

MAY BRING YOU JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

BREEDERS

OF ALL KINDS OF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, GOATS, SWINE, POULTRY AND FANCY STOCK find the JOURNAL A PAVING MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING.

BENEFITS OF FACTORIES

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS WOULD GAIN BY SECURING MANUFACTORIES.

In a speech before the legislature in favor of exempting industrial enterprises from taxation for ten years...

"I am going to take advantage of the personal investigation of Mr. Hargrove, president of the Southern Industrial association, along this line, and I believe that you will find the statements most startling."

"The farmer sells a bale of cotton for \$2, or \$40 for the bale. We will suppose this bale was shipped to England to be converted into cloth. After being made up into cheap grade cloth...

"We sell a bale of cotton to English manufacturers for \$40 plus the usual expense, and he will sell it back to us for \$112.00. From the above totals may be deducted about 15 per cent wasteage. The United States exported to England during the years 1895-1899 an annual average of more than \$104,000,000 worth of cotton...

"Texas is nearly thirty-three times as large as the state of Massachusetts, yet in 1890 Massachusetts had over 5,400 factories, 1,634 dyeing and finishing enterprises, employing about 85,000 operators; 1,267 men's clothing establishments, 711 foundries and machine shops, 94 paper box factories, 26 electrical and supply plants, 378 furniture factories, 178 cotton factories employing 76,263 operators, 7 carpet factories employing 3,774 operators, 32 cordage and twine factories with 3,126 operators, 32 dyeing and finishing plants with 4,252 operators, 74 hosiery and knit goods factories with 4,675 operators. The entire state industrial output amounted to over \$88,000,000."

"It is estimated that it cost about \$5 per bale to ship cotton anywhere out of the state, but in the United States. This item alone will amount to \$15,000,000. Within the state, freight rates are regulated by a commission and at the very highest rate would not average more than one-half that amount, or a saving to the farmer of \$7,500,000. To this is to be added the further savings of brokerage, insurance, wasteage and storage, all of which is paid by the farmer. I shall enumerate numerically some of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of factories in this state: 1. The farmer will get a better price for his cotton. 2. The banker will find investments for his money. 3. The merchant will have cash customers. 4. The mechanic will find employment. 5. The stockman will find a home market for his cattle, hogs and sheep, goats, etc., and a better price for his wool and hides. 6. The truck grower will find a market for his vegetables, for the man who works most eat. 7. The farmer will find a local market for his corn, potatoes, melons, rice, eggs, chickens, butter, lard, etc., and for such other things as he is not now justified in raising. 8. We will be forced to develop our coal fields in order to supply the factories with coal. 9. The price of land will greatly enhance wherever factories are located. 10. Our money will be kept at home. 11. Capital will come to our state. 12. Factories will give employment to thousands of unemployed, thus enabling them to provide for their families. 13. Foreign factories would either come to us or pay the farmer a larger price for his cotton. Cotton factories must have cotton, and they cannot get it unless they pay well for it. Instead of England saying to the farmer: 'I will give you so much for your cotton, the farmer will say to the Englishman, 'I will take so much for my cotton.'"

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"14. Instead of selling our raw cotton to foreign countries, we will sell them the manufactured goods."

Bought Strawberry Crop.—A report from Tyler says that C. R. Pope of Fort Worth has contracted for the entire strawberry crop of that section. The truck-growers held a meeting and accepted his offer of \$1.25 per crate, f. o. b. Tyler. That price shipped about thirty carloads of strawberries last season.

Corner in Peanuts.—A firm in Hoboken, N. J., is said to have cornered the peanut market, having purchased all the nuts in the Chicago, Boston and New York markets, as well as having secured last week a 125 carload lot from Norfolk, Va. There has been an advance in price from 70c to 90c a bushel lately, and a member of the firm says this has been due to the corner, and expresses the opinion that it will go still higher.

Texas Beekeepers.—About forty members of the beekeepers' association attended the convention of the Texas Beekeepers' association, held at Greenville, Va. There has been a natural and artificial swarming, queen rearing, feeding bees, marketing honey, etc., were discussed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. R. Graham, president; J. M. Haygood and W. R. Lowry, vice-presidents; J. N. Hunter, secretary. Greenville was selected as the place for the next meeting, the time set for same being the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1902.

Fight on Corn.—American corn is now the object of attack of the French agrarians. United States Consul Thackeray at Havre makes this subject the basis of a considerable report to the state department. He says the agrarians and some other interests became alarmed some time ago at the increasing use of foreign corn and have succeeded in having two bills reported for passage, the first regulating the temporary admission of corn, and the second fixing the duty on grain at 90c instead of 58c per hundred kilograms and increasing the duty on flour from corn 5 francs to 8 francs per hundred kilograms. The committee which reported these bills made a most searching investigation of the extent of competition of foreign corn with native strains and heard statements from all the great interests involved. The result being a report favoring the increased duties proposed.

Offers Land Rent Free.—The Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company of Grand Junction, Colo., has just completed the purchase of 2,000 acres of the finest land in the world near the station of Loma, in Mesa county, Colorado, 16 miles from Grand Junction, on the line of the Rio Grande Western railway. These lands together with water for irrigation purposes, are being offered to beet growers free of rent this year, and the same lands for the next two years by simply paying the water assessment, which will amount to about 75 cents per acre. The company pays the freight from Loma, so that, so far as the growers are concerned, these lands are practically at the door of the sugar factory.

Cotton Spinners' Meeting.—At a meeting of the board of governors of the Southern Spinners' association, held April 4, it was decided to hold the annual convention in Atlanta on May 9 and 10. The speakers selected for the occasion are: Hon. John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, Major J. F. Hanson of Mason, Ga., Mrs. James L. Hooper of Cincinnati, Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Mr. C. J. Woodley of Boston, and Major A. F. McKissick of Pelzer, S. C.

Rice Statistics Wanted.—The division of agriculture of the census bureau is making a special effort to secure independent data relating to rice and its irrigation on the delta lands and inland marshes of South Carolina and Georgia; the alluvial lands of Louisiana, Mississippi and other states and the prairies in southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana. It is pointed out by the bureau that rice is the principal cereal product of the south Atlantic and Gulf states, and that Louisiana and Texas furnish nearly three-fourths of all the production in that country. Schedules are being mailed to rice planters, the questions asked embracing methods, cost, etc., and it is expected that the results will show comprehensively the extent and value of the irrigation plants, acreage cultivated under them and other complete facts. Plantation owners and secretaries of companies not receiving the inquiries are requested to notify L. G. Powers, chief statistician in charge of the agriculture department.

they should have been and unless some very serious cause existed to prevent it, the outlook is favorable for a sharp increase in the cotton acreage throughout the south.

Buckeye Maple Syrup.—Last year the Ohio maple syrup crop on the Upper Sandusky brought the manufacturers about \$7,000. This year it is expected to reach \$10,000. The huge boiling kettles of a few years ago have been regulated, until now the evaporator accomplishes the work cheaper and better than the old way.

Tobacco in Texas.—A late Washington special says: Representative Burleson conferred at length today with Prof. Whitney, who is the chief of the bureau of soils under the reorganization of the agricultural department, with reference to soil surveys made in Texas and the experiments to be made by the department for tobacco culture. A complete soil survey will be made of Montgomery county and parts of Brazoria county will also be surveyed. Prof. Whitney promised specially that he will make a complete survey of the soils on the state's farm on the lower Brazos. This work is now being outlined and as soon as the appropriation is available the surveying force will be ready to be placed in the field.

Warns Cotton Growers.—S. L. Patterson, commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina, in an interview discussing the cotton acreage question, advises the farmers against the planting of a large crop. He says that, judging from the heavy movement of fertilizers, it is the evident purpose of the farmers to plant a very large crop, and that with favorable seasons and a yield in proportion to the acreage, he greatly fears the farmers will suffer.

Record Cargo of Tobacco.—The steamer Mexico, which arrived in New York harbor Thursday night from Havana, brought the largest crop of tobacco ever shipped from the port of Havana, having on board over 7,000 bales.

Flight of Insects.—From some parts of Denton county last week, the wheat pest, which has been creating such havoc in the wheat fields of that section, took sudden flight and millions of the insects could be seen flying a northerly direction. From some fields in Grayson county in which the ravages of the green bugs, or aphids, have been the worst, comes the statement that the wheat is sprouting up again from the roots, and in many places, having destroyed the first, the pests seem to have disappeared. If this be the case, and the sprouting wheat matures, it may be that the loss will be as heavy as at first feared.

Irrigation in Idaho.—Dr. O. A. King, understood to be a university of Chicago man, is said to be the leader in a project to build a great irrigation ditch near Boise, Idaho. The doctor, during a recent visit to Boise, was shown the possibilities of irrigating many thousand acres of land, useless now, save for sheep grazing. He interested Chicago capitalists. Extensive land and water rights have been secured and the incorporation of the company will be made soon.

To Handle Entire Crop.—Cantaloup growers of the Arkansas valley in Colorado are making contracts with eastern firms to handle their entire crop. These firms agree to pay all freight and refrigerator charges, and in the event that a car does not sell for enough to pay the freight charges they will pay such deficiency without recourse upon the growers. They are to receive a commission of 15 per cent on gross sales of all cantaloupes sold. As a guarantee of good faith the firms are required to give heavy bonds to the growers' associations.

