

Five Dollars in Cash offered in prizes in Essay Contest closing December 17. For particulars see page 4.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXII, No. 36
Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

BOYS AND GIRLS
Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

AGAINST STATE INSPECTION.

SECRETARY WILSON IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT CONDEMNIS SYSTEM OF CATTLE INSPECTION—GRAZING LANDS.

The fifth annual report of the secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, is considerably larger than in former years, reflecting thereby the great growth and development which has attended this department during his administration.

A large portion of the report covers the subject of animal industry. The grand total of animals and animal products exported during the year exceeded \$250,000,000 in value. This vast foreign market is only preserved to our producers by the indefatigable efforts of the department and the rigid inspection exercised through the bureau of animal industry. This bureau inspected for export 385,000 cattle, 220,000 sheep, and 48,000 horses and mules, and nearly 1,000 vessels carrying live stock. Imported animals were also inspected to the number of 342,000, and, where necessary, quarantined. The secretary suggests that with the enormous interests our stock-raisers have at stake and inspection or quarantine affording after all, a relative, not an absolute guarantee of protection, it might be well for this country to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely. The meat inspection service involved the inspection at time of slaughter of nearly 37,000,000 animals. Of the more than 5,000,000 cattle inspected,

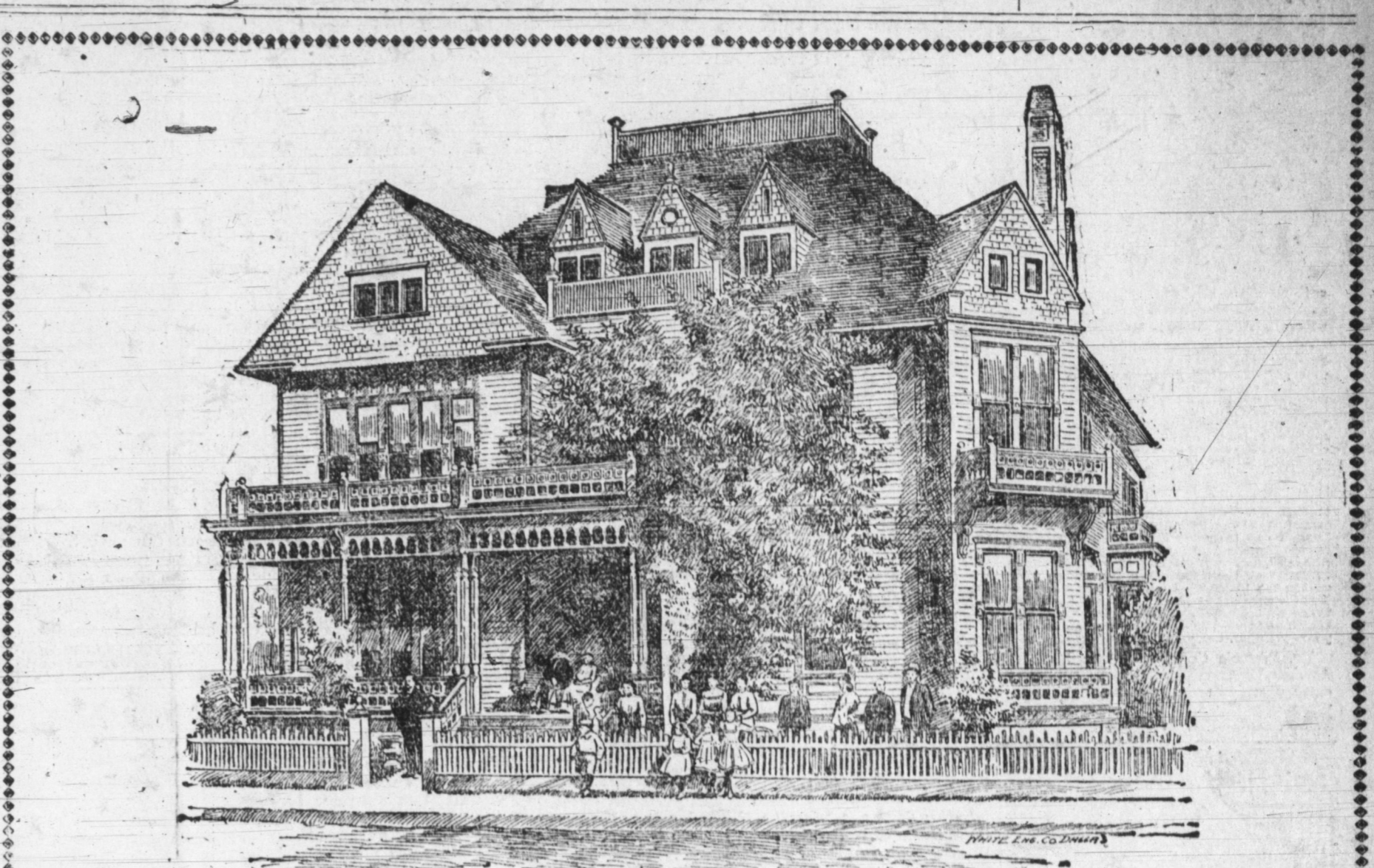
the condemned carcasses were about one-fourth of 1 per cent; of the 6,500,000 sheep, one-tenth of 1 per cent; and of 24,000,000 hogs, one-third of 1 per cent. In the control of indigenous diseases, 1,500,000 inspections were made and over 45,000 cars disinfected in the Texas fever service alone. In the repression of scabies were inspected nearly 8,000,000 animals were inspected, and over 1,000,000 dipped under the supervision of the department inspectors. In combating the disease known as "black leg" the bureau distributed over 1,500,000 doses of vaccine, the result being to reduce losses in affected herds to less than 1 per cent, where formerly it was in most cases about 10 per cent. To aid in detecting tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses, over 44,000 doses of tuberculin and 7,000 doses of mallein have been supplied.

The secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of state inspection which, if it became general, would practically prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections, and would destroy much of the usefulness of the federal inspection. He regards the present conditions as so menacing to the interests of the cattle industry in the west and southwest that he has requested the attorney general to cooperate in bringing the matter before the supreme court for decision as to the constitutionality of these state laws. This request has been favorably received and the assistance of the department of justice promised.

Referring to the grazing lands, he says probably 400,000,000 acres of the public domain has no agricultural value except for pasturage. It is at present

an open common, with no laws for its protection or disposal. He refers to the frequent conflicts of the farmers under irrigation with the range stockmen, and recommends, as a remedial and beneficial measure, the leasing of the grazing land in such a way as not to interfere with the homesteader. The rentals, he believes, would amount in the aggregate to a large sum, which could be appropriately applied to the reclamation of the irrigable lands. He points out that such leasing is not an experiment, as it has been successfully tried, although in a limited way, in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming. He winds up the discussion of this subject by presenting the following conclusions:

1. That private enterprise will have to be supplemented by public aid in the construction of certain classes of irrigation works if we are to secure the largest development of western agriculture.
2. That reservoirs located in the channels of running streams should be public works.
3. That the first step toward national aid for irrigation should be the passage of enlightened codes of water laws by the states to be benefited.
4. That the land laws should be modified by repealing the desert act and by requiring cultivation as well as residence on a homestead.
5. That the nonirrigable grazing lands should be leased in small tracts so as to unite the irrigable and the pasture lands.



DR. W. E. DUNCAN SANITARIUM, FORT WORTH.

The above cut represents Dr. Duncan's Private Sanitarium, the most complete of its kind in the South. Its location is the most choice in the city. More afflicted are cured in this building than any other by the use of Dr. Duncan's combined science. There need be no cripples or afflicted people, but all can be cured now without drugs or surgery. Many hundreds of people have been cured living in Fort Worth and Texas. The constant curing of the worst afflicted has been Dr. Duncan's life work and none have ever been so successful as he. Located in the heart of the city, 300 East Fourth street, and managed by Dr. W. E. Duncan personally.

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3000 Good Young Cows

Ages 3 to 6 years old, for half of the increase for a period of 5 years. Also

1000 One-Year Old Steers

For half of the increase on growth for 1 and 2 years. Have 60,000 acres of fine grass and 200 tons of hay to winter them with. References—Traders' National Bank. Write W. E. S., 709 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Shorthorns and Percherons.—Miller Bros. of Norwood, Ia., held a sale of Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses at Charlton, Ia., a few days ago. Forty-eight head of cattle sold for \$3,795, an average of \$141.56, and ten horses sold for \$3,265, an average of \$326.50.

Beef at \$2 a Pound.—At the late Pittsburg show there was a sale of one load of Polled Angus steers at 21 1/2 cents per pound. This was a load of sweepstakes Angus steers fed by Charles Escher of Botma, Ia. Mr. Escher's best individual Angus steer sold at 25 cents a pound. The prize-winning individual steer, exhibited by Mr. A. B. Bassell of Lost Creek, sold at \$2 per pound, netting over \$4,000.

Shorthorn Breeders.—At Fort Worth last Thursday there was a meeting of the Texas Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' association. President P. B. Hunt of Dallas presided. At an executive session John Burgess of this city was unanimously determined upon as the choice of the Texas association to fill the vacancy on the national board of directors, occasioned by the death of his father, Col. J. W. Burgess.

It was decided that not more than seventy-five head of cattle should be offered for sale by the association during the progress of the fat stock show at Fort Worth on the second Tuesday of March next.

The following members of the association were present: J. Frank Hovenkamp, secretary, Fort Worth; I. J. Merin, Sherman; J. A. Kuyken, Royce City; David Harrell, Austin; Wm. Hudson, Gainesville; V. O. Ellsbroth, Aledo; Charles McFarland,ledo; M. W. Scofield, Hillsboro; Col. T. C. Holloway, Stuart Harrison and John Burgess, Fort Worth; James W. Medlin, Roanoke; J. T. Day, Rhame; Charles Maloney, Haslett; W. A. Ray, McKinney; H. O. Samuel, Dallas. The present membership of the association numbers forty-two.

The visiting members were entertained by J. Frank Hovenkamp, at his Shorthorn ranch near Fort Worth.

Big Land Deal.—Col. A. G. Boyce of the X I ranch had closed another big land deal. A few days ago he sold to L. T. Clark of Quannah 40,000 acres of pasture land in the South Alameda pasture at \$2 an acre, making a deal of \$80,000. Mr. Clark will stock the property with fine cattle.

British Cattle Inspection.—At a cabinet meeting a few days ago Secretary Wilson talked for a short time about what he regards as the failure of the Canadians to adopt the agreement made with the United States in regard to bringing cattle to Canada and this country from England, Scotland and Ireland. This agreement, made a number of years ago, provided that an American and a Canadian inspector of cattle shall be kept in Great Britain to inspect cattle coming to Canada, destined either for Canada or the United States. This was to guard against the spread of disease into this country. The information Secretary Wilson has is that the Canadians have withdrawn their inspector and permit the inspection to be made by a citizen of Great Britain, who may be competent in his knowledge of cattle, but does not have the same interest that a Canadian would have in the cattle.

Wilson Against It.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is opposed to the plan of the livestock men to have congress create a federal livestock commission to rank as second assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Wilson said a few days ago:

"We have a bureau of animal industry now, and it is entirely competent to look after the livestock interests of the country. There are 1,000 men under the direction of the bureau, which is headed by Dr. Salmon, who is thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to the cattle raising industry.

"I can see no reason for the creation of any new office in the department. I do not see that the livestock interests can complain of the manner in which they have been treated by the federal government."

Hops with Smallpox.—A press report from Buffalo, N. Y., says: Doctor C. H. Zink, chief inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry, on

duty at the East Buffalo stock yards, found in a dressed meat company's cooling room forty-seven hogs which, he declared, have been affected with smallpox. His diagnosis was confirmed by Dr. Ernst Wende, the Buffalo health commissioner. Dr. Wende said: "There is every evidence that these hogs were afflicted with smallpox, such as that which attacks human kind, thus confirming the theory heretofore not well established that hogs are liable to this disease. The skin showed characteristic pitting similar to that found in a human being. Another showed the presence of pigmentation so characteristic in the human being after recovery from smallpox." The animals were destroyed.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Sale.—Divan Bros. of Browtown, Wis., recently held a sale of Shorthorns at Monroe, Wis. Fifty-one animals were sold, 6 bulls averaging \$141.15, and 47 cows averaging \$159.35. The top price of the sale, \$250, was paid for the cow Lulu.

Kansas Law Unconstitutional.—The United States supreme court last week handed down a decision in which it declared unconstitutional the Kansas law, enacted by the legislature in 1897, regulating the charges to be made by the Kansas City Stockyards company for handling stock at the Kansas City yards. The Kansas law of 1897 reduced the charges at the yards—or such part of them as were situated in Kansas—from 25 to 15 cents on each animal. When the Kansas authorities undertook to enforce the law, an eastern stockholder of the stockyards company went into the courts and secured an injunction restraining the Kansas authorities from enforcing the law on the ground that it would be confiscation of property, the charge fixed by the Kansas law being, it was contended, unusually low. The United States circuit court for Kansas upheld the constitutionality of the law. It was appealed to the United States supreme court, and was argued before that body two years ago. Attorney General Godard and former Attorney General L. C. Bayle, appeared for the state of Kansas, Boyle having begun the litigation while he was attorney general. The decision last week, the opinion of which was written by Justice Brewer, reverses the Kansas decision, and holds the law unconstitutional.

Livestock Exposition.—At Chicago this week the big international livestock exposition is in progress. The exhibits of all classes of animals, it is said, are much better than those of last year and the general outlook is for a very successful show. A considerable number of Texas cattlemen are in attendance. Prominent among the cattle exhibits are those of M. Sanson of Alvarado, J. F. Green of Euclid, E. J. Swanson & Co. of Stamford, and a lot of Angus cattle from Nelson Morris' C ranch near Midland.

There will be a great event at the Fort Worth union stockyards on December 19 when the fifty red Durham bulls, Iowa bred, brought to Texas by Gilbert H. Hoxie will be sold. Mr. Hoxie bears an honored name, dear to the people of Fort Worth, for it was his father, the lamented H. M. Hoxie, who established the great packing house at that city. The stockmen of Texas and the Territories may be assured of a fine string of animals to select from and should by all means attend this sale.

	No. 1. Solid Gold Filled Watch Warranted for 10 years, with Standard Movement.....\$5 00
	No. 2. Ladies' Gold Filled Chain Solid Gold Slide, assorted.....\$2 25
	No. 3. Gents' Solid Gold Filled Vest Chains Assorted Patterns.....\$1 50
	No. 4. Ladies' Sterling Silver Bracelets Plain or Chased, while they last, each.....\$1 00
	No. 5. Solid Gold Link Buttons Assorted, per pair.....\$1 50
	No. 6. Ladies' Solid Gold Set Rings Either one or two stones, assorted, any size, only.....\$1 75 The Yankee Watch, every one guaranteed, for.....\$1 50 Kogers' Knives and Forks, while they last, per dozen, only.....\$2 50

We keep everything, and want to quote you prices on anything you need. Repairing of Watches and all kinds of Jewelry a specialty. Anything not satisfactory can be returned, as we guarantee everything that goes out of this house. We pay return charges.

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GREAT COMBINATION SALE

OF

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

To be Held in Northern Division of
FT. WORTH STOCK YARDS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
DEC. 17 AND 18, 1901.

BY

Gudgell & Simpson, Scott & March,
C. A. Stannard, of Sunny Slope Farm and Others.

150 Head of Registered Herefords 150

Will be sold at Public Auction, consisting of 100 Bulls and 50 Heifers from 8 months old to 3 years old, 40 head of them having been inoculated by Dr. Connoway of the Missouri Agricultural College as a preventive against Texas fever and a certificate to this effect will be furnished with each animal so inoculated signed by Dr. Connoway giving name and tattoo number.

The Cattle to be sold in this sale are in thrifty breeding condition and every animal is guaranteed a breeder. They have been carefully selected and every animal offered will be A GOOD ONE and a fair representative from the herd of the breeder selling it. Among them are prize winners at the leading state and national shows of 1900 and 1901. As these cattle will be sold in the northern division of the Fort Worth Yards, buyers from north of quarantine line can safely buy them. Sale commences at 10 o'clock each day. For catalogues address GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS....

COL. R. E. EDMONSON,	SCOTT & MARCH,	BELTON, MISSOURI,
COL. J. W. SPARKS.	GUDGELL & SIMPSON,	INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI,
	C. A. STANNARD,	EMPORIA, KANSAS.

50 RED DURHAM 50

BULLS

IOWA BRED YEARLINGS

ALL RED -- REGISTERED

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE
AT UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

EXTRA GOOD QUALITY	Dec. 19	IMMUNED AT COLUMBIA, MO.
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BEST CUNION OF BULLS TO BE FOUND
Sale in charge of Harry Yeomans. Write for information.

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Our stock is now complete and we offer for inspection a most elegant assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Statuary, Etc.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

WHY?

Why do women continue to endure suffering caused by womanly diseases? There are many answers to that question. Sometimes because they have exhausted the skill of local physicians and remain un-cured. At other times it is because they shrink from submitting to obnoxious examinations which local physicians deem necessary. And to sum it all up, they endure suffering because they do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. "I enjoy good health; thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. J. J. Schreyer, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "I was taken sick and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, then when I got up I found I had 'displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would not do the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to, unless I was dangerously sