

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 1910.

3,000 CONVICTS

At work on Texas roads would make a great difference in the road system of the state in five years. Putting prison labor on the roads is the cheapest way to

GET GOOD ROADS.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas
Guaranteed to Advertisers.

ROADS IN TEXAS.

H. B. HILLYER, OF BOWIE, TEXAS,
DESCRIBES PREVALENT
CONDITIONS.

To the Journal:
Bowie, Tex.
I may assert that our present road laws are absolutely worthless. I would not attempt to amend them at all, but wipe them all out and make a new set of laws. To-day the greatest question before the people of Texas are the road laws, and our legislators have been wholly unable to grapple them.

Let us calmly investigate these questions, see its importance and point out some means to improve them.

Importance of Routes.—On some ground it is easy to make and keep up good roads, and others it is impossible to do it. All roads leading into country towns and our leading trading points should be first-class roads, laid off over the most direct routes, and best possible ground for road building.

Crooked Roads.—From my house to Montague, the county seat, a distance of ten miles, there are ten right-angled crooks, besides a number of minor crooks. This adds 50 per cent to the distance. Suppose I lived six miles from my railroad shipping or trading town and on account of crooks in the road the distance was increased to ten miles and my business required me to make the trip twice a week (every farmer goes once a week), and suppose I lived in that place forty years; now if I do not, some other man will occupy my place and travel the road.

IN THE PANHANDLE.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
To the Journal:
As Kansas is the acknowledged kingdom of wheat, so is the Lone Star state the admitted kingdom of this continent, and the immense territory known as the Panhandle of Texas is par excellence the banner wheat region thereof. For several years her ranchmen have enjoyed unmeasured prosperity, to be followed this season by conditions which guarantee a continuance of these prosperous times.

Wichita Dam Broke.—The big irrigation dam at Wichita Falls, after a heavy strain, gave way Sunday night, flooding the valley near the town. Much property was destroyed but no loss of life.

Rains in Texas.—During the past week good rains have fallen in nearly every part of Texas and farmers and stockmen generally are greatly encouraged. In some places the rains, with accompanying wind and in some cases hail, were so heavy as to do more injury to the crops than the benefit in the main they were very beneficial.

Went to 60 Cents.—George H. Phillips, the cotton king, sent his cotton to Chicago. This is the highest price paid since 1892 when, during the Caster-Martin deal, it reached \$1. Phillips made a considerable sum and the dealers who were short. Phillips finally sold a large part of his holdings and the price dropped to 50 cents.

Make Strawberry Wine.—A. T. Pace of Arkansas says: Owing to the fluctuating prices and unsatisfactory market conditions, one crop year many of our large growers made their profits by making strawberry wine. The wine was made in two ways, some fermented and some unfermented, of pure strawberry juice and granulated sugar. Several growers were offered \$1 per gallon for it in its raw state. These figures discount crate berries, as 24 wine quart boxes of shipping berries make 2 gallons of wine without sugar. The process of making it is not extensive or difficult and involves less trouble and cost than shipping. The soft and overripe berries are just as good or better for wine.

Coffee in Spain.—Consul Ridgely writes to the state department from Malaga: The cultivation of coffee for commercial purposes is about to be undertaken for the first time in the province of Malaga at the little village of Campanillas, some five miles from the capital. Don Quirico Lopez, a rich wine merchant of Malaga, will be in charge by setting out 20,000 to 50,000 coffee plants on his plantations there. As long as Cuba and Porto Rico were Spanish possessions, the cultivation of coffee in the peninsula of Spain was forbidden, but under present conditions the government interposes no objection. Senor Lopez has already made some experiments and is convinced that coffee can be advantageously grown in this province and elsewhere.

The New Haven wagon factory for a few two-horse wagons. There were plenty of ox wagons in the country in those days, but not one two-horse wagon, and the people began to need them. The wagons came by sea to Fort Lupton, and in due time they arrived. Imagine our disappointment when we found they were heavy six-horse wagons that would hold up 5000 pounds of freight. My employer refused to receive them and wrote back to the firm, saying he had ordered two-horse wagons, not six-horse wagons. The firm replied that the ones sent were two-horse wagons; that any farmer in that country would put 4000 or 5000 pounds of freight on one of these wagons and haul it to any market in his country. They had roads in that section. How far could a man haul 5000 pounds of freight in one of those wagons with a pair of Texas horses on the same road as the Central Timbers or the black lands of Central Texas?

We have not only crooked roads and bad roads, but under our system of road improvement, the roads are getting worse every year. Our roads are made gutters to carry off the water of adjoining farms and pastures. Think of thousands of acres of land all over the state actually ditched and drained into our public roads, thus cutting them to pieces and washing them out every rain that comes! And no county court or road overseer has ever entered a single protest, so far as I have ever heard. It is impossible for any system of work to keep up roads under such mismanagement. I presume there is no law to protect the roads from such vandalism.

It is safe to say that every pound of freight that comes into our local market (and which must amount to hundreds of thousands of tons), must be hauled over dirt roads an average of ten miles, and during the afternoon one registered bull brought \$105; four registered cows with calves by side, two registered yearling heifers, and two registered dry cows, \$725; and two grade heifers had been sold at very low prices, far below their value. A. J. Campion, who had charge of the sale, protected his customers' interests by closing the sale. The result of the auction was the disposal of eleven registered bulls for a total of \$1,130, one registered heifer for \$135, and two grade heifers for \$68.

The balance of the stock was offered at private sale, and during the afternoon one registered bull brought \$105; four registered cows with calves by side, two registered yearling heifers, and two registered dry cows, \$725; and two grade heifers had been sold at very low prices, far below their value. A. J. Campion, who had charge of the sale, protected his customers' interests by closing the sale. The result of the auction was the disposal of eleven registered bulls for a total of \$1,130, one registered heifer for \$135, and two grade heifers for \$68.

As Phillips Sees Them.—"Scotty" Phillips of Pierre, S. D., who has been in Texas for some time shipping to his Dakota ranch the 7,000 head of good Texas steers bought this spring, is quoted by the Omaha Journal as saying: "The Texas cattle of today are a state of complete excitement over the slant-sided, peak-backed and wild-eyed animals of ten to fifteen years ago. In fact there are just as good cattle in Texas today as were ever raised in

their Beaumont brethren, the people of St. Joe, in Montague county, are in a state of complete excitement over surface indications, which point to the presence of crude oil in that vicinity. Where the outcropping appears oil can be squeezed from the sand, and a local analysis of the product certainly locates the properties which have attracted the attention of the entire country upon Texas. It burns freely and exudes the odor so familiar to those who climbed the heights of Spindletop and gazed in speechless wonder at the performances of the Beaumont gushers. Certainly great is Texas. H. H.

Wichita Dam Broke.—The big irrigation dam at Wichita Falls, after a heavy strain, gave way Sunday night, flooding the valley near the town. Much property was destroyed but no loss of life.

Rains in Texas.—During the past week good rains have fallen in nearly every part of Texas and farmers and stockmen generally are greatly encouraged. In some places the rains, with accompanying wind and in some cases hail, were so heavy as to do more injury to the crops than the benefit in the main they were very beneficial.

Went to 60 Cents.—George H. Phillips, the cotton king, sent his cotton to Chicago. This is the highest price paid since 1892 when, during the Caster-Martin deal, it reached \$1. Phillips made a considerable sum and the dealers who were short. Phillips finally sold a large part of his holdings and the price dropped to 50 cents.

Make Strawberry Wine.—A. T. Pace of Arkansas says: Owing to the fluctuating prices and unsatisfactory market conditions, one crop year many of our large growers made their profits by making strawberry wine. The wine was made in two ways, some fermented and some unfermented, of pure strawberry juice and granulated sugar. Several growers were offered \$1 per gallon for it in its raw state. These figures discount crate berries, as 24 wine quart boxes of shipping berries make 2 gallons of wine without sugar. The process of making it is not extensive or difficult and involves less trouble and cost than shipping. The soft and overripe berries are just as good or better for wine.

Coffee in Spain.—Consul Ridgely writes to the state department from Malaga: The cultivation of coffee for commercial purposes is about to be undertaken for the first time in the province of Malaga at the little village of Campanillas, some five miles from the capital. Don Quirico Lopez, a rich wine merchant of Malaga, will be in charge by setting out 20,000 to 50,000 coffee plants on his plantations there. As long as Cuba and Porto Rico were Spanish possessions, the cultivation of coffee in the peninsula of Spain was forbidden, but under present conditions the government interposes no objection. Senor Lopez has already made some experiments and is convinced that coffee can be advantageously grown in this province and elsewhere.

The top of the sale was \$365, at which figure A. W. Duke of Monmouth, Ill., secured the 6-year-old cow, Royal Rose. Thirty-five animals sold at an average of \$145.57.

Mexicans Coming In.—Very heavy shipments of Mexican cattle have reached El Paso lately. In one day last week about 4000 head were received, the greater part of them coming from the Texas ranch near Chihuahua, from the Corralitos ranch and from Casas Grandes. W. E. Tuttle sent a considerable number of the cattle to New Mexico and a good share of the rest went through to Colorado.

Failure at Denver.—The sale of registered Shorthorn cattle, advertised to take place at the Denver Union stock yards, says the Denver Times, was not as well patronized as the attendance was the Hereford sale, nor was the number of bidders as great. This situation showed beyond question that the buyers of pure bred cattle are not so numerous as they were last season. The offerings in this sale made by B. N. Newby, of Longmont, showed up splendidly. They had been in the state three or four months of this winter, and by their breeding showed they were the desirable cattle for this altitude. They were from such noted strains as Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Beauty, Lady Elizabeth, Young Mary and Britannia. During the morning four animals were sold. In the afternoon bidding was no more spirited, so that after seven registered bulls, one registered heifer, and two grade heifers had been sold at very low prices, far below their value. A. J. Campion, who had charge of the sale, protected his customers' interests by closing the sale. The result of the auction was the disposal of eleven registered bulls for a total of \$1,130, one registered heifer for \$135, and two grade heifers for \$68.

The balance of the stock was offered at private sale, and during the afternoon one registered bull brought \$105; four registered cows with calves by side, two registered yearling heifers, and two registered dry cows, \$725; and two grade heifers had been sold at very low prices, far below their value. A. J. Campion, who had charge of the sale, protected his customers' interests by closing the sale. The result of the auction was the disposal of eleven registered bulls for a total of \$1,130, one registered heifer for \$135, and two grade heifers for \$68.

As Phillips Sees Them.—"Scotty" Phillips of Pierre, S. D., who has been in Texas for some time shipping to his Dakota ranch the 7,000 head of good Texas steers bought this spring, is quoted by the Omaha Journal as saying: "The Texas cattle of today are a state of complete excitement over the slant-sided, peak-backed and wild-eyed animals of ten to fifteen years ago. In fact there are just as good cattle in Texas today as were ever raised in

France has been opened to the ports of the Argentine country. Only sheep and sheepskins are permitted to enter. Little benefit is therefore to be derived by the South American stockmen from this resumption of commercial relations in live stock between the two countries. France takes much more than a few millions each year from the Argentine.

Big Ranch Controversy.—A land suit involving 40,000 acres of rice land in Brazoria county and in which damages to the amount of \$60,000 are asked, has been filed in the district court at Houston. The suit is between the estate of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased, and the heirs of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased, and the heirs of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased. The suit is between the estate of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased, and the heirs of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased. The suit is between the estate of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased, and the heirs of the late J. S. Hogg, deceased.

Officers Chosen.—At the recent meeting of the Southwest Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association, held at Edna, the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca; second vice-president, A. D. Rust of Rock Island; secretary, S. A. Hines of Rock Island; treasurer, J. K. Robinson of Beville; delegate to Farmers' Congress at College Station, H. H. Brooks of Beville; and alternate, S. F. Ray of Alice were chosen.

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

ly so many wines and so many cattle, or more. The members have an equal share in all profits and must pay in exact proportion to the excellence of the animals furnished. The Copenhagen Central association is charged with the duty of keeping these records in thorough touch with the status of the world's markets, keeps members in touch with the fluctuations of the market and in many ways renders most valuable services.

Officers Chosen.—At the recent meeting of the Southwest Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association, held at Edna, the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca; second vice-president, A. D. Rust of Rock Island; secretary, S. A. Hines of Rock Island; treasurer, J. K. Robinson of Beville; delegate to Farmers' Congress at College Station, H. H. Brooks of Beville; and alternate, S. F. Ray of Alice were chosen.

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

ly so many wines and so many cattle, or more. The members have an equal share in all profits and must pay in exact proportion to the excellence of the animals furnished. The Copenhagen Central association is charged with the duty of keeping these records in thorough touch with the status of the world's markets, keeps members in touch with the fluctuations of the market and in many ways renders most valuable services.

Officers Chosen.—At the recent meeting of the Southwest Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association, held at Edna, the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca; second vice-president, A. D. Rust of Rock Island; secretary, S. A. Hines of Rock Island; treasurer, J. K. Robinson of Beville; delegate to Farmers' Congress at College Station, H. H. Brooks of Beville; and alternate, S. F. Ray of Alice were chosen.

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

ly so many wines and so many cattle, or more. The members have an equal share in all profits and must pay in exact proportion to the excellence of the animals furnished. The Copenhagen Central association is charged with the duty of keeping these records in thorough touch with the status of the world's markets, keeps members in touch with the fluctuations of the market and in many ways renders most valuable services.

Officers Chosen.—At the recent meeting of the Southwest Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association, held at Edna, the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca; second vice-president, A. D. Rust of Rock Island; secretary, S. A. Hines of Rock Island; treasurer, J. K. Robinson of Beville; delegate to Farmers' Congress at College Station, H. H. Brooks of Beville; and alternate, S. F. Ray of Alice were chosen.

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger weight but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five slaughter houses there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish year-

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from the amount of onion production in Egypt. The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now but few markets in southern Europe where the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first it was estimated that the crop would be 1,200,000 sacks, and when the crop actually arrived at Alexandria ten days later than usual and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and at the end of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The crop of last year was fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower according to the merit of his product was in the establishment of a market for cooperative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-two in Denmark, and are fully appreciated, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good after death, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up

"FRET AND WORRY"

Is All the Weak Man or Woman Does from Morning until Night? The Nervous, Vigorous Person Cannot Succumb in Life—Their Vitality is Wasted—It is Like Drawing the Nourishment from the Roots of a Tree—The Free Withers and Dies—Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt Authority, in His Electric Belt Offers You a Guaranteed Cure—If It Fails You are Not Out a Cent—Send for the Doctor's Book, Free—It will be Worth Much to You.

The wonderful success I have made with my Electric Belts and appliances is due to the fact that they cure in every case where they are used. My Electric Belt is entirely different from all other belts, and must not be confused with them. It is made of a special material with an implicit understanding with the patient that it will make the cure in a few days. It is not a cent. There could be no fairer of a cure. My Electric Belt is health, strength, vigor, vitality and happiness in electricity, properly applied, for every nervous, vigorous man or woman. Electricity is Nature's remedy and never fails to restore the weak person to the vigor and strength of youth. My study, research and discovery of the electric current has given me the Electric Belt, a method of applying electricity.



I have written a book explaining my Belt and the Wonders of Electricity. I will send it to you free, postpaid for the asking. You should have it.

DR. BENNETT'S ELECTRIC BELT has two advantages over other electric belts which immediately appear to the patient's judgment. First—it has soft, silicon, chamberlain's rubber electrodes, which do not burn and blister as do the bare metal electrodes used on all other belts. Second—My Electric Belt can be renewed when burned out for only 50¢, while other belts are by exclusive patents. My Special Attachment for the treatment of all ailments from each male patient.

My Electric Belt is absolutely guaranteed to restore Lost Vigor and Vitality, cure Rheumatism and all Weaknesses in either sex, Neuritis, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, Liver and Bladder Troubles, General and Nervous Debility, all Female Complaints, and all ailments from each male patient.

If you have an old-style belt which burns and blisters or gives no current or is burned out and cannot be renewed, send it to me as half pay for one of mine.

Write today to Mr. Bennett, "The Finding of the Fountain of Eternal Youth," sent free, and you will receive a book, "Advice Without Cost," sold only by me.

DR. BENNETT'S ELECTRIC BELT
157 Union Building, Denver, Colo.

NUBS OF NEWS

The outlook for the rice crop in Southwestern Louisiana is declared to be exceptionally fine.

A large farm in Ellis county was recently sold by H. C. Chambliss to C. B. Brown at \$100 an acre.

The two compresses at Greenville, Tex., pressed 150,000 bales of cotton during the season just closed.