Sale at Minneapolis.—The sale of 45 animals from the Browndale Shorthorn herd of H. Brown, at Minneapolis was very satisfactory, the general average reaching \$331. The top price was \$1260 paid for the cow Lily of the Valley 17th by Geo. M. Woody of Clyde, Ia.

NEW STOCKYARDS

OPENING OF UNION STOCKYARDS AT DALLAS—CAPACITY OF THE YARDS.

The Dallas Union stockyards were opened for business last week. The yards are situated south of the city, adjoining the plant of the Armstrong Packing Co., and are accessible from every railroad entering the city. The pens and sheds are well built and conveniently arranged so that stock may be loaded and unloaded directly from the railway tracks and ample facilities for water, feed and shelter have been provided. They were designed to accommodate daily 2,000 hogs, a like number of cattle and 1,000 sheep, but several acres adjoining the yards have already been purchased in anticipation of enlargement as business increases.

Robt. H. McNatt of Fort Worth is president of the company and A. C. Thomas of Dallas and Robt. Searcy of Collin county are heavily interested. H. B. Erick, recently of the Fort Worth Union stockyards, is general manager of the yards and L. C. (Jack) Sharp, formerly manager at Fort Worth, is yardmaster. It was under Mr. Sharp's direction and supervision that the new Dallas yards were planned and built.

Among the shipments received in the early part of the opening day were two cars of hogs from R. B. Whisenant of Atlanta, Texas; four cars hogs from L. Rannels, Allen; two cars, 136 hogs from W. C. Stevens, Rockwall, Texas; one car of 100 hogs from R. E. Bonbrook, Rockwall; 18 sheep from S. D. Combs, Dallas county; one car of 63 hogs from J. E. Beaver, Garland, and one car of hogs from Church, Gortch, Rhinehardt. First car received was from L. Rannels. It was purchased by the Max Hahn Packing Co. at \$5.70.

Since the establishment of the Armstrong packery several years ago the livestock business of Dallas has been steadily growing and frequent carloads of the local packeries have been made to accommodate the constantly increasing trade. Cured meats and hog products from Dallas are now sent to all parts of Texas and to some of the neighboring states and the outlook for still greater business, particularly in the hog trade, is exceedingly flattering.

A Big Sale.—John Sparks, one of the best-known stockmen of Nebraska, has sold to A. J. Harrell of California, 20,000 head of range cattle, also a half interest in 33,000 acres of land and a lease on 70,000 acres. The deal amounted to \$1,100,000, and included the purchase by Mr. Sparks of 12,000 of Texas cotton land at \$50 an acre.

Will Test Colorado Law.—The Cattle and Horse association of Colorado is preparing with the National Live Stock association to make a test of the state inspection law of Colorado with the idea of knocking out finally the good and all the bad that seems to exist in some states that stock carrying a federal bill of health can be held up at every state line and be forced to pay an alleged inspection fee to state authorities.

The Rush Sale.—Some sixty-five of the finest Shorthorn and Hereford bulls ever brought to Texas were unloaded at the Fort Worth Union Stockyards Friday and Saturday. They were the first comers of the cattle to be sold by T. P. Rush of Coffeyburg, Mo., at the sale pavilion. A Fort Worth, Thursday, April 11. It is understood that Faulkner Bros. and A. T. Miller of Missouri, will join with Mr. Rush in this sale.

of susceptible animals without their being turned over to the department of agriculture for quarantine, under the supervision of the bureau of animal industry. Secretary Wilson has received replies from Secretary Root and Secretary Gage informing him that the desired instructions have been issued.

Rinderpest is the great cattle plague of Oriental countries. It has frequently swept over Europe, destroying nearly all bovine animals, and has attracted special attention during the past two or three years by its ravages in Africa, where in many sections it destroyed from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the cattle. Although it has last been seen so far off as Africa, it is still remains one of the most fatal diseases to cattle.

New Butte Preservative.—An Associated Press report from Copenhagen says: A Danish buttermaker has discovered a new preservative which excludes everything in that line heretofore known. By means of this preparation it is possible to preserve butter, meats and all kinds of perishable merchandise. Experiments show that butter, for instance, can be preserved, melted and cooled off again, without losing any of its freshness. It can also be placed among goods that are decomposing or contain rank odors without being affected. The preparation is not injurious from a sanitary point of view and will, it is believed, create a revolution in the shipping of perishable merchandise.

Averaged Nearly \$719.—The sale of Scotch Shorthorn cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, last Friday, resulted in the disposal of 46 head for \$33,065, an average of \$718.80 per head. The animals were from the herds of C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; L. M.

Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; C. C. Norton, Corning, Iowa, and S. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill., and were one of the finest lots of cattle ever seen in Chicago. The cow, Victoria of Hill Farm 6th, from the Dustin consignment, was sold for 2,100 to Frank Belows, of Maryville, Mo. The cow, Golden Venus, from the Prather consignment, was sold for \$2,100 to Frank Belting F. W. Ayers of Athens, Ill. Several animals sold for over \$1,000 and the fine herd consigned by Dustin & Son made an average of \$1216.

New Pavilion at Omaha.—Ground has been broken for a new up-to-date brick sale pavilion at Omaha. The pavilion and barn will occupy a ground space of 140x33 feet and will be located on the triangular strip lying immediately south of the present brick barn. The sale ring will occupy the east end of the building and will have a seating capacity for 600 people. The pavilion is to be completed by May 4.

Galloways for Texas.—The largest shipment of purebred Galloway bulls on record was made from Kansas City last week, the consignment coming to a Texas stockman, P. H. Pruitt of Jeff Davis county. There were in the lot exactly 100 bulls from the best Galloway herds to be found in Kansas and Missouri and they all go to Mr. Pruitt's 75,000-acre ranch in Jeff Davis county. The animals were purchased by Secretary Hearne of the Galloway Breeders' association. While in Kansas City looking out for the shipment Mr. Pruitt was quoted by the Drovers' Telegram as saying: "We have had a most pleasant winter and but little cold weather, so stock is in fine condition. It has been dry of late and the grass has not yet be-

gun to show above the ground, but there is plenty of old grass, and as this is the dry season of the year, the drouth is nothing more than expected. There are not quite so many yearling steers in my section as there were last year, but there seem to be fully as many stockers and aged cattle. I have about 4,000 head now on my ranch of 75,000 acres, most of which are fair quality grades. The range animals have been improving greatly of late, as all the big ranchmen have taken to using blooded and registered bulls upon their cattle. I used to keep Shorthorn bulls, but found that the Galloway was thrifter on the kind of land that I have, so the past two years I have been using the Galloway bulls and now my herd is getting pretty well mixed. We feed nothing but the wild grass, and it takes a thrifty animal to do well upon it in dry seasons, or in cold weather. Last year I came up to this state and secured 22 head of Galloways to take back with me, got them all at Rochester, Mo., and the year before I got 27 head for the ranch of pure bloods kept by Simeon J. Murphy over near the Salt river in Arizona, but even with these purchases, my supply was again running low, and I found it necessary to come here and renew it."

For sale at Fort Worth.—The executive committees of the Texas Shorthorn and Hereford associations had a joint meeting here last week to arrange for a joint sale to be held during the session of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association in March next. It decided that not less than 150 registered cattle would be sold. A fat stock show was decided on for the same time. Capt. H. C. Holloway of Fort Worth presided at the meeting. The following members of the Shorthorn breeders' executive committee were present: H. C. Holloway, J. Frank Hovenkamp of Fort

Worth, Charles McFarland and V. O. Hildreth of Aledo, David Harrel of Austin and I. J. Kimberlin of Sherman. The Hereford executive committee was represented by W. E. Ihard of Henrietta, J. R. Lewis of Sweetwater and W. H. Myers of Blue Grove.

Wool Growers Organize.—The Eastern Wyoming Wool Growers' association was organized at Douglas, Wyo., April 4. About fifty prominent sheepmen were present. The officers are J. T. Williams, president; J. E. Higgins, vice-president; R. F. Potter, J. M. M. Flynn, L. J. Swan, E. H. Kimball, John A. McDermott, John Morton, O. A. Olson, Jacob Mill and Bernard Rogers. The association fixed the rate of shearing at 8 cents per head. A reward of \$300 is offered for the conviction of any person maliciously killing any sheep owned by members of this association. Sheepmen present at the meeting represent over 220,000 sheep, valued at over \$1,000,000.

Reported Packing Combine.—A report from London, which has not been confirmed in the United States, says: Private information has been received here that a movement is afoot in the United States looking to a consolidation of all the great packing interests of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. Though the matter is as yet very indefinite, negotiations are apparently being carried on in London with a view of securing some sort of co-operation or assistance financially and commercially.

Illinois Shorthorns.—At the Short horn dispersion sale of W. B. Rigby held at his farm at Mt. Sterling, Ill., 26 head were sold for the high average of \$268.50. Several cows went above \$500 but 3/8 was the top price.

