

ARE YOU GETTING READY

To attend the Cattle Raisers' Convention at Fort Worth? While in the city make your headquarters at the office of THE JOURNAL, Scott-Harold building.

OLEO BILL PASSED.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS MADE BEFORE THE MEASURE GOT THROUGH THE HOUSE—INSPECTION OF RENOVATED BUTTER FACTORIES.

In spite of strong efforts to prevent its passage, the dairy trust succeeded last week in getting its anti-oleomargarine bill through the house of representatives. Two of the strongest opponents of the bill were Representatives Burleson and Wooten of Texas.

Two very important amendments were made to the measure, as follows: First, that nothing in the act shall be construed to forbid any state to permit the manufacture of oleomargarine in any manner consistent with the state laws provided that such product shall be manufactured and sold entirely within the state.

Second, providing for the inspection, under the direction of the department of agriculture, of manufacturing where renovated or process butter is made and requiring that all renovated butter be stamped as such.

The latter amendment was offered by Mr. Allen of Kentucky and was bitterly fought by the dairy interests, the dairy trust being in no wise ready to take even a small dose of its own medicine.

As finally passed, the bill is somewhat modified from the form in which it was reported from the committee on agriculture. It makes oleomargarine or imitation butter or cheese transported into any state or territory, for use, sale or consumption therein, subject to the laws of such state or territories, notwithstanding that it may be introduced in original packages, and imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine made in imitation of butter of "any shade of yellow."

When not made in such imitation the tax is reduced to one-fourth of one cent per pound. Penalties for violation of the act are a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

The original bill presented by the committee on agriculture was as follows:

OLEO SUBJECTED TO STATE LAWS

"Section 1. That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or the District of Columbia, and remaining therein for use, consumption or sale or storage therein, shall upon its arrival within the limits of such state or territory, or the District of Columbia, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory or the District of Columbia, except as otherwise provided in this act.

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter."

MANUFACTURER DEFINED.

"Sec. 2. That the first clause of section three of an act entitled, 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine,' be amended by adding thereto, after the word 'oleomargarine' at the end of said clause, the following words: 'And any person that sells, vendors or furnishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family and guests thereof without compensation, who shall add to, or mix with such oleomargarine any ingredient or coloration that causes it to look like butter, shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine within the meaning of said act, and subject to the provision thereof.'

TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE.

"Sec. 3. That on and after July 1, 1902, the tax upon oleomargarine, as prescribed in section 3 of the act approved Aug. 2, 1886, and entitled, 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine,' shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound when the same is not made in imitation of butter; but when made in imitation of butter the tax to be paid by the manufacturer levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act.

BOOKS TO BE OPEN.

"Sec. 4. That wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall keep such books and render such returns in relation thereto as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may, by regulation, require, and such books shall be open at all times to the inspection of any internal revenue officer or agent. And any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this section shall for each offense be fined not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500 and imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months."

The provision under section one was changed by amendment to read as follows:

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid a state to permit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in any manner consistent with the laws of said state, provided that it is manufactured and sold entirely within the state.

Section three was recast somewhat from the form originally proposed by the committee, but the substance of the section taxing colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound and reducing the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from two cents to one-fourth of a cent per pound was retained.

The new section relating to the inspec-

tion and branding of renovated butter is as follows:

"That the secretary of agriculture shall hereby require to cause a rigid sanitary inspection to be made from time to time of all factories and storehouses where butter is renovated, and all butter renovated at such places shall be carefully inspected in the same manner and to the same extent and purpose that meat products are now inspected. The quantity and quality of butter renovated shall be reported monthly. All renovated butter shall be designated as such by marks, brands and labels and the words 'Renovated Butter' shall be printed on all packages thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, and shall be sold only as renovated. No butter shall be shipped or transported from one state to another, or to foreign countries unless inspected as provided in this section."

An amendment was adopted providing that the bill shall go into effect July 1, 1902.

After the adoption of the various amendments, Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the agricultural committee, who opposed the passage of the bill, moved to recommit the bill to the committee with instruction to report back the minority bill as a substitute. The motion to recommit was lost, 118 to 162.

The vote by ayes and nays follows:

Ayes—Adams, Adamson, Allen of Kentucky, Ball of Texas, Boutelle, Bowersock, Bowie, Brantley, Brownwell, Broussard, Brundage, Burgess, Burke of Pennsylvania, Burleson, Burnett, Burton, Butler of Missouri, Candler, Clayton, Connell, Cooper of Texas, Cowherd, Creamer, Crumacker, Cummings, Dalzell, Davey, Davis, De Graf-fried, Dinsmore, Douglas, Edwards, Elliott, Feeley, Fleming, Foster of Illinois, Fox of Tennessee, Gillett of New York, Goldfogle, Hanbury, Hedge, Henry of Mississippi, Henry of Texas, Hooker, Howard, Hughes, Johnson, Joy, Kahn, Kehoe, Kitcher, Kitchin (W. W.), Kleberg, Lanham, Lassiter, Leimer, Lessler, Lester, Lever, Lewis of Georgia, Little, Livingston, Long, Loud, Loudens-lager, Lovering, McAndrews, McCall, McClellan, McCulloch, McDermott, McLain, McRea, Maddox, Mahoney, Mann, Maynard, Mendenhall, Mison, Nappen, Overstreet, Padgett, Patterson of Tennessee, Pierce of Tennessee, Randell, Ransdell, Reid, Rhea of Kentucky, Richardson of Tennessee, Robertson, Rucker, Ruppert, Ryan, Scarborough, Schirm, Shroy, Sims, Slayden, Small, Smith of Kentucky, Sneedgrass, Sparkman, Steele, Stephens, Talbert, Tate, Thompson, Underwood, Watcher, Wadsworth, Wheeler, White, Wiley, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson and Wood of Texas.

Noes—Acheson, Alexander, Alpin, Babcock, Ball of Delaware, Barney, Bates, Bell, Bishop of Delaware, Blake-ley, Bristow, Brown, Brownlow, Burke of South Dakota, Butler of Pennsylvania, Caldwell, Caldwell, Cannan, Cassel, Cassingham, Clark, Clark, Cochran, Conner, Conry, Coombs, Cooney, Cooper of Wisconsin, Currier, Curtis, Cushman, Dahle, Dar-ragh, Davidson, De Armond, Deemer, Dick, Dougherty, Dovenor, Draper, Driscoll, Eddy, Emmerson, Evans, Fletcher, Foerderer, Ferdney, Foster of Vermont, Gardner of Michigan, Galt, Galt, Gibson, Glesby, Gilson, Gillett of Massachusetts, Gooch, Gordon, Green of Pennsylvania, Greene of Massachusetts, Griffith, Grow, Hall Hamilton, Haskins, Hough-ten, Heatwell, Henry of Connecticut, Hinkley, Hinchman, Hill, Howell, Hull, Jackson, Jackson of Kansas, Jackson of Maryland, Jenkins, Jett, Jones of Virginia, Jones of Washing-ton, Kern, Ketcham, Knapf, Lacey, Lamb, Lawrence, Lewis, Lindsay, Lit-tle, Lloyd, Lloyed, McCleary, Mc-Laichen, Mahon, Marshall, Martin, Met-calfe, Mickey, Myers, Miller, Moody of Massachusetts, Moody of North Carolina, Moody of Oregon, Logan, Morrell, Morris, Mullin, Neidinger, Needham, Newland, Nevin, Oney, Parker, Patter-son of Pennsylvania, Payne, Pearce, Perkins, Poupowers of Maine, Prince, Ray, Rixey, Robb, Robinson of Indi-ana, Robinson of Nebraska, Rumble, Russell, Salmon, Selby, Shafer, Sibley, Slinger, Sherman, Showalter, Sibley, Skiles, Smith of Illinois, Smith of South Dakota, Snook, Sperry, Stark, Stevens, Stewart of New Jersey, Ste-wart of New York, Suloway, Suther-land, Taveney, Thayer, Thomas of Io-va, Terrill, Tomkins of Ohio, Tongue, Vandiver, Van Voorhis, Vreeland, Wangler, Warner, Warneck, Watson, Williams of Illinois, Woods, Wright and Zenord.

The bill will now go to the senate. What its fate may be before that body is uncertain, but there will be strong opposition to its passage.

CLARKE SHORTHORN SALE.

Chicago, last week N. P. Clarke of St. Cloud, Minn., held a sale of fine Shorthorns at which the average of \$50 was made on the 47 head sold. This was a lower general price than was expected. The top price of the sale was \$133, paid by General Man-lager Leonard of the Union Stockyard, for the imported cow Solidity 24 and bull calf.

BULL FIGHTS AT FORT WORTH.

Manuel Cervera, of the City of Mexico, was in Fort Worth last week and arranged for the giving of Mexican bull fights on March 11, 12 and 13, during the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association. J. A. Leal will have the general management of the exhibition. The parties visited the city authorities during the day and stayed late in the afternoon that they had assurances that licenses would be granted, which were that the exhibition would not be in the least revolting. A corral 110x160 feet is to be erected at Ninth and Busk streets, and there are to be six bull fights in all. Twenty-four bulls will be required. There will be a company of fourteen Spaniards who will come from the City of Mexico, so Senor Cervera said, and it will include fighters, attendants and dancing girls, who will take part in the program.

Ticks and Quarantine

Collinsville, I. T., Feb.

Seeing so much in your valuable paper about the tick question, I desire to give my experience, having handled cattle from all parts of Texas and from nearly all of the south-eastern states and at all times have handled them mixed with native Territory cattle. They ran in the same pastures and I have never lost any cattle from fever. But I always keep them supplied with clean salt and a little sulphur mixed with it. I can take cattle covered with ticks and kill every tick on them in thirty days by giving sulphur and salt. My experience with fever is that it is caused by stagnated water or the weather turning dry very suddenly with cattle on sage grass or the grass gets too tough to pick, but plenty of salt will prevent fever in this case.

There isn't a head of the cattlemen who give cattle enough of the salt and sulphur to be put on the bed grounds, as cattle rather lick salt at night than at any other time. Cattle will lick salt once a day if the salt is handy for them, and to be sure they need it, or they would not eat it as they do not eat any grass that they don't need.

I saw cattle in an adjacent pasture to mine suffer and die for want of salt. In shipping bulls from the north to Texas, if you mix them in the shade during the hot weather and feed them as they have been used to, then you can turn them out next season after they are acclimated and never lose them. The quarantine line is a good thing for us, as calves are worth more by about two dollars per head.

CHEROKEE

Merke, Tex., Feb. 8.

It seems to me that your correspondents are putting in all their time and space discussing the merits of the tick theory, instead of discussing methods for bettering our present condition, and more especially what changes should be made in our quarantaine regulations in case the line is not done away with.

Now if any one wants to post himself on the tick theory and will take the trouble to get the "Year Book of the department of agriculture," under number and beginning at page 124, will read the history of splenetic fever, what the disease is, how it is spread, and what experiments the government has made to remove this tick, and to convince himself that ticks can and do convey fever.

It was known as early as the beginning of the last century that southern cattle got northern cattle some kind of disease, and legislation was enacted by some states as early as 1837 against the driving north of southern cattle, but it is only in the last few years that they have found out just what the disease is, and how it is transmitted from one animal to another. In their experiments they have taken ticky cattle north and pastured them with northern cattle and in every case the disease has been conveyed. They have also taken southern cattle that were free from ticks and pastured them with northern cattle and in no such case did the northern cattle take the fever. Then they have taken the ticks from the southern cattle and broadcast on pastures where southern cattle had never been and northern cattle turned out on these pastures took the fever after the proper interval for ticks to hatch out.

In every case of fever young calves have been found on the animal, I would suggest to those who have cattle die of fever and can't find ticks on them that they buy a magnifying glass, throw their ticks over a fence and examine their under parts carefully, and if they don't find ticks employ a veterinarian to diagnose the case and see if it is really fever that ails them.

In January, 1891, 200 cows were moved from a ranch on the Texas coast to a very ticky one, and in less than two months ninety-six of these cows had died with fever and the only animal that escaped the fever was a tick, which had crawled out into the clean ranch. This happened in Taylor county and convinced a good many that the ticks are the cause of fever, as these cows were found to be badly infested with ticks, and hatched out here all last winter up till March 1.

The greatest stumbling block in the way of the average disbeliever is that he has been used to seeing ticks on cattle all his life and he doesn't understand that the tick is used to seeing ticks on are immune to fever, but that their blood contains the germs of this disease, and if the blood of these animals is injected into the veins of a northern animal it will cause fever in every case. The mother tick is full of blood when she drops off and soon lays a bunch of eggs nearly as large as the parent tick, which in turn hatch out into ten thousand young ticks. Now as it takes a powerful microscope to reveal these fever germs, what is there unreasonable in supposing these young ticks are infected and convey these germs to cattle they get onto? Ticks from cattle whose blood did not contain these germs would be harmless, and for the same reason ticks from horses are powerless to convey this disease, but one of these ticks could stop a herd of cattle as well as any other as I don't suppose our inspectors could tell the harmless kind from the other.

If you will put a few ticks in an open bottle with a little moist earth and grass you can watch the process of tick laying and hatching. The small tick always found under the big tick is the male tick and not one hatched on the animal as commonly supposed.

Now we may do away with the state quarantine line but we will never do away with the national line, which would be moved to the state line, and Texas would be barred from her best market for young steers, the great northwest, where thousands are sent

Breeders Combination Sale

OF

200--REGISTERED HEREFORDS--200

KANSAS CITY,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

February 25, 26 and 27, 1902.

120 FEMALES-80 BULLS

Of serviceable and desirable ages.

Last year we announced to sell at Kansas City each year on the above dates the best 200 Herefords that would be sold during the year. We propose to make this pledge good with choice selections from our herds that jointly number over 2500 head of registered Herefords.

CONTRIBUTORS

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WALTER B. WADDELL.....Lexington, Mo.	STEWART & HUTCHEON.....Greenwood, Mo.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER.....Belvidere, Kans.	MRS. C. S. CROSS.....Emporia, Kans.

For Catalogue address

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.

every spring and summer. If our ranchmen north of the line lose their best market, we in turn would be forced to sell our surplus cattle, and prices would drop. Ranchmen close to the line are more seriously damaged than those 50 to 100 miles away as southern feeders are afraid to buy our cattle for fear they will fever.

Perhaps the packeries will solve this question; but the cattle business of Texas cannot be revolutionized in one year, and we want immediate relief.

If it's ticks they are afraid of why not let us go at any time our cattle are clean. An open season in the winter will not satisfy us. We want to move our cattle in the late spring and summer when grass and water are plentiful and our cattle will have all summer to mend up, and at a time when we usually have the best market. The rule of the sanitary board not granting a second inspection under 10 days is a most unreasonable one. If a mover has one valuable milk cow and one tick is found he is stopped ten days on expenses when he could have moved our cattle in ten or fifteen minutes, and the cow is held all this time in infested territory and liable to get young ticks on her. How unreasonable; if only one tick is found and that is removed, where is the danger?

There were about 500 head of cattle dipped in a preparation of chloro-naphtholium at Wichita Falls in November, which proved to be a success, and I know from experience that dipping ticks with but little if any injury to the cattle. I am told by tick authorities that we can free a pasture of ticks by keeping all stock out for three months in the summer. This and from experience I believe this to be true.

If we had a clean pasture we could put our cattle in there 25 to 30 days before we wanted to move them and could get the ticks off their backs and all drop off, leaving the cattle absolutely free.