The Monticello Vinicola estimates the 1900-01 production of wine for the entire world at 6,900,000,000 gallons.

Memphis, the largest cotton-seed crushing center in the United States, crushed 76,000 tons of seed in 1900-01, against 75,000 tons in 1899-1900.

Exports of wheat from Argentina up to May 3, 1901, amounted to 18,604,000 bushels, against 38,112,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

It is officially announced that the Hungarian wheat and rye crops are medium and that barley is medium, except in the northern mountainous districts.

A severe storm in Cooke county last week did much damage to crops north-west of Gainesville. Two or three residences were demolished and 15 miles of fence on the stock farm of James Glenn were blown down.

The failure of the spring crops in India is already severely felt. Lord Hamilton, the India secretary in the house of lords, said that the number of persons receiving relief was 251,000, and it was expected to increase rapidly.

J. M. Plangman, one of the most extensive potato raisers in North Texas, said a few days ago: "There is in a radius of five miles of Sherman not fewer than 2000 acres of Irish potatoes. It is my opinion that the recent rains have helped the crops until their yield will be fully seventy-five, maybe 100, bushels per acre, or a total of 150,000 to 200,000 bushels. What the raisers most dread is that there will not be a sufficient number of wholesale buyers in Sherman."

A late report from Denison says: A farmer who diversifies in life in the city this morning and his load attracted the attention of a passing motorist. The body of the wagon was full of split wood. Across that a coop of fat hens and several crates of strawberries, and covered up by green vegetables. Everything was marketed and he left for home before noon with a snug amount of pocket change. There was much more real profit in this small load than in a bale of cotton.

The New York Chronicle, in its issue of May 18, says: "Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that in some sections of the South the weather has been a little more favorable than the last week. Portions of Arkansas, Indian Territory and Alabama and a

few districts along the Atlantic, the crop has been benefited by moisture. Needed rains have fallen also in North Texas, but over the remainder of the state dry weather still seems to prevail. The rainfall has been light as a rule, and moisture claimed to be needed. A number of correspondents report that the crop is very backward and stands are bad. From Galveston complaint is made of insufficient rainfall over the state since October last and the early appearance of Mexican boll weevil in many localities."

J. P. Harrison, president of the Texas Grain Dealers' association, in reviewing the grain crop, said a few days ago: "There will be no oats raised in Texas north of Waco. In Corvett and adjacent counties the reports are not quite so discouraging, and it may be possible to produce a crop of oats to supply Texas with seed. The condition in Texas is duplicated in the Indian Territory, where the situation can be attributed directly to the green bugs. In Oklahoma the bugs did much damage, but for the drought, which came and finished their work, Oklahoma might have had a pretty fair crop. There will be little or no wheat made. Occasionally a field is heard from that will give a fair yield, but only account for this on the theory that the fields were a little forward and the stalks tough enough to withstand the bug."

MORE TRUCK NEEDED.—Speaking of the conditions in this section, the Atlanta, Tex., Journal says: "We fear there will not be enough truck made to keep the canning factory running this season after it starts. The farmers have not planted a fourth of the number of trucks that should have been planted for the factory. We commenced on the factory too late, and cannot hope to make much in dividends this season. However, the farmer who has the truck is well advised to get it made as early as possible, for it will be full of work when it goes to running will make some money in proportion to the amount of truck he has. But we hope to get a start, and that our truck growers may learn something as to cultivation and varieties of vegetables to plant, and this experience will be of considerable value to them another year, and that sufficient acreage will be planted to keep the factory running to its full capacity through the entire season next year. Let us not be discouraged at any failure we may make this season, but seeing our mistakes endeavor to correct them and try again."

FROM DEWITT COUNTY.—W. R. Boldt of Rabke, Tex., writes to the Journal, under date of May 12: "A good rain would be much appreciated as the earth is getting very dry. Corn is looking fairly well, yet, if it does not rain soon, the crop will be a failure for DeWitt county. Cotton is also very sorry. High dry north and south winds and ice have almost destroyed the stands and farmers are afraid to chop out, in consequence much replanting and overplanting will be necessary. Live stock of all classes is doing well. Dr. Finley Blackwell of Concrete shipped a lot of fine, fat heaves north last Friday. J. B. North went

immediately fatal. On soils suited to the sweet potato, it may grow wherever the large dent varieties of maize reach maturity, but when grown near its northern limit or at high altitudes it generally lacks sweetness and is not so well adapted for food. It is attributed to the cool nights which are likely to prevail in high latitudes and at considerable elevations in lower altitudes during the latter part of the growing season. A condition which does not admit of the growing of sweet potatoes in a large way. It is quite possible, however, for farmers to have their own supply of excellent sweet potatoes, and enough for sale at good prices. Good plants are obtained in plants in pots and transferring them to the open ground when danger of frost is past. An effective and inexpensive substitute for pots may be made of strips of strawboard 4x12 inches cut into strips 2x4 inches and held in place by a string. These cylinders are set on a board and require no other bottom. In transplanting it is not necessary to remove the cylinders, but to cut them into sections and tubers are formed under as favorable conditions as prevail later in lower latitudes or at less elevation.

For profitable general field culture the sweet potato requires at least four months of warm weather. Frost, not only from frost, but from cold winds and from the cool nights that prevail in summer at the north and at high altitudes everywhere.

Sweet potatoes do not suffer as quickly as Irish potatoes from drought, but are injured by excessive rainfall and over irrigation.

In a suitable climate and with good soil, the sweet potato will thrive on any well drained soil. Nevertheless, it should not be planted on heavy or peaty soils unless intended for stock feeding. It is not always practicable to harvest the crop when the ground is dry, and it is not unless they are very dry, adhere to the tubers and so detract from their value. Moreover, the quality of sweet potatoes grown on these soils is always relatively low.

The best soil for the sweet potato is a sandy loam that will not adhere to the potatoes. If the best quality is desired, soils which have an excess of organic matter should be avoided. Excellent sweet potatoes are raised on the Atlantic slope from New Jersey to Florida, and are not unknown in the Mississippi valley and in the arid regions, where irrigation is required. On tracts of barren sand having no retentive subsoil. Even such land, with judicious fertilizing and in seasons of well distributed rainfall, produce fair crops of sweet potatoes which are of excellent quality.

Two methods of propagating plants indirectly from roots are employed. The first and more common method is to plant the tubers whole, without touching the roots. This is done in a cold frame, and cover with two or three inches of sand or loose earth that will not bake, about six weeks before the time for setting out plants. The roots thus become rooted in the soil, and put out roots and so become individual plants ready to be transplanted to the field. These sprouts are carefully separated from the parent root without touching the root from the bed, and are set in rows in the field. The roots con-

with them. Boll weevils are getting numerous in my section. One farmer near Yorktown had his son out gathering them off his cotton and he found and killed 1900 in one day. I read an article in the Journal dated April 24th about boll weevil, saying that one boll weevil will not insert an egg in a boll where another has already inserted an egg. This is not the case; I found as many as nine grubs in one boll last year. I am doing some farming besides stock raising.

BOLL WEEVILS IN TEXAS.—The farmers in several counties in this state are becoming greatly alarmed over the threatened ravages of the boll weevils and the use of poison and other measures to get rid of the pest will be resorted to.

From Washington county the weevils are said to be moving northward. Farmers in the vicinity of Navasota are hiring hands and paying 10 cents a hundred for catching of boll weevils. The insects, when caught are burned.

The merchants of Giddings have signed an agreement to pay their customers 25 cents a hundred for all live weevils they catch.

At a recent meeting of the Business Men's association at Victoria Prof. W. D. Hunter, who is represented the United States agricultural department in that portion of the state investigating the conditions in this section, the boll weevil abounded in that county still and urged energetic and immediate action to eradicate it and strongly approved Prof. Mally's recommendation of the committee consisting of Willard Van Hook and James McDonald, who will be assisted by Prof. Hunter, was appointed to compile and condense the most important features of Prof. Mally's report and have 2000 copies printed in English, 1000 in German and 500 in Spanish, one copy to be mailed to every farmer in the county and a quantity placed with the various merchants for distribution.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Following is the bulletin of the weather bureau, Texas section, for the week ending Monday, May 13, 1901:

The weather during the week opened with cool weather, the nights especially, having been considerably cooler than is usual at this season of the year; as the week advanced, however, more favorable conditions prevailed and the temperature rose to 90 degrees, above water recorded at a number of points. The warm days during the latter portion of the week compensated for the deficiency in temperature for the week taken from the weather record of a large number of stations throughout the state was 74 degrees, which is about normal.