THE BEST OF ALL The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York RICHARD A. McCURDY, President. Assets December 31st, 1900, \$325,753,152.51. A Few Reasons Why The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the Best Company. FIRST—The financial results already obtained by the Mutual Life have never been, nor can never be equalled by any other Life Insurance Company. SECOND—It is the largest, best and most popular Life Insurance Company in the World, and has ever been in the minds of the public the greatest of all. THIRD—It has not only collected from its policy holders more than any other Company, but it has paid to its policy holders more, and now holds in trust for payment of future claims more than any other Company. FOURTH—Policies issued by THE MUTUAL LIFE have always brought results more favorable to the insured than any policies similar in character issued by any other Life Insurance Company. FIFTH—The Company is absolutely safe—Its policies the best—Its contracts guaranteed The certainty of payment in case of death—The certainty of profit in case of living. "A Good Record is the Best Guarantee for the Future." Liberal loans to the insured at 5 per cent. interest. Large Cash Surrender Values Stated in the Policy. Guaranteed Paid-up Insurance without exchange of Policy. Extended Term Insurance. Grace in the Payment of Premiums. Large profits payable to Policy-holders only. Can be bought of us at a lower premium and with a greater cash guarantee than of any other large company. For further information see our Agents, or Write Chamberlain & Gillette, GENERAL AGENTS, San Antonio, Texas. AGENTS WANTED

NUBS OF NEWS

The big irrigation dam at Wichita Falls has been finished.

Complaints of the wheat pests about Grandview are becoming numerous.

Farmers about Hempstead, Tex., were greatly encouraged by the late rains. A good stand of early cotton is reported from that section.

The dry weather which has prevailed in the Alvin country for some time is said to be doing much injury to the strawberry crop which will be cut short unless rains fall soon.

The fruit and vegetable growers about Tyler, Tex., have entered into an agreement not to ship any products on commission, but will sell only to buyers for cash at the fields, or delivered on the cars in Tyler.

A report from McKinney, Tex., says: T. M. Wilson, while examining the little green wheat-destroying bug under the microscope to-day, discovered an enemy of the pest in the shape of a small black bug. While under the glass this little black creature killed twenty-two green bugs within five minutes' time. It possesses wings and flies through the air in the same manner as the wheat destroyer.

A Gonzales report says: Henry Nunn, a farmer, has been experimenting with trap rows of cotton for the boll weevil. Mr. Nunn planted trap rows over his field, and the cotton has been very healthy, and he has already caught and killed 250 boll weevils, and the plan is proving effectual. The winter has been too mild to kill the boll weevils, and many farmers report them on their young cotton.

J. M. Bryan, a prominent Chambersville, Collins county, farmer, reports the result of a green bug experiment with cotton. He planted cotton seed in a hothed adjacent to his wheat field, which was being ruined by the green bug pest. The bug speedily destroyed the cotton plant as soon as it was up, which leads him to the conclusion that the latter crop will also be ruined as well as the wheat and oat crops in his section.

The selling of abandoned farms in New Hampshire has prospered, and a large number have been taken up by former residents and natives of the state for summer homes and places upon which to rest and enjoy life. Inquiries made in 136 towns in the state show that 893 farms, or parts of farms, have been taken up in this way, and they bring into the state, when occupied, about 12,000 people. It is reckoned that the permanent improvements made on these ones amount to \$2,000,000, and the business is spreading all the time.

A report from Beckville, Tex., says: Blackbirds have come into this country north of town by the multiplied thousands and are completely destroying

the young corn. A little field of Thomas Crawford, who lives three miles north, was attacked by the blackbirds, and he says he can't find a single stalk left. Many farmers will have to plant over. Jack Brown, living ten miles north of here, is in town and says the birds have done much damage in his section and the farmers are taking their guns to the fields while they are planting corn.

RAISING PEACHES.—"I have set out 1400 peach trees of the best varieties this spring," said Dr. J. G. Ellis to a Herald man to-day. "I have planted 900 of the Diamond variety, 300 of the St. Clair and 200 of Dean's Red. These are said to be fine varieties, good hardy producers and fine shippers. The soil about Denton is peculiarly adapted to fruit growing, and especially to raising peaches and we can grow them here as fine as in any country in the world, and there is no reason why there should not be several carloads of peaches shipped from Denton every year. The trees we have are guaranteed to produce peaches within three years, and if any tree dies within that period of time, then we will be supplied with another tree to take its place. In other words, we are guaranteed to have a fruit-producing orchard within three years.

There have been thousands upon thousands of peach trees set out this year, and this section this year, and the orchard acreage has been very largely increased, perhaps doubled, this year. The farmers can go ahead using their land just the same from now on till their trees are producing fruit, and need not lose the use of their land. I think it is going to be a great success in this country to produce peaches and other fruits, not only to supply the home demand, but to ship north when fancy prices may be obtained for early fruit."—Denton Herald.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.—An analysis of the monthly reports of the government weather and crop department from month to month shows a very satisfactory progress of the growing winter wheat crop, says Price Current. The fall was favorable for a good healthy start, and very little damage was sustained by winter-killing. February was a little severe, but March was favorable and some improvement was noted. The prospect, as a whole, is 12 to 15 per cent better than at this time a year ago. The present condition of the crop by states, together with the acreage reported by the department of agriculture, as shown to wheat last fall, is as follows:

New York—475,000 acres in wheat, which is in good condition. New Jersey, 124,000 acres; grain was injuriously affected by absence of snow during December and January, and fields look yellow. In Pennsylvania, 1,710,000 acres in wheat; spring opens with a good outlook for wheat; fairly good snow protection during winter; crop in healthy green color in all parts of the state. Maryland and Delaware, 945,000 acres in wheat; there was some damage done in February, but March was favorable and greatly improved the condition of wheat. Virginia, 615,000 acres; February was very unfavor-

able, but during March wheat improved decidedly, nearly all reports showing average condition or better, color good, and stands fair where not winter-killed, outlook promising. CROPS FOR MARCH.—The government crop report shows the south for the central Mississippi valley eastward to the middle Atlantic coast the weather conditions for March were generally favorable for farm work, but in the states of the Missouri valley and upper lake region they were not so favorable. Complaints of frost have received from central and western Texas, while heavy rains in the south Atlantic and east gulf states during the latter part of the month interfered with farm work and caused injury by washing prepared land. On the Pacific coast the month was unusually favorable for California, but in Oregon cold rains and frequent frosts delayed work and retarded growth.

Preparations for planting corn are in progress as far north as Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, some having been planted in considerable portions of the two first named states. Further south a large part of the crop has been planted. Oat seeding is well advanced in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and is nearly finished in Kentucky.

Some cotton has been planted in Alabama and southern Texas, and preparations for planting in other portions of the cotton belt are well advanced.

The general condition of winter wheat is better than at the close of February, but unfavorable reports continue from portions of the Ohio valley. In the states of the Missouri valley it has wintered well and the outlook is promising. On the Pacific coast the prospects for wheat are excellent. In portions of Texas and Oklahoma, heavy snows of 12th and 19th melted rapidly, leaving soil bare, except occasional drifts; no work in soil possible, except on highlands, where a little wheat was seeded.

Iowa—Frequent storms of snow, sleet and rain, with excessive cloudiness, have retarded the progress of field work practically impossible in all sections; considerable frost yet in soil, except in southern districts; grasses, fall rye and wheat, fruit trees and vines appear to have wintered fairly well.

Wisconsin—March has been stormy; little progress made with farm work; small amount of spring wheat and oats sown in southern counties, but generally stalk cutting, with occasionally some plowing, is the extent of farm work; winter wheat is in exceptionally good condition and the outlook is bright.

Minnesota—Heavy snows of 12th and 19th melted rapidly, leaving soil bare, except occasional drifts; no work in soil possible, except on highlands, where a little wheat was seeded. Iowa—Frequent storms of snow, sleet and rain, with excessive cloudiness, have retarded the progress of field work practically impossible in all sections; considerable frost yet in soil, except in southern districts; grasses, fall rye and wheat, fruit trees and vines appear to have wintered fairly well.

Missouri—In some southern counties grain in good condition to work and oat crop promising; peaches in bloom in extreme southern counties. Illinois—Month rather mild; good rains, but not excessive; ground generally too wet for work, except in some localities; wheat looks well over most of the state and injury from freezing less than last month; in many localities in central district the eggs of

the Hessian fly is found in large quantities, but the plant appears flourishing; oat seeding and gardening begun in southern district; fruit appears injured.

Indiana—Moderately cold weather, with frequent but not heavy rains; wheat improved much, looks green, vigorous and healthy, except some of the early sown, which is apparently injured by the fly; rye in best condition everywhere; clover and timothy wintered well; meadows and pasturage begin to look green; many tobacco beds sown; some early potatoes planted and some oats and clover sown; ground is too wet and little plowing for corn is done.

West Virginia—Practically no snow protection and almost constant freezing and thawing; but wheat generally reported in fair condition; cattle and sheep wintered fairly well, but feed getting scarce.

Ohio—Typical March weather prevailed; cloudy and windy, with marked temperature ranges; farm work backward; little plowing done, except in southeast; some oats and clover sown; grass and fruit backward, but prospects good; maple sugar season poor; wheat generally better than a month ago.