If we demand something unreasonable our legislators we may not receive any benefits at their hands but convey fever they cannot but admit the justice of our being allowed to move our cattle when clean.

Let us demand of our representatives that first they take the power out of the hands of the sanitary board to make laws governing the cattle interests of the state; second, that we be allowed to move our cattle when free from ticks, especially in the spring of the year; third, that we be allowed inspection at any time we have had a chance to free them of ticks.

Our ranchmen above the line are thoroughly afraid that the line will be moved and would gladly compromise by giving us these concessions, which, I believe, would be to the best interests of all.

THOFF

SALE AT SOUTH OMAHA.

At the combination sale of Whitesfels held at south Omaha last week under the direction of Geo. S. Redhead of Des Moines, Ia., 106 animals brought the very satisfactory average of \$216. The cow bringing the top price of the sale was Gipsy Britton, consigned by Redhead Bros. She sold to Wm. Carpenter of Fort Worth, Tex., for \$700. Mr. Carpenter also started the great herd bull,

PUBLIC SALE

OF

66 REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Consigned by different members of the Texas Hereford Association, will be sold at Fort Worth Stock Yards,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1902,

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS

W. H. MYERS, Secretary,

BLUE GROVE, TEXAS.

THE CHICKASAW STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD A FINE LIVE STOCK SHOW AT

Purcell, I. T., on April 7th and 8th.

Liberal premiums will be offered on fine Cattle. All breeders of fine Cattle are cordially invited to participate. For premium lists and other information, apply to

O. F. HALEY, Secretary,

Gainesville, Texas.

COMBINATION SALE.

75 Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Select individuals from the herds of members of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders Association.

TO BE SOLD

Thursday, March 13, 1902.

Auction to Begin Promptly at 1 O'clock P. M.

This sale is under the management of the Association, and is its first effort to conduct a sale of immune, acclimated Shorthorn Cattle. For catalogue, address

J. F. HOVENKAMP, Sec'y and Treas.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

When you buy a car, you should buy a car that will last you a long time. This is the only car that will last you a long time. It is the only car that will last you a long time.

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

Best that has ever been made. It is the only one that will last you a long time. It is the only one that will last you a long time.

ALFALFA SEED

From Locality where Grown in Greatest Abundance. Alfalfa, the king of drought resistant forage plants.

Selected Seed Corn

Specialty grown for seed by a Missouri River Seed grower of high repute. Iowa Silver Mine, Champion White Ford, and in yellow varieties.

David Hardie Seed Co.

Cor. Elm and Akard Sts. Dallas, Tex.

TREE PLANTING

WHAT AND HOW? My new catalogue is full of the best of everything. Prices reasonable. Freight prepaid.

ELBERTA PEACHES

The most popular peach ever grown. We have a good stock, besides our new and standard fruit suited to Texas and the Southwest.

Baker Bros., Fort Worth, Tex.

Double Bush & Trailing SWEET PEAS

The "Weber Junior" Pump

It is complete, ready to be used. It is the only one that will last you a long time.

Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas.

your own hay, millet, sorghum, pea vines, etc., with a perfect HIGH CAPACITY Press

FARM NEWS.

Green bligs are reported in the wheat in the southern part of Denton county.

Vernon, Tex., has under consideration a proposal to build a \$50,000 cotton mill.

One firm in Beville, Tex., reports the sale of 1200 pounds of watermelon seed this season.

The price of cabbage at Corpus Christi has been advanced to \$1.10 per hundred pounds.

Parties at Hempstead are talking of cutting an irrigation canal from the Brazos for rice culture.

A. W. Mixon, of Denison, claims that Johnson grass in Grayson county was killed by the cold last week.

Truck farmers in Bowie county are to receive \$650 worth of seed Irish potatoes and \$500 worth of fertilizer this week.

Several thousand pounds of cabbage, the first shipment for the season from that point, were sent out from Beville last week.

H. Reeves' warehouse and 1200 bales of cotton at Jefferson, Tex., were burned Feb. 13. The insurance was about \$40,000.

Truck growers in the vicinity of Troupe have subscribed for over half of the stock in a \$50000 cannery factory for that point.

ation was organized and the following officers elected: C. C. Heath, president; E. N. McDonald, secretary; G. H. Trotter, manager sales department.

Fannin county has appointed the following committee to represent it in the organized fight on the boll worm: J. M. Terry, chairman; W. A. Spangler, Dr. R. E. L. Kincaid, J. M. Kinsley and Zack Smith.

The Milano Truck Growers' association has been organized with James Stewart, president and J. N. Jackson, secretary.

BY ANOINTING WITH OIL—OVARIAN TUMOR CURED. Pittsburg, Texas, Aug. 11, 1898. Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Dallas, Tex.

This certifies that my wife, Mrs. W. Jones, has been afflicted for several years with something we did not know what it was.

The condition of the grain crop has become a matter of serious consideration for the farmers.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton statement issued Feb. 14, shows an increase in the movement to eight compared with the seven days ending the same date last year.

For the fourteen days of February the totals show a decrease over the same period year before last of 114,000 and an increase over 1897 of 37,000.

For the 167 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the 167 days of last year 353,000, ahead of the same day year before last 943,000 and behind 1899 by 930,000.

But all these ills may be cured, regardless of the weather, by the use of the silo.

receipts at all United States ports of 5,145,949, against 15,614,073 last year, 5,175,976 before that and 7,947,055 same time in 1899; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 776,356, against 865,263 last year, 993,232 year before last and 1,041,872 the same time in 1899; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 420,949, against 622,352 last year, 629,941 year before last and 353,747 the same time in 1899; southern mill takings 947,000, against 805,922 last year, 819,532 year before last and 738,333 the same time in 1899.

These make the total movement for the 167 days from Sept. 1 to date 8,260,154, against 7,907,600 last year, 7,316,782 year before last and 9,190,007 the same time in 1899.

T. T. Thomason last week bought a flock of stock sheep from a Mr. Thomas of Bosque county for \$2 head.

ALMOST A LIFETIME. If one were to count the manufacturers who have been in business continuously for a generation they would be found comparatively few in number.

Books and papers sent free to those interested.—Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., L. Box 462, Dallas, Tex., 175 Main St. (The originator of the Oil Cure.)

GROSVENOR'S HOT SHOT.

During the discussion last week in congress on the anti-oleomargarine bill, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio delivered a cutting rebuke to the interests who would willfully destroy the manufacture of the product by class legislation.

"I have been present and cognizant of the entire discussion of this question in the house of representatives; and when this bill shall come up for passage I will point out the dexterous, fraudulent, intriguing course that has been pursued from the beginning to the end."

"Driven from every position that they occupied, proof having come beyond a reasonable doubt that there is no single iota of truth in the allegations they are now here to ask this legislation of congress upon the pretense that there is a fraudulent sale of one commodity denominated oleomargarine to the injury of another commodity known as butter, while they know that there are more pounds of fraudulent butter sold in the United States, 1 to 4, as a fraud upon the rights of the people than ever were sold under the denomination of oleomargarine."

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. Groves' signature on each box. 25c.

Address HUMBOLDT GRAIN EXCHANGE, Humboldt, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn. Large stock, choice quality, hand-picked. A number of varieties. All new corn. We make seed corn a specialty and put nothing but choice seed on the market.

IF YOU LOVE ROSES

Write today for our Catalogue. We grow flowers for SOUTHERN PLANTERS. Haskell Ave., Floral Co., Dallas, Tex.

EMPIRE STEEL MILLS AND TOWERS.

GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETED. Special care is taken to see that each part is made extra strong and durable. Will run when all others stand still. Write for prices and exclusive agency.

ALAMO GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. Simple and economical. Cylinders, Tanks, Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc.

Fort Worth Windmill and Supply Co., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SALZER'S SEEDS

When you sow you want to reap—that's eternally right. When you buy Salzer's seeds you get just as much of a big crop as you can get of anything in this life because Salzer's seeds are so full of life and vigor and produce quantities that they cannot avoid it—they must yield, drought, frost or insects notwithstanding!

IF YOU LOVE ROSES

Write today for our Catalogue. We grow flowers for SOUTHERN PLANTERS. Haskell Ave., Floral Co., Dallas, Tex.

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THE FUTURE. A business course will train you for business success, and good business prospects will make any man's future bright.

The Journal Institute

COWPEAS AND CORN.—Circular No. 24 of the division of grass and plant investigation, of the United States department of agriculture, on "Cowpeas and Corn for Silage and Fodder," says:

But all these ills may be cured, regardless of the weather, by the use of the silo.

emergency the cowpea has become a both a large section of the south for both hay and silage, and the area in culture has increased from 100,000 to 1,000,000 acres in the last few years.

waiting for? Why not begin the development of ways and means at once? Times are as propitious now as usual.

Dallas Commercial College

Chillicothe Normal School, Chillicothe Commercial College, Chillicothe Shorthand College, Chillicothe Telegraph College, Chillicothe Pen-Art College, Chillicothe School of Oratory, Chillicothe Musical Conservatory.

The Journal Institute

During the fifteen years that the writer has been using the silo he has endeavored to ascertain the best kind of crop for silage, and in doing so has grown nearly all the forage plants that were thought to be adapted to this climate and soil.

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WHIP-POOR-WILL PEA THE BEST. Of all the varieties of cowpeas, the whip-poor-will has been found the best for silage purposes, because, when planted in the silo, it grows rank enough; does not entangle the corn so much as the others, and hence damages it less; is the most easily harvested, and in this climate and soil yields more grain and ripens its vine more uniformly than the ranker growths, such as the "Clay," "Ironwood," "Wonderful" and other runners.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY "CURES" WEAK STOMACHS

Dallas Commercial College

Chillicothe Normal School, Chillicothe Commercial College, Chillicothe Shorthand College, Chillicothe Telegraph College, Chillicothe Pen-Art College, Chillicothe School of Oratory, Chillicothe Musical Conservatory.

The Journal Institute

CORN ALONE TOO EXHAUSTING TO THE LAND. Corn alone, as we grow it for the silage in the south, is, perhaps, as nearly a perfect, all-rounder silage crop as it is possible to have, but it is exhausting to the soil.

WHIP-POOR-WILL PEA THE BEST. Of all the varieties of cowpeas, the whip-poor-will has been found the best for silage purposes, because, when planted in the silo, it grows rank enough; does not entangle the corn so much as the others, and hence damages it less; is the most easily harvested, and in this climate and soil yields more grain and ripens its vine more uniformly than the ranker growths, such as the "Clay," "Ironwood," "Wonderful" and other runners.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS. If the Messenger was able to announce that a large manufacturing industry desired a location in Texas and its representatives were heading toward Rockdale with a proposition to establish itself in this city, we would lose no time in calling a mass meeting of the citizens and putting forth every effort to secure the enterprise.

OUR ADVANCE AGENT \$11.50

16 inch 12 only \$9.50 \$11.50

29 Years Selling Direct.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

OUR ADVANCE AGENT \$11.50

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Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILBRETH... Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horned young bulls for sale.

L. OULIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX. Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horned young bulls for sale.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY... Breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn and Double Standard Polled Durham cattle.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS... Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS... Contains 4 head of high class cattle.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS... Must see bulls at \$200 and heifers at \$125.

HOVENKAMP & NUTT, FT. WORTH, TEXAS... Breeder of registered and high-grade short-horned cattle.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE... Choice lot of full blood and yearlings.

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS... Choice lot of high grade short-horned cattle.

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS... Choice lot of high grade short-horned cattle.

DURHAM PARK HERD... Choice lot of high grade short-horned cattle.

H. O. SAMUEL DALLAS, TEXAS... Breeder of Short-horned cattle.

BLUF VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS... Chief Victor 12201, head of herd.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE... 25 head, both sexes for sale.

WM. & W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE TEXAS... Choice lot of high grade short-horned cattle.

HEREFORD AND SHORTHORN BULLS... 15 head, both sexes for sale.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY COUNTY TEXAS... Breeder and dealer in registered and high-grade Hereford cattle.

H. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR TEXAS... Breeder of full blood and high-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle.

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE TEXAS... Hereford and high grade short-horned cattle.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS... Choice lot of high grade Hereford and Angus cattle.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM... Choice lot of high grade Hereford cattle.

H. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX... Breeder of pure bred registered Hereford cattle.

THE WOODLAND STAR HEREFORDS... 75 head, both sexes for sale.

V. WIESS... Breeder of pure-bred Hereford Cattle.

A. B. JONES, BIG SPRINGS, TEX. stock for sale.

ly sweet in it for many weeks. The meat should be entirely covered with the liquid.

CURING MEATS—"I it is desired to pickle the meat make a brine with one gallon of water, one and a half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of salt-peter and half an ounce of potash, says an exchange.

FOR SALE—JACKS. Registered in American Jack Register.

KNIGHT & JETTON, Polk Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHY PAY RENT OR INTEREST WHEN THE HOME CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY A CO-PARTNERSHIP

Will furnish you the money to pay off your mortgage or buy a home in any locality, and give you 18 years and 8 months to pay it back at the rate of \$5.35 per month.

N. W. DURHAM, State Mgr. 340 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

W. R. CLIFTON, WAGO TEXAS... Can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers.

L. K. HASELTINE-DORCHESTER... Breeder of Red Polled cattle.

W. H. HELL, PROPRIETOR... Breeder of Red Polled cattle.

RED POLLED CATTLE... One car bull, two cars heifers.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA... Editor of the American Red Polled Herd.

EXCELSION HERD RED POLLS... The largest herd in the state.

ABERDEEN ANGUS... Breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN ANGUS... Registered animals on hand.

HORSE. L. OMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS... Breeder of horses.

JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER TEXAS... Breeder of high grade Hereford cattle.

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE TEXAS... Hereford and high grade short-horned cattle.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS... Choice lot of high grade Hereford and Angus cattle.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM... Choice lot of high grade Hereford cattle.

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MAVERICKS.

James R. Gray has brought from Iowa thirty head of registered Short-horn bulls for his big ranch in Cottle county.

R. J. Davis writes from Gregory, Tex.: "I am here on the Coleman-Palton Pasture Co.'s big ranch and everything is in excellent order."

H. B. Holmes of Luling, has purchased from D. W. McKie, 3000 head of steers that are on feed at Millet at \$38.

J. W. White, of Mason, lately sold a bull for \$200 to Geo. Epperson of Valley Springs.

It is stated that the Capitol Syndicate management has decided to lay off one section of land into a township at Bovina and will survey the surrounding lands into sections for sale to actual settlers.

C. W. Howell of Wapanucka, I. T., writes: "As long as I can buy a yearling, or buy feed for one, I have money to pay for the Journal."

R. P. Sansom, father of Hon. M. S. Salmon of Alvarado, Feb. 13, at the age of 82, surrounded by his entire family.

Dick Selman, of Brownwood, has purchased from Mrs. J. Wilhelm, of Tom Green county, 800 yearlings at \$17.50.

Henry Davis, of Gonzales, sold two cars of fat steers to Geo. Haynes, of San Antonio, a few days ago.

T. B. Lovelace, of Hall county, has sold his 4-section ranch on Indian creek to H. A. McCann and Sam Harlow for \$4500.

Reports state that "hutte" in the Llano county were not hurt by the late cold weather.

The Rocking Chair ranch, in Hall county, recently lost a big lot of grass by fire.