Precipitation—Rain fell on several days during the week over an extended area from about the center of the state northward to near the coast. At the beginning of the week heavy rains, the result of local thunderstorms, occurred and some local damage from washing is reported. Hail storms on the 6th and 9th did some local damage; they were especially heavy on

the latter part in portions of Haskell and Taylor counties. Rain is still badly needed over the greater portion of the state and over the southwest portion a drought is prevailing, which has led to a great extent to the state as a whole the rainfall for the week was much below the normal amount.

The weather conditions during the past week, while favorable in localities, have been generally adverse to farming interests. In sections where rain fell all crops that were needing moisture revived rapidly and prospects have brightened since last report. Where no rain fell the condition of crops has become serious. Some improvement is noted in wheat since last report, but as it is a full crop cannot be made, even under the most favorable future weather conditions.

Wheat harvest is progressing so much that it is not worth the cutting; this crop will be unusually short in yield and inferior in quality.

In those sections of the state where the rainfall deficiency is marked, cotton has not yet been planted, and seed in the ground has failed to germinate; where sufficient rain has fallen this crop is growing very well. Chopping cotton is being vigorously pushed. Boll weevil are beginning to be caught in large numbers, and some complaints of damage are received. Corn, like all other crops, is well up with the season in localities where weather conditions have been favorable. It is well worked and some of the early crops have been laid by. Corn is suffering for rain over the greater portion of the state. Gardens have mostly revived in localities where sufficient rain fell, but in the dry sections they are still backward; vegetables and berries are plentiful. Prospects for a large fruit crop are bright. The principal work done during the week was planting rice and sugar cane, digging early Irish potatoes, plowing and thinning corn and chopping cotton. A large acreage has been seeded to rice.

MAY CROP CONDITIONS.—Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in Texas actually one up to 2,015,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent, less than the area sown last fall, but 2,032,000 acres, or 7.7 per cent, in excess of the winter wheat acreage harvested and marketed in this section, above water recorded at a number of points. The warm days during the latter portion of the week compensated for the deficiency in temperature for the week taken from the weather record of a large number of stations throughout the state was 74 degrees, which is about normal.

Precipitation—Rain fell on several days during the week over an extended area from about the center of the state northward to near the coast. At the beginning of the week heavy rains, the result of local thunderstorms, occurred and some local damage from washing is reported. Hail storms on the 6th and 9th did some local damage; they were especially heavy on

the latter part in portions of Haskell and Taylor counties. Rain is still badly needed over the greater portion of the state and over the southwest portion a drought is prevailing, which has led to a great extent to the state as a whole the rainfall for the week was much below the normal amount.

The weather conditions during the past week, while favorable in localities, have been generally adverse to farming interests. In sections where rain fell all crops that were needing moisture revived rapidly and prospects have brightened since last report. Where no rain fell the condition of crops has become serious. Some improvement is noted in wheat since last report, but as it is a full crop cannot be made, even under the most favorable future weather conditions.

Wheat harvest is progressing so much that it is not worth the cutting; this crop will be unusually short in yield and inferior in quality.

In those sections of the state where the rainfall deficiency is marked, cotton has not yet been planted, and seed in the ground has failed to germinate; where sufficient rain has fallen this crop is growing very well. Chopping cotton is being vigorously pushed. Boll weevil are beginning to be caught in large numbers, and some complaints of damage are received. Corn, like all other crops, is well up with the season in localities where weather conditions have been favorable. It is well worked and some of the early crops have been laid by. Corn is suffering for rain over the greater portion of the state. Gardens have mostly revived in localities where sufficient rain fell, but in the dry sections they are still backward; vegetables and berries are plentiful. Prospects for a large fruit crop are bright. The principal work done during the week was planting rice and sugar cane, digging early Irish potatoes, plowing and thinning corn and chopping cotton. A large acreage has been seeded to rice.

MAY CROP CONDITIONS.—Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in Texas actually one up to 2,015,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent, less than the area sown last fall, but 2,032,000 acres, or 7.7 per cent, in excess of the winter wheat acreage harvested and marketed in this section, above water recorded at a number of points. The warm days during the latter portion of the week compensated for the deficiency in temperature for the week taken from the weather record of a large number of stations throughout the state was 74 degrees, which is about normal.

Precipitation—Rain fell on several days during the week over an extended area from about the center of the state northward to near the coast. At the beginning of the week heavy rains, the result of local thunderstorms, occurred and some local damage from washing is reported. Hail storms on the 6th and 9th did some local damage; they were especially heavy on

the latter part in portions of Haskell and Taylor counties. Rain is still badly needed over the greater portion of the state and over the southwest portion a drought is prevailing, which has led to a great extent to the state as a whole the rainfall for the week was much below the normal amount.

The weather conditions during the past week, while favorable in localities, have been generally adverse to farming interests. In sections where rain fell all crops that were needing moisture revived rapidly and prospects have brightened since last report. Where no rain fell the condition of crops has become serious. Some improvement is noted in wheat since last report, but as it is a full crop cannot be made, even under the most favorable future weather conditions.

Wheat harvest is progressing so much that it is not worth the cutting; this crop will be unusually short in yield and inferior in quality.

In those sections of the state where the rainfall deficiency is marked, cotton has not yet been planted, and seed in the ground has failed to germinate; where sufficient rain has fallen this crop is growing very well. Chopping cotton is being vigorously pushed. Boll weevil are beginning to be caught in large numbers, and some complaints of damage are received. Corn, like all other crops, is well up with the season in localities where weather conditions have been favorable. It is well worked and some of the early crops have been laid by. Corn is suffering for rain over the greater portion of the state. Gardens have mostly revived in localities where sufficient rain fell, but in the dry sections they are still backward; vegetables and berries are plentiful. Prospects for a large fruit crop are bright. The principal work done during the week was planting rice and sugar cane, digging early Irish potatoes, plowing and thinning corn and chopping cotton. A large acreage has been seeded to rice.

MAY CROP CONDITIONS.—Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in Texas actually one up to 2,015,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent, less than the area sown last fall, but 2,032,000 acres, or 7.7 per cent, in excess of the winter wheat acreage harvested and marketed in this section, above water recorded at a number of points. The warm days during the latter portion of the week compensated for the deficiency in temperature for the week taken from the weather record of a large number of stations throughout the state was 74 degrees, which is about normal.

Precipitation—Rain fell on several days during the week over an extended area from about the center of the state northward to near the coast. At the beginning of the week heavy rains, the result of local thunderstorms, occurred and some local damage from washing is reported. Hail storms on the 6th and 9th did some local damage; they were especially heavy on

the latter part in portions of Haskell and Taylor counties. Rain is still badly needed over the greater portion of the state and over the southwest portion a drought is prevailing, which has led to a great extent to the state as a whole the rainfall for the week was much below the normal amount.

The weather conditions during the past week, while favorable in localities, have been generally adverse to farming interests. In sections where rain fell all crops that were needing moisture revived rapidly and prospects have brightened since last report. Where no rain fell the condition of crops has become serious. Some improvement is noted in wheat since last report, but as it is a full crop cannot be made, even under the most favorable future weather conditions.

Wheat harvest is progressing so much that it is not worth the cutting; this crop will be unusually short in yield and inferior in quality.

In those sections of the state where the rainfall deficiency is marked, cotton has not yet been planted, and seed in the ground has failed to germinate; where sufficient rain has fallen this crop is growing very well. Chopping cotton is being vigorously pushed. Boll weevil are beginning to be caught in large numbers, and some complaints of damage are received. Corn, like all other crops, is well up with the season in localities where weather conditions have been favorable. It is well worked and some of the early crops have been laid by. Corn is suffering for rain over the greater portion of the state. Gardens have mostly revived in localities where sufficient rain fell, but in the dry sections they are still backward; vegetables and berries are plentiful. Prospects for a large fruit crop are bright. The principal work done during the week was planting rice and sugar cane, digging early Irish potatoes, plowing and thinning corn and chopping cotton. A large acreage has been seeded to rice.

MAY CROP CONDITIONS.—Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in Texas actually one up to 2,015,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent, less than the area sown last fall, but 2,032,000 acres, or 7.7 per cent, in excess of the winter wheat acreage harvested and marketed in this section, above water recorded at a number of points. The warm days during the latter portion of the week compensated for the deficiency in temperature for the week taken from the weather record of a large number of stations throughout the state was 74 degrees, which is about normal.

Precipitation—Rain fell on several days during the week over an extended area from about the center of the state northward to near the coast. At the beginning of the week heavy rains, the result of local thunderstorms, occurred and some local damage from washing is reported. Hail storms on the 6th and 9th did some local damage; they were especially heavy on

the latter part in portions of Haskell and Taylor counties. Rain is still badly needed over the greater portion of the state and over the southwest portion a drought is prevailing, which has led to a great extent to the state as a whole the rainfall for the week was much below the normal amount.

The weather conditions during the past week, while favorable in localities, have been generally adverse to farming interests. In sections where rain fell all crops that were needing moisture revived rapidly and prospects have brightened since last report. Where no rain fell the condition of crops has become serious. Some improvement is noted in wheat since last report, but as it is a full crop cannot be made, even under the most favorable future weather conditions.

Wheat harvest is progressing so much that it is not worth the cutting; this crop will be unusually short in yield and inferior in quality.

In those sections of the state where the rainfall deficiency is marked, cotton has not yet been planted, and seed in the ground has failed to germinate; where sufficient rain has fallen this crop is growing very well. Chopping cotton is being vigorously pushed. Boll weevil are beginning to be caught in large numbers, and some complaints of damage are received. Corn, like all other crops, is well up with the season in localities where weather conditions have been favorable. It is well worked and some of the early crops have been laid by. Corn is suffering for rain over the greater portion of the state. Gardens have mostly revived in localities where sufficient rain fell, but in the dry sections they are still backward; vegetables and berries are plentiful. Prospects for a large fruit crop are bright. The principal work done during the week was planting rice and sugar cane, digging early Irish potatoes, plowing and thinning corn and chopping cotton. A large acreage has been seeded to rice.

exceeded only three times in seventeen years, it must be remembered that the acreage plowed up, cut for forage or otherwise abandoned, is not included in the total. In Kansas the wheat crop has held its own at the high average, 105, reported April 1, while an improvement is reported of 5 points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, 8 in Illinois, and 4 in Missouri. On the other hand, notwithstanding the elimination in Texas and California of so much of the acreage as will not be harvested, a decline is noted amounting to 4 points in the former state and 14 in the latter.

The average condition of winter rye in May was 94 as compared with 93. On April 1, 1901, 85.5 on May 1, 1900, 85.2 at the corresponding date in 1899, and 89.2, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years. The present condition is the highest since 1891. Pennsylvania and Ohio are about equal the displaced longhorn in thriving on rough treatment such as short grass, blizzards and snow storms, scarcity of water and barb wire fence protection in winter, and when we bring improved cattle from the north and give their increase no better treatment than the longhorn received the improved cattle are scrubs compared to longhorn cattle of to-day. To have good cattle they must have good treatment and must be well taken care of and handled in an entirely different manner from the happy-go-lucky way in which common range cattle are left in winter and spring to live or die. By extensive inquiry regarding the vast number of abortions and loss by starvation, loco poisoning and so forth, we have found out this fact: that high graded cattle had died on the same treatment that the longhorns have "pulled through" on. Fine cattle need fine care and to make a profit from breeding such cattle on either farm or ranch they must be given good care, and for at least five or six months out of the year they must be fed to keep them growing. Nine out of every ten men who now raise cattle in this country feed insufficiently or not at all, and calves and yearlings cease to grow about the first of November of every year and continue to fall away until they are only walking skeletons when grass rises in April or May, and they begin to grow again in June before they begin to grow again. Now all the object of every stock farmer should be to keep the calves, yearlings and two-year-olds not only alive but continually growing and in this way a yearling steer would be larger and worth more money. If the expenses of an average sized stock farm is taken into consideration—the price of land and improvements, the price of help, and taxes and the farmer's toil and care and ten per cent on the investment, no man in the Texas Panhandle can raise an average yearling steer for less than twenty dollars and make a profit. By raising crops of forage, Indian and Kaffir corn and milo maize and feeding it in a systematic manner every yearling steer could be made to average 900 pounds which if sold for \$26 per pound in the market will bring \$26. We have seen this proposition proven several times in a most favorable light, the last experiment being an eight

months calf which had been fed on Kaffir corn and realized \$35. With improved cattle we must have improved methods of caring for and handling them so as to make their raising more profitable, and there is no profit in raising well graded yearlings and selling them at from \$10 to \$18 per head, but there is a profit in raising them and selling at \$35 per head. The great trouble with us all is, we have the number at the expense of quality and excellence, and whether we realize it or not, the future successful stockman in this country will be the man who will not only raise cattle, but will prepare every head of stock leaving his farm for the market; and in this way and this only except to sell calves at weaning time at a good stiff price, can his country be made to pay.—Amarillo Champion.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

At San Angelo, Dad Reed sold to J. W. Thornton 103 mules and 200 stock horses at \$20 around.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.—If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emission of Seed, or any other ailment, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE," sent free to you all about them. Sent free for 2c stamps. Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

HAS BREEDING UP PAID?

This is a question hard to answer; and in an off hand way with well graded yearlings at \$18 and common stock at \$10 per head with our present methods of raising cattle and the prices obtained for them, we are hesitatingly asserting that it has not paid for the past two years except in a few instances; and yet the trouble has not been in the treatment of the improved herds have received. Too many think that all they have to do to grade up their cattle is to purchase good northern raised bulls of the favorite breed and turn them loose on the range and the work is accomplished and that the she cattle will from year to year breed up and improve under the same conditions that it took the Texas longhorns many generations to adapt themselves to, and it has been proven that there is no breed of cattle on earth that can equal the displaced longhorn in thriving on rough treatment such as short grass, blizzards and snow storms, scarcity of water and barb wire fence protection in winter, and when we bring improved cattle from the north and give their increase no better treatment than the longhorn received the improved cattle are scrubs compared to longhorn cattle of to-day. To have good cattle they must have good treatment and must be well taken care of and handled in an entirely different manner from the happy-go-lucky way in which common range cattle are left in winter and spring to live or die. By extensive inquiry regarding the vast number of abortions and loss by starvation, loco poisoning and so forth, we have found out this fact: that high graded cattle had died on the same treatment that the longhorns have "pulled through" on. Fine cattle need fine care and to make a profit from breeding such cattle on either farm or ranch they must be given good care, and for at least five or six months out of the year they must be fed to keep them growing. Nine out of every ten men who now raise cattle in this country feed insufficiently or not at all, and calves and yearlings cease to grow about the first of November of every year and continue to fall away until they are only walking skeletons when grass rises in April or May, and they begin to grow again in June before they begin to grow again. Now all the object of every stock farmer should be to keep the calves, yearlings and two-year-olds not only alive but continually growing and in this way a yearling steer would be larger and worth more money. If the expenses of an average sized stock farm is taken into consideration—the price of land and improvements, the price of help, and taxes and the farmer's toil and care and ten per cent on the investment, no man in the Texas Panhandle can raise an average

POULTRY

J. FARRELL HANDLEY, TEXAS. My Buff Orpingtons... THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS... M. McARTHUR FARM RUSSELLVILLE...

E. EDWARDS, IOWA PARK TEXAS. Golden and white... W. R. MICKLE SHEPSON COLLINGSWORTH...

J. W. PITTMAN BENDROCK, TEXAS. Benbrook Poultry Farm... CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS...

L. P. DOUGLAS BEAVER, TEXAS. Breeder of Barred Plymouth... A. C. SPRUILL FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS...

W. W. JACKSON IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks... YOU WILL SAVE MONEY...

W. H. HOOVER POLO, ILLINOIS. Pekin ducks, young stock... W. J. DUFFELL-ROSS, McLENNAN CO...

T. M. FRAZIER KOPPEL-BOSQUE. Choice restricted now ready ship... CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS...

W. R. MICKLE SHEPSON COLLINGSWORTH. Choice restricted now ready ship... HILL COUNTY HERD OF POLAND...

W. R. MICKLE SHEPSON COLLINGSWORTH. Choice restricted now ready ship... WINNIE FARM, S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH...

W. R. MICKLE SHEPSON COLLINGSWORTH. Choice restricted now ready ship... DOGS...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON. County Mo. Fox and wolf... SUNFLOWER HOUND KENNELS...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON. County Mo. Fox and wolf... TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON. County Mo. Fox and wolf... OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON. County Mo. Fox and wolf... TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON. County Mo. Fox and wolf... OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES...

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON. County Mo. Fox and wolf... TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS...

POULTRY

WHAT THE HEN DOES--We hear about our livestock census... INCUBATION AND BROODING--Bulletin 26 of the Montana experiment station says...

Incubation and brooding... Wherever poultry keeping has become a prominent feature in farming operations it has almost invariably been the rule that incubators have been introduced...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

Incubation and brooding... The following are a few points which are worth observing in the running of any incubator...

the mucous membrane lining the nasal passages there is more or less redness of the latter, accompanied by a discharge... CATARRH OF FOWLS--Bulletin No. 47, issued by the Delaware experiment station, says...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

Catarrh of fowls... Simple catarrh is quite common among domestic poultry. The mucous membranes of the nasal passages are inflamed and thickened and exude a thin, sticky, yellowish discharge...

their first feed. It is very important that the temperature of the brooder should be maintained at a temperature of 90 degrees F... SLEEPING--GOATS...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

Sleeping--Goats... Colorado lamb feeders have in most instances failed to come out even this season, owing to the price of lambs and the scarcity of corn which made feeding costly...

the Journal has received a copy of a very handsome little book, "Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station... DAIRY...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

Dairy... A \$6000 creamery has been erected at Alvarado, Tex. The creamery trust, which controls a large part of the creamery industry of Kansas, has added a new feature to its business...

consequently cows always have a high value, even when giving milk. In the strictly dairy districts very little grain is grown... WYOMING SHEEP--Secretary E. P. Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said...

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

Wyoming sheep... Snow of the Wyoming sheep commission, discussing the situation in his state said: "Wyoming has all the sheep that can be provided for this year and more, too."

SHARPLES DAIRY CREAM SEPARATORS. ALWAYS THE BEST. "Business Directory" a very valuable book and Catalogue No. 126 free.

The Three Million Acre FARWELL RANCH in the Panhandle of Texas FOR SALE IN TRACTS TO SUIT. The land is largely chocolate or black sandy loam, deep, rich, capable of producing forage crops in great abundance.

Inspection with criticisms, commendations and many of them excellent remarks. Henry than another in all observations, covering nearly four months abroad, it was the absolute lack of proper methods of keeping dairy cows every case and clean in the stables.

Inspection with criticisms, commendations and many of them excellent remarks. Henry than another in all observations, covering nearly four months abroad, it was the absolute lack of proper methods of keeping dairy cows every case and clean in the stables.

Inspection with criticisms, commendations and many of them excellent remarks. Henry than another in all observations, covering nearly four months abroad, it was the absolute lack of proper methods of keeping dairy cows every case and clean in the stables.

Inspection with criticisms, commendations and many of them excellent remarks. Henry than another in all observations, covering nearly four months abroad, it was the absolute lack of proper methods of keeping dairy cows every case and clean in the stables.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fishers' Remedies and Hydrocort. No Cure No Pay. 25 Cents per bottle.

COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

TO MEET NEXT YEAR IN DALLAS—
THE CONVENTION AT NEW
ORLEANS.

The annual meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' association was held in New Orleans last week. About 100 members of the association were present. A considerable amount of business was transacted and some proposed changes in the rules of the association brought on sharp discussion.

The following officers were elected: President, A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta; vice-president, John W. Allison, of Ennis, Texas; Mr. Robert Gibson, of Dallas, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Among the papers read were the following: "Co-operation and Legislation," by L. Lamar, of Selma.

"Organic Legislation and Why the Cotton Growing States of the South are Interested in Preventing the Annihilation of the Cottonseed Industry," by W. E. Miller, of Kansas City.

"Our Southern Ports: How to Promote Their Exporting Usefulness," by R. L. Hedlin, of Galveston.

"Association and the Good Results That Can Be Obtained by All the Mills Being Associated Together," by George L. Walsh, of Greenwood, S. C.

"Relation of the Crude Oils to the Refiner," by A. H. D. Perkins, of Memphis.

"What We Should Do and What We Do Not Do," by M. Frank, of Atlanta.

"The Trimming of Cottonseed Cake," by A. W. French, of Piqua, Ohio.

"Handling of Raw Material or the Marketing of Cottonseed," by R. A. Allison, of Winona, Miss.

"Cottonseed Purchases by the Mills," by J. W. Black, of Montgomery, Ala.

"Why Is Butterine Taxed?" by H. C. Pierson, of Columbus, Ohio.

"What the Oil Mill Has Done for the Cotton Planter," by J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex.

"How to Improve Home Trade in Cottonseed Meal as a Fertilizer," by O. E. Wiley, of Troy, Ala.

"Administration," by H. P. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn.

"Improvements in the Means and

Methods of Reducing Cottonseed Cake to Meal," by Robert H. Poo of Springfield, Ohio.

"The Importance of Higher Quality of Crude Oil," by W. H. Albright of Chicago.

"Export Trade in Cottonseed Products; Its Needs for Improvement," by E. Steinhart of New Orleans.

"The Combined Cottonseed Oil Mill and Refinery," by R. H. Schumacher of Navasota, Tex.

"Suggestions for the Future," by L. K. Bell of New York.

There were strong arguments in some of the papers, urging a combination of the cottonseed crushers into one large corporation, and this provoked the association to adopt a resolution unanimously reciting that "these are the individual views of members and did not reflect the sentiment of the association, which recognized the laws of several southern states prohibiting such combinations."

Resolutions were passed thanking the senators and representatives in congress who voted for the defeat of the organic bill, and also thanking Hon. J. A. Kasson for what he had done in arranging reciprocity for the benefit of cottonseed products.

The butterine manufacturers, represented by Messrs. F. W. Thibault and W. E. Miller, tendered a banquet to the members of the association in token of their successful work in defeating the Groul bill at the last session of congress.

At a convention the convention Secretary Robert Gibson of Dallas was quoted as saying of conditions during the past season:

"We had to pay more for our seed, and it was not such good seed at that, and the price for the products was not increased in proportion to the price of the seed, but withal we had a fair season."

"There is a bond of union between the farmer and the oil man," he continued, "and one can not get along without the other. Now, you see, the planter gets fully one-third of his revenue from the oil mill man. Take last year, for instance. Say a farmer sold his bale of cotton at 3 cents. That gave him \$40. He sold his ton of seed for as high as \$22. That is more than half as much. This is an industry which has sprung into importance only in the last twenty years. Before that time it was a nuisance to the farmer, and he did not know what to do with it. Now he sells it for a good price, and with the improved machinery the millmen and the farmer make a good profit out of what was only waste. The cottonseed is improving all the time, and while the price of oil goes down, we get more out of the seed than we did in former years. There are nearly 300 oil mills in the South, and they are capitalized on an average at \$50,000 each. Besides most of these mills use an amount equal to their capital in their yearly transactions, so you can appreciate the importance of the industry. In Texas and the Indian Territory we have about 165 mills. It is said that you can stand in the window of one mill and throw a stone to the next. The manufacture of the products of cotton seed has developed into a great industry, and the interests of the farmer and the manufacturer are the same."

ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE.

HOW THE FRENCH FARMERS COMBINE TO PROTECT THEIR COMMON INTERESTS.

United States Consul John C. Covert, Lyons, France, in a report to the state department, gives the following information in regard to agricultural organizations in France:

Associations of farmers, called "syndicates agricoles," have been organized all over France since the passage of the law of March 1, 1884, their aim being to protect the economic, industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of their members and to attach the farmer more closely to the country. They are organized under a general law which authorizes any twenty persons of one trade, or of several similar trades, to combine in a society. The dues are fixed at from 10 cents to \$1 per month.

The syndicates are empowered to possess such realty as is necessary for their meetings, library and lecture rooms, to establish among their members banks to provide pensions to their members or relief in sickness, and to open offices for the finding of employment for the unemployed. They may become a center or school for the discussion and study of all questions pertaining to their special calling, and they may organize a tribunal for the solution of all contentions among workmen or between capital and labor. A member of a syndicate can withdraw from it whenever he pleases, but is bound by law to pay his dues for the current year. A retiring member reserves the right to a pension and relief from the fund which he has contributed to create.

There had been established under this law and were in operation January 1, 1900, 7073 societies, divided as follows among 8,501,655 farmers and farm workers of the two sexes in France:

Syndicates of employers 2,157
Syndicates of workmen 2,655
Employers and workmen mixed 170
Agriculturists 2,067

Total 7,079

This is an increase of 656 over the agricultural societies of 1899. It was almost evenly divided between the workmen and owners of farms.

To organize under the law of 1884, it is necessary that one or more persons should form a group of about twenty men of good standing. These recruit a number of honorary members, often called the committee of the titled gentry, and they proceed to elect a president, one or two vice presidents, a board of administrators (consisting of from three to nine persons), a secretary, and a treasurer. The board thus organized, by-laws and constitution are drawn up. To facilitate this, sample copies of printed constitutions and by-laws are provided. Once adopted, the president deposits one copy at the town hall with the mayor, and one is sent to the law officer of the country—for example, to the prosecuting attorney. Each con-

tain a list of the officers.

Of the 19,200 members of the various syndicates, the farmers number 512,794.

These farmers' syndicates combine and organize in a larger society, called a union, of which there are ten in France. Over them stands a central body in Paris, to which all the subordinate unions report and which represents their interests before the French parliament, railroad companies, and the public generally. A union has all the rights and powers of the syndicates, except that it cannot sue or be sued or hold real property, prerogatives which are conferred only upon the syndicates and which they cannot delegate.

Each society is divided into a number of subordinate societies. The agricultural societies, therefore, extend through all the ramifications of the body politic of France, from the central government down to the lowest political unit, corresponding division in our country, would involve national, state, county, township, and hamlet agricultural boards, all interlinked and interdependent.

In the by-laws the general object of a syndicate is stated to be "the study of the interests of agriculture."

The special objects are to favor the discovery of new agricultural projects; to obtain, at the lowest cost, the best fertilizer and seeds, the best agricultural implements and animals; to insure men and animals against accident or death and to secure mutual aid, co-operation, loans, and, in general, to co-operate for the amelioration of the condition of agriculture.

The number of farmers' syndicates has increased since 1893 from 582 to 2967, and the membership from 213,809 in 1893 to 512,794 in 1899. The most notable growth was during the last four years, when the membership rose from 463,261 at the end of 1895 to 512,794 in 1899-99. It is believed that a few years hence France will be a member of a syndicate.

In answer to my question, "What are the advantages of a syndicate?" addressed to the secretary, Mr. Jean Raulin, he said:

"They are of two kinds: (1) They contribute to the defense of the rights and to the material interests of the farmers; (2) they support and make known the political rights of the farmers and secure respect for them."

Among the material interests, he mentioned the buying of fertilizers and implements at wholesale prices, the securing of cheap transportation, the sale of products in the best markets and at a time, to get the best prices.

Among the political advantages it was mentioned that the power of association permitted the farmers to ex-

ert an influence upon legislation, favorable or unfavorable, as it might affect their interests.

These syndicates have succeeded in protecting French farmers by securing a high protective tariff on foreign farm products. They have also induced the government to create agricultural warrants and neighborhood banks of loan and deposit.

The agricultural-warrant system, which permits the farmer to draw on the nearest bank for his crop, has thus far proved impracticable.

By combining in syndicates, the science of agriculture is placed more completely within reach of the poorer farmer, and practical, everyday experience is brought into co-operation with the theories of the students deriving mutual instruction. Scientific ideas of farming are brought to the attention of farmers by lectures delivered by the professors of agriculture and by articles published in the organs of the syndicates and in almanacs. The syndicate also establishes boards of arbitration for the deciding of questions in litigation, at comparatively no expense or loss of time.

The syndicates are neutral—absolute-ly without any influence of political parties. No instance is yet known where an agricultural syndicate has been made use of by a political party or by a candidate for office. The farmers are emphatically of the opinion that the usefulness of their organizations would be greatly impaired if they were entirely destroyed, if politicians were permitted to use them. There has not been, since the organization of these syndicates, a political movement among the farmers in France.

TO METALIZE VERDI'S LODY.

Verdi's body is to be preserved for future generations. It is to be transformed into a substance resembling metal. Such is the news which comes from Italy.

The body of the great composer was removed recently from its temporary resting place to the home for musicians, which was founded by his generosity, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It was an imposing ceremony, for 100,000 persons are said to have accompanied the remains to the strains of the "Requiem."

The Milanese papers, in giving an account of the splendid tribute to Verdi's memory, added:

"The body of the famous composer will be metalized."

Some in the outside world supposed this meant that the corpse would be plated with a metallic substance, but it is explained that it is an error. It is asserted that Italian scientists have discovered processes by which the human body can be given the appearance and durability of metal or marble. In Milan parts of the body needed for anatomical studies are transformed into a substance resembling brass.

In Naples, Dr. Elisio Marini has succeeded in changing corpses into

MANLY VIGOR

In time of danger who is the man who, while others become panic stricken, leaps forward and becomes a hero? The manly man! Who is the man who, in the midst of business famine, pushes his enterprise through strife and trouble with the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! Who is the man who gains and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! This "manly man" is a man of courage, of strong heart, good health and self-confidence—with nerves that never flinch, muscles like bars of iron, a heart full of manly courage, honored and respected by all who know him. Such is the man who wears



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor! I offer it to you in my wonderful belt.

CURE to stay cured. Nervous Debility, Weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

FREE BOOK. Call and test my belt free. If you can't do it, that's all right. I'll refund you the money. The kind that burns (mine does not burn) or the kind that gives no current. I take it in trade. Don't delay. Write today.

DR. M. C. McLAUGHLIN,
406 Linz Building, Dallas, Texas.
Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays, 10 to 1.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, BLEET, GONORRHEA, OR BLOOD-POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. Young and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from the effects of LOST MANHOOD.

Nervous Debility, Mental Losses, Painful Urination, etc., of the Underdeveloped Organs, should send for his **FIRE MEDICAL TREATISE**, which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases.

FREE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This office is located at 25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send your name and address to **DR. E. A. HOLLAND,** 1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

SEND YOUR ORDER FOR LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, ETC., TO

McMurray Printing Co.
377 ELM ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest.

TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

Every day, regardless of how many head on the market.

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, Ft. Worth, Texas.

A. C. THOMAS, Mgr. and Salesman. JAMES D. FARMER, Vice-Pres. and Salesman.

We are prepared to give you first-class service on either market. Write, wire or telephone us. No trouble to answer questions. Market reports free on application. Correspondence solicited. See our market report in Journal.

REFERENCES: T. W. House, Banker, Houston. Commercial National Bank, Houston. YARDS: Houston Stock Yards and Houston Packer Co.'s Yards.

T. B. SAUNDERS, JR.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT

Successor to ROX-SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO.

P. O. Box 422. HOUSTON, TEX. Telephone 624.

Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Finest equipped and most modern constructed yards in existence.

ARTESIAN WATER IN ABUNDANCE

Originators Low Yardage and Feed Charges.

YARDAGE	FEED CHARGES
Cattle 20 cents per head	Hay 60 cents per cwt.
Hogs 10 cents per head	Corn 60 cents per bushel
Sheep 5 cents per head	

A trial shipment will make you a regular patron. We want your business.

G. F. SWIFT, President. JNO. DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager.

GEO. TAMBLYN, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Tamblyn & Tamblyn,

Live Stock Commission Agents, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

B. F. WARE, Mer. Fort Worth, Tex. GEO. WOLFFENBARTL, Agt. Amarillo, Tex.
J. F. SPEARS, Agt. Quanah, Tex. DAVIS, Agt. Gainesville, Tex.

MONEY TO LOAN ON TEXAS CATTLE.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1893. Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.

A. F. CROWLEY, Southwestern Agt., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Iron Mountain Sold.—The celebrated Iron Mountain, in Texas, owned by R. H. Downham of New Orleans, was sold Friday to Kruse & Travers, the large iron and steel firm of Chicago. Iron Mountain is situated about twelve miles northwest from the town of Llano, and some nine miles north from the Llano river. This mountain, which is the key to the Iron ore region of Texas, contains a remarkable deposit of iron ore. The outcroppings of black magnetic ore from the Iron Mountain are said to be immense, of a very fine quality, extending from the north to a southeasterly direction, and immediately overlying a low wall of Laurentian granite, which subsequent development proves to be the foot wall of the vein. The ore outcroppings protrude out and above the surrounding to a height of about 100 feet, and is about twenty-two feet in width and 150 feet in length, showing at the least calculation 10,000 tons of good merchantable ore on the surface. The hanging wall rock, as described, consists of a southeasterly dipping, and immediately overlying a low wall of Laurentian granite, which subsequent development proves to be the foot wall of the vein. The ore outcroppings protrude out and above the surrounding to a height of about 100 feet, and is about twenty-two feet in width and 150 feet in length, showing at the least calculation 10,000 tons of good merchantable ore on the surface. The hanging wall rock, as described, consists of a southeasterly dipping, and immediately overlying a low wall of Laurentian granite, which subsequent development proves to be the foot wall of the vein. The ore outcroppings protrude out and above the surrounding to a height of about 100 feet, and is about twenty-two feet in width and 150 feet in length, showing at the least calculation 10,000 tons of good merchantable ore on the surface.

In the Oil Fields.—There is less excitement in the Beaumont oil fields than prevailed some time ago and a few days ago there was considerable apprehension over the reported abandonment of the Kelly well as a dry hole. The report proved to be unfounded, however, and the drillers are still at work on the Kelly well. Oil experts claim, however, that even should the well eventually prove to be a dry one it will by no means set to the extent of the Kelly well in the direction indicated both ways from the outcropping, and in this belt several other veins have been found. The belt is said to belong to the Huronian series of rocks, in which all the principal iron ore veins on this continent are invariably found.

Dr. Burleson Dead.—Dr. Rufus C. Burleson, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Texas, for many years president of Baylor University at Waco, died May 18. He was born August 7, 1823 at Decatur, Ala. During the Civil war he was a Chaplain in the Confederate army. He was one of the best known educators in the state and it has been said that the Baylor university stands as his monument.

Mrs. Gage Dead.—Mrs. Lyman Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, died at her residence in Washington, last week after an illness of nine weeks' duration. For a time before her death, Mrs. Gage suffered considerable pain, but she maintained her bright and cheerful demeanor and was conscious to the last. Heart trouble was the result of grip complications, was the immediate cause of death. Mrs. Gage was a native of Albany, N. Y., and 58 years old. She was married to Secretary Gage in Denver, Colo.

Philippine Conditions.—Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, who returned from Manila on the Sheridan, speaking of the conditions in the Philippines, said: "Everything is settling down and we are getting to the real work of governing and teaching the people. Their

curial national character makes them hard subjects for the present. You must remember that they were originally pirates; that their civilization is the fourteenth not of the twentieth century, and the tendency to brigandage is so strong among them that it amounts to a disease. In many districts the paying of tribute to robbers is considered the regular thing. To more out of the way than taxes, our task now is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect them against themselves until they learn a taste for order and then withdraw gradually from active interference, leaving the towns on their own. Our task now is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect them against themselves until they learn a taste for order and then withdraw gradually from active interference, leaving the towns on their own. Our task now is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect them against themselves until they learn a taste for order and then withdraw gradually from active interference, leaving the towns on their own.

TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS. WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR?

Strike is Ordered.—A general strike has been ordered by the Order of Machinists in all shops in the country where a nine hour day has not been granted. A minimum wage scale is also demanded by the men. The order calls for 60,000 men, but in a large number of places the nine hour day has already been allowed.

Troops to Leave China.—Gen. Chafee at midnight Saturday night, issued his farewell order ending the American relief expedition in China. The American troops will board the transports today (Wednesday) at Taku and tomorrow will leave direct for Manila.

Turkey Will Apologize.—The Ottoman minister of foreign affairs has called upon the foreign ambassadors and notified them of Turkey's desire to rectify the breach in diplomatic relations with the United States. He has offered to send a high functionary, probably the foreign minister himself, to apologize for the violations of the foreign mail bags, which aroused the ambassadors and caused a temporary break in diplomatic relations with the United States.

In the Sulu Islands.—Gen. J. C. Bago, who has just returned from the Philippines, is quoted as giving the following account of his dealings with the Sultan of Jolo and the manner in which he obtained the Sultan's good will after the island had been ceded by Spain.

"The Mohammedans, who recognize the Sultan as the Sultan Jolo," he said, "differ from the other natives in the fact, they do not desire independence. In fact, they told me they preferred to have the protection of a strong nation, and frankly declared that if the United States did not want to take them they would appeal to some other great country."

"I found the people to be very much like our native Indians, and it seemed to me that it would be better to get them in an amicable mood than to go in for an Indian war. Gen. O'Neil, \$10,000 in silver was disposed after they had given all the concessions that the government wished. I made a few presents, but they did not get a cent until they had come to our terms."

After my first consultation with the Sultan, the people of Manila were amazed to learn what had been accomplished, and it was declared that the United States had in six weeks secured from the natives more than the Spanish were able to get in three centuries.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

Memphis, Tenn.—Account U. C. V. Reunion, very cheap rates. May 25, 26 and 27, limited June 6, with privilege of extension.

St. Paul, Minn.—Account Medical Association, very cheap rates. May 25, 26 and 27, limited June 6.

Waco—Account Texas Christian Convention, very cheap rates. May 25, 26 and 27, limited June 6.

Dallas—Account Imperial Cotton Seed Shriners, one fare plus \$2.00, June 10, limited June 16.

Old Point Comfort—Account National Traveler's Protective Association Meeting, one fare for round trip, May 25 and 26, limited June 10.

St. Louis—Account Imperial Cotton Seed Shriners, one fare plus \$2.00, June 10, limited June 16.

Austin—Account commencement Exercises Texas University, University of Texas Summer School, and Summer Normal

convention rates, June 8 and 10 only, limited for return July 25.

Galveston, Texas.

The best place for rest, recreation, or pleasure, or to recuperate after illness, or to get relief from almost any affliction that may trouble you, is at the coast. The world-famous resort, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The peoples' sanitarium, under the control of the United States government, for the benefit of the people, has been noted for years before the successful Valley View was built, as the most remarkable mineral springs in the world, not excepting the renowned springs of Europe.

The Iron Mountain Route is the best way there, offering unsurpassed equipment, and superior service. Pullman sleeping cars, reclining chair cars, and the best of good coaches are among the advantages of EACH of the Iron Mountain routes.

A letter to the general passenger agent, H. C. Townsend, St. Louis, or to any agent, will bring you a complete descriptive matter in regard to Hot Springs. For address, write to J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.

Worth, \$12.50; Waco, \$14.15; Jacksonville, \$16.75; McGregor, \$14.35; Rusk, \$16.95; Dallas, \$16.35; Abilene, \$16.35; Fort Worth, \$16.35; Hillboro, \$16.35; Whitehouse, \$16.95; Sherman, \$16.95. Dates of sale: May 25, 26 and 27, 1901; limited to continuous privilege of extension till June 10, 1901.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions, New Orleans, La., May 3-6, 1901. Account of the above meeting, round trip tickets will be sold to New Orleans at one standard fare plus \$2.00, on May 7 and 8, 1901; limited till May 20, 1901 for return, with privilege of extension till June 6, 1901.

General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, West Point, Miss., May 19-22, 1901. Account of the above meeting, round trip tickets will be on sale May 15 and 16, limited till May 27 for return, at one fare, plus \$2.00.

THE OAKS

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS. MRS. J. H. HYMAN, Proprietress.

Conveniently Located to Nodded Wells and Bath Houses. House Just Finished. Has a S.W. EXPOSURE.

E. G. SENTER,

LAWYER,

341 Main St., Dallas.

Metropolitan Business College

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

The best equipped, largest, most progressive and successful business college in Texas. Patronized and endorsed by every bank, prominent business man and high public official than all other business colleges in the state combined. The finest shorthand and typewriting department in the South. Positions secured for our graduates. Department of Telegraphy incomparably superior to all others in Texas. Railroad fare paid to Dallas. Board \$10 per month. Catalogue free.

TOBY'S HUNDRED

SIXTEEN WEEKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

TOBY'S INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTS N. Y. CITY.

TOBY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE WACO, TEX.

Texas enquiries should be addressed to Waco.

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, and every known quality 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. F. BEAULAC, General Manager. L. C. (Jack) SHARP, Yardmaster.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

Consign your cattle and hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections in all the markets. Market reports free. Services liberal. Liberal advances made on our consignment.

J. W. SPENCER, Pres. A. F. CROWLEY, Vice-Pres. BEN O. SMITH, Treas. A. V. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. C. P. NORMAN, Salesman.

Davis, McDonald & Davis,

(Successors to W. F. Davis.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Stocks and Feeders bought and sold. Write us. See Market Letter 1 in this issue. Stock Yards, S. St. Joseph, Mo.