Michigan—Warm rains during latter part of month carried away snow in central and southern counties, but water in lower peninsula streams and lakes as flooded many cities and villages and caused great damage; frost in southern counties mostly out of ground, which is still too wet for plowing; sugar-making in progress and some clover seeding begun; condition of winter wheat uneven; considerable snow on ground in northern counties and upper peninsula.

Wisconsin—Central and northern portions of state covered with snow and ground still frozen in southern sections; farm work not commenced. Minnesota—Heavy snows of 12th and 19th melted rapidly, leaving soil bare, except occasional drifts; no work in soil possible, except on highlands, where a little wheat was seeded.

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Missouri—In some southern counties grain in good condition to work and oat crop promising; peaches in bloom in extreme southern counties. Illinois—Month rather mild; good rains, but not excessive; ground generally too wet for work, except in some localities; wheat looks well over most of the state and injury from freezing less than last month; in many localities in central district the eggs of

the Hessian fly is found in large quantities, but the plant appears flourishing; oat seeding and gardening begun in southern district; fruit appears injured. Indiana—Moderately cold weather, with frequent but not heavy rains; wheat improved much, looks green, vigorous and healthy, except some of the early sown, which is apparently injured by the fly; rye in best condition everywhere; clover and timothy wintered well; meadows and pasturage begin to look green; many tobacco beds sown; some early potatoes planted and some oats and clover sown; ground is too wet and little plowing for corn is done.

West Virginia—Practically no snow protection and almost constant freezing and thawing; but wheat generally reported in fair condition; cattle and sheep wintered fairly well, but feed getting scarce.

Ohio—Typical March weather prevailed; cloudy and windy, with marked temperature ranges; farm work backward; little plowing done, except in southeast; some oats and clover sown; grass and fruit backward, but prospects good; maple sugar season poor; wheat generally better than a month ago.

Michigan—Warm rains during latter part of month carried away snow in central and southern counties, but water in lower peninsula streams and lakes as flooded many cities and villages and caused great damage; frost in southern counties mostly out of ground, which is still too wet for plowing; sugar-making in progress and some clover seeding begun; condition of winter wheat uneven; considerable snow on ground in northern counties and upper peninsula.

Wisconsin—Central and northern portions of state covered with snow and ground still frozen in southern sections; farm work not commenced. Minnesota—Heavy snows of 12th and 19th melted rapidly, leaving soil bare, except occasional drifts; no work in soil possible, except on highlands, where a little wheat was seeded.

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some washing out; not so rank as last year, but vigorous; spring seeding and planting progressing slowly; fruit trees in fine condition. California—The unusually favorable conditions throughout season render crop prospects excellent in nearly all sections; large acreage of wheat sown, grain in splendid condition, will probably yield heavily; good crops of barley, oats and hay also promise to be rapidly developing, large crops indicated.

CHINESE TRUCK FARMER

HOW A CELESTIAL GROWS TRUCK IN FLORIDA AND SELLS IT IN NEW YORK.

Americans (except Californians) associate the name of Chinaman with laundries.

At Riverside, a residence suburb of Jacksonville, Fla., however, there is one Chinaman, Sam Lee, who by industry and intelligence, has already earned enough to buy a valuable plot of ground, but at the present rate will soon get rich.

Recently, a reporter of the Jacksonville Times-Union-Citizen visited the place. He describes it as follows:

Arriving at the garden, the reporter found Chinese at work, cultivating and picking greens and turnips, some of the prettiest arranged garden lots it has ever been his pleasure to look at.

In an inclosure of seven acres, with almost the entire acreage under the highest type of cultivation, Sam Lee was at work with his Chinese helpers.

Each of the workmen was dressed in the loose blouse of the country from which he came, and each one wore a picturesque hat seen in Chinese pictures. As they worked they called to each other in Chinese, and were apparently telling each other funny stories, judging from the broad grin which followed the conclusion of the story told.

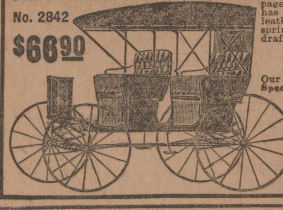
One-half of the garden was laid off differently from all the rest, and it was in these that the most tender of vegetables were planted, and three Chinese were busy picking and packing "Chinese mustard greens" and lettuce in barrels preparatory to shipping them to New York.

Two long narrow beds, probably 207 feet by 20 feet, were laid out on each side of a little fence about two feet high. On the top of this fence were two rolls of canvas, and at intervals a wire was drawn across the bed the same height as the fence. At night, the wire is drawn down both sides, and the plants are protected.

The utility of this protection was fully demonstrated by a sight of the plants. Little tender lettuce, parsley and other greens, which the slightest touch and turns brown, were untouched and the greens, fresh-looking plants were a joy to the eye of the chef or the careful housekeeper.

At one end of the garden there is an engine house and a gasoline engine of improved type for pumping water over the plants and irrigating the place in dry weather, and a line of pipes extended around the garden and through

THIS ELEGANT SURREY



SEND NO MONEY... HUBBELL & WATERHOUSE, 336 N. Main St., St. Louis.

is one of the many attractive, well built and moderate priced vehicles we make, and is fully described on page 53 of our catalogue sent free on request. It has leather quarter top, is trimmed in genuine leather, mahogany grain or oak, spring cushions and light draft and cheap price.

Our makes of VEHICLES—Buggies, Road Wagons, Speeding, etc. are fully described on page 53 of our catalogue sent free on request. Our catalogues because we make them sell them direct to you, saving you trouble and a dealer's profit, which would be quite double our price.

Write for our catalogue today.

THE NEW 1901 MODEL... HUBBELL & WATERHOUSE, 336 N. Main St., St. Louis.

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Cypress Tanks, Tubs and Troughs, Made of Best L. Red Cypress. Also dealer in Monitor Wood and Steel Windmills, Pumps, cylinders, pipe, casing, etc. No trouble to answer questions or to make estimates. Correspondence solicited.

Little Giant Corn Sheller... It shells PERFECTLY CLEAN, Whether the ears of corn are large or small. EVERY FARMER realizes the value of perfect seed corn. The Little Giant is the only sheller that will not injure the seed. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child can use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS of these shellers, and every year the demand is increasing. WE GUARANTEE every sheller to give satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE prepaid 60c. \$3.00 per dozen. AGENTS WANTED. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., (Dept. 218A), P. O. Box 615, Chicago.

Packing Fruit and Vegetables for Market

H. A. Brown Commission Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.—Recognizing the fact that production and exportation of fruits and vegetables has become a principal industry in the South, causing a lively increasing demand in the North, and believing that a more thorough knowledge of the requirements, together with a closer unity of understanding and action will result beneficially to both producer and merchant, will offer these suggestions.

Each and every individual market has its peculiar wants and demands. Unconsciously a market is established relative to the appearance and quality of an article offered for sale and success of producers testifies that great assistance is derived by carefully studying the existing wants of the market to which shipment is to be made.

W. S. DAY, DALLAS, TEXAS. Manufacturer of the famous BOIS D'AROE WHEELS AND WAGONS. The best wagon sold. Write for prices.

Seeds For The South... All varieties of Onion, Cabbage, Turnip, Radish, Lettuce, Beet, Tomato, Peas and Beans, etc. Write for prices.

handsome profit can be derived from growing and shipping of first grade head lettuce. Thousands of barrels are shipped every year from the vicinity of New Orleans. This vegetable thrives best on moist sand loam. It should be transplanted or thinned, allowing 10 to 12 inches space between plants in rows, given thorough cultivation and maturing heads cut out and marketed at proper time. Gatherings should be made in early morning, in the evening, as the delicate leaves will during the heat of the day. Goods should be packed without wetting or washing in large, clean barrels in tight layers, tops down, with at least two substantial layers of finely broken ice diffused over the layers each evening, as the delicate leaves will during the heat of the day. Goods should be packed without wetting or washing in large, clean barrels in tight layers, tops down, with at least two substantial layers of finely broken ice diffused over the layers each evening, as the delicate leaves will during the heat of the day.

M. Fugazzi & Co., Cincinnati.—Owing to pressure of business we have not had time to prepare an article on the subject of berries for market. Fortunately we came across an article in a Florida paper that fits the bill. The only suggestion we could add would be that growers should use nothing but the full quart cups, in ventilated crates. The old-fashioned quart crates no longer answer the purpose, as the eastern markets are concerned, as dealers will not buy berries in those packages except at a great discount.

The exact degree of ripeness which the strawberry may be allowed to attain and then stand shipment to market, depends upon the distance it must travel. It is best to pick the berries of the variety being handled, and also upon the manner in which they are gathered.

It catches the Parent of the Worm... This picture illustrates a Moth Catcher patented by S. A. HASELTINE of Springfield, Missouri, who has had over thirty (30) years' experience in orcharding and now owns over two hundred (200) acres. Write for testimonials, agents' terms, etc. S. A. HASELTINE, Springfield, Mo.

of a man by the clothes he wears, it will judge fruit by the packages that hold it.

