomaston presiding and John Williams of Williamsburg acting as secretary. After the adoption of the minutes of last year's meeting, addresses were made by Judge S. F. Grimes of Cuero, B. F. Johnson of Oakville, and Sam Lewis of York, on matters pertaining to the association, the advantages of the standard bale being especially dwelt upon.

The presiding officer announced the death of President W. P. Laughter since the last meeting of the association, and appointed Judge S. F. Grimes, B. F. Johnson and Sam Lewis a committee to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased. The resolutions reported were adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. J. McMahon, Thomaston, president; B. F. Johnson, Oakville, vice-president; J. C. Koerth, Sweet Home, secretary.

Cuero was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

To Get Rice Statistics.—According to Washington advices, Secretary Wilson has decided to send out an expert to scour the rice-growing countries of the world and thoroughly investigate important matters connected with the industry. This mission, which is to stretch into the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world, probably will be entrusted to Professor Knapp of Louisiana, who returned about a year ago from an official trip of investigation in the Orient. The start will be made early next year.

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Germany, but originating in a different country. In consequence of this, new rice mills were built at Trieste, Pesto and Aussig, which now supply the entire demand for rice in Austro-Hungary; that market was thus lost to German mills.

Pea Louse Makes Trouble.—The pea canning industry in Wisconsin will suffer this year as a result of the ravages of the pea louse in 1900. William Larsen of Green Bay, owner of one of the biggest canneries in the Badger state, recently said that his firm will cut down the pea acreage about one third, the condition being due directly to the losses sustained last year by this pernicious insect. Mr. Larsen said that the future of the pea canning industry depends very largely on the ability to stamp out the pea louse or green fly, as it is sometimes called. In 1900 the Wisconsin canners lost one-fourth of their acreage, while the canners of other states, notably Maryland and Delaware, lost fully three-fourths.

Cotton Goods for China.—At a dinner given a few days ago at Charlotte, N. C., by the Southern Manufacturers' club, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, made an address in which he gave a general review of the trade conditions between the South and Orient and of China's importance as a market for Southern goods. He said:

"Large as is the amount of American cotton goods which China imports every year, it forms only one-sixth of the quantity she buys from abroad. Only the outskirts of the country have been entered. It is well known that the bulk of American goods is shipped to Manchuria and the province of Chi Li. Now Manchuria has a population of 7,000,000 and Chi Li a population of 18,000,000. These are by no means the most thickly populated parts of the empire. There are seventeen other provinces of China proper, many of which have a denser population than either Chi Li or Manchuria. There is no reason why American cotton goods cannot find as ready a market in the provinces of central and southern China as in the north."

"It is manifest," he said, "that the cotton growers and manufacturers of these Southern states have gained a foothold in Manchuria and north China, but with a little effort easily find a large market for their goods throughout the whole of central and south China. The only thing the American manufacturer has to keep in mind is that he should make goods suitable for the Chinese market."

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Ladies' Fabric Gloves

The recent improvement in the fit and finish of Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves has caused a revival of their former popularity. The sales in the large Eastern cities have greatly increased during the past two summers, and promises to be greater than ever during the coming season. The increased comfort obtained by wearing these gloves should be even more appreciated in our warm climate than in the North.

They come in tan, mode and black lisle, with two patent fasteners, at..... 25c
Mode, gray or white lisle thread, with two patent fasteners, at..... 50c
Best quality Egyptian Lisle Thread, in black, white, mode or gray, made with three patent fasteners, at..... \$1 00
The Milanese Silk Gloves, with two patent fasteners, made in mode, greys, white and black, per pair..... 50c
Better quality Milanese Silk Gloves, black or white only, made with two patent fasteners, per pair..... 75c
Best quality Milanese Silk Gloves, made with three patent fasteners, in white, black or mode, at per pair..... \$1 00

This quality is also made with two large pearl buttons, in white, grey, mode or black, at same price.

All the above Silk Gloves are made with Kayser's Patent Finger Tips.

Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas.

obtain the same foothold in southern China that they have in northern. The present importations are not sufficient to meet the requirements. It must be borne in mind that the Chinese never wear wool; that, generally speaking, the entire population clothe themselves in cotton all the year around. Their best clothes, umbrellas, and in a few instances, boat sails, are made of cotton, and the consumption is practically unlimited, if they are made in accordance with native requirements. There is also a virgin market for cotton cloth which, tanned or otherwise treated, will prove rain-proof. All cotton cloth will have to be put up in lengths to suit the peculiar requirements of the trade for which they are designed, and such details could best be learned after having made a trial shipment.

The recent troubles in north China have undoubtedly injured the American cotton trade in that country, for the market for such goods has become a vast camp of armed hosts in the midst of warlike operations trade and commerce cannot continue to flourish. The restoration of peace and order to that distracted region will be a boon not only to the inhabitants of north China, who have already suffered untold losses and hardships, but also to Southern planters, manufacturers and laboring men of all classes in this country, who depend upon the return of the normal trade conditions in the Chinese empire for their continued prosperity, and I sincerely hope and trust that this will not be long delayed.

Some idea of the possibilities of cattle rearing in Texas and the improvement that has of later years been wrought in the cattle of that state may be gathered from the statement that last week a Texas breeder placed on the St. Louis market some fed yearling heifers that averaged 1075 pounds and sold for \$4.25 per hundred for dressed beef purposes. Some older cows were marketed at the same time by the same consignor. They averaged 865 pounds and brought but \$3.25. That tells the story.—Breeder's Gazette.

TEXAS LAND BILL

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF BILL
PASSED BY THE STATE
LEGISLATURE.

Governor Sayers has approved the general land bill, and upon its becoming effective the land it places on the market will be sold differently from the present method.