R. J. Williams sold two cars of 3 and 4-year-old steers to a Hubbard City buyer at \$35 round.

John Gibson of Wagner, I. T., has purchased from W. M. Bryson of Brady, Tex., 200 head of 3's at \$25.25.

H. N. White, of Brady, 400 3's at \$25.

The stockmen of this county have had a hard pull this winter. They have worked early and late to save the year.

hundred times as much, and they argue that they might as well do in one year what others do in ten; forgetting that the smaller operation possesses all the elements of safety.

mineral matter necessary to the bone life and structure.

R. W. Hadlow is in Ozone from his herd of Hereford and Friesian cattle.

February 25, 26 and 27 should be given every Hereford and Friesian calf red figures, for these are the dates on which Gudgeil & Simpson, Scott & March, O. Harris, Steward & Hutcheon, C. A. Stannard, Frank Rockefeller, Walter B. Waddell and Mrs. C. S. Cross announce that they will sell at Kansas City "the best 200 head of registered Herefords to be sold during the year."

BONE FOOD FOR LIVESTOCK.—Animals do not need rich carbonaceous goods alone.

SPLENIC FEVER.—Dr. Cary of the Alabama station, in the summary of bulletin No. 116 upon splenic or Texas fever, says:

HEALTH INSURANCE The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

WHY PAY RENT OR INTEREST WHEN THE HOME CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY A CO-PARTNERSHIP

Will furnish you the money to pay off your mortgage or buy a home in any locality, and give you 18 years and 8 months to pay it back at the rate of \$5.35 per month.

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DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY

Don't pay retail price for carriages or harness. Write for our catalogue and learn about our system of dealing direct from factory to customer.

F. C. BOERNER THE LEADING JEWELER 617 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Table listing jewelry items: 20-year Gold Filled Case, 7 Jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, open face \$9.00; 20-year Gold Filled Case, 15 Jewel Waltham movement, open face \$12.00; 5-year Gold Filled Chains, \$1.00 to \$2.00; Gold Filled Cuff Buttons, per pair 25c to 50c; 5-year Gold Filled Watches, Elgin or Waltham movement \$6.00.

HOW TO RAISE GOOD CALVES HELMET DRIED BLOOD PREVENTS SCOURS

Patrick will buy during his stay in the United States a refrigerating outfit which will enable him to do his own slaughtering and so obtain a much greater profit by shipping the carcasses in special consignments at previously agreed prices.

SMALL POX. This dreadful disease is now very prevalent in all parts of the country.

Dr. Cherry, of Rhode, sold two loads of steers that were shipped to the feeding pens at Temple last week.

Exports of eggs for seven months ending with July were only 1,872,618 cases against 4,181,919 dozen corresponding months last year.

Report has it that there is a farm where dogs are used as fatness indicators for food purposes.

mineral matter necessary to the bone life and structure.

Galloway Cattle FOR SALE.—Two car-loads yearling bulls, all registered; 30 head of registered cows, from 2 to 4 years old, all bred to imported Woolley 15665 (7248).

SCOUR CURE (Dr. A. S. Alexander's Formula) Used and recommended by Iowa Agricultural Station.

"BLACKLEG" Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine, ready for use. Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, New York City, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Fort Worth, San Francisco.

Vaccinate Your Cattle PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S BLACKLEG AIDS (Blackleg Vaccine Pills) WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT THEM FROM BLACKLEG.

A 20th CENTURY TRAIN. The M.K.T. "KATY FLY" SHREVEPORT, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AUSTIN, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO.

THE JOURNAL.

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tention to it on a postal and we will
give it our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
March 25-27, 1909.—East St. Louis, Nation-
al Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Botham,
Mgr.
April 27-29, 1909.—Kansas City, National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Botham,
mgr.
May 7-8, 1909.—Kansas City, Colin Cam-
eron, Hereford.
May 27-29, 1909.—Omaha, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Botham, Mgr.
June 24-28, 1909.—Chicago, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Botham, Mgr.

THE CATTLE RAISERS' CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention at Fort Worth next month will be one of more than usual importance, and from present indications it will probably break all previous records in point of attendance. It may, in one sense, be termed a jubilee meeting, as it will be the first annual session of the association to be held since the decision of the Armour and Swift packing companies to erect big plants in Texas. The establishment of these plants will put a new phase on the cattle raising industry in the state, according to a home market for a large part of the shipments that now go to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. It is probable that corner stones of the new institutions will be laid during the convention and the ceremonies will prove an attractive feature of the meeting.

The combination sales of registered cattle to be held under the direction of the different breeders' associations and the grand displays of fat stock will of themselves attract visitors from all parts of Texas and the territories. In the business of the convention itself, however, there will be manifested a keener interest than has been shown at any session for many years. As a rule, the cattlemen have heretofore stood almost solidly for or against the general measures brought up for discussion; the only differences have been on minor points. But at the coming meeting one question at least will be brought forward for consideration on which the opinions of the cattlemen are widely divergent; that is, the matter of quarantine regulations. It is a question which is agitating the whole of the cattle growing section of Texas and promises to enter largely into the political campaign now being conducted in the state.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' association is the most thoroughly representative organization of the cattle interests, and whatever action it may see fit to take will have much to do with shaping legislation. There is much to be said on both sides of the matter, and the association will no doubt refrain from taking any hasty or ill-considered action. It is not in the habit of passing on any matter without full consideration. Whatever its decision may be, much hangs on the result and the cattlemen from all parts of the state will be on hand to see that their claims receive due recognition. They will come, not in a spirit of animosity, or to bring about contention, but to earnestly present to the convention their views on a question affecting the cattle interests of the entire state.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW GROUT BILL.

The Texas representatives are to be strongly commended for the gallant fight made by them against the anti-oleomargarine bill which was passed by the house last week. They did all that could be expected to prevent the passage of a measure that is designed to kill one legitimate industry in order that another may flourish, but the influence of the powerful dairy trust was too strong to be overcome. Prominent among those who fought for the interests of Texas stockmen and Texas cotton growers were Congressmen Burleson, Wooten, Lammie, Slayden and Kieberg and the other members of the Texas delegation stood with them. They recognized the fact that the price of Texas steers and Texas cottonseed were involved and they did their best to uphold the industry which adds millions in value to the products of the state.

Texas expects that when the bill goes to the senate her representatives in that body will make a record at least equally as good; that the Texas

senators will leave nothing undone to defeat the machinations of the powerful dairy organization.

Although the bill passed the house by a considerable majority, more opposition was developed than was expected earlier in the session and two very important amendments were made: One, acknowledging the right of a state to control the manufacture of oleomargarine to be sold within its own boundaries; the other providing for government inspection of all manufacturers of renovated or process butter and that such butter shall be stamped.

The latter amendment was bitterly opposed by the dairy trust which by no means willing to have any safeguards or restrictions thrown around any of its own products.

If the bill finally becomes a law, the amendment providing for state manufacture of oleomargarine may at least be turned to advantage in the manufacture of the product in Texas. With the plans for the new packing houses at Fort Worth hardly complete, the packers may be induced to add oleomargarine factories for the purpose of supplying the Texas trade. This would of course not compensate Texas stockmen and farmers for the damage which would result from the enactment of the law, but it would make the blow less severe.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TEXAS.

If press reports from Washington are well founded Texas not likely to fare well at the hands of the rivers and harbors committee. Most of the appropriations, save those of the district of Congressman Ball, who is a member of the committee, are likely to be cut to the minimum figure and small hopes are entertained for the appropriation of anything like satisfactory amounts for the Trinity river and Galveston harbor. The fate of the appropriation sought for the Beaumont deep water channel is uncertain. This project is receiving some support from the North and the New York Mail and Express in a recent issue said:

One strong argument why congress should allow the appropriation for the deep-water channel asked by Beaumont, Tex., with her phenomenal oil fields and vast products of lumber, rice and sugar, is that if Baku, Russia, with a much less significant oil field in an inhospitable climate, hemmed in by mountains on one side, removed 560 miles from the principal seaport, and devoid of other valuable commodities could witness the building of a city of 140,000 people in eight years, then what can be expected of the genius and enterprise of the American people in the development of a section where all conditions are favorable and with the products to build up a world-wide commerce? If 120 refineries could be built in the Russian oil field, then how many would dot the banks of the Neches river, together with numerous other manufacturing enterprises, cheap transportation being assured by construction of the proposed deep-water canal? Already a large refinery is projected just south of Beaumont. It should be, and undoubtedly will be, but the forerunner of many others if congress does its part.

By keeping only the most promising females and mating them with males strongly bred and individually as nearly perfect representatives of the breed as possible a herd may in a few years be built to a very high standard of excellence. At the sales to be held under the direction of the breeders' associations during the convention at Fort Worth next month, some very choice animals from Texas herds will be offered and an exceptional good opportunity will be afforded to secure acclimated animals for breeding purposes.

A preliminary report from the census bureau places the number of looms in Texas cotton mills at 1018. South Carolina, which raises but a small fraction of the cotton crop, has 42,633 looms and North Carolina has 25,465; Georgia has 19,393; Alabama, 8549; Mississippi, 2464. Massachusetts, which produces no cotton, has 179,280 looms and other New England states have from 20,000 to 340,000 each. But Texas will wake up after awhile.

While Miss Helen Gould was away on her southern tour a servant stole from her home a sable robe valued at \$7500. Miss Gould might do well to make her home in Texas where sable robes are not needed.

The Texas convicts ought to be a well kept set of men. The official report for January shows 3909 prisoners on hand and disbursements for the month of \$88,393.47.

There have been scores of truck growers' association organized in Texas during the past few months. Now a canning factory for each organization is needed.

Just about the time a man begins to talk about reform in politics he begins to figure out the cost of an announcement in the candidates' column.

The truck farmers of Texas are still waiting for the promulgation of orders by the railroad commission reducing express rates on fruit and vegetables.

The Enterprise published at Garland, Tex., by the Enterprise Publishing company is a new venture which gives promise of being a stayer in the newspaper field.

Fort Worth is going about the preparations for the coming Cattle Raisers' convention and fat stock show in a way to assure the greatest measure of

success. As Prairie Dog Hall of Vernon would put it, "Fort Worth is a cowman's town right."

The long drought has in no way reduced the importance of the good roads problem.

In the way of inspection the dairy trust may be given a test of its own process.

CURRENT OPINION.

Diversified farming had a very pretty illustration in Clewton when twenty-five farm wagons loaded with cabbage rolled into that town one fine morning this week. South Texas is going right ahead in the development of her varied agricultural interests and her farmers now have money all through the year.—San Antonio Express.

The diversification idea is all right and has taken a pretty firm hold in Texas but it shouldn't stop with the raising of cabbage, potatoes, peaches and tomatoes. Canning factories, cotton mills and other factories to consume the products of the farms are next in order.

Congratulations to the Houston Post are in order. Clarence Ousley of Galveston has become its managing editor. No more capable man for the place could have been found in the state, or for that matter in the South—and for some months the Post has needed an editor.

The most earnest workers at present in our section of the state are the truck farmers. If the present energy and enterprise in this line continues, within a few years East Texas will lead the nation in the production of fruit and vegetables. The resources of our soil will be developed and our real estate values will equal or perhaps exceed those of the fertile black land prairies—Upshur County Echo.

East Texas labored under great disadvantages due to lack of development, for a good many years but the past few seasons have gone a long way towards bringing that section out of the woods.

In discussing the passage of the oleomargarine bill by the house the Houston Post puts the case very succinctly as follows:

The absurdities of the whole measure were aptly revealed by Mr. Burleson's amendment to tax manufactured ice sold in the form of natural ice, and Mr. Grosvenor's amendment to tax syrups sold in imitation of maple syrup. It is not aimed at fraud, nor designed to raise revenue. It is an arbitrary piece of legislation that is intended to benefit the dairymen at the expense of the producers and manufacturers of the south, with the incidental burden, as usual, upon the poor man who is content to eat oleomargarine.

Fruit growers and farmers north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi are up in arms against the reclamation of the arid west. They fear competition, and are willing to see millions with no homes if the objectors can profit a little more thereby.—Ableton Reporter.

And here in Texas towns and counties are making strong efforts to secure immigrants to buy the vacant lands and fill up the country. When good farm lands can be purchased in Texas at the figures quoted, it is hard to see why any one should want to fool with arid lands unless he expects to have them irrigated at government expense and then turned over to him without cost. It will be time enough for Texas to think about advocating government reclamation of lands when her millions of acres of agricultural lands now lying idle are taken up by settlers. Even in the very heart of the east Texas fruit belt there are thousands of acres that have never been touched by plow or hoe.

Speaking of mineral wealth, we must say that Edwards county is by no means out of the ring. Not to mention the rich deposits of gold and silver which have never been found, when we contemplate the immense deposits of guano, which is to be found in the numerous caves of the county, and the inexhaustible amount of the finest grade of kaolin which underlies the southeast portion of the county at an easy depth, we are made to wonder that the county has developed no farther than it has—that no railroad has yet crossed its broad sections. There can hardly be any place at present, where an investment would be more sure of bringing a good income in a few years, for in addition to the untold mineral wealth, we have the best all round stock country anywhere; a great deal of farming can be done successfully; many portions can be irrigated easily; a desirable place to live, having fine climate and water.—Rock Springs Rustler.

There are a good many other counties in Texas that are making similar pleas to that of Edwards county in order to secure immigration. Until the resources in these counties are properly developed and the uncultivated lands settled Texas will not be in a position to lend her aid to any gigantic schemes to open up new territory in the arid states at government expense.

The price of land in the vicinity of Beville has become so unreasonably high that it is necessary that either a geyser of oil or water be found to sustain these speculative values. A tide of immigration has been flowing into Texas for the past year. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas alliance is reported to have brought in 40,000 immigrants, and thousands came in on other roads, but comparatively few landed in Bee county.

Some have come here, a few looted, but the great majority that came to seek homes, after looking over the situation, moved on. There must be something wrong somewhere. The

climate and the soil of Bee county are as good as that in the majority of counties of Texas, and there is no valid reason why Bee county should not get its share of immigrants except, possibly, the value of Bee county lands has been too greatly overestimated by those who hold them.—Beville Bee.

The advance of more communities has been knocked higher than Gildeber's kite by the holding of property high prices than by any other cause. It is frequently the case that when two or three home seekers come in and buy land all the property owners in that immediate section jump to the conclusion that the whole of the outside world is coming their way and possibilities of automobiles, steam yachts and trips to Europe begin to float before their vision. Land that was held at \$5 or \$6 an acre is put up to \$25 or \$30, and the next train of home seekers goes right by without doing more than whistle.

EARLY PLANTING OF CORN.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Having been raised upon a farm, long a resident of northern Texas, and with an intense desire to benefit the farming interests, in which all of us are so vitally interested, coupled with valuable information which, although new, is not sufficiently acted upon by our farmers, is my excuse for writing this.

Diversification in crops has been for years the advice tendered to the farmer of Texas. The press generally has persistently urged upon the farmer to diversify, diversify his crops—not to put too many eggs in one basket.

I learned a few days ago that W. K. Castleberry, C. A. Sanford, J. F. Kline and others who had made good crops of corn last year, while their neighbors had raised little or nothing with good cultivation. Following this up, I found that they had planted corn seeds grown in the north. So I wrote to the gentlemen of whom they bought their seeds, and he told me that this northern corn ripened about one month sooner than the native corn, and there you have it.