Much also depends upon the choice of man to be picked. A woman makes the best picker, a girl next and a man next. The boy—well the boy ranks with catskills. He can Natelize a strawberry patch in an hour or so as Mistress Carrie can in a Kansas saloon. He can trample a five-acre patch in an hour, and a bulldog head and more effectively than a thirty-ton turnpike roller. Where there are only large berries he can gather only small ones; where there are only ripe ones he can fill up with rank green ones.

Well, with the boys run out, we assign each picker many rows as it is likely that she can handle. A stake bearing her name is driven down marking those rows and making them her property during the season on good behavior. If she is expected to bring her own berries to the packing house, she should be provided with a light stand holding eight or twelve quarts. We find that it hastens picking and lessens tramping to have the berries brought in ourselves. This is done on carriers borne by two men each, and each carrier is riding enough for two crates—64 quarts.

With each picker assigned to her rows there is no confusion and no rushing. Knowing that no one can pick on her row except by her consent, and that she will be held responsible for its condition, she not only takes time to pick it properly, but sees that no gad-about tramps or meddlers with it.

The berries should be picked with stem about three-fourths of an inch long. This stem has wonderful power as a spring to prevent the berries from bruising each other by their weight during transportation. It is best not to touch the berries with the hand in picking. This softens them. It is easy to handle them by the stems alone. The reddest side of each berry should be up. The cups should be topped off attractively. It does not mean to put all the large berries on top, but to top off with good-sized, well-colored ones, evenly arranged. Good pickers soon learn to do this neatly and quickly.

Cups should always be well filled and heaped a little, sloping to the center, where they should be tight. Few or many berries are all right, but the weight should show on the top. Strict inspection both in the field and at the packing houses should see that the picking, etc., is properly done. A scale of prizes to the best pickers elicits wonderful effort. It is particularly true of us without refrigeration they must always be picked cool. It is better to have them dry than wet with dew, but coolness is indispensable. Where refrigeration is to be used, it matters less, whether hot or cold, wet or dry, provided they are put in crates at once, and that the cars have been cooled enough to get thoroughly cool. This is important. Cars should always be cooled over twelve hours before berries are put in.

The Journal Institute

WHERE THE SEEDS ARE GROWN.—There are still a few seedsmen who want their customers and the public generally to believe they grow their seeds on their own seed farms or farms. Below is a sample clipped from a 1901 catalogue:

"Get seeds from the grower." "Gardeners do not often get their seeds from the man who raises them. Very few seedsmen raise one-hundred bushels of seeds each year. Seeds often change hands three or four times before they reach the planter. Every one who handles them must get some profit, so that seeds raised in the cheapest way often cost the grower twice as much as really carefully grown seeds could be obtained from the grower.

"Having a large farm (250 acres), we are able to raise a large portion of all the seeds we sell, and we can, therefore, furnish one customer with carefully grown, pure, fresh seeds at as low or lower prices than can be had by most dealers for ordinary, cheaply grown seeds of doubtful age and quality.

"By raising the seeds ourselves, we are able to select the stock from which they are grown with the greatest care and thus keep the varieties pure and up to a high standard of quality. While it often costs us more to raise seeds in this painstaking way than it would to get them from other growers, who raise them at the lowest possible cost, yet we think they are worth much more to the grower who uses them.

There are other seedsmen who want the dear public to believe that their seeds are all grown in the far north, and for this reason some superior qualities are supposed to be attached to them. Every thinking farmer knows how readily the different varieties of some crops cross or hybridize with each other, and some crops hybridize or cross on different crops. An illustration of the first can be seen in corn. Imagine, if you will, all the varieties of field, sweet, or pop corn, sold by any one seedman, being grown on one farm, or on a dozen farms, if you please. Also, the large growing varieties of field corn being grown in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minnesota, for seed. It is impossible. An illustration of the second can be had with melons, which mix badly among themselves, and one species on the others, for instance each variety of musk or watermelon must be grown separate from each other, and these separate and remote from any variety of cucumbers, pumpkins or squashes. To do this would require a very large acreage of ground in widely different sections.

It is also a fact that different varieties attain to greatest perfection and mature their seed better in some one particular locality, and that if they are grown away from their natural conditions and only with reference to the place where the seedsmen's farm happens to be, they might not be desirable seed to plant for best results. Many seeds are grown in foreign countries, but it is not so in our country that if grown at home. Bush beans are mainly grown in northern sections—Canada, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. They can be

grown farther south, but will not remain so early, also are most certain to become bolted. Peas are principally grown in the north also, except lima beans are grown in California. Beets, table, sugar and stock varieties, are grown in Germany and France. The best cabbage seed are grown on Long Island. The industry of the seed raiser is not to be despised in Washington on Puget Sound. Much cabbage seed is imported from Germany and France, but with the exception of a few varieties are not so desirable. Cauliflower seed largely comes from Denmark, but is grown to a limited extent on Long Island.

Carrots and celery are mainly grown in California, with some special varieties of celery coming from France, where special care is taken in its growth. Sweet corn is grown in many sections, but professional growers are to be found in Nebraska, northern Ohio and Connecticut, and these sections furnish the seed for the various seedsmen. Cucumbers, gourds, musk and water melons, pumpkins and squashes are grown mainly in Nebraska, where the professional growers located, finding a soil and climate more congenial to the growth of vine crops. They supply probably nine-tenths of the seed houses. Various people in Kansas also do quite a business in growing melon seeds, also in Georgia and Florida. Lettuce seed is principally from California, egg-plant from New Jersey and Georgia, onion seed is a California crop, but some seed houses import large quantities from Italy. Peas are grown in the north in same sections as bush beans and for same reasons. Radishes principally come from France. Professional growers of tomato seed operate on a large scale in Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey. The bulk of the turnip seed come from England, but considerable seed is also produced in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

Flower seeds are chiefly from Germany, tuberoses from North Carolina, caladiums from Florida and some other southern sections. The seeds you can see from the above that when he buys his assortment of seeds for his garden, he has representatives from nearly every section of our country, and from some foreign lands.—Up-to-Date Farming.

INCREASE IN BEET SUGAR.

The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption, which is supplied from sugar beets is pointed out by a publication in the monthly summary of commerce and finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. Under the head of "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900," it shows that the total beet sugar production of that year was 5,800,000 tons, and the cane sugar crop 2,850,000 tons, more than two-thirds of the world's sugar supply being thus produced from beets. This statement is followed by a table showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decennial year beginning with 1840 and the percentage which these rival sugar plants have in supplying the sugar consumption of the world. This table shows that in 1820 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar consumption; by 1850 they supplied over 14 per cent; by 1870, 34 per cent; by 1890, over 63 per cent and in 1900, 67.1 per cent.

The growth of sugar consumption is also shown in a striking manner by this table. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870, 2,416,000 tons; in 1890, 5,702,000 tons, and in 1900, 8,600,000 tons. The world's population has not more than doubled during the sixty years, probably not so much; yet its consumption of sugar is to-day fully eight times as much as in 1840.

The article in question begins with a statement from the London Statist to the effect that but a single factory in the United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclu-

sively occupied in preparing for the market the raw product of the beet farms of Germany, France, Austria and Russia.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN. If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emissions or any private disease, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE." It tells you all about them. Sent free for 2c. stamp. DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

I Can Sell Your Farm

for each no matter where located. Send description and selling price, and learn my wonderful success. Pl. plan. W. M. STRATTON, 2112 Hubbard St., Fair, Pa.

Cut-Cut-Ca-Cut

means that you own one more acre. If your poultry yard is fenced with Page Poultry Fence you don't need any more. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

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We grow the best of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery and garden in Texas. Prices right. Freight paid. New Catalogue Free. JOHN S. KERR, SHERMAN, TEXAS.



Laeide Hotel, American and European Plan. GEO. E. HODGES, Prop. and Mgr. 81.50 and \$2.00 Per Day. 718 to 730 W. Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

ARE YOU INTERESTED? LOOK AT IT!

EAGLE HAY PRESS... Not a Peach, but a Bird. It will not fly, but how it works when you hitch to it! The lightest and smoothest Hay Press in the market. Investigate this machine before you buy. Your merchant can tell you about it and if not write us direct and we shall be pleased to mail you circular and tell you of the great record which it has made in the past. EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO., DALLAS, TEX.

OFFICES: DALLAS—Gaston Building, FORT WORTH—Scott-Harrell Building, SAN ANTONIO—210 Main Plaza.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The Journal will be sent to subscribers until an order is received to stop the paper and all arrears have been paid.

THE COTTON ACREAGE. According to press reports there was not manifested throughout the cotton belt any great amount of interest in the farmers' meetings called for last Saturday for the purpose of discussing the reduction of the cotton acreage.

DALLAS UNION STOCKYARDS. The opening of the new union stockyards should mark the beginning of a new era of activity for Dallas as a livestock market.

INCREASING POPULATION. The rapid growth in population of the West as compared with the South is being made the subject of comment by some of the leading southern papers.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS. Chief Statistician Powers, of the census bureau, makes an exhibit of the agricultural progress of the South during the last decade, in an article contributed to the Manufacturers' Record.