At present the remittances are made direct to the state treasury. Under the new bill the application and money will be given to the county clerk of the county in which the land is situated. That official will make a record of the application, indorse the time of its delivery and forward the same to the general land office. The clerk will then forward to the state treasury the money paid in, together with a description of the land. The treasurer will issue instructions in accordance with the change.

Following are some of the most important sections of the general land bill as it passed the state legislature:

Sec. 3. The commissioner of the general land office is hereby prohibited from selling to the same party more than four sections of land, and all applications to purchase land shall also disclose the period lands purchased by the applicant from the state, if any, since the taking effect of this act, and the residence of the applicant, at said time, and if it appears therefrom or from the records in the land office that said applicant has already purchased land aggregating four sections since the taking effect of this act, his application shall be rejected; provided, this shall not apply to sales made to a purchaser and afterwards conveyed to a third party, for some reason other than abandonment and where the purchaser himself was not at fault. Every purchaser shall be required within three years after his purchase to erect permanent and valuable improvements on the land purchased by him, which improvements shall be of the reasonable market value of \$300. If any purchaser shall fail to reside upon and improve in good faith the land purchased by him as required by law, he shall forfeit said land and all payments made thereon to the state, to the same extent as for the non-payment of interest on such land, and such land again upon the market as if no such sale and forfeiture had occurred, and all forfeitures for non-occupancy shall have the effect of placing the land upon the market without any action whatever on the part of the commissioner of the general land office; and if any purchaser shall convey to a third party any portion of the land purchased by him from the state on account of any writ or other judicial process issued from a court of competent jurisdiction, or be compelled to temporarily yield his possession from a well-grounded fear of death or serious bodily injury, such abandonment shall not work the forfeiture provided by law for non-occupancy; but no writ of injunction shall issue in any case involving the title or possession of lands herein referred to where the applicant has an adequate remedy at law by sequestration or otherwise.

Sec. 4. Any person desiring to lease any portion of the lands belonging to any of the funds mentioned in this act shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the land desired, and the purpose for which the land is to be used, and the commissioner, if the lands applied for are subject to lease, and not in immediate demand for actual settlement, shall notify the applicant in writing who first files written application therefor that his proposition to lease is accepted, and thereupon he shall execute to the lessee a lease in the name and by the authority of the state of Texas a lease of said lands for such time as may be agreed upon, not to exceed five years, and when satisfied that the lessee has paid to the treasurer of the state the rent for one year in advance, he shall execute to the lessee a lease in the name and by the authority of the state of Texas a lease of said lands for such time as may be agreed upon, not to exceed five 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NUBS OF NEWS

The Halls cotton oil mill which shut down last week, crushed 12,000 tons of seed during the season.

Reports from Bastrop state that the fruit crop in the section will be very light. The pear and plum crop will be almost total failures and the late peach crop is short, early peaches being more promising. Apricots will be scarce. Figs and grapes are promising.

It is stated on good authority that the orange-yards area at Riverside, California, covers thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres, on which are growing 1,536,000 orange trees. The money value of the crop approximates \$6,000,000 annually, or about \$670 for each man, woman and child in the district.

According to the state labor commissioner, the canning industry of Maine is more important and valuable than the slate, granite and ice industries combined, the value of the output of the 175 canneries in the state being \$5,000,000 annually. In ordinary years, \$350,000 is paid to farmers for sweet corn alone.

There was a heavy fall of snow, with low temperature, in the Panhandle last week, and in other sections of the state there was rain and cool weather. The damage was done to crops, though the strawberry crop in the Tyler district was slightly injured. Frost and ice in North Texas, it is thought, did little damage to fruit.

In a recent interview President J. P. Harrison, of the Texas Grape Dealers' association, said: "Last night I captured ten green bugs and placed them in a jar with some freshly plucked chrysanthemum leaves. This morning myself and the children began the count, and at 8:30, when I started down town we had counted thousands, and I left the children counting."

F. Emmert broke the record here last week, cutting out of his field three carloads of cabbage—65,000 pounds, inside of three days. On Monday, of last week, he cut out of his field three carloads of cabbage to load another car, and on Tuesday he did it again, making 45,000 pounds more—two days' cutting. This is not all. Mr. Emmert has been cutting and shipping cabbage out of his field nearly every day since Christmas, and is not likely to stop. Last week he cut out of his field, every day for five days, though, rather surprised his neighbors—Corpus Christi Caller.

The canning and packing of fruits, vegetables and oysters in Maryland is the largest industry in the state, and employs more hands and money than does any other industrial enterprise. The Maryland bureau of statistics is authority for the statement that in 1900 there were packed in the state 33,600,000 cans of tomatoes, of an average of three pounds each; 11,400,000 cans of corn, of two pounds each; 11,200,000 cans of peas, of two pounds each, and 19,200,000 cans of peaches, of three pounds each.

pounds each. It is stated that the total pack of fruit and vegetables in the state for the year amounted to at least \$15,000,000.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.—The strawberry crop in eastern Texas, in the Tyler district, is reported to be very large this year. In Southern Texas, especially in the district visited by the tornado, the crop is very light, as many of the plants were destroyed. The Arkansas berry crop is larger than last year, and the berries are larger and of better quality. On account of the continued cool weather, the season will be about a week later than usual. The western Arkansas and southwest Missouri districts, which have made heavy shipments for several years, will have a much smaller crop this year than usual, but the berries will be of a better quality.

THE DEEP WELL SYSTEM.—John Howard, in the Houston Post, says: There is going to be a pretty good test made this season of the deep well system of raising rice in Wharton, Colorado and Fort Belcher, Texas. Mr. Howard, of Houston, is putting in about 100 acres of rice, not far from Richmond, and is going to irrigate same by deep wells. Also, that Mr. S. M. Gordon, of Houston, will have in about 200 acres of rice, watered by three wells. This farm is in Fort Belcher county, not far from Richmond. Mr. Nat Lowry of Guy, Tex., will have in 100 acres, watered by the deep well system; Mr. R. T. Dyer, of Richmond, 200 acres, eight miles southwest of Richmond. I learn that he has 48 feet of water-bearing sand, which ought to give him good water. Mr. L. Pettis, an energetic and progressive citizen of East Bernard, is also making an experiment in rice culture by deep wells. In addition to those names given, there are others.

CALLS TO THE COTTON LOUSE.—L. C. Latham of Cundiff, Jack county, Tex., writes to the Journal:

"I notice quite a good deal about the wonderful insect that has made its appearance on the wheat, oats and corn. I also notice where some one states that the bug does not exist in the cotton fields. I have seen it on the Rock Island railroad about twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth. The gentleman is mistaken, as it is all over Jack and Clay counties and you will find it as far north as cotton grows, as it is the cotton louse simple and pure. I have contended with them for some time, and I have not noticed them on wheat or oats until last spring; I noticed them on my oats but as they did not affect them I thought but little about it, as we had an abundance of rain last season and the growth of the oats was so rank that the insects could not get at them. Last summer and fall after the rains set in in September, the cotton in this part was infected with them until fall. Now, if we can get a hard rain and then a few days of hot sunshine they will disappear, but if it remains cool they will work on the cotton until it is ruined. This has been a remarkably good season for them, as it has been cool all the spring. I would advise the

farmers not to plow their wheat and oats, as it is more than probable that the same insect (or louse, as I call it) would eat the tender cotton and suck the life out of it. Sow sorghum on your cut ground and you will give them a job that they can't handle, and you will also make an abundance of fine feed."

COTTON CROP OF INDIA.—Writing to the state department under date of Jan. 10, U. S. Consul General Patterson of Calcutta says: In Bombay, the important late cotton crop, grown largely in Guzerat, has been injuriously affected by the holding off of rains toward the end of the season, and its prospects are not as good as might be desired; but the actual extent to which the crop has been affected can not as yet be estimated. The early crop of the Deccan is materially below the average. In Madras, also, the crop in Deccan districts has sustained loss from the same cause; but the reduction in yield below the average is not important. Elsewhere the crop has thrived and is giving a yield much in excess of the average in northern India, especially in the Central provinces and Bihar. The crop in the central provinces is, indeed, the finest ever gathered there, and the cultivator who has been impoverished by a succession of bad seasons is fortunate in being able to sell an excellent crop at the relatively high prices which now prevail.

AMERICAN FRUITS IN GERMANY.—Consul Hughes, writing from Coburg to the state department at Washington, says: This consular district presents a virgin field for first class American fruits, either dried, canned or fresh. With the exception of three stores which the writer has prevailed upon to handle fruits imported from the United States, practically none of the business houses here deals in this class of our products. If one of the large fruit concerns in the United States would establish a depot in this city, so that the fruits would not have to pass through the hands of the German middlemen, an enormous business could be built up in spite of the annoying discrimination against this class of our products; but if the goods have to be handled over and middlemen's profits deducted, by the time they reach here the fruits are so high that the retailer's margin is very small.

The local market for good dried reaches, prunes, pears and apricots, as well as for evaporated small fruits, is an excellent one if the goods are delivered in these days of cheap ocean freights. Fairer and easier inspection of fruits at the frontiers is promised, and I have no doubt the imperial government will see that this is carried out impartially. Many varieties of apples, such as Pomona and Baldwin's, etc., which are to be found all over New England, where the San Jose scale is unknown, are never seen in this market. These apples, which now bring comparatively little in the United States, in these days of cheap ocean freights could be shipped to Germany with profit. As a practical suggestion, I would advise that the core ends of

the apples be sprayed with a 2 per cent solution of peroxide of hydrogen. The fruit should then be carefully dried and wrapped in soft paper, with a small printed label on each showing how the apple has been treated. In shipping, good, clean fruit crates or barrels should be used.

DUN'S COTTON CROP REPORT.—

The review of Dun & Co. says: Reports from numerous branches and many correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. in the cotton belt indicate that cold weather and, in most sections, incessant rains have delayed planting for the new cotton crop. The season is about two weeks late. Acreage will exceed last year's though cancellation of some early orders for fertilizers show that the increase will not be as large as the higher price for cotton prevailing early in the year seemed to justify. Sales of fertilizers have been far in excess of last year and there will be a larger use everywhere. In the Atlantic coast states rains have been very heavy and in some places have caused the crops to be waterlogged. There is much difficulty in obtaining labor, hands being fully employed in commercial and industrial lines at higher wages. One estimate is made that, owing to higher wages for farm hands, an increase in the cost of fertilizers and of many food products, the cotton crop this year will cost at least one-eighth more to raise and gather than last year. Conditions are much the same in every section of the South. In the Southwest a considerable increase in acreage is reported and lands put down in winter grain destroyed by insects will be re-planted in cotton. In the cotton mills are running full time, but in other sections of the South there has been considerable curtailment of production. A number of new mills are in course of erection, notably in Tennessee.

AFTER BOLL WEEVILS.—W. D. Hunter, an expert from the agricultural department at Washington, is now in Texas investigating the ravages of the boll weevil and preparing for experiments looking to the extermination of the pest. He states that the government has secured several tracts of land in the cotton belt in sections where the weevil now exists and will equip experiment stations thereon.

The weevils originally came from Mexico to Texas, landing in the vicinity of Brownsville and San Diego in 1894, and were discovered there in 1895, the year when they first commenced operations in the cotton fields to Texas. Since that time they have steadily advanced into the interior of the state, until now their presence is creating no little alarm.

The weevil is a tawny-colored insect, about one-fourth of an inch in length and has a sharp, curved beak, about the same length as its body. The female is the one that works the injury to the cotton crop. She gets onto the boll and inserts her beak, making a hole in the boll, and turning for the egg down the hole. Her whole operation requires but about five seconds of time, and each female is capable of laying about 500 eggs. Only one egg

is inserted into a boll, and if another weevil was to come along to the same boll, she would quickly discover that a bug of her sex had beaten her to it, and the last one would leave the boll and go to a fresh one. In rare instances two eggs have been deposited into one boll, but this is a very rare occurrence, evidently intuition telling them when a boll has already been visited.

The boll into which the egg has been inserted soon loses its vigor and the cotton shrivels and withers. The egg produces a grub that destroys the contents of the boll, and after that the grub evolves into a weevil. Thus it is they keep multiplying.

Through provisions made by congress, the department of agriculture has been instructed to conduct experiments in Texas with a view of assisting the state entomologist in exterminating the pest. The representatives of the state insisted that provisions be made so that Prof. Mally would have the assistance of the department of agriculture, and the insistence of these gentlemen was strengthened by representatives of other states, who feared that the whole cotton belt would be endangered. The threatened spread of the insects to other states caused the matter to be looked upon as an interstate affair, and within the province of the agricultural department.

ATLANTA TRUCK GROWERS.—We are receiving letters daily asking about our potato crop, some wanting us to make prices, and many consignments, and promising fair and honest treatment. Our truck growers are anxious to get the market for all their potatoes f. o. b. Atlanta. They sold their potatoes here last season and had quite a number of buyers here each day. Our crops are in fine condition at present, and growing nicely, and if the weather continues favorable a few weeks the yield will be abundant. We have about 400 acres in potatoes and will be able to load several cars a day through the season.

We are informed that the acreage in many sections of country has been cut down from what it was last year. This suggests that prices may be good. From our list and the best information we have there are about 30 acres planted in beans, about 40 acres in cucumbers and about the same amount in cantaloupes. The plants are up and a few warm days and sunshine will start them off nicely.

For sale MAMMOT Bronze Turkey Eggs. Largest poultry farm in the South. HENDERSON POULTRY YARDS, Somerville, Tenn.

THE HESSIAN FLY.
A press bulletin from the Oklahoma station says:

The Hessian fly is a small, dark-colored, two-winged insect, about one eighth of an inch in length. This fly passes the winter in the stage called the "flax-seed" stage. This "flax-seed" is really only the dried external skin of the larval stage of the insect. In the spring the regular pupa is formed and in a short time the adult insect appears. The adult insect is a fly, usually on the upper side of the leaves of wheat and then in a few days, having finished her task, dies. The young that hatch from these eggs soon work their way down to one of the lower nodes or joints of the stem. Here they pass into the larval stage and the characteristic "flax-seed" stage may be found in the wheat during the entire summer. The damage is due to the resulting stunting of the stem and the frequent "lodging" of the grain that results. The application of any insecticide is absolutely hopeless against this result and the only practical practice is the only avenue of escape.

In the north two broods are formed but in Oklahoma we should expect to find more broods during the season. The last brood formed during the season also deposit their eggs upon the leaves and in the soil. The eggs hatch and the young fly down to the lowest joint beneath the ground. The flax-seed stage is entered upon and the season's work of the insect is closed. The date at which the fall brood deposit their eggs varies with the latitude, that is, with the temperature and hence we should expect to find the eggs earlier in the north than in the south. Knowing this date in any given latitude, wheat should be planted so late that the insect will be forced to deposit the eggs in some other grass in the neighborhood. If late sowing is impossible or is not advisable for any reason then it will be of advantage to pasture the early sown fields. All the stubble that is standing after the crop is harvested in the summer should be burned as in this way all the larvae that are found in the stubble in the fall stage will be killed and the numbers of the fall brood greatly reduced.

In order to enable the experiment station at Stillwater to give practical advice regarding the time of planting of wheat to avoid this dangerous enemy, reports are desired from all wheat growers of Oklahoma regarding the appearance of the insect in their localities last fall and this spring.

The Alamo City Business College at San Antonio, Tex., has just issued a new and unusual handsome catalogue which may be secured by sending a check for \$1.00 to C. H. CLARK, San Antonio, Tex. Mention the Journal.

What is thought to be the largest goat-ranch in the world is located near Lamy, N. M. It covers 28,000 acres of land and harbors 17,000 head of Angora goats more or less well graded up. C. S. Aderdonk is the owner. He has a warehouse and factory in Philadelphia where the product of the ranch in skins and mohair is worked up into the shape in which it commands the highest price in the metropolitan market.

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V. O. HILDRETH.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Ranch located at Iowa station, T. & P. R. R., P. O. Alamo, Texas.

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Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORT-HORNS. Bull and cow registration papers go with each animal sold. Address: W. H. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or F. B. HUNT, Texas, Texas.

THOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS, TEX. High grade Shorthorn bulls for sale. Good ones or none. Car lots a specialty. Prices reasonable.

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

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MEADOW BROOK HERD of Shorthorn cattle, property of L. M. Higgins. High class, heavy for sale. 50 bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months of age. Richly bred in Crutcher's blood, sired by Crutcher's bull, Comely Chief, 12323. I defy competition in breeding and prices. Will sell all or singly. Come and see the cattle. Parties met at 2 o'clock at Oak Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R., 25 miles east of Kansas City.

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J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 711 E. Belknap St., Phone 591.

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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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W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE, CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS. Blue Grove Herd. Breeders and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

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JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER, TEX. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of Quanah line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. Hereford cattle for sale. Pure bred, three miles from Beeville, a fine lot of one and two year old Hereford, Durham and other breeds, all all recorded. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes on hand. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRRESS, TEX. Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first-class bulls, and see the fine grades of cattle kept in service. Inspection solicited.

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

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. Wm. Powe, prop'r. Channing, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. 100 head of choice young stock. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known Hereford blood. I have a fine 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 blooded and high grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. An extra lot of long yearlings and calves for sale.

O. H. NELSON KANSAS CITY, MO. Room 22 Exchange Building. Herefords. Breeders of thoroughbred Hereford cattle. In thoroughbred and high grade Hereford and Shorthorn for the range. 100 high grade Hereford bulls for sale. In high grade Hereford for sale in Hall county, Texas, near Memphis. 300 thoroughbred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Two year old bulls for sale at all times. All bred for sale at all times.

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L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER, GREENE COUNTY, MO. Red Polled cattle. In the heart of Missouri from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

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J. H. JENNINGS, MARTINDALE, TEX. Camp Clark Red Polls. Texas raised and accustomed to Texas. Six miles from San Marcos.

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

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA.

Editor of the American Red Polled Cattle and Book. Registered 50 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address: J. C. MURRAY, Manager, Alendale, Allen County, Kansas, and write him there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM, DALLAS TEXAS. Henry Exall, manager. Electric, 12 years of age, after a grand 213.4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 213.1-2 and 35 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1904 \$100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, 25.50 the season, and other stallions of such caliber of saddle horses in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and lot of heifer yearlings at \$10.

W. H. Drummond has sold his pasture and cattle in the Pecos country to Sisk, Hefner & Beauchamp for \$4500. Mr. Drummond will go to Mexico.

Col. D. R. Fant has sold to Butler & Tom his Weedy ranch of 55,000 acres in Live Oak county.

J. P. Perry has sold his ranch near Black Water Hole in the Rock Springs country to R. A. Evans for \$1000 and has bought what is known as the Green Justice ranch from James McLymont.

Seaburn, Hoskins & Hudgins of Velasco, have sold to J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, 1200 three and four-year-old steers, May delivery.

Alfred Ahrens of Fredericksburg writes to the Journal: Ernst Herber of Kendall county, sold to Adolf Marshall of Gillespie county about 60 steers, two and three, at \$15 each. Adolf Marshall sold to Liano parties about 150 steers, two and three, at \$21 for the three and \$18 for the two.

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

STOCK MARKS.

D. R. Fant, Jr., of Fort Worth, has sold to Chas. A. Hicks 200 graded cattle at \$55 a head for she stuff and \$200 around for bulls.

A. G. Startz of New Braunfels, has bought 400 feeder steers from H. H. Pell of San Antonio.

Lloyd B. Ferrell of Wichita, Kan., has purchased 800 West Texas steers from Sanders & Morrison and will ship them from Hereford, Tex., to his ranch near Wichita.

Houston & Baldrige of Spofford have sold to Pat Dolan of Uvalde a carload of cows and yearling heifers at \$50, and a car of yearling heifers at \$20 per head.

Thos. Dewees has sold to Dilworth & Jones of Gonzales 6000 acres of land in Wilson county and to Gus Wittig and Coughran Bros. 2500 aged steers. The two deals will aggregate \$100,000.

Following are among the recent sales in San Saba county: J. D. Wear sold to Mr. Buchanan of Llano, 125 steers at \$20; John Sloan sold to Mr. Goodnight of Navarro, 23 three and four-year-old fed steers at \$30; R. B. Russell sold to Mr. W. H. Martin, 25 head at \$37; Will Martin sold to Paris Walker 20 cows at \$16 Ben and Henry

ALFAFA.—An Ohio station bulletin says: "The correspondence of the Ohio experiment station indicates a large and increasing interest throughout the state in the culture of alfalfa. On the thin clays of the station farms, the results of the experiment have not been encouraging; but there are large areas within the state where heavy sheets of drift clay are found, which, when underdrained, should produce this crop to advantage. Again, there are other regions of well drained black soils and rich upland clays and bottom lands, which are naturally drained by underlying gravels; these offer conditions that have been found most favorable to alfalfa. Joseph E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, whose land is well known for alfalfa, has secured alfalfa on a large scale and with excellent success, and he has furnished hints as to its culture:

"The best way to sow alfalfa is to plow the land deep in the spring or winter. Turn up a little mud soil; harrow and cover the seed with a light layer of alfalfa seed at the same time. I usually roll the land well after sowing. This makes the alfalfa do better, but is sometimes hard on the harrow. Alfalfa will come up through very firm soil and thrive better than when it is too loose. Let the harrow ripen and cut it for grain. Then when the alfalfa starts up a little, clip it with the mower. Clip it close. It will start again, and after a month or so clip again. Keep the stock all off until next year. It is better to keep stock off for two years. Begin mowing the second year as soon as blossoms form. After the first crop it taken off it will mature another in exactly thirty days. Do not delay cutting this second crop. It will take about thirty-five days for the second crop to grow. Take it off promptly. Then, in thirty-five or forty days, there is the third crop. Take it, or graze it."

"The third year, if the alfalfa is to be kept in the alfalfa life, though it may not decay for ten years. Keep all stock off it after frost; it is deadly then. Stock injures it greatly by treading on it after it is frozen. Do not pasture it close either in summer. It is the best pasture on earth for pigs, horses, cows, sheep and chickens. There is the same difficulty regarding the fact that there is in red clover. After frost there is perhaps more danger; yet the danger is slight if the stock, after being used to it, are never taken away from it until frost and are then taken away for good."

"There is a point of great importance in the growth of alfalfa, and it is responsible for half the failures: poor green herbage at the end of the year. If alfalfa is left standing too long, there comes on the leaves a reddish rust. This point is the leaf blight, or rust. This rust causes the leaves to fall. Then the stem becomes woody and the hay is of little value, and if it is not cut there will be no growth of consequence. As soon, therefore, as this rust is seen, the alfalfa must be cut, and it must be cut, no matter if it is a small growth. It will, as soon as it is cut, start to grow vigorously again. This rust will not come in less than about thirty days. That gives the alfalfa time to make a crop."

"Another point: During a dry time the growth may be short. Cut it just the same when the time comes. It will then be ready to take advantage of a rain and make the next crop. If you have not cut it and the rain comes, it will not grow. The lesson is, cut it on time, whether it is little or big."

"Don't sow alfalfa on poor soil."

"Don't sow alfalfa on wet soil."

"Don't forget to clip it three times the first year."

"Don't turn any stock on it until the next May."

"Don't let alfalfa get dry before raking."

"Don't fail to cut your hay in time. That means to be ready to cut by June first."

"Don't ever let stock on your alfalfa meadows in cold weather."

"Don't sow alfalfa seed on unprepared soil, as you do clover."

"If it falls with you, manure the land and try again."

STAY WITH THE COW.

Below will be found a short chapter of the experience of G. W. Johnson of this place, also some advice to the young man.

In 1880 I bought my first cow, just had money over to pay for one. I put OSN (over bar) on her, the same brand I am now running, and have sold nothing in the cow line except for slaughter, so when you buy a cow in that brand she belongs to me. With the present calf crop my herd will be three head, at least two of which must be females. At any of this respect mentioned females consigned cannot be less than twelve months nor over six years old, exception being made only in the case of a female of exceptional merit. The bulls contributed cannot be less than twelve months nor over thirty months old, with the same exception as with females. No dehorned animals of any age will be eligible to entry in any of these sales.

"Every animal of either sex consigned to these sales must be guaranteed a breeder, under reasonable subsequent treatment, by the consignor. If any animal is returned to the consignor, a complaint thereof is made to the secretary, a committee appointed for the purpose will investigate such complaint, and should satisfactory proof of barrenness be found the seller will be obligated to return the purchase price of such animal and pay the freight charges incurred by its return. No dehorned animals of any age will be eligible to entry in any of these sales."

"A competent committee will be appointed to inspect all cattle listed for each of these sales before same are catalogued. This inspection will be made at the homes of such cattle, and will be at the expense of the association, and in case an animal is rejected by this committee the first fee of \$100 will be returned to the consignor. In case, however, the consignor's cattle are situated at a point at too great a distance to allow the inspection to be economically made, such inspection will not be made until the cattle have reached the sale barns, and in case the consignor should then have an animal rejected the first fee of \$10 will not be returned."

"Contributors desiring to have cuts of any of their cattle printed in either of the four catalogues to be issued previous to these sales will be allowed to do so at a cost of \$15 each. The cut must be 3 1/2 inches in size, and furnished by such contributor. A cut will be printed for each of the four catalogues at a cost of \$40."

"In case the members of a firm are also individual members of this association they will be allowed to contribute cattle under the firm name. And should a firm contribute cattle these sales the individual members thereof will be denied that privilege."

"In concluding these sales under its auspices the Hereford association assumes no responsibility whatever, either to seller or buyer, and acts merely as intermediary between the same."

The withdrawal from the sale of any animal consigned will not release the member from full payment of the fee of \$25. A member will be permitted to withdraw from sale any animal that is out of condition to properly sell and substitute another. The printing of a substitute pedigree will be an additional charge to the fee before mentioned."

"Upon receipt of this circular, members of this association desiring to participate in any or all of these sales should immediately notify the secretary of the number of cattle they wish to sell and at which sale or sales. The remaining fee of \$10 per head must accompany such statement. These requests will be filed in the order received, and as soon as the required number for each sale is received entries for such sale will be closed. Names of the animals need not be furnished at present, as a request will be made later for such information. Applications should be addressed to C. R. Thomas, superintendent, Kansas City, Mo."

STOCK REMEDIES

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE. For protecting livestock against blackleg. PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE. For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon. SCOUR CURE. For cure of scours in calves, pigs, foals and lambs. LINCOLN FEEDING COMPOUND. Invaluable for livestock; aids digestion, improves internal parasites, improves and fattens the animal. LINCOLN DIP. An unexcelled wash or dip for livestock and poultry; kills parasites, screw worms, etc., cures skin diseases. PASTEUR RABBIT VIRUS. A virus for destroying rats and mice by contagious disease; harmless to man and domestic animals. For information on any or all of the above, address: PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago or Fort Worth. Texas Manager, P. W. Hunt, 808 Main Street, Fort Worth.

CATTLE SALES.

W. H. Meyers of Blue Grove, Tex., recently sold two registered Hereford bulls calves to W. P. Sterns of Farmer, at \$300 each. Mr. Meyers reports that his cattle are all doing well.

W. R. Bolft of Rabke, Tex., last week sold 86 steer yearlings to Wm. Thomas of Cuero, at \$11 around; 45 Territory cows to G. W. Thomas of the same place, at \$15; 13 two-year-old steers to J. J. Summers of Cuero, at \$15. He also sold to John Gosholing of Meinersville, a lot of heifer yearlings at \$10.

Col. B. C. Rhome of Fort Worth, has recently made the following sales of registered Herefords:

One bull to Pat Dolan of Uvalde, for \$500.
One bull to Crews & Stubbs, San Marcos, \$400.
One bull to M. A. Harper, Yorktown, \$400.
One bull to Frank Jones, Duncan, I. T., \$300.
Three bulls to M. J. Leech, Albany, \$750.
One bull to Mark Hovenkamp, Keller, \$250.
Ten cows to J. A. Hovenkamp, Keller, \$300.
Ten cows to J. L. Chadwick, Cresco, \$300.
Fifteen heifer calves to Riverside Hereford Cattle company, Georgetown, \$3000.
Three heifer calves to W. R. Velvin, Greenville, Tex., \$975.
Four heifer calves to Mrs. W. V. King, Greenville, \$900.

At Sterling City, W. B. Currie sold to W. F. Cushing 150 heifer yearlings at \$15.60 and a Hereford bull at \$100.

Irvine & Woods bought of Sam Henderson of Schleicher county, 400 Territory cows at \$17.

C. A. Broome of San Angelo, has bought about 700 head of three and four-year-old steers from the 6 ranch at \$22.50.

Miller & Hardin of Childress, sold to F. M. Bain of Motley county, 10 Shorthorn cows and one fine Shorthorn bull. S. Calverly, Sr., of Glasscock county, bought of T. B. Meek of Sterling county, 60 yearlings at \$14.50.

At San Angelo John Kuykendall sold to Fayette 100 head of 100 steers, one two and three, at \$14 for ones, \$18 for twos and \$22 for threes.

Moore & Allen of Brackett, sold to J. C. Poulton, a North Texas cattleman, 628 head of aged steers at \$26 a head.

F. E. Beckwith of Colorado, Tex., bought a Shorthorn bull from John W. Glover for \$150.

At Pecos W. L. Ross bought of W. D. Cowan 300 cows at \$19 and 100 heifers calves at \$12.

Hudson & McAuley of San Angelo, bought about 75 cows from Murphy March March at \$15.

At the eight combination sale of Red Polled cattle held in Miami on the 12th inst. 50 head of registered stock were sold. Twelve bulls brought \$1840, an average of \$153.33. Nineteen cows

Harkey sold to Riley Harkey 9 yearling steers at \$12.50; A. J. Harkey sold 2 yearling bulls at \$22.50.

Fisher Bros. of Gonzales have sold to J. H. Boothe a half interest in their ranch and cattle in Nolan county for \$5500. The ranch consists of 20,000 acres and has on it 1500 head of cattle.

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brought \$2365, an average of \$155.50. Twelve heifers brought \$1345. Seven calves were sold, but we did not get the prices. Buyers were here from as far south as Coleman county and the sale, which was conducted by Judge Small of Collingsworth and county and J. C. Murray of Maquoketa, Ia., was a success.—Miami Chief.

Butler & Springston sold to Tol Cawley, 53 steers, three and four, at \$24 per head.—San Angelo Press.

At San Angelo John Perry bought of C. L. and C. A. Broome 700 cows at \$16.

O. G. Orton, a cattleman of Bellevue, is preparing to move to Ryan, I. T., where he will make his home.

At Ozona Robt. Massie bought of J. C. Perry 300 three and four yearling steers at \$15. The cattle go to the Indian Territory.

At Big Springs W. E. Moody bought of Dr. J. W. Barnett 50 head of two and three-year-old heifers at \$22.50 around.

At San Angelo W. J. Skinner sold to Ira Yates 45 cows at \$15.

The 1200 cows and 150 old bulls sold by J. W. McCutcheon & Bro. of Alpine, to Wm. Humphrey of Abilene, Neb., were re-sold to J. E. Robertson of Childress, at \$20 for cows and \$22.50 for bulls.

J. M. Alexander of Childress, has purchased four head of choice Red Polled cattle from Howard Bros.

I. C. Yates bought of Murrah & Gills at San Angelo, 200 three and four-year-old steers at \$24 and 150 cows at \$15.

While at Pearsall shipping out the cattle purchased from the Keystone Land and Cattle company, recently, Col. Ike T. Pryor sold to C. S. West of Corsicana, 155 feeders at \$25.

J. C. Perry of Ozona, has purchased from Felix Mann and M. B. Pulliam a half interest in 3200 three and four-year-old steers recently shipped to the Territory. The price was \$23.50 a head.

W. J. Staton of Beeville, recently sold a car of fine bulls in Louisiana.

J. W. Thornton, at San Angelo, bought of Webb March 445 head of East Texas cattle at \$12.50.

M. Z. Smitten and Macey Smith of Crockett county, have leased the John Currie pasture in Glasscock county and will place on it 3000 head of cows bought from Fayette Tankersley.

Hanis Bros. have sold about 3000 acres of land in Coke county at \$6 an acre, the highest price per acre on record in that section for a large body of land.

Steps the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No pay. Price 25 cents.

MAVERICKS.

T. F. Baskin of Clarendon, Tex., writes: "The winter has departed, the heat is gone and spring is here. A good looking man and two nights during the past week. There is no loss of stock and plenty of green grass is in sight."

Texas rangers captured seven alleged cattle thieves in one of the King pastures 100 miles south of Alice last week.

A. J. Boyd of Odessa, has brought to that point from his ranch in Mexico about 900 Mexican cows.

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Farmer in Dallas county report

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S. R. WILLIAMS, Pres.

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A. P. CARRICO, Special Representative.

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

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The Journal will be sent to subscribers
until an order is received to stop the
paper and all arrearages have been paid.
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their paper changed will please state in
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new address.

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receipts for money sent to the office on
subscription, the receipt of the paper
being sufficient evidence that the money
was received. In case of a renewal the
change of the date on the label is proof
of its receipt. Should your date not be
attended within two weeks call our at-
tention to it on a postal and we will
give it our attention.