We are, as a general thing, favored with early rains, our crops coming later. So I wrote to the United States department of agriculture, and I want every farmer in Texas to read the following answer to my letter:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Office of the Entomologist, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1902.
J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth, Tex.
Dear Sir—Your letter of Jan. 31, addressed to the honorable secretary of agriculture, has been referred to this laboratory. Your observations and experience regard to corn from northern localities ripening earlier than seed from the South has been corroborated by our own experience. If early crops are desirable it is a good idea to obtain northern grown seed. There are two principal reasons why this is the case, one being that people of northern sections make it a point to obtain and grow the earliest varieties of corn, so that they will ripen before frost, and a second reason being that corn grown for a series of years in one locality has a tendency to adapt itself to the seasons of that locality, so that all corns that have been grown in the North for a number of years ripen earlier than those grown in the South. Unless your season of all corn from year to year we would hesitate to give general advice for your section of the country to plant very early corns, for the reason that they are, as a rule, lighter yielding than varieties requiring a longer season. The only thing that you can do is to plant a very early corn, drouth would strike it earlier another year, while a later variety would miss the drouth.

If you see fit to recommend the growing of early varieties in that section we think you will have no trouble in obtaining seed from Iowa or some other of the northern states of varieties that will ripen three to four weeks earlier than those generally grown in your section. Very respectfully,
J. W. RYDLEY.

Now, farmers, the facts are before you. Do you not think it would be best to plant some northern seed corn, having two strings to your bow, and thus far diversify?
J. C. TERRELL.

LEE AT THE WILDERNESS.
There he stood, the grand old hero, great Virginia's god-like son,
Second in rank in glory—equal to her
Gazing on his line of battle, as it wavered
On the front and flank advances of
The almost conquering foe.
Calm and clear his May morning, ere
The furious death-war broke
From the ranks, he saw his charging
With the cloudy smoke.

Cool as the battle raged was but
Mimicry of fight.
Each brigade an ivory castle, and each
Chafing in reserve beside him two
Gadgets of Texas' day.
All his eyes for his position in the
Fortunes of the day.

Shot and shell are 'mong them falling,
Yet unmoved they stand staid,
Longer he waits the charging enemy,
Suddenly he rode before them, as the
Forward line gave way.
Raised his hat with courtly gesture,
"Follow me and save the day!"

But as 'tho' by terror stricken, still and
silent stood that troop,
Who were wont to rush to battle with a
ferce avenging whoop.
Then they turned, then a murmur
Arose 'mong them ran,
"He's a good one, that's the
man."

"You go back and we'll go forward!" now
The waiting leader hears
Mixed with deep impatient sobbing, as of
foes who have given the order, "I'll lead
you."
Then thro' all the line of battle rang
a loud, determined "No!"
Quick as thought a gallant major, with
a firm and vis-like grasp,
Seized the general, and shouting
"Forward, boys! I'll hold him fast!"
The order was issued, "Sir, I am
the older man; I will lead them!" in a
measured tone and calm.

Trembling with suppressed emotion, with
honor and glory,
In a quivering voice the Texas, "No, by
God, sir, you shall not!"
By the sword the charging squadron
with a loud, exultant cheer,
"We'll watch you from the rear!"
And they kept their word right nobly,
sweeping every foe away.

With that grand gray head uncovered,
watching how they did the day,
But the god-like calm was shaken, which
no battle could move,
By the true, spontaneous token of his
soldiers' child-like love.

—Author Unknown.

ACROSS THE WALNUTS AND WINE.

I had expected to experience at least a thrill of some sort when I met my old sweetheart for the first time in many years, but in point of fact I never felt more commonplace in my life than when I discovered that after more than twenty years' separation destiny had seated us side by side at table d'hote at the Hotel National at Lucerne. Except for a certain mature worldliness of expression, she had not altered from the pretty, piquant girl I remembered, although a widow's weeds and a debutante daughter served to remind me of the flight of time.

A sudden consciousness of my portly, middle aged figure embarrassed me as I met the youthful candor of her glance.

She looked almost exactly as she had looked when she tearfully bade me good-by and swore to love me forever. But the promise had not been sufficiently strong to resist the weight of a millionaire's purse and had snuffed with brittle abruptness almost before I was well out of sight. I, however, who had enshrined her loyalty in my heart and preferred night to day because perchance the fickle god of slumber might sometimes give her a thought again to gracious whims, was obliged to undergo the irony of fate, which had disguised me so effectually that I actually had to remind her that once we had been friends. She had greeted me as a stranger, and I realized directly that I had become a completely forgotten episode.

I mentioned the fact at oysters that once I had the honor of her friendship, and she slipped her sauterne daintily while she deliberated upon the information, but we were well through soup before her memory had mastered my identity.

"Dear me! Really?" she said, putting up her gold lorgnette in order the better to investigate so curious a bit of ancient, forgotten history. "Yes, I think I remember you perfectly. Did you say we were once engaged? It has escaped my memory, but I dare say we were, and I will take your word for it, Mr. Du Barri. Why, of course, I remember you now! We used to play together as children in our mud pie days. You lived across the road. No, I wouldn't have recognized you, although you insisted that we were once engaged, and that I threw you over. Well, you do not bear the marks of it. You look very prosperous and—as if you thoroughly enjoyed your dinner."

We had reached fish, a delicious carp cooked in wine and accompanied by Johannisberger, I have an excellent digestion, and I am bound to confess that the proximity of my old love had not impaired my appreciation of a good dinner. The chef at the National was an accomplished artist, and I was doing full justice to the carp when she made the remark with the saucy turn of the head I remembered so well.

"Shakespeare was right," she went on pathetically. "Men have died before, and worms have eaten them, but not for love."

This was really barbaric of her when one considered the millionaire's purse and the debutante widow's weeds and the suffering had made me strong.

"Oh, if you're going to quote poetry," I said I carelessly, "I believe some writer has said somewhere that 'True love mightily likes his ease' and 'has an eye for a dinner.'"

She flashed an appreciative glance at me from the corner of her dark eye.

"Exactly my sentiments, too, Mr. Du Barri," she said. "And by the way, did you ever taste anything better than this filet de boeuf? I wonder how he manages to cook it so much better than any one else can. I've ordered that best champagne in honor of it."

"And a clean shirt," she put in, smiling inscrutably.

"He is apt to enjoy his dinner."
"If it's a good one," she amended.

At this juncture the head waiter served larded sweetbreads to the Measles and with a knowing look placed a dainty bottle of Chateau Latour before me. He whisked a salad de lactine before us and disappeared with an air of triumph. He was right. I quite forgot what I was about to say, my thoughts being thoroughly distracted for the moment.

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart," she quoted softly as the plombers aux fraises was put before us. "It's a woman's whole existence."
She bestowed so ravishing a glance upon me that I was nearly undone, but I recalled her cold indifference at the oyster period and remained calm. I too, in my turn became as sweet and cold as the strawberry ice I was eating.

The coffee arrived hot, black, fragrant with burning cognac. She gave me an adorable smile which presently seemed to promise rose hued impossibilities.

"It's so delightful meeting you like this," she murmured. "I hope we shall renew our old friendship. Are you stopping long at Lucerne?"

I was just finishing a tiny, sparkling liquor glass of Benedictine, and it was a moment before I spoke. She looked up at me with coquettish inquiry.

"Unfortunately I leave by the midnight express for England," said I regretfully; "but I'm charmed to have met you again. I don't know when I've enjoyed a dinner more. Your adorable piquancy was a powerful rival to the saucy tartare, I assure you."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication and mailing charges. Address: THE JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

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REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, Improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls county, Rain and Custer National Banks, AN CITY or Panhandle National Bank. REFERENCES: DIERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest established agency in North Texas.

FOR BARGAINS in small or large ranches of farms, in the famous Panhandle of Texas, call on or write RYAN, ELDERS & WARD, Channing, Tex.

FOR SALE—House, good rents, no encumbrance; trade for cattle and horses. Wanted—One-fourth interest in ranch and cattle, not exceeding \$5000 cash. Must be good horses. W. E. KAYE, Box 9, Fort Worth, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Spas Railroad covers the East and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address, R. J. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—A 24-section leased ranch near south in Custer county, near Quanah, Texas. Seven hundred cattle for sale at a reasonable figure. All other stock and improvements. One-half acre ranch. The sub-lease of the ranch brings \$1500 per year. Nothing better for making money can be found in that section.

FOR SALE—A nine-section ranch near Lath, Texas, with 1200 cattle. This ranch is well improved and is owned by a gentleman of fine cattle who wants to retire. There is an abundance of water, fine grass, good protection from wind and hail. A bargain can be had.

RANCHES—Large or small, improved or unimproved, with or without cattle; state what you want. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Tex.

FOR SALE—Forty thousand acre leased ranch in forty county, located on forty sections runs eight and one-half years, fenced shorter time. Fenced and cross fenced into two different pastures. Wells and wind mills and two natural lakes, making it a well watered pasture. Very good ranch, improvements. One thousand five hundred head of high grade, making a well watered ranch. Will take \$2000. Price of ranch \$20,000. W. S. DAVIS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—An eight-section ranch 4 miles south of Dimmit, Caster county. Four sections school land filed on 3 ranch. It is well improved and is owned by a gentleman of fine cattle who wants to retire. There is an abundance of water, fine grass, good protection from wind and hail. A bargain can be had.

IMPROVED RANCH, 80,000 to 90,000 acres. Will cut in 1909 to 4,000 acre tract. 23 miles from railroad shipping point. 20 miles also well watered with wind mills. Don't write; come and see me. No price, terms or description given except by bona fide buyers. Any deferred cash payments at 6 per cent. Bring bank-reference with you and I will convince you of my authority to sell. W. E. KAYE, P. O. Box 9, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

FARMS.

FOR SALE—119 acres good black-waxie land, thirteen miles from Fort Worth, on public road, near school house. One house good barn, plenty of water; sixty acres in cultivation, balance fine pasture. Price \$50 per acre. Terms: balance \$20 per acre in fine sandy loam land, ten miles from Fort Worth, near gravel road. Price \$20 per acre. Balance in cash, balance \$100 a year. We have some great bargains in farm property. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms.

FOR SALE—2000 acres good black land near Clarksville, Texas. Address, F. H. O'DRISCOLL, P. O. Box 278, Frankfort, Ind.

FOR SALE—700 acre farm and ranch within four miles of this city. One-half river bottom land not subject to overflow. Balance upland, mostly well watered covered with considerable timber and fine grass. The improvements are good. One of the best stock farms, we consider in this county, and can sell it at what we consider a bargain at \$2 per acre. W. S. DAVIS & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—12 high-class, non-registered northern calves. J. W. MEDLIN, Roanoke, Texas.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED POLLDURHAM CALVES for sale, either sex. Prices reasonable. LOWRY AUSTIN, Norris City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quarantine, in lots to suit purchaser. J. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Tex.

TWO HUNDRED HEAD of Registered Hereford and Shorthorn cattle for sale. Good individuals, good pedigree. Everything fully guaranteed. Address: CAMPBELL RUSSELL, Bennett, I. T.

I WANT 200 of 250 coming 3 or 4 year-olds Texas graded, cattle. J. F. McLAUGHLIN, Board, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 registered Hereford bulls, 1 registered Black Percheron stallion—near 300 lbs. live weight. WELTON WINN, Santa Anna, Tex.

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle, in lots to suit purchaser. Address: DICK SELLMAN, Roanoke, McCulloch county, Tex.

FORTY REGISTERED Hereford bulls, 5 yearling balance two's past, big growthy fellows. Buy of breeder and save speculator's profit. Prices delivered in Texas. Lowest prices for first-class work. Pleasant. McBrede's registered Herefords.

LUREL RANCH—Cattle of all ages for sale. Write for prices. J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

I HAVE 100 full-blood Hereford bull calves and fifty full blood beef calves for sale. Will take \$80.00 for bulls and \$50.00 for beefers. Also forty fat dry cows to sell at market price. J. J. ELKINS, Snyder, Texas.

FOR SALE—Hereford bulls, 31 registers, 4 and 5 high grade to full bloods. B. WALLACE, Newlin, Texas.

FOR SALE—1800 three-year-old steers in fine condition all Mason county yards. Address, COMMERCIAL BANK, Mason, Ark.

I HAVE 25 SHORTHORN BULLS and 25 heifers by Victor M. Brown and Gallah's Prize 13980, Crickshaw ton, all our own breeding. 125 head in herd. Write for price list. HOS. W. HAGBORD, Dallas, Texas.

FIRST PREMIUM Red Polled Bull, Central Texas Fair. Twenty-eight months old. Sire brother breeding unsurpassed. HOWELL BROTHERS, Bryan, Texas.

PASTURAGE.

WANTED—Cattle to Pasture in the Indian Territory. T. J. JORDAN, Collinsville, I. T.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—Tennessee pacing bred stallion, also two Tennessee-bred jacks. For particulars, apply to E. D. DOUTHITT, Fort Worth, Texas.

600 one, two and three-year-old horses and also 50 mares, Mason county yards, all good improved stock. Spring delivery. For further information address for sale: SKIDMORE & SWANE, Rio Grande City, Starr county, Texas.

MULES.

MULES FOR SALE—50 coming 4 and 5. One very fine black jack coming 3 and 4; one registered Hereford bull yearling, also one registered Hereford bull yearling, also one registered Hereford bull yearling. F. C. YADDEN, Sherman, Texas.

FOR SALE—200 mules from 15 to 16 hands high. For further particulars write or write to M. MOSELEY, Waxahatchie, Texas.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—1000 good quality starling eggs for hatching from 1/2 starling variety of chickens for \$1 per sitting or two sittings for \$1.50 per sitting. For fair hatch, I breed B. E. Rocks, S. C. B. BROODERS, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Game, Light Brahmans, S. S. Hamburgs, Buff Cochins, I breed three standard strains of Pit Game, Yorkshire, New England Game, Cuban Reds. Place your orders for eggs with me. I will guarantee the quality with the result. Cut this out for future reference, as this ad will not appear again. CITY POULTRY YARD, Corsicana, Texas.

GOATS.

FOR SALE—On account of removal, several years old, twenty-five bucks, fifteen ewes. CHARLES TANNER Cheneyville,

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

Queries intended for this department should be addressed to Hester Grey, care of the Journal.

NODDIN' BY DE FISH.
Some folks think hit's right an' 'p'ohah,
Soon ez bedtime comes, er 'p'ohah,
Fu' n' scramble to de kitchen,
Luk de 'd' h'eaded de trumpet 'soun',
But dese people dey all missen,
Whut I mosly dees deah:
Dat's de settin' roum' 'an' dea'izin',
An' 'a dozin' 'an' 'a dozin',
An' 'a noddin' by de fish.

When you're t'ashed out a heoin',
Er a followin' de p'low,
Whut's de use of de 'fallin'
On you' pallie lak a cow?
W'y, de fun is all in waitin'
In de face of all dea'izin',
An' 'a dozin' 'an' 'a dozin',
By a good ol' hick'ry fish.

Oh, you grunts an' groans an' mumbles
C'ase yo' bones is full o' coal,
Cause you frets de joy 'n' soul,
Roun' de coz'nah of yo' soul,
An' you 'low another minute
'S shot to git you 'in an' 'aryah,
We'n you set up 'an' yo' bedtin',
C'ase you hates to leave de fish.

Whut's de use of 'downright sleepin'?'
You can't feel it while it las',
An' you git 'n' dea'izin' 'an' 'aryah,
An' de time 'in' it is pas'.