THE LAND OF "PRETTY SOON." I know a land where the streets are paved with the things which we mean to achieve.

SCHOOLGIRL, San Marcos, Tex. You will be better able to write an essay on a subject of your own choosing than on one selected by some one else.

MYRTLE, Sulphur Springs, Tex. Not knowing your qualifications, I cannot advise you in regard to seeking work in a city.

CHINA, Ardmore, I. T. The linen suits are probably shrunken, as advertised, but you will find their shrinking qualities have not been exhausted.

ETTA, Mansfield, Texas. Yes, Mrs. McKinley will accompany the president on his Western tour.

SUNSHINE, Quannah, Tex. With a long, narrow face, you will find it most becoming to dress your hair loosely, with a fluffy effect at the neck and behind the ears.

READER, Paris, Tex. "An Impossible House Party," by Alice and Caroline Duer, was published as a serial in Collier's Weekly and has never appeared in book form.

CISSIE, Sherman, Tex. Is it proper to chew gum in public places? Some time when you are chewing gum with your usual energy and enthusiasm, seat yourself before your mirror and endeavor to wear an expression of intelligence and refinement.

NORTH STAR, Lockhart, Tex. To have crisp, melting pie crust you must be generous with your shortening. Have the lard or butter cold and mix with the flour by chopping into small bits with a knife.

PARQUET, Center, Tex. Yes, Roland Reed, the actor, who died recently in New York, made several visits to Texas, playing in nearly all of the leading cities of the state.

ALMA, Chickasha, I. T. Yes, there is a Mrs. Funston. She will probably see that there are no Hobson choices.

capital has sought investment here, and the result is a gradual, substantial growth, and general development.

and our superior climate, but, after all, we make no effort to reach the ear of strangers. It is not remarkable, therefore, that we grow slowly, comparatively speaking, in population.

It lies entirely with the people of the state to say whether or not Texas shall have better roads. Several hundred convicts, for whose maintenance the people are now taxed, might be placed on the roads and the cost of road-making so reduced to the minimum.

The benefits to be derived from good roads are limited to no single class of citizens although the people most directly interested are the farmers and the country merchants.

The oil mill at Hico paid out between \$80,000 and \$100,000 for seed and labor during the past season. That is a pretty good sum to distribute about a small town and it shows what other Texas towns are missing when they fail to look out for manufacturing enterprises.

This item will interest stock men. An exchange tells of a young woman who amazed quite a fortune with only two calves for a start. She pastured them on the stage of a New York theater.

The bill providing for the employment of state convicts on roads was killed at the session of the legislature just closed, but the Journal makes the prediction that the next legislature will pass such a measure.

The Hillsboro Evening Mirror has entered the sixth year of its existence and has been enlarged to eight pages. As Hillsboro advances the Mirror keeps up with the procession.

The man who crists his bread on the industrial waters of Texas may fairly expect it to return after many days in the form of big juicy apple dumplings.

It is Horace Greeley were living to-day he would probably say: "Go to Texas, young man, and build a canning factory."

Kings and Queens of the Range, published at Kansas City, has issued a superbly illustrated Indian edition.

Sugar City, Colorado, is seventeen miles from a river but it has a "River-side" dairy.

Objection is made in some communities to the free delivery of mail because it deprives the farmers of the time-honored, inherent and constitutional privilege of going to the post-office once a week for their mail.

Much interest is manifested in the effort now being made by Boer representatives at New Orleans to test the right of Great Britain to obtain horses and mules in the United States for army use in South Africa.

The cantaloupe growers of the Arkansas valley in Colorado have adopted a plan for disposing of their melons which might be successfully followed by some of the Texas truck organizations.

There is another story told by these statistics, and that is that many big plantations and some big ranches have been cut up into small farms and thousands of acres of pastures or unimproved lands have been brought under cultivation, thus enhancing their value and paving the way for increased population.

work and outlay they receive a commission of 15 per cent on the gross sales. Texas has about the poorest roads—if indeed they can be called roads—at all—of any state in the west.

There are uncut jewels of possible fame lying about in the dust. And many a noble and lofty aim covered with mold and rust.

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Mer Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

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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.

REAL ESTATE. IF YOU WANT to sell your land, list it with us. POSTER & MURRAY, 105 Post Street, Dallas, Tex.

ABOUT 1,200 ACRES unimproved land in Edwards and Lytle counties, price \$100 per acre.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls county. Rain and grain belt.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS. The Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas.

RANCHES. DO YOU WANT a RANCH of any kind? If so, you will be interested in our revised list of ranches.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS, improved and unimproved, in and near Canyon City, Texas.

PRICE REDUCED—Must realize on this property promptly. If you want to buy, write to J. B. JOHNSON & SON.

UPLAND HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE. FOR SALE—Bulls, cows and heifers, all selected to breed for milk.

INVESTMENT EXTRAORDINARY—Five hundred thousand shares of treasury stock of the Guaymas Smelting and Refining Company.

DO YOU WANT a RANCH of any kind? If so, you will be interested in our revised list of ranches.

FARM OF 650 ACRES within 8 miles of Gatesville, in Coryell county. This is a splendid community on public roads.

MONY TO LOAN on range cattle, also feeder steers. It will pay you to write to H. B. JOHNSON & SON.

ATTENTION CATTLE! Unlimited money to lend on Chicago Live Stock Commission offers unexcelled service.

MULES. FOR SALE—20 mules for hauling, one of W. T. HUMBLE, board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

2,100 ACRES near Lytle, Texas, Medina county; good farming land; well improved and has wells, pump jacks, wind mills, etc.

STOCK FARMS. WE ARE OFFERING a high grade stock-farm of 120 acres in Jack county, immediately on the Rock Island Railroad.

AND RANCHES FOR SALE. Small Ranch and stock-farm containing 1900 acres, fronts on Brazos river in Knox county, near Benham the county seat.

CATTLE. FOR SALE—Ten head of high grade Shorthorn bull yearlings, C. B. MERRILL, Five Mile, Dallas county, Tex.

FOR SALE—46 head of Hereford Bulls bred to full line. State number BROOKS, Newlin, Texas.

FOR SALE—About 80 head high grade Hereford cattle, also 20 registered bulls. For particulars apply to J. A. HOVEN-HELM, Kerr, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—For sale some fine bulls ready for service, and younger ones; also cows and heifers by the hundred or single.

RED POLLS—One native raised bull, two years old. Also a few northern heifer calves. W. H. CARROLL, Dulin, Tex.

FOR SALE—Four registered Red Poll Texas crosses bred to pure Red Poll, half Red Poll, 100 high grade stock.

Wanted—High grade "Durham" cows and bulls to full line. State number grade, ages and price. B. C. TABOR, Dallas, Texas.

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

WANTED—500 head of cattle to pasture on ranch in Kimble county; grass water and protection abundant.

WANTED CATTLE TO PASTURE. I have pasture for 50 to 100 cattle in Otas Reservation, near Red Rock, O. T.

20 THOROUGHBRED PEDIGREED Iowa and Missouri Shorthorn bulls from pure old line. State number.

WANTED—Thirty to sixty head of cows and heifers—nothing fancy. Call on or address F. W. BRALY, Fort Worth, Tex.

CATTLE—Mr. J. W. Fields, commonly called "Wash" Fields, is now in charge of this district business.

WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rock, Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. A. C. HOUSEWRIGHT, Plano, Tex.

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JACKS. FOR SALE—Fourteen jacks, one of W. T. HUMBLE, board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

COW PONIES FOR SALE—Five carloads well broken saddle stock, at \$17.50 per head.

REGISTRATION—For information as to registering, etc., address, W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary, Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.

INSURANCE. W. C. RAYBURN YOU CHEAPLY—At the age of 35 years you are a family, should you die within ten years, \$1,000 at an annual charge of \$4.50.

POSITIONS. WANTED—Salesmen to travel with most complete line of Paints, Colors and Varnishes on the market.

WANTED—We want a live, energetic man to represent us on the road in the capacity of collector for our business advertisements.

POLAND CHINAS for sale, eight gilts bred for June and July farrow. Full pigs, either sex, at \$1.00 each.

MINERAL ROD—Locates mines and hidden treasures. WM. WOODWARD, Lockhart, Tenn.

WORTH \$50.00 TO MEN THAT HAVE STOCK—The horsefly remedy, free to all that send me 5 cents in stamps.

TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU—Experienced and bonded detectives for civil or criminal investigations.

FOR ECZEMA, flies, sores, use Eclipse Healing Salve. W. W. LAWLEY, 401 Main street, corner Preston, Houston, Texas.

PRINTING FOR STOCKMEN, poultrymen, nurserymen, florists, dairymen, fruit growers, etc.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. Largest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES made to order or from stock. Each wire one inch of height.

Chronic Diseases

Are Cured by the Great Texas Specialist.