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

The recent decisions of the United
States supreme court reversing the de-
cision of the New York court in one di-
vorce case and affirming the finding in
two other cases has emphasized the
need of uniform divorce laws through-
out the country. The suits decided
were appealed on account of the vari-
ance of the divorce laws of the several
states. Certainly it is time that some
uniform rule should be adopted which
would prevent a man legally divorced
in one state from becoming a bigamist
by remarrying in another.

There exists in the entire divorce
system of the country a laxness which
should not be tolerated. It has become
a matter of comment in some sections
that it is easier to get a divorce than to
get married and the general tendency
is toward an increase in divorces. In
1870 3 1/2 per cent of all marriages in the
United States ended in divorce courts.
In 1881 the percentage had risen to 4.8.
In 1890 it was 6.2, and in 1900 it was 8
per cent. In other words, the percentage
of divorces to marriages in this
country has more than doubled since
1870. The total number of divorces in
the United States for one year was 23,-
427. During the same year 20,111 di-
vorces were granted in all the world
outside of the United States. There
was an excess of 3316 divorces in this
country as compared with the remain-
der of the world.

The ease with which divorces may be
secured tends to lessen the sacredness
of the marriage vows and undoubtedly
leads to many hasty and thoughtless
marriages which end unhappily. More
than 40 per cent of the divorces granted
in the United States are for desertion
and in a majority of cases the parties
remarry. If a uniform law were adopted
in all states and the marriage of each
party prohibited during the life of the
other, much would be done toward
putting a stop to wholesale divorce get-
ting. While the marriage prohibition
might appear to be a hardship in some
cases, its deterrent effect on hasty and
ill-considered marriages and separations
with a view to remarriage would be
more than offset such disadvantages.
It would afford more protection to so-
ciety and it is for the regulation of so-
ciety rather than of the individual that
laws are made.

GOOD DIVORCES IN TEXAS.
Newspapers throughout the state are
now giving much attention to the dis-
cussion of the good divorce question and
many of them have spoken favorably
of the plan of putting convict labor on
the roads which was proposed by the
Journal more than a year ago.

The Journal is casting no reflection
whatever on the great oil products of
Beaumont or on the legitimate oil com-
panies which have been formed for the
real purpose of development. It wants
to see the oil field developed to the full-
est extent and it wants to see Texas
people reap the benefits. But it desires
to utter a word of caution against the
wildcat organizations which inevitably
follow the discovery of any new field of
riches.

If you have money that you want to
invest in oil stock, by all means invest it,
but be sure that the company in which you
place your funds is reliable in all re-
spects.

DEATH OF COL. A. H. BELO.
By the death of Col. A. H. Belo of the
Galveston-Dallas News, at Asheville, N.
C., last Friday, the press of Texas lost
an honored member and the state a
distinguished citizen and valued friend.

Col. Belo was a native of North Car-
olina. He served during the civil war
in the Confederate army of Northern
Virginia, being wounded at Gettysburg
and again at Cold Harbor. In 1865, he
came to Texas and the same year be-
came interested in the Galveston
News. In 1875 he assumed control of
that paper and held it until his death.

marked than in Texas. As the popula-
tion increases and the country is de-
veloped, rapid and frequent communi-
cation between town and country, and
greater accessibility to postoffice,
church and school become imperative.
The soil of no country yields more
readily to the touch of the husband-
man, and, after good crops and good
markets, the next desideratum is good
roads.

The News has from time to time em-
phasized the importance of the road
question, and, among other things, has
suggested a modification of the law so
as to permit the working of short-term
convicts in building new highways and
improving old ones.

Many communications have been re-
ceived recently by the News from farm-
ers, who are in a position to appre-
ciate the benefit and profit, as well as
the convenience and pleasure, that
would be theirs if the highways could be
traveled safely and easily in wet
weather as well as in dry. The News
in this subject, written by Mr.
H. B. Stiles of Cooke county, will be
found in another column. Among other
things he says:

"In my opinion Texas needs no new
law so much as a new and efficient
road law. No country in Texas
has secured, nor can hope ever to se-
cure, a good system of roads under the
present law. It has been tried and
found wanting—worthless—for I
these many years. * * * Roads con-
structed by efficient men and methods,
with hands hired for the purpose from
the state, would be a boon to the
country. Trails plowed, scraped
and scratched by a number of neigh-
bors, killing time to save road tax,
usually last in miserable form until
the next heavy rain, and then disap-
pear, or remain a while to bog up the
unwary traveler."

Every man who finds it necessary to
use a wagon and team, or even a buggy
and horse, in wet weather, is impressed
with the advantage, not to speak of the
convenience and pleasure, that results
from good highways. Bad ways are ex-
tremely costly in the wear and tear and
breakage of vehicles and harness, kill-
ing time and consumption of time, all
of which are reduced to a minimum,
if not altogether prevented, where the
roads are good.

It is a matter for congratulation that
the importance of this question is re-
ceiving the attention it merits. The
country is not satisfied with the money
now made by the highways, but we can
now make boulevards or paved streets
of country highways, but they can be
put in a condition to make it possible
for one to feel that when he hitchups
his team to go to market he will re-
turn without leaving his wagon stuck
fast in the mud.

A WORD OF CAUTION.
The gambling instinct, if it may be so
termed, or the desire to get something
for nothing, seems deeply rooted in
human nature. In times of the great-
est business prosperity, when money is
plentiful and interests low, this ten-
dency to try get-rich-quick schemes
is most potent among the people. Then
comes a spirit of wild speculation
which has more than once brought
financial distress and disaster to a state
or a nation. It is not necessary to go
so far back as the days of the Credit
Mobiler for examples of the truth of
this assertion. The real estate boom
which a few years ago swept over
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