To dea' de time too precious,
'S shot to git you 'in an' 'aryah,
We'n you set up 'an' yo' bedtin',
C'ase you hates to leave de fish.

BLUE JAY, Kopperl, Tex.—An excellent remedy for a burn is scraped Irish potato, applied frequently. It is said that sweet oil applied to a burn as it heals will prevent a scar.

KATRINA, Belton, Tex.—Did Thomas Carlyle really have a bad temper? If we are to believe common reports. But his housemaid says no, and verily, he whom his servant praises must indeed be perfect.

PANSY BLOSSOM, Sheridan, Tex.—Yes, a fern ball is a thing of beauty, but not a "jo" forever, so between the ball and the pot, fern I would choose the latter, as it is more lasting. (2) Sweet peas should be planted at once.

PERPLEXED, Lone Star, Tex.—Girls of sixteen should wear skirts reaching the ankles. (2) To reduce flesh, take plenty of exercise, and do not be afraid of real work; do not eat sweets, potatoes or cereals. (3) You can improve your appearance by avoiding bright colors, plaids or large figured materials for wear. (4) Yes, there are plenty of cures for a broken heart; the cheapest and surest of these cures is time.

BUSY BEE, Georgetown, Tex.—Flowers that can be counted on to furnish blossoms in plenty though receiving little attention, are phlox, verbena, nasturtium, marigolds, zinnias, plumbago, and with a little more time devoted to plants you can easily grow zelotropes, marguerites and carnations.

KATHRYN'S BURGLAR

By Frank S. Chiswick

Kathryn never would have done it had her brother Tom been home, because he would have laughed at her. Nor would her stern father of Scotch ancestry tolerate such absurd nonsense as the observance of heathen customs on All Saints' eve. Just the year before he had objected to her attending a Halloween frolic simply because he did not approve of perpetuating silly superstitions.

But Tom was safe at Harvard, undergoing the first anxieties of an ambitious freshman, and her father had been summoned abroad to look after a big contract. So, motherless, Kathryn was free to walk down stairs backward or perform any other Halloween feat. Just at present she was standing in front of the old fashioned gilt edged mirror in the drawing room. All around her was midnight stillness.

"I hope the face of my true love comes to me."

She murmured the ancient formula approved by generations of lovelorn damsels and to complete the charm slowly munched an apple, half apprehensive and wholly filled with wonder as to whether the apparition conjured up by the invocation would be clean shaven or mustached. Would it be the features of Frank Handy or Chester Raymond? Both had asked for her hand, and really she did not—

What was that? Yes, it must be a masculine face, with bonnie blue eyes, appearing just above her own curls. A little, smothered shriek, and she swung round to confront a personable chap with crisp blond hair and a face which, save for a haggard look, would have

might give the subject your careful thought. In the meantime, you might find other things to interest you. At seventeen, life should still hold in store something worthy of your attention. If, as you say, you have "read everything," try writing a dictionary or a cook book; don't yield to ennui for a few years yet. Do you ever play marbles or baseball, go hunting or fishing?

FEMININE INTERESTS.
Here is a new use for steam. The next time you get a splinter in your hand, nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water. Place the injured part on the mouth of the bottle, pressing down a little, and in a minute or two the steam prove its ability as a surgeon.

It is said that an investment of five cents at a drug store for gum tragacanth-will insure hair that retains its curl under all circumstances. A small bit is left to soak in a little water over night. The hair is dampened with solution in the morning before the curling process.

TAMASO, Halleattville, Tex.—"Meerschauum" is a mineral. It is found in Asta Minor, and in less abundance in Greece, Moravia, and in Morocco. Meerschauum has also been found in South Carolina. That which is found in Morocco is used, in its fresh state, for soap, and a coarse species found in Spain is used for building stone, but its principal and most profitable mission is to furnish fine tobacco pipes for fastidious smokers.

THRIFT, Coryell County, Tex.—Postal cards are not used for social correspondence, even though the subjects discussed by mail are "unimportant." (2) What will make a sallow skin "lily white" in a few days? Sudden death, Thrift, is the only means, and you couldn't admire your white complexion then. Your skin may be always brown, but if healthy in coloring you need envy no "lily whiteness" of skin. If your skin is sallow, look to your health instead of cosmetics for improvement.

BACHELOR NO. 2, Mangum, O. T.—Will send you the address of "Sweet Evelyn" when I receive it. I fear that young lady found her future lord and master nearer home, and both "Bachelors" are doomed to disappointment. Sweet Evelyn, where art thou? Resist this distressing silence at once please, even if it is to break the news that you are no longer in the market. Remember that the supply of independently wealthy young men does not equal the demand, and if you have your share already, say so at once—don't play "dog-in-the-manger."

N. B., Brownwood, Tex.—"Modus operandi" means "mode of working." A "modus operandi" is an excellent thing for a young boy to acquire—better even than a diploma. (2) Yes, seven is rather young for a "man" to consider matrimony seriously. In a little while, say about ten years, you

been more than ordinarily attractive. His eyes had a subtle expression that made her think of Tom, and his dress proclaimed that he had once moved in good society.

Following the first spasm of apprehension, she felt a sensation of relief that the picture reflected in the glass was that of a very pretty girl whose chestnut hair formed dainty contrast with a fluffy negligee of pale lavender.

The stranger raised his cap. "Pardon the intrusion," he began. "I had no intention of attracting your attention, but when I opened the door I could not resist the temptation to help out fate, even though the forced prediction might displease you."

Kathryn stared at him. "How did you get in without my hearing you?" she demanded. "I locked all the doors hours ago."

"That is my business," he explained. "No," he went on as she drew herself up. "I did not mean to indicate that it was none of yours. I merely mean that it is my occupation to get into houses with as little disturbance to the occupants as possible."

A wave of red swept over her face. "So you are just a common burglar?" she demanded, with icy scorn.

He steeled at the disgust she did not seek to conceal, but in a moment his easy assurance reassured itself. "No, quite an uncommon one, I assure you. In fact, I am merely a tyro, and a pretty bad one at that, I imagine. You see, I was not brought up to a respectable trade, and when I was thrown upon my own resources I had to do the best I could. I sought everywhere for work, but my family friends remembered the time when I led a riotous life and would not have me, while others seemed to think that I did not mean what I said when I asked for the simple work I could perform. No man wanted to hire a porter who wore more fashionable clothes than he did, and I couldn't tell him that I had no others."

"Still, that is no excuse for becoming a burglar."

"No," he admitted, "but yesterday it

came to a choice between the poorhouse and a rich one, and when I passed your house this afternoon I heard you tell a friend you would be all alone to take much, just enough to get me to Chicago, and I never supposed that you would be trailing about this time of night. Then, you see, when a man has been practically starving for two days there is—"

She flashed a sharp glance at him. "Do you mean to tell me that you have starved to death?" she demanded.

"Not quite that, or I should not be here, but if I remember right the last meal I had was Tuesday morning. This is Thursday. It might have been Monday; I never was good at exact history, but I think it was Tuesday."

Kathryn picked up a quaint silver candlestick. "Come right along," she commanded. "You should have gone to the poorhouse, but I suppose you are foolishly proud."

He followed, his eyes resting admiringly upon the little lavender form in front. Here was a girl who was not afraid of burglars and who carried herself as fearlessly as though she were entertaining a guest.

In the dining room she laid out a dainty lunch. Then she sat herself down on the other side of the table, nor did she speak till the first keen craving for food had been satisfied.

"You don't look a bit like a burglar," she said musingly as she looked at the well built man opposite. "Somehow you look as though you were cut out for a leader of men."

"If I keep this sort of thing up," he responded with grim humor, "I am apt to wind up leading a chain gang."

She sprang up with a little cry. "You mustn't keep it up. You must get work and make your people proud of you. You must not go to prison."

"I don't know," he responded, regarding her excitement wonderingly. "It's the only boarding house I know of where you are not put out if you fail to pay your bill, and, apparently, it's the only place where I can find work."

PHLEGMATISM

The ancients supposed that phlegmatism was caused by the flowing of watery humor, hence the name, which is derived from two Greek words meaning "a watery humor" and "to flow." But we know that phlegmatism arises from a poison circulating in the blood.

It will occur to the sensible person, who wishes to cure this disease, that the use of means that will banish all poisonous material from the blood. To accomplish this it is only necessary to use for a reasonable length of time the remedy that has been curing rheumatism for half a century. That remedy is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It purifies the blood; that is what it is for: it cures because it is a foe to all blood impurities, and because it makes new, rich blood. When the blood is thoroughly renewed and in its normal condition, rheumatism must necessarily disappear. Get the genuine. Don't take any substitute. There is no remedy that is as good as Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 10, 1901.
I commenced using your Iron Tonic when I prostrate from a severe attack of rheumatism. After using three bottles, all traces of this disease were completely eradicated from my system, and my general health was restored.

Soaked for hours in a pail of water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of sugar of lead, which will set the color. Warm, not hot, water should be used for their laundering, and not a too hot iron. The soap, too, must be white to insure the retention of the color.

Another extremely pretty white and mixed cotton braids are to be bought in the shops this year for use on wash fabrics. These, too, should be well shrunk if they are to be used on duck or other material which has been treated as described above. Such braids should be sewed on carefully to avoid pulling or tearing the dress material, otherwise they are apt to pucker.

FASHION NOTES.
A new parasol is covered entirely with ostrich plumes.

Once more it is repeated that dropped into coming into fashion, but this rumor does not disturb those who dwell in civilized parts of the country.

The girl who follows strictly in the trail of fashion, has her hat and boa to match, whether they be of feathers, fur, lace or chiffon.

Mohr silk has once more returned to favor for long coats or skirts.

A belt not likely to become common is made entirely of five dollar gold pieces. For a slender girl a broader belt of twenty dollar gold

MONKEYS TO PICK COTTON.

Peter Kuntz, who is a native of Chicago, who says he is a cousin of Oom Paul Kruger, is touring Arkansas in search of a spot where he proposes to launch a scheme which, if successful, will revolutionize the cotton picking industry of the South. Kuntz proposes to colonize a large number of monkeys from Africa and South America, which he says make excellent cotton pickers. He is looking for a large tract of land, which will be bought in and a stock company formed. He then proposes to embark for Africa and bring back two shipments of monkeys. He says he has given the subject much study and has spent many days in the African jungles and understands monkey talk as well as the Ethiopian language.—Price Current.

The Paola irrigation plant and canal near Lake Charles, La., was sold at a receiver's sale last week for \$238,850. Disagreement among stockholders caused the sale. The canal is six miles long and waters 3000 acres of rice land.

TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.
Have you got dyspepsia or indigestion? YOU CAN BE CURED. I will send you a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. My Stomach Tablets is the very best evidence I can furnish you of the very best medicine for dyspepsia. My Stomach Tablets cured me of dyspepsia when everything else had failed, and I want you to try them.

MY STOMACH TABLETS.
Assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They DO THIS by setting the stomach to work. Great new life and energy by strengthening the stomach.

ANY FORM OF STOMACH TROUBLES Can be cured if the right remedy is used. MY STOMACH TABLETS IS THE REMEDY. I have seen hundreds of very bad cases cured by them. My offer to let you try them FREE is based on my faith in and experience with my Tablets in curing dyspepsia.

Write me at once and the FREE TRIAL PACKAGE will be sent by return mail, and soon you will be cured.

JOHN MORROW, Chemist, SPRINGFIELD, O.

RUPTURE OF PILES

Fishes, Fisars, Ulcerations and Hydroceles. He Cures No Painful Piles of Testimonials from DR. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, SALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Pitsulas, Ulcers, Eczema, and all Skin and Wound Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Kansas City, Mo.

CANCER

Cancer and Tumors cured at home or office. No pain, no knife, no plaster. Write Dr. McLaughlin, Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Two rural delivery routes are to be maintained at LeGuerre.

THE UNPLEASANT SIDE.

Get half a dozen middle-aged women together for an afternoon and notice the topics of conversation they choose. It will be strange to see how the unpleasant predominates. Calamity seems to be the main theme of nearly all their discourses. They may be above the small enjoyment of dwelling on their neighbors' failings, but their misfortunes are served up in every aspect with undeliberate satisfaction.

There is nothing vindictive about this. They are truly pitiful of the Browns' loss of money, and the illness in the Smith family, and the sad way Mrs. Jones' son is turning out. They speak with genuine sympathy; yet there is something morbid in this constant dwelling on the shadowy side. Having their feelings touched must give them frank enjoyment, otherwise they would not so persistently turn their backs on the cheerful things.

Then, too, there are kind-hearted women, not lacking in refinement, who are always ready for you with a minute description of the terrible operation some friend has just undergone, and who, if their friends do not keep them supplied with novelties in this direction, will torture your shrinking ears with the same one run over and over till you are ready to run at the sight of them. There is something ghastly about this interest in the disarrangement of the human anatomy.

It may be claimed that the lesson of life is a sorrowful one and teaches the mind to follow sadder ways. But a company of middle-aged men does not share the same inclination to hunt shadows. They will choose their topics and there will be frequent laughter. Yet their knowledge of the world's troubles is no less. It is the dismal truth that women who have no longer their youth and their hopes to buoy them are apt to take an unwholesome satisfaction in being harrowed, and are never having a better time than when their eyes are filled with tears.—The Puritan.

The magazine to which this selection is credited died recently. Peace to its ashes. Doubtless women will be delighted to discuss its sad demise.

I. B. Hanna, superintendent of the forest reserves in New Mexico has received from Washington information that encourages him to believe that permits will be issued allowing sheep and goats to graze on the Gila reserve in Grant and Socorro counties, but under no circumstances will they be allowed on the Pecos river reserve.—Roswell Register.

Miller Medical Institute,

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Specialist.
This Institution, located at Greenville, Texas, is the largest concern of the kind in the Southwest and is fully equipped in every way to treat the afflicted. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF TREATING DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS AND CATARRH IN ALL ITS FORMS. If you have INCIPENT CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLES we can cure you. DISEASES OF WOMEN AND ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES YIELD speedily to our treatment.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

If you can't call, write and enclose stamp for question blank for our perfect mail treatment. We refer to: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

All Wool \$10.00 Suit of Clothes Given

FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES
We offer 10,000 Prizes and Premiums
EXPLANATION. We give Prizes and Premiums because we know a \$10.00 Prize in your hands will cause more of your neighbors to trade with us than would \$100.00 spent in other advertising ways—and we speak from experience.
WE SEND PREMIUMS BEFORE WE GET THE MONEY
We Give PREMIUMS to Agents who sell our Seeds
PRIZES to people who buy from Agents
Write us a postal, sending this paper—say you wish to sell seeds for us, and we will send you a postal (or 25¢) Seeds (your selection or we will select for you) and we will send you 10¢ more for every \$1.00 of seeds sold. We require NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.
SEND US YOUR ORDER ON 20 Valuable Premiums for selling 50 Packages Seeds and may also receive one of the prizes listed below. Our Plan is Grand.
T. J. KING CO., Richmond, Va.

THE CELEBRATED WILLARD STEEL RANGE \$25.00

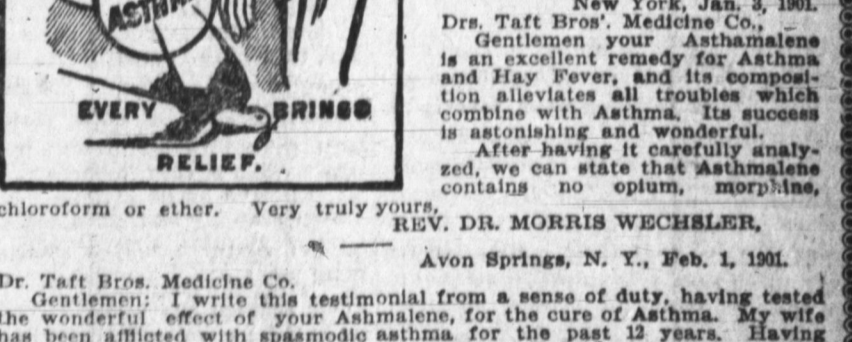
It has six 8-in. lids; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet; oven 21 in. deep, 17 in. wide, 12 in. high; top cooking surface, 30x36 inches; lined throughout with asbestos. Dishes grate burners wood or coal. Manufactured in every respect; weighs 400 lbs. Terms: \$10 with your order, balance payable, five notes of \$5 each or one note of \$25. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.
W. M. G. WILLARD, Dept. 10, 619-21 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

A FIRST CLASS MEAL FOR 50c DINING ROOM STATIONS

FOR KATY FLYER PASSENGERS TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS AND FT. WORTH.

ASTHMA CURE FREE

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.
Sent absolutely free on receipt of postal. Write your name and address plainly.
There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.
The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. My wife was always chained with putrid sore throat and asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthmalene, and immediately had my wife try it. To my astonishment she was cured. I feel that I can vouch for the fact that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.
Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 12th street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.
O. D. PHELPS, M. D., Feb. 5, 1901.
Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 23 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.
Home address, 235 Rivington street, S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 123 st., New York City.



CHAINED FOR TEN YEARS
EVERY BRING RELIEF

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Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 78 EAST 120TH ST., N. Y. CITY.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laclede Hotel,

800 BRIDGE SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
GEO. E. HODGES, Prop. and Mgr.
718 to 730 W. Commerce Street.

KIDNEY PAINS

Are located in the small of the back and may appear on one or both sides. These are dangerous symptoms because they indicate the early appearance of Bright's Disease.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Is an effective kidney medicine. It conveys a healing and strengthening influence to the suffering kidneys, stops the wasting of the kidney tissue, stimulates digestion, cleanses the liver and bowels and puts the entire system in order.

Sold at Drug Stores. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

POULTRY

57 PREMIUMS—57... Breeding of high class... State agents for the... Dallas at factory prices...

FERTILITY OF EGGS

The following... taken from Bulletin No. 71... West Virginia experiment station...

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Fearing and young stock... Must be sold within the next 10 days... L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Grayson county, Texas.

THE BEST

The best Buff Leghorns... Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. WARRNER'S S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

EGGS have been... bred for many years... at the leading show of the South... Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 25, and White Cuckoo \$3 Washington Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

E. EDWARDS, PITTSBURG TEXAS

Golden Silver and White Wyandottes... C. I. Game Light Brahma, White, Black and Blue... Golden Bantam, B. T. Japanese Bantams, Eggs \$1.00 for 12... Buffalo and White Holland Turkeys, Eggs \$1.50 for 12. Rough and Smooth Head Cure Ibs and 25¢ per box.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

exclusively. Farm raised. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Correspondence solicited. B. I. HART, Lone Oak, Texas.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THE LEAD

A. Mackey... bred for many years... at the leading show of the South... Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 25, and White Cuckoo \$3 Washington Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

OF THE EGGS DROPPED FROM HENS

that had free range... taken out on the seventh day... leaving 91.5 per cent fertile eggs. Of these 83 per cent hatched.

F. X. BOAZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS

Bred Plymouth Rock... farm raised... for breeding stock... A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

THE TESTS, THEREFORE, SHOWED

that about three times as many of the eggs laid by the confined hens were unfertile as those of the free range...

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN EXCURSION RATES

(Dates shown are those on which tickets are for sale.)... Laredo—Feb. 21, Washington's birthday celebration... Waco—Feb. 20 and 21, Green's bridge reunion.

THE GUINEA FOWL

The guinea fowl is one of the neglected... branches of fowl creation... It is one of the most industrious, self-reliant fowls in existence. It is an

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR \$1.00

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

FANCY AND UTILITY

Every week I receive letters from beginners in poultry raising... they have because they have in-bred them down to scrubs, asking me if this and that cross will make a more profitable fowl... If you are a beginner, you should know that the utility of the guinea is always found in close proximity to fancy points.

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES

Baron Victor VI, 5611 Chamblin, Dallas Fair, Dallas, Texas. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

SELECTION OF GIFTS FOR BREEDERS

ERS—Nat Edmondson of Sherman at the Hillsboro meeting said: "It is the selection of the gifts for the breeder's feeder's success. The best type for the breeder is the best type for the pork-raiser."

TIP TOP BERKSHIRES

My Berkshire sows won more prizes and more money at the last six Dallas Fairs and San Antonio International Fairs than all other Berkshires herds in the state combined. Good tips on sale at reasonable prices. GEO. F. LILLARD, Seguin, Texas.

BOTH BREEDER AND PORK-RAISER

are working to produce a hog that will market the most and of pork in the most profitable manner. The sow being an important factor in pork production, we should be very careful in her selection. In picking gilts for future brood sows, we want to see their dams and, if possible, their grand dams, and to know how they fared as far as the quality of their pigs; also their form and characteristics. Temperament has a great deal to do with a sow's success or failure as a brood sow. The dull, sluggish sow is generally a poor mother, even if she suckles well, usually loses half or more of her litter by overlying while the sow that has plenty of action and life will generally raise a good crop of her pigs. Would want to select gilts from large, strong, active sows, with plenty of length, breadth and depth, good points, good feet and all the fancy points that could be had, with the other desirable features, and would be careful to see that she was a good suckler. This is very important. With a pig, half the battle is won when he has been properly nourished and cared for up to weaning time, and nothing can take the place of his dam to do this. See the dam and knowing her history, renders the selection of gilts easier; but as we sometimes have to pick them without this knowledge, we would select at about five months old those of good size and length, broad backs, deep bodies, good large bone, stout feet, good head and ear, roomy butts, medium length legs, and heavy quarters, disposition, sprightly and active. Would keep them about half or two-thirds fat on something besides corn. Would try to provide some kind of pasture to help balance the grain ration and also to give them a place in which to exercise. This, I consider very essential to their development and future usefulness. Would keep up this course of treatment until farrowing time. At ten months old would breed them to the best male I could get, and would expect ninety per cent of them to prove successful brood sows.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE

Swine, full blood Irish Durban cattle, Black Cattle, registered and blooded Scotch Collie Dogs, all of the best strains. Pigs, not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell county, Texas.

CARE OF SOW AND LITTER

At the recent Swine Breeders' meeting at Hillsboro, Geo. P. Lillard of Seguin, Tex., read a paper in which he said: "We will presume that the sow is a good individual of one of the improved breeds, was properly mated and well fed on good, nourishing food and properly cared for during period of gestation. Insuring a strong and well developed litter of pigs to begin with, Good pigs are largely made before they are farrowed."

WINDY FARM

As I am engaging my breeding operations in Berkshires and P. Rocks, will have no more females for sale until April. Some choice sows, all ages, and a lot of splendid, cocker-fewer, responsible Stamp for reply. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Couchatta, La.

CARE OF SOW AND LITTER

The sow should be provided adjoining that of the dam. They will soon learn to go in and out of this pen at will and tempt with soaked corn or shorts and milk, will soon learn to eat. If I have a litter that is slow in learning, to eat I shut them off from the dam a few hours until they get hungry and take hold of the feed.

STEWART MILLER, SHERMAN, TEXAS

Breeding of Folang China swine of the best breeding and individuality. Winners at the Texas State Fair for past four years. Good stock for sale at all times.

WHISKY MORPHINE

Learn anything that walks the earth of these habits and wait three months for pay. Get cured first—pay three months afterward. Any reference you want.

BIG SPRING STOCK FARM

best equipped hog raising premises in North Texas. Poland and Berkshire sows and boars. Up-to-date breeding. Pigs farrowed and related sows and boars, available. Prices. Write us. FLOYD BROS., Richardson, Tex.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HERD

AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE—At the Hillsboro convention W. M. Kerr of Vineland, Tex., read a paper in which he said: Perhaps the first in importance is constitutional weakness. Animals in a herd constitutionally weak, will impair such weakness, in large measure, to their offspring, predisposing them to disease. Feeding an excessive corn ration from pighood to maturity, with lack of exercise, producing mainly fat, tends to small bone and stunted frames. Line, or inbreeding without due care and skill in mating, is a frequent cause of this trouble. Lack of sufficient room in lots and houses causing an over-abundance of

DUROC JERSEY

Tom Frazier, Morgans, Bosses, county, Texas. Duroc Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship.

DR. J. S. HILL, GREENVILLE, TEXAS

CURED while you work. You pay \$4 when cured, no cure, no pay. ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 89, Westbrook, Maine.

POULTRY

impossibility to cut the guinea fowl out of a good living on the farm. No fowl can live on the barnyard and fields and do more bugs, worms and waste grains than the guinea. It is one of the greatest insect destroyers among the domestic fowls.

DAIRY

STOPPING ABORTION IN A HERD. Chas. Cresswell says: Some twenty-five years ago I had considerable experience in Lincolnshire, England, with contagious abortion among pure-bred Shorthorns in that and neighboring counties. In addition to local disinfection we always used iodo-antiseptics, and finally pure creosote. Afterwards, when pure crystalline carbolic acid was put on the market by a large manufacturing concern, we tried it with good success. Later on we returned to the use of pure creosote mainly owing to the fact that we found less of it was needed and that it did not cause the same bad effects on the kidneys which the continued use of carbolic acid is likely in some cases to produce.

THE UTILITY OF THIS FOWL

above its egg production, is a feature that all poultry raisers do not fully understand. The guinea is the most alert, wide-awake fowl in existence. It naturally is on the lookout for enemies; it can detect strangers on sight; strange dogs and strange animals of all kinds are quickly observed and the alarm is at once given by the guinea with its incessant noisy cackle, which is soon taken as the signal of alarm by the chickens and other fowls and places of safety are sought. The hawk, the coyote, any enemy of the barnyard fowl is singled out by the wide-awake guinea fowl and its noise cannot be checked until it has had its say and expressed its opinion as to the new-comer or enemy, as the case may be. The guinea is often kept on farms for this service, while other farm owners have decided that the guinea's noise on such occasions is more of a nuisance than is offset by the warnings of danger to the fowl flock.

DURING MY TERM AS STATE VETERINARIAN

of Colorado from 1893 to 1899, I frequently advised the use of internal antiseptics with considerable success where treatment was practicable, always of course with external disinfection, with a weak solution of bichloride of mercury. Acting on my advice printed in the Veterinary Field and Farm, Eugene G. Grubb, of Garfield county, antiseptically and internally eradicated contagious abortion in his purebred Shorthorn herd by this means. I do not write at this time, however, for the purpose of showing that the antiseptic treatment of contagious abortion is new, but to republish some of the papers on the method of administering carbolic acid or creosote in such cases.

IN THE MATTER OF EGG PRODUCTION

there is no material difference in the lighter, hasty breeds, and the form that hides its nest so carefully that it cannot be found. It requires four weeks for the guinea-eggs to hatch, and therefore the setting of a mixed lot of guinea and chicken eggs will not work well.

AS BOTH THESE AGENTS

are readily soluble in water and unless exceedingly well mixed with the feed will blister the mouth or other portions of the digestive tract. In such cases harm may be done by the use of a decided emulsion on the part of the animal to continue the treatment. As both these agents are readily soluble in glycerine and when so dissolved easily mix with water or damp feed, they cause no local irritation and in addition become purgatives for the animal. Hence I have found that carbolic acid or creosote given internally should always be first dissolved in twice the bulk of glycerine and the mixture should be well shaken before the addition of water or feed, and in all cases both agents should be used absolutely pure. One drachm of creosote is equal in potency, as an internal antiseptic, to four drachms or one-half ounce of carbolic acid. The external disinfectant, with a weak solution of bichloride of mercury, is equally as important as the internal treatment.

THE GUINEA HAS NEVER ACQUIRED

much reputation as a table fowl, though it is used often for its meat quality in the absence of better fowl. The hatching season should be confined to June and July, as they are rather a tender little fowl and require care until they get well started in life.

SOME POINTS IN DAIRYING

At a recent meeting of the Georgia State Dairy association, President Redding summed up the points in favor of dairying as follows: 1. The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming. A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for less than \$16. A ton of butter takes 50 cents worth of plant food from the farm and sells for from \$400 to \$600. Comment is needless.

EVERY WEEK I RECEIVE LETTERS

from beginners in poultry raising, and people who are tired of the breed of fowls they have because they have in-bred them down to scrubs, asking me if this and that cross will make a more profitable fowl... If you are a beginner, you should know that the utility of the guinea is always found in close proximity to fancy points.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE BENEFIT TO BE DERIVED

from feeding a mixture of grains instead of only corn to fattening cattle came up a short time ago in the Union stock yards, Chicago. A Kansas shipper came in with 135 steers of his own feeding. He stated that previous to this year he had been in the habit of feeding only corn to each steer on full feed twenty-eight pounds of unground corn. This season he substituted eight pounds of cotton seed meal and five pounds of bran for an equal amount of the corn and succeeded in getting as much gain in 87 days as in former years, and he obtained in from 120 to 150 days.

A BREED OR VARIETY WILL DEGENERATE

into scrubs, and the cause of this is inbreeding or in judicious mating, and a scrub is no better than a mangel, and ninety-eight per cent of the queries about crossing for improvement come from people who have allowed their stock to degenerate to scrubs. Crossing scrubs with one of the breeds with strong,

THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA

has bought from H. C. Smith of San Francisco and J. R. Davis of Wisconsin 500,000 acres of timber land in Chi-huahua, Mexico. The price paid was \$1,000,000 gold.

GIVE THE BOAR A LOT TO HIMSELF

not less than one-half of his food to keep him warm and dry in winter, and well ventilated in summer. Add to this a half acre or more, for pasture, where he can exercise at will, and graze to freshen his appetite, with pure water in a clean trough his health is assured.

THIS GRAIN IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO FEED

at present prices in my section. I wish here to emphasize the importance of good pasturage at all times. This, in connection with three regular crops of such grain as I have mentioned, the pigs will be fully able to root themselves by the time they are two or two and a-half months old, and neither they nor the sow will hardly know when they are weaned.

LITTERS ARE PRACTICALLY RUINED

right at the start by the inexperienced feeder, from too heavy feed at will, day or night, or soon after farrowing, producing more milk than the little fellows can take while so very young resulting in milk fever of the sow and scours of the pigs. We feed no thing the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, but water is placed conveniently to this year the pig will get up on the second day we begin feeding with a light bran mash or slop, and in three or four days add shorts, and increase the feed until she is getting about all she will clean up by the tenth day. At about this time we begin feeding two or three ears of corn daily.

IF THESE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

the sow and her sows will have reduced their milk usually come in heat within a week after the pigs have been weaned and can be mated for the second litter within the year.

IS NOW TIME FOR ME TO ARRANGE

my herd with one or two good sows and give them a roomy and separate from the hogs intended for market, I thought I would give to the public my method of handling them from one season to another, says G. W. Dean in Prairie Farmer. The first requisite necessary in raising hogs that will be profitable is to select sows from a well-bred herd. They should be strong and healthy, with good length, straight and broad back, good bone and active. Such hogs will usually be good foragers, and with the above qualities disease is not so prevalent. Their progeny will be large and strong, and if well cared for will scarcely ever have the cholera.