There is a necessity for any honest man or woman to seek out a miserable life because of some chronic or private disease. Full recovery of every chronic disease is possible and he who permits his existence to be troubled by any of those distressing diseases has only himself to blame, because modern science and the skilled specialist offer you a speedy cure. You may have tried others, but that makes no difference, if you need a cure come to my office and let me explain my method of curing these troubles. I especially invite every man or woman who has become disheartened with treatment elsewhere or have about lost hope of ever finding a cure. I will explain to you as best I can your exact condition and tell you just what you may expect from my treatment. My examination and counsel will cost you nothing and my charges for perfect and permanent cures are in the reach of every honest sufferer. The certainty of a cure is what you want, and I will give you that, when satisfied that information is really desired by sincere people to thousands whom I have cured in this state who have been abandoned by family physicians and co-called specialists and experts. What I have done for others I can do for you. If you can not call, write me a full and truthful statement of your case and I will return to you a treatment successful and strictly private.

J. H. TERRILL, Specialist
President of Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute
285 MAMMIE ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, OR BLOOD POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. I will also pay for the cure of Married Men, and all who suffer from the effects of

LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak Strain, or Undeveloped Organs, and all other ailments which contain much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases.

CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Epidemic, and Nervous Diseases. This is backed by \$2,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send stamp for symptom blank. Address: DR. E. C. CROWLEY, 285 MAMMIE ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Took the Oath—Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. He is still held a prisoner of war by the American government. Many suggestions have been made relative to his appointment to some important office in the Philippines.

Boers Want Injunction—At New Orleans last week an injunction suit to stop the shipment of mules and horses to South Africa, alleging violations of the neutrality laws between the United States and the South African Republic, was filed in the United States district court by Samuel Pearson, into commissionary general in the Boer army, and Edward Van Ness, a rich New York Boer sympathizer. It names J. Pearson, a ship captain commanding the British mule transport Anglo Austral, Elder, Dempster & Co. and Messrs.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Consign your cattle and hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best congestions in all the markets. Market reports free. Correspondence solicited. Licensed and bonded. A. C. THOMAS, Vice-Pres. BEN O. SMITH, Treas. W. S. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

Operates the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest. Top prices for CATTLE AND HOGS. PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS. G. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

Dallas Union Stock Yards Ft. Worth Stock Yards
DALLAS AND FORT WORTH
A. C. THOMAS, Mgr. and Salesman. JAMES D. FARMER, Vice-Prest. and Salesman.

MONEY TO LOAN ON TEXAS CATTLE.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1892. Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.
A. F. CROWLEY, Southwestern Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The wheat pest has not been doing great injury to far to the wheat crop of the Indian Territory, but the oats crop in some sections has suffered severely from its ravages.

Something in the neighborhood of 80,000 acres of prairie sod will be turned in the Creek nation this season. Reports received by Chief Porter from every section of the nation show that many full-blood Indians who have never heretofore attempted agriculture are opening farms and planting grounds. The increased acreage of agricultural land is expected to increase the value of farm products grown in the Creek nation by over a million dollars.

D. H. Johnston of the Chickasaw nation, who is in Washington upon matters pertaining to the tribe, is also seeking to have Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department grant permission to the resident Indian agent in the Indian Territory to issue orders for the eviction of whites who refuse to pay the tribal tax. The interior department has heretofore always issued orders for the eviction of non-citizens who refuse to pay the tax, but this system has been slow and unsatisfactory to the Indians. Gov. Johnston is of the opinion that matters would be simplified if the department should grant the order.

Oklahoma's New Board—Guthrie has been selected as headquarters of the live stock sanitary commission and Secretary Becker will have his office in the executive building.

Chickasaw Association Met.—At Ardmore last week the Chickasaw Stockmen's association held a meeting and transacted a considerable amount of business, chiefly of a routine nature. Mat Wolf of Davis presided. Secretary O. F. Haley offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That Art. 11 of the by-laws and constitution be changed and amended to read as follows: That when a member applies for membership in the association, and after the same has been referred to the executive committee, that they have the power to elect said candidate, without having to refer the matter to the association, which only meets once a year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. T. Howell of Davis; first vice-president, George Simon of Cornish; fifth and sixth vice-presidents, W. A. Culwell of Burneyville; third vice-president, L. Thomas of Roff; fourth vice-president, George Simon of Cornish; fifth vice-president, J. A. Camp of Paoli; secretary, O. F. Haley of Gainesville; treasurer, Mat Wolf of Davis.

By a vote of the association Purrell was selected as a place of meeting on April 10, 1902.

Among those who attended the meeting were: W. A. Caldwell, Burneyville; Ed Clary, York; D. H. Hoover, Davis; A. L. Cochran, Wynnewood; Tom Grant, Jr., Davis; Jos L. Thomas, Roff; J. R. Williams, Davis; J. L. Barringer, Ada; Matt Wolf, Davis; E. V. Orton, Hickory; J. A. Camp, Paoli; D. C. Shipman and Lem Shipman, Eastman; J. W. Gardner, Wynnewood; M. C. Ferguson, Davis; W. L. Laney, Wynnewood; N. L. Green, Overbrook; O. F. Haley, Gainesville; W. F. Stone, Gainesville; C. E. Rovey, Gainesville; Dr. T. P. Howell, Davis; W. R. Smith, Oakland; J. R. Lawrence, Ada; Sidney Suggs, Ardmore.

The association is in a very prosperous condition and is doing much to break up cattle rustling in that section.

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Henry Crosswell and the Thatchers of Pueblo Colorado, have bought the ranch and equipment of the Penasco Cattle company of Chaves county. The deal calls for several hundred acres of land for which the price is \$35,000 and \$5,750 was paid for the horses and ranch equipments. The cattle on the ranch were not included in the deal.

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FROM THE TEXAS STATION.

WHY COTTON SEED MEAL IS LAXATIVE.

The following questions were answered by Prof. J. H. Connell, director of the Texas experiment station.

Having some sixty head of northern cattle to feed during incoculation, I write to ask you a question as to the effects of cottonseed meal. Is it a laxative, or is it binding? That is the question. If laxative, it forms a valuable addition to the bran, oats and hay, sorghum and alfalfa; also, Johnson grass. My feeding has all been done in the north. I believe Prof. Henry has said it is binding in its effect. Down here it is variously regarded. The majority of local stockmen, apparently say it is a laxative. Some say "It is our best laxative." Will you please give me a reliable opinion on this? I want one that is authoritative. Will be glad to give you any particulars desired.

I am pleased to say that cottonseed meal, when fed liberally, exerts a laxative effect, even when fed in combination with cottonseed hulls, which are very binding in their tendency. A small quantity of cottonseed meal exerts no apparent effect upon the digestion, because the amount of cottonseed oil contained in a ration of three or four pounds of cottonseed meal is not sufficient to prove laxative. This statement will probably explain why some feeders look upon meal as laxative, while others hold it exerts a costive effect upon the digestive tract. The quantity used, together with the nature of the roughage, or hay, fed, will control its effect upon the digestive system.

AWNLESS BROOM GRASS.

I read a great many reports from experiment stations from many states and from seedsmen for several years about "awnless broom grass," where it is highly recommended to farmers to try, and it is said to be a good grass in dry countries. I bought a pound of seed and intend to try it. I would like to find out if it is like Johnson grass, that cannot be killed; if so, I don't want any more grass of the same character. As I know you try all kinds of seed at the experiment station, please let me know if you have tried broom grass and what you think of it?

With reference to awnless broom grass, must say that there are but few sections of the state that will grow this grass profitably, and according to numerous experiments conducted under the supervision of the farmers throughout the state the broom grass is not so successful as its near relative, the Rescue grass. If you wish to plant grass seed, would advise that you plant Rescue grass early in the fall instead of the broom grass. However, the broom grass is not a pest, as is the Johnson grass.

The meeting of the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle club was held on March 21st, at Pittsburgh, with President E. H. Sibley in the chair. After routine business, President Sibley was re-elected president; Hugh Anderson of Talley Cavey, vice president, and J. A. Quay of Morgantown, and James B. Buchanan of Kendall, directors for three years. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the agricultural conference at state college on June 4th and 5th, 1900, requesting the legislature of the state to support the agricultural interests by granting the appropriations asked for by the state college. An address was delivered by Prof. Hayward on "The Best Methods of Making High Class Butter," in which he stated that Pennsylvania ranks third in the states in the amount of butter produced. Dr. Johnson of Franklin, made an address on "The Principles of Breeding," the state veterinarian, Dr. Leonard Pear-

son, also an address, his subject being "Contagious Abortion." One of the most important addresses of the day was made by W. F. Barclay, M. D., of Pittsburgh, his subject being "The Production, Care and Sale of Milk."

San Antonio, April 9.—The movement of the Tenth cavalry, stationed in Texas, to Manila, began to-day. Troops B and F arrived this afternoon from Laredo and were joined here by troop G and proceeded west to pick up others at Fort Clark and El Paso. The Tenth cavalry, the new regiment, is slowly recruiting here.

Shrubbery thieves have been operating in this city for some time. Last night they stole from the cemeteries and city parks. Various large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the

culprits. Mr. Sol West, alone offering \$250 for the apprehension of the thieves who stole \$75 worth of shrubbery from his yard.

Ornithologists are just now paying considerable attention to bird protection, and in some instances, one might say, to bird culture. There is a great deal of force in the argument that birds destroy so much pestiferous insect life that they are becoming a necessity of our civilization. States should be passing laws to stop the indiscriminate and useless slaughter of birds. If the argument of humanity would not avail, then the selfish argument that the birds are our protectors and benefactors from insects should be forcibly put.—Denison Herald.