HANDLING FEEDING PIGS

—As it is now time for me to arrange my herd with one or two good sows and give them a roomy and separate from the hogs intended for market, I thought I would give to the public my method of handling them from one season to another, says G. W. Dean in Prairie Farmer. The first requisite necessary in raising hogs that will be profitable is to select sows from a well-bred herd. They should be strong and healthy, with good length, straight and broad back, good bone and active. Such hogs will usually be good foragers, and with the above qualities disease is not so prevalent. Their progeny will be large and strong, and if well cared for will scarcely ever have the cholera.

THERE IS A MUCH DIFFERENCE

in the milking capacity of different sows as is found among cows, and the amount of feed given sow will have to be governed, at least to some extent, by her milk yield and the size of the litter. It takes close watching and good judgment to determine just how much feed should be given the sow to keep both her and the litter of pigs in the best condition.

FOR EARLY SPRING PIGS

we select the best sows that raised pigs in the fall, and for fall pigs select sows from our early spring pigs. By doing this the brood sows will be at least one year old when bred, and it is more economical than keeping the old sow over two or three years, and we believe will give equally good results. These hogs we keep in a large field, or what is better, in an old pasture that we intend to plow up in the spring. We feed three ears of corn each twice a day, and all the charcoal, salt and ashes they will eat. This, together with the forage they get from the pasture, keeps them in good condition all winter. If kept in a dry lot, we feed milk and other slop from the house, and occasionally turn them into a rye pasture if we have one.

FOR SHELTER AND PLACE TO SLEEP

we build sheds boarded up on three sides and open to the south. These can be moved when necessary to scatter fertility. We try to have the early spring pigs come as near as possible about May 1, and the fall ones come late in August. By this arrangement the spring pigs will be out of the way, thus avoiding the robbing of the late pigs, which is so disastrous to young pigs. The spring pigs are fed, grassed and sloped during the summer and fall and fed in the early winter and marketed from February 1 to March 1, with a weight of from 250 to 300 pounds each. The year old fall pigs, when new corn will do to feed, are put into a close pen and fed corn, the salt and ashes as are marketed during the month of December, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds. The brood sows should have a wide range. We market them with the fall pigs.

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OF COURSE THE TREATMENT AFTERWARDS

has much to do with their development into valuable hogs, but we believe many of the troubles and failures with pigs are due to the improper feeding and care of the sow during pregnancy and lack of exercise. But am not expected to discuss the life of the pigs before birth, but to give the knowledge I have obtained, from actual experience, as to the best methods of treatment for the sow and litter after the little fellows have entered this life of hardships and trials.

AFTER THEY BEGIN EATING THEIR

share of the bone and muscle-forming food they will clean up at three times a day. I am now feeding shorts and some corn to my pigs. Would add oats, but

WHISKY MORPHINE

Learn anything that walks the earth of these habits and wait three months for pay. Get cured first—pay three months afterward. Any reference you want.

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DR. J. S. HILL, GREENVILLE, TEXAS

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RUPTURE

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At a recent meeting of the Georgia State Dairy association, President Redding summed up the points in favor of dairying as follows: 1. The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming. A ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for less than \$16. A ton of butter takes 50 cents worth of plant food from the farm and sells for from \$400 to \$600. Comment is needless.

EVERY WEEK I RECEIVE LETTERS

from beginners in poultry raising, and people who are tired of the breed of fowls they have because they have in-bred them down to scrubs, asking me if this and that cross will make a more profitable fowl... If you are a beginner, you should know that the utility of the guinea is always found in close proximity to fancy points.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE BENEFIT TO BE DERIVED

from feeding a mixture of grains instead of only corn to fattening cattle came up a short time ago in the Union stock yards, Chicago. A Kansas shipper came in with 135 steers of his own feeding. He stated that previous to this year he had been in the habit of feeding only corn to each steer on full feed twenty-eight pounds of unground corn. This season he substituted eight pounds of cotton seed meal and five pounds of bran for an equal amount of the corn and succeeded in getting as much gain in 87 days as in former years, and he obtained in from 120 to 150 days.

A BREED OR VARIETY WILL DEGENERATE

into scrubs, and the cause of this is inbreeding or in judicious mating, and a scrub is no better than a mangel, and ninety-eight per cent of the queries about crossing for improvement come from people who have allowed their stock to degenerate to scrubs. Crossing scrubs with one of the breeds with strong,

THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA

has bought from H. C. Smith of San Francisco and J. R. Davis of Wisconsin 500,000 acres of timber land in Chi-huahua, Mexico. The price paid was \$1,000,000 gold.

GIVE THE BOAR A LOT TO HIMSELF

not less than one-half of his food to keep him warm and dry in winter, and well ventilated in summer. Add to this a half acre or more, for pasture, where he can exercise at will, and graze to freshen his appetite, with pure water in a clean trough his health is assured.

THIS GRAIN IS TOO EXPENSIVE TO FEED

at present prices in my section. I wish here to emphasize the importance of good pasturage at all times. This, in connection with three regular crops of such grain as I have mentioned, the pigs will be fully able to root themselves by the time they are two or two and a-half months old, and neither they nor the sow will hardly know when they are weaned.

LITTERS ARE PRACTICALLY RUINED

right at the start by the inexperienced feeder, from too heavy feed at will, day or night, or soon after farrowing, producing more milk than the little fellows can take while so very young resulting in milk fever of the sow and scours of the pigs. We feed no thing the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, but water is placed conveniently to this year the pig will get up on the second day we begin feeding with a light bran mash or slop, and in three or four days add shorts, and increase the feed until she is getting about all she will clean up by the tenth day. At about this time we begin feeding two or three ears of corn daily.

IF THESE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

the sow and her sows will have reduced their milk usually come in heat within a week after the pigs have been weaned and can be mated for the second litter within the year.

IS NOW TIME FOR ME TO ARRANGE

my herd with one or two good sows and give them a roomy and separate from the hogs intended for market, I thought I would give to the public my method of handling them from one season to another, says G. W. Dean in Prairie Farmer. The first requisite necessary in raising hogs that will be profitable is to select sows from a well-bred herd. They should be strong and healthy, with good length, straight and broad back, good bone and active. Such hogs will usually be good foragers, and with the above qualities disease is not so prevalent. Their progeny will be large and strong, and if well cared for will scarcely ever have the cholera.

HANDLING FEEDING PIGS

—As it is now time for me to arrange my herd with one or two good sows and give them a roomy and separate from the hogs intended for market, I thought I would give to the public my method of handling them from one season to another, says G. W. Dean in Prairie Farmer. The first requisite necessary in raising hogs that will be profitable is to select sows from a well-bred herd. They should be strong and healthy, with good length, straight and broad back, good bone and active. Such hogs will usually be good foragers, and with the above qualities disease is not so prevalent. Their progeny will be large and strong, and if well cared for will scarcely ever have the cholera.

THERE IS A MUCH DIFFERENCE

in the milking capacity of different sows as is found among cows, and the amount of feed given sow will have to be governed, at least to some extent, by her milk yield and the size of the litter. It takes close watching and good judgment to determine just how much feed should be given the sow to keep both her and the litter of pigs in the best condition.

POULTRY

impossibility to cut the guinea fowl out of a good living on the farm. No fowl can live on the barnyard and fields and do more bugs, worms and waste grains than the guinea. It is one of the greatest insect destroyers among the domestic fowls.

FERTILITY OF EGGS

The following... taken from Bulletin No. 71... West Virginia experiment station...

THE BEST

The best Buff Leghorns... Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. WARRNER'S S. C. BROWN LEGHORN

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Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handmade New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

Only Line Running Through Cash and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico AND California.

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TELL 'EM When you write to advertisers, that you saw it in The Journal. DON'T FORGET IT.

'THE LONG TRAIL' OF THE CATTLE RANGE

has given prominence in history to the now world-famous Texas Panhandle. But a few years ago the wonderful possibilities of this region as a wheat country became known, and great things were prophesied for "The Granary of the South," which subsequent harvests justified.

W. F. STERLEY, A. A. OLISSON, CHARLES L. HULL, A. G. P. A. G. A. P. E. T. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKETS

DALLAS. (Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.) Dallas, Tex., Feb. 17. - Receipts of cattle were liberal last week. Good butcher stuff sold at about steady prices and demand was good throughout the week.

FORT WORTH. (Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock Commission Co.) Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 17. - The receipts of hogs last week were 21 cars. Sorted hogs sold as high as \$6.10, bulk sold \$5.65 to \$5.75.

GRAIN MARKET. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 17. - Wheat, No. 2, 90c. Corn, shelled, 90c. Bran, \$1.20. Oats, 60c.

ST. LOUIS. (Cattle receipts 3000 head, including 2000 Texans.) Market 10c lower; native shipping and export steers \$4.85 to \$6.00, dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.60 to \$5.70.

KANSAS CITY. (Cattle receipts 2500 head, including 700 natives, 300 Texans and 300 calves.) All desirable and feeding active and firm.

PRODUCE MARKET. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 17. - Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 17. - Hides - Dry beef, 15 lbs. and up, 11 1/4c; 16- and down, 9c; dry fallen, 10c; 16- and down, 8c; light, 5c; dead green, heavy, 6c; light, 5c; dead green fallen, 4c.

HORSE.

Thomas Lawson of Boston, has purchased of Messrs. Hamill of Village Farm, their premier stallion, Dale Devil. The price paid is not announced, but it is known that the Hamill had previously refused Mrs. Lawson's offer of \$55,000.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15. - The cattle market the past week has been active on all classes of desirable butcher stock, large and small, prices strong. The market closed nearly bare of large cattle and there is a scarcity of fat steers, fat butchers cows, calves and yearlings.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 15. - Bees - Good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; common to fair, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Choice to good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

HOUSTON. (Reported by the Dunn Commission Company.) Houston, Feb. 14. - Choice heaves, \$2.50 to \$3.75; medium heaves, \$3.25 to \$3.50; choice cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

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over \$3,000,000, of which over two-thirds goes to Americans. It must be borne in mind, however, that the cost of living is very high.

SHEPARD NO BETTER. Washington, Feb. 18. - There is no change for the better in the condition of Representative John L. Shepard. His doctors think he cannot live a week.

Wholesale Saddlery...

We are the successors to C. J. E. Kellner (wholesale department) and manufacture the same grade, high class Saddles heretofore manufactured by above firm. Ask for these goods and if your dealer does not carry them in stock, write us and we will see to it that your wants are supplied.

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Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD

To All North, South and Central Texas Points DALLAS, AUSTIN, WACO, TO FORT WORTH, DENISON, CORSICANA, HOUSTON.

BETTER SERVICE 1901. S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traffic Manager. HOUSTON, TEXAS. M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUNSET ROUTE.

FREE CHAIR CARS. SPLENDID EQUIPMENT. "BOX-VESTIBULED, PERFECT TRAINS." THE VERY BEST AND TO ALL POINTS DON'T FORGET our EXCURSION SLEEPING CARS to WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, and CINCINNATI.

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THE WAY

to the traveler's heart is through a meal at our dining stations, or on our dining cars. They satisfy. They leave a good taste in the mouth. They are the best in the world. You find them enroute to Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Wichita, Des Moines AND ALL THE NORTH. CALIFORNIA AND BACK \$45 SANTA FE

Things at Home and Abroad.

Committee Investigations.—The legislative committee last week heard the testimony of a number of inmates and employees at the soldiers' home at Austin. Their accounts differed widely, some of them alleging that the treatment of the old soldiers was far from what it should be and others claiming that the institution was well conducted.

Boer Victories.—The Boer have gained several minor victories lately and evince no disposition to yield although the operations now are conducted by small bands largely on the order of guerilla warfare.

Venezuelan Revolution.—Bad news for the Venezuelan government has been received from the interior of the country. There have been new and numerous uprisings in the state of Carabobo, whether the government has sent a number of soldiers. There were two engagements near Vela de Coro between the government forces and the revolutionists under Gen. Libertador. The government forces were completely routed in these engagements and a detachment of them passed over to the side of the revolutionists.

Gen. Riera has issued a revolutionary proclamation from Sanca, dated Feb. 14. Sanca is a village situated to the east of and not far from Vela de Coro. There are many government soldiers in the neighborhood of Vela de Coro, but they are principally composed of boys from 14 to 16 years of age.

President Castro's government at Caracas has issued a decree ordering the expulsion from Venezuela of Mrs. Matos, wife of Gen. Matos, the leader of the present revolution against Castro. Confirmation has been received of the report that the Venezuelan gunboat Gen. Crespo was sunk by the revolutionary forces under Libertador. The crew of the Crespo was transferred to the Libertador.

President's Son Recovering.—Young Teddy Roosevelt, son of the President, who was seriously ill with pneumonia at Groton school, Mass., is fairly on the road to recovering and President Roosevelt has returned to Washington.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—The first alliance of importance to be made between a Caucasian and an Asiatic race has been formed by England and Japan. The treaty was concluded on Jan. 30 but its contents were not made public until last week.

The agreement declares that if either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests in China and Korea, should become involved in a war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally. If, in this event, any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that

ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. The agreement came into effect immediately when it was signed on Jan. 30, and is to remain in force for five years and be binding for a year after either party denounces it. But, if, when the date fixed for the expiration of the agreement arrives, either party thereto is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

Ransom Paid.—The ransom for Miss Helen M. Stone and her companion has been paid to the brigands but the captives have not yet been turned over to the American agents. The time for their release has not yet expired. It is understood that the laws stipulated that they should have several days in which to effect their escape.

RICE CULTIVATION

GROWTH OF RICE CULTURE IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA—PROFITS FROM THE SALE OF RICE LANDS.

Approved methods of cultivation, the adoption of new ideas, the use of imported seed and artificial irrigation, together with proper climatic conditions, and a large level territory, have effected a revolution in the rice industry of Louisiana, and of Texas, moving the headquarters of the cereal from the lowlands of the Carolinas to the wide and fertile prairie lands of South Louisiana, and the coastal plains of the Lone Star state, says the Farm, Field and Stockman.

To-day this territory dominates the markets of the United States and already produces four-fifths of the total consumption of the country, and will, by the end of 1902 in connection with the crop of North and South Carolina, supply the states with practically every pound of rice consumed by a grand total of over 70,000,000 people. The territory devoted to rice in Louisiana for the present will aggregate 225,000 acres, with a crop of 2,000,000 sacks of rough rice. A sack of rough rice weighs 162 pounds, which when milled and polished reduces to 100 pounds, the loss being consumed in the removal of the hull, bran and polish, this latter being the flour which adheres to the outer surface of the hulled grain, and is removed in the shape of a fine dust during the process of polishing in the sheepskins after passing through the rollers, which are covered with rough pointed or ground away.