TOWERS' SURFACE CULTIVATORS.

Both Riding and Walking—A Complete Success.

J. T. Tower & Bro.—We have given your Surface Cultivator a thorough trial the past season and we have been highly pleased with the result, not only as regards the superior condition of the soil for conservation of moisture, but as to the way in which it handled the weeds. The six-cylinder weeds, such as milk weeds, iron weeds, the six-cylinder weeds, and the destructive weeds of the corn fields, were also much more completely than with the shovel or fork. J. Edgerton, Farm Foreman, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa. Send for descriptive literature and discount to introduce where we have no agents.

J. T. TOWER & BROS., 25th Street, Mendota, Ill.

Metropolitan Business College.

W. W. DARBY AND A. RAGLAND, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.

The best equipped, largest, most progressive and successful business college in Texas. Accredited and endorsed by more banks, prominent business men and high public officials than all other business colleges in the state combined. The latest Shorthand and Typewriting Department. Positions secured for our graduates. Department of Telegraphy incomparably superior. Railroad fare paid to Dallas. Board \$10 per month. Catalogue free.

Finest Equipped Stockyards in the Southwest.

CAPACITY: 2,000 Cattle, 2,000 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep, Daily.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS.

Can be reached by all railroads entering the city of Dallas. Right at the great packing houses.

NO SHIPMENT TOO LARGE AND NONE TOO SMALL TO BE WELL CARED FOR. You can sell all kinds, all ages, all classes and every kind of cattle, hogs, and sheep for the highest price obtainable IN THE STATE. REMEMBER the yards will be ready for business on and after APRIL 2. Call on us and our Mr. Bradrick or Mr. Sharp will take pleasure in showing you around.

W. H. BRADRICK, General Manager. L. C. JACK SHARP, Yardmaster.

W. F. Box, Manager. A. C. Bell, Salesman. T. B. Saunders, Jr., Sec. P. O. Box 42. Telephone 83. YARDS—Houston Packing Co.'s Stock Yards, Vineyard & Walker Stock Yards.

BOX-SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY.

We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Main office: HOUSTON, TEXAS. Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free. Correspondents: St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, New Orleans, Galveston. References: A. H. Pierce, Pierce Station, Commercial National Bank, Houston, D. & A. Oppenheimer, Bankers, San Antonio. T. W. House, Banker, Houston.

Tamblyn & Tamblyn.

Live Stock Commission Agents, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS. TEXAS DEPARTMENT. B. T. WARE, Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex. GEO. G. WOLFARTH, Agt., Amarillo, Tex. J. T. SPEARS, Agt., Quanah, Tex. A. J. DAVIS, Agt., Gainesville, Tex.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

2 STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. (Incorporated.) Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. C. F. NORMAN, Salesman. W. F. DAVIS, W. A. McDONALD, W. T. DAVIS.

Davis, McDonald & Davis.

(Successors to W. F. Davis.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. Stockmen and Feeders bought and sold. Write us. See Market Letter in this issue. Stock Yards, S. St. Joseph, Mo.

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Dr. Duncan calls his methods "Combined Science" and it is just what he calls it, a combination of what he has and most curative of all sciences that are used for the alleviation of pain, or arrest and cure of diseases combined of heat and cold in all forms. European magnetic massage, Swedish osteopathy and many other forms of scientific treatment are used at the Duncan Sanitarium, and they have always been successful.

The Duncan Sanitarium is a large homelike, two-story building at No. 300 East Fourth street. There is an excellent corps of servants and the establishment is conducted in an up-to-date thorough manner. Mrs. W. E. Duncan assists the doctor with all lady patients, who are under her direct charge. There is not a more complete institution in the country, and certainly not as successful as this one in the world.

Dr. Duncan opens a class on the first of each month in his "Combined Science," in which he instructs those desiring to learn the profession. Any one afflicted or suffering or desiring to learn "Combined Science" as a profession can learn all particulars by addressing Dr. W. E. Duncan, 300 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the most important cures that have been recently made can be mentioned that of Mr. H. J. Weltman, Fort Worth, Texas, a leading business man of this city, connected with a wholesale house. His trouble was a complete breaking down of the nervous system, and his trouble verged upon insanity. All physicians had given him up as incurable, and advised his friends to place him in an asylum. He came to the Duncan Sanitarium, and in a few days was able to resume his business duties, a well and strong man.

The little daughter of Mr. E. J. Mason, also of Fort Worth, 9 years old, had curvature of the spine, and was paralyzed. Her physicians had given her up as being permanently afflicted. On the other hand, Dr. Duncan has permanently cured her.

Another very interesting case excited the curiosity of the interviewer, being the long-standing case of 20 years of an aged gentleman from Winchester, Texas. J. H. McCann, who was so enthusiastic he could not refrain from exhib-

Railroad financiers are said to be back of the scheme and aside from the profit attaching to such an enterprise, it is urged that one reason why financiers back of the transcontinental railroad desire to control any canal across the isthmus of Panama is that it would enable them to maintain rates on such a basis that the railroad business would not suffer.

Austin, Tex., April 9.—The legislative adjourned sine die at the legislative noon, but 1:20 was the regular time.

The morning was devoted to signing bills and throwing bouquets. The house members gave Speaker Prince a gold watch and chain.

An occasional dose of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS keeps the system healthy, wards off disease and maintains strength and energy.

London, April 9.—Kitchener reports under date of Pretoria, April 8: "Plumer occupied Pietersburg with slight opposition. He captured two locomotives and thirty-nine trucks."

The capture of Pietersburg is regarded as an important event. The place is the terminus of the railway, and has been the capital of the Boer government since the evacuation of Pretoria. The whole northern railway is now in the hands of the British.

According to Kitchener's dispatch only one officer and one man were killed. The Boers evacuated the town during the night prior to Plumer's arrival, after blowing up two trucks laden with ammunition. Kitchener further reports the capture of sixteen prisoners, fifty horses and depot warehouses at Blisshenskop, Orange River colony.

As an offset, the commander-in-chief reports that a detachment of a hundred men of the Fifth lancers and Imperial yeomanry were attacked by 400 Boers to the northward of Aberdeen, Cape Colony, and after several hours of fighting were surrounded and captured, with the exception of twenty-five, who succeeded in making their escape.

Atlanta, April 8.—The famous Okefene swamp, in South Georgia, has been sold to Chas. Hebard & Sons, of Michigan. The consideration, it is understood, is \$175,000.

The swamp contains 354,000 acres and its circumference is 137 miles. The sale carries with it the land, timber, water courses and game with which the swamp is richly endowed. It is said, was purchased for its standing timber, and after it is cleared the land will be devoted to sugar cane and cotton. A company will be organized in Savannah to maintain the game preserve on the possession until the lumber is removed.

ATTENTION.

For the Confederate Veteran Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 28th, to 30th, inclusive, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets at very low rates. On sale at stations west of Big Springs, May 24, 25 and 26. At Stations Big Springs and El Paso, Texas, May 27, 28 and 29. One-cent fare to leave Memphis as late as June 4, 1902. For particulars regarding rates, sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., see nearest ticket agent or write Mr. E. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ft. Worth, or write Mr. E. P. Turner, G. P. & T. A., Dallas, Texas. Will be glad to hear from you.

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Dr. Duncan calls his methods "Combined Science" and it is just what he calls it, a combination of what he has and most curative of all sciences that are used for the alleviation of pain, or arrest and cure of diseases combined of heat and cold in all forms. European magnetic massage, Swedish osteopathy and many other forms of scientific treatment are used at the Duncan Sanitarium, and they have always been successful.

The Duncan Sanitarium is a large homelike, two-story building at No. 300 East Fourth street. There is an excellent corps of servants and the establishment is conducted in an up-to-date thorough manner. Mrs. W. E. Duncan assists the doctor with all lady patients, who are under her direct charge. There is not a more complete institution in the country, and certainly not as successful as this one in the world.

Dr. Duncan opens a class on the first of each month in his "Combined Science," in which he instructs those desiring to learn the profession. Any one afflicted or suffering or desiring to learn "Combined Science" as a profession can learn all particulars by addressing Dr. W. E. Duncan, 300 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the most important cures that have been recently made can be mentioned that of Mr. H. J. Weltman, Fort Worth, Texas, a leading business man of this city, connected with a wholesale house. His trouble was a complete breaking down of the nervous system, and his trouble verged upon insanity. All physicians had given him up as incurable, and advised his friends to place him in an asylum. He came to the Duncan Sanitarium, and in a few days was able to resume his business duties, a well and strong man.

The little daughter of Mr. E. J. Mason, also of Fort Worth, 9 years old, had curvature of the spine, and was paralyzed. Her physicians had given her up as being permanently afflicted. On the other hand, Dr. Duncan has permanently cured her.

Another very interesting case excited the curiosity of the interviewer, being the long-standing case of 20 years of an aged gentleman from Winchester, Texas. J. H. McCann, who was so enthusiastic he could not refrain from exhib-

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