The development here shown means the development of the industry during the past sixteen years, although the past four years have manifested the greatest activity in the settlement of rice lands, and a corresponding increase in production. In 1884 rice was almost entirely unknown in Texas and the uncertain elements gave way to irrigated grain, and the new millennium was introduced. The lowlands were no longer sought, and the efforts of the promoters were devoted to harnessing the sluggish currents of the deep, dark streams of the west and districts and pouring the revivifying wa-

ters upon the fields placed in cultivation, germinating the seed and giving life to the growing stalks. One reason the industry was given so decided an impetus was due to the fact that a Iowa farmer conceived the idea of cultivating as he would on his native heath. He ascertained that the prairie soil was shallow, with a dense clay subsoil absolutely impervious to water. Experiment demonstrated that even after a complete submergence of the grounds during the full growing period of three months that the fields dried out so thoroughly it the course of ten or twelve days, water being average, that it became possible for the farmer to go into the field with a two-horse team and plow and harrow and harvest the product exactly in the same manner as wheat or oats. This was the awaited revelation. The thresher followed the binder, and thus hand in hand the two great labor-saving appliances sounded the success of a new industry and highland rice proceeded to leg its way into rapid favor, producing vast sources of profit to farmer, manufacturer, and stockman. In fact, every element of society in the new agricultural El Dorado, Texas, sprang into active existence and business hummed in the added marts of trade and commerce.

MEETING AT WICHITA.

eral; Geo. Brett, Ponca City; Arthur Connett, Cupid; J. T. Campbell, Ashland.

This committee will have charge of the movement to consolidate all of the livestock associations of the west.

Oklahoma City captured the convention for next year. Guthrie, Ponca City, Woodward and Wichita were all candidates, but Oklahoma City won in a walk.

The association took strong ground against the passage of an anti-congressional bill pending in congress. At its closing session it adopted this resolution:

Whereas, The Oklahoma Livestock Association has learned with regret that the lower house of congress has passed the bill known as the "McClellan" bill, which, if it becomes a law, will prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, thereby reducing the market value of cattle at least \$2.50 per head, or \$21,000,000 each year; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the cattlemen of Oklahoma and Kansas in convention assembled, that we hereby express our disapproval of such class legislation and we protest against the passage of any law of this nature, and we firmly believe that such legislation is unjust, unconstitutional and unfair, and we call upon the senators and representatives to do all in their power to defeat the bill in the senate.

The question of effecting a consolidation with the other cattlemen's associations of the southwest was left to the committee on resolutions. In order to give that committee absolute authority this resolution was adopted:

Whereas, we have perfect confidence in the incoming executive committee of this association. Resolved, that we refer to said committee with full power to act, the matter of the proposed consolidation of this body with the Panhandle association and others and any change of name involved thereby.

A long statement of the freight rate situation was incorporated in a resolution urging congress to give the interstate commerce commission more power.

The main features of the cattlemen's grievance and their proposed remedy is found in the following:

The general and marked advance in rates during the past three years of unexampled prosperity to the railroads were apparently unnecessary and seemingly unwarranted upon any other theory than the intent of the railroads to exact all they could. The multiple economies of railroad operation, together with the enormous increase in the volume of the traffic, would seem to logically suggest a reduction instead of an advance. Their action, however, enables us to unmistakably forecast what they would do unrestrained by federal control, when, by further consolidations or by other agencies competition becomes entirely stifled. If railroad rates are fair and reasonable the railroads should not fear any investigation of them by an impartial tribunal. The objections they make against the proper federal supervision of rates by an expert committee confirms the suspicions that railroad rates are being regulated. Either the government must assume at once an intelligent and comprehensive control over them, or prepare for absolute ownership of the transportation facilities of

a depth of from 40 to 180 feet. The output from one 6-inch well will irrigate 100 acres at a cost embraced in the boring and the power necessary for pumping, which is very slight compared with the benefit to the individual. The cost when drilled with the use of the entire 300 miles of belt in both states mentioned, and which follows the rails of the Southern Pacific railroad the entire distance, and it is estimated 50,000 acres will be supplied by this means during 1902 in Louisiana alone.

The profits from the cultivation of rice are shown in the scale of land prices. In 1884 land in the rice belt of Louisiana sold for from 50 cents to \$50 per acre. To-day the average value of the same holdings has reached \$40, with many sales at \$60 and more. The average of the crop per acre may be placed at \$35, the cost of cultivation at \$12. This represents a yield of ten sacks or barrels at \$3.50 per sack of 162 pounds. Much larger figures are reached in many instances, when the yield has gone to fifteen sacks per acre. There are numerous and very efficient irrigators in Texas and Louisiana. In fact, every element of society in the new agricultural El Dorado, Texas, sprang into active existence and business hummed in the added marts of trade and commerce.

It is a potent fact, this growing of rice with water. It is a case of no water, no rice. The farmer first then, to procure the field. If unable to pump from his own stream, then he must have recourse to the streams and supplies of others. This condition naturally led to the institution of irrigating companies, and irrigating canals, and to-day Southwest Louisiana is as much marked by these artificial water courses as is the planet Mars with its intercommunicating system of astrological channels of presumed trade and commerce. The system has proven of great profit to its promoters. It would be a safe assertion to say that on the investment of nearly \$3,000,000 now tied up in irrigating canals a net profit is returned of not less than 30 per cent per annum. These canals are not excavated. On the contrary, they are built by throwing two parallel embankments upon the highest point in the territory so be supplied and the water lifted from the streams or lakes, deposited between these levees and distributed to the rice growers by means of lateral ditches and flumes penetrating the fields. Powerful pumping plants are employed and as the evaporation during the growing season is approximately 1,000 gallons per acre, it follows that some of the plants lift more water during twenty-four hours than would be consumed by a large city in forty-eight. The canals are in many instances 150 feet wide, twelve and fifteen miles in length, and four to six feet deep.

The charge of two sacks per acre made by the canals a few years since led to the adoption of the wheel system, a system that is spreading and enabling the individual farmer to be independent of the company canals. It has been ascertained that the entire rice belt of Southwest Louisiana and Texas is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of soft water, reached at

this country. The association, in behalf of its constituency, earnestly urges upon congress the great importance and increasing need of federal legislation which will give to the interstate commerce commission adequate power to correct discrimination, remove preferences, abate unreasonable rates, and, where necessary, to prescribe the maximum and minimum rates, making its decision effective, pending any appeal to the courts.

The association declared that land west of the one hundredth meridian was only good for pasture and that a homestead of 160 acres in this area should be permitted to make a living on it. This resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the homestead should be increased to a section of land west of the 100th meridian in Kansas and Oklahoma, and therefore we ask our representatives in congress to present a bill to this effect and work for its passage.

A rap was taken at the railroads for running double-headers in the following resolution:

Resolved, that the handling of trains of stock exceeding twenty cars in number is a menace to the best interests of the stock grower and speculator, and to life and property in general, and that railway companies are hereby requested to limit their carrying stock to the above size, and if necessary we request the legislatures of Kansas and Oklahoma to protect our interests as a matter of public safety.

The delegates were well entertained in every way by the people of Wichita, a big ball and other attractions being provided for them.

The roping contest, which was participated in by a number of cowboys and Miss Bessie Mulhall, was witnessed by a large crowd, but on account of the severe weather was rather a tame exhibition. The winners were: First, \$100 in cash, Jesse Cup, Woodward, time 1:33; second, \$50, Bud Walsh, Woodward, time 1:36; third, \$25, Jas. Selman, Alva, time 1:39; Stetson hat, Bessie Mulhall, time 2:25.

The winners in the riding contest were C. W. Packson, Kingman, Kas., first prize \$100; Walter Fletcher, Coolidge, second prize \$50; C. Reynolds, Bliss, Ok., third prize \$25; E. C. McPherson, Oklahoma City, fourth prize, silver-plated spurs. The judges were F. H. Weinschenk, Kingman; Sam Isaacs, Canadian, Tex.; E. T. Davis, Dool, Ok.

A combination sale of Hereford cattle was held, at which prices were not very high.

The contributors were: C. A. Standaard and Mrs. C. L. Cross, of Emporia; G. G. Giddell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo.; and Scott & Sherman, of Belton, Mo. Sixty-seven head were sold. Twenty-three heifers and forty-four young bulls, the heifers averaging \$175 and bulls \$145. The general average was \$153. Bought, 22 months old, owned by Standaard, brought the top price, \$395. She went to S. Sherman of Belton, Ok. I. T. Five heifers and five bulls sold for more than \$200 each. Oklahoma breeders were strong bidders. Most of the cattle sold were inculcated against Texas fever.

There were also several small sales that had not been advertised. Prices at all of them were low.

WANT OPEN SEASON.

CITIZENS OF COLEMAN COUNTY ADOPT RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING PRESIDENT QUARANTINE LAWS.

At a mass meeting of citizens of Coleman county recently held to protest against so modified quarantine laws, the following report of the committee on resolutions was adopted:

We, your committee, appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the views of this mass meeting in regard to the cattle quarantine law and the land lease law, beg leave to submit the following: Whereas, there is a cattle quarantine law upon the statute books of Texas which discriminates unjustly against a large majority of citizens, and in favor of a very small minority; and whereas, the enforcement of said law requires an appropriation of over \$6000 annually, the greater part of which appropriation is paid into the state treasury as taxes by the very citizens that said law discriminates against; and whereas, the arbitrary enforcement of said law vexes and annoys and seriously injures many citizens south and east of a certain line established and maintained by the cattle sanitary board of Texas, consisting of three men, whose authority far exceeds that of the governor of Texas or any other executive officer of the state, and thereby often preventing home seekers from moving their cattle across the line where they otherwise could and would buy and settle on the school lands west and north of said line; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the citizens of Coleman county, Texas, that we use all honorable means to have said quarantine laws repealed; and that we request persons desiring to cross said line with cattle or other stock at any time between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year shall be allowed to do so without inspection or enforcement of any kind, and that after the first day of April until the first day of November of each year cattle and other stock shall be allowed to be driven across said quarantine line, upon a due and fair inspection, if found free from ticks or infectious diseases.

Resolved, that we believe that the school land lease law is unjust to a majority of the citizens of Texas, and should be so changed as to allow and encourage the settlement of West and North Texas, the land being now in demand for actual settlement, which would bring a greater income to the school fund, would furnish homes for thousands, and in the end bring a large revenue to the state in taxes. We believe that the price of three cents per acre is not enough to attract the school lands should at least lease for as much as five cents per acre. We further believe that all leases should be made subject to sale, allowing a reasonable time to the lessee to vacate.

Resolved, that we request our representative and senator to use all honorable means to accomplish the wishes and desires of this meeting as heretofore set forth, and that we will refuse to vote for any candidate for representative or senator who will not open

PRICES TO-MORROW.

L. A. ALLEN OF KANSAS CITY TOUCHES ON SOME PERTINENT FEATURES OF THE FUTURE MARKET.

At the Oklahoma live stock convention at Wichita L. A. Allen of Kansas City, read a paper on "Prices To-Morrow," in which he said:

By this question, which agitates the minds of commercial people more than any other subject, one means not only prices for to-morrow, but what they may be next week, next month, next year, and so on in the future.

If one could say what the prices for the different commodities, live stock included, would be one day or one week ahead, it would be a very great thing to prophesy. One worthy of sitting on the highest throne of commercial supremacy. His knowledge would command a higher value than that of king, prince or potentate, the president of the United States, or Mr. Rockefeller.

Such a prophet would be dressed in robes made out of the finest silks, satins and lustrous mohair; he would live upon the quintessence of all that is good and wholesome, the best that could be had from the birds and wild creatures of the forest and of the sea, and the most edible of earth's productions, including juicy beef, mutton chops most tender, and kid Angus. Such a prophet would use, when traveling a finer Pullman car than has ever been made. He would, in all churches hold a pew which is fit for a king, and the theaters a special box lined with gold and studded with rarest and most costly gems. The most beautiful ladies from the furthestmost parts of the earth would smile on him and pay him homage.

Edwards of Great Britain would pay into insignificance compared with the crowning that would be tendered such a prophet.

The price for to-morrow or for the near future is one of the most perplexing questions which live stock commission merchants, and, in fact, all business men, have to contend with. If they only knew for a certainty what they could obtain in the future for something they have in hand, how happy they would be! Or if the live stock commission merchant, when he receives a telegram from his customer asking the prospects for the market to-morrow, or for the near future, could be told to wire an answer that price would be so much lower, or higher, the man and shipper would be contented and sleep soundly.

From my experience of over a quarter of a century in the live stock trade, I am from trying to figure out what the future will bring for all the live stock down to the conclusion that future values are governed by the probable supply and demand, for live stock or any other commercial product, coupled with certain conditions which may permanently or temporarily govern. To the intelligent guess of prices for the future, one should look back over the past, not for what may have been done in any one month of one year, but for a series of years, taking them as an average basis on which to make his calculations for the future.

Referring more particularly to live stock and those engaged in that industry, they are the most hopeful of any class of business men. I have never met anyone who looks up to the man who has been long in the business and has made a success, saying to himself, "Some day I, too, will count my cattle on a thousand hills and live in luxury and ease." The successful old-timer likes to tell the beginner of his past success, which is the best many thousands of cattle over the trail and disposed of them at a big profit, and his experience of establishing a big and profitable ranch in the Indian and buffalo country. These stories of the past create more energy and enthusiasm in the breasts of many thousands who are now coming to the front as producers of live stock.

Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats never caused any one in this country to lose money. If there have been financial losses by handling such live stock it has been the fault of the owner, caused probably by his trying to do too much with what he had to do with, getting excited and saying too much for what he bought in the beginning, or bought too many to be properly cared for in the care of his business; if they in all seasons of the year, especially during severe seasons, I have found more losses caused by overstocking and a lack of water than have been caused by a fall in prices.

While it is true that prices at times seem quite low, yet most of these times were brought about by individual and combined overstocking. In order to get relief from extreme losses, large numbers are rushed upon the market at a time when the market is in the poorest condition.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The bill appropriating \$10,000, passed by the last session of the Choctaw council, the money to be used to remove intruders from the Choctaw nation, has been returned to Indian Inspector J. George Wright with the approval of the president and secretary of the interior.

The Oklahoma Fair and Racing association, at a meeting a few days ago, and decided to offer for sale \$10,000 for the circuit this season. Another meeting will be held this month, when the dates of the various fairs will be fixed. Dr. Hamilton of Shawnee was elected president and V. M. Tedford secretary and treasurer for ensuing year.

INDIAN TERRITORY BILL.—Representative Senator of Kansas, has introduced in the house a bill providing for the partition of Indian Territory into twenty-eight counties. The bill also provides that each county shall have a recorder of deeds, who shall receive as compensation such fees as are allowed under the Arkansas statutes. Each marshal shall appoint in each county of his district a deputy marshal, who shall be ex-officio sheriff and constable of the county. The town council of each incorporated town designated as a county seat is given authority to levy a tax not exceeding five mills on each dollar of taxable property for the purposes of providing quarters for the county officers. Clerks of the United States courts are given a salary of \$4,000 a year, and deputy clerks \$2,000. The bill also provides for the appointment by the president of a commissioner for a term of four years, said commissioner to be ex-officio president of the Dawes commission, his compensation to be \$500 a year. An attorney general to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, is to be the legal adviser of the officers of the interior department in the Territory and must appear in all cases relating to the work of the department.

The location of the county seats is left to the territorial court of appeals. It is understood that the bill is drawn by United States Attorney Soper.

The bill provides that heirs of deceased allottees may sell their lands. It also provides that the judge of the

of feed and fat animals in another; or at least sufficient, with other food products, to supply the wants of the people.

Therefore, I say to those engaged in the live stock industry, at no time get excited, but go ahead in the even tenor of your way, basing your future actions on past experience and from what

you may learn from others longer in the business.

W. B. Rhodes writes: "My ranch is in Beaver county, Ok. Cattle look better than for several years. Grass is rather short, but good. There is plenty of feed to run us through. The winter so far has been a model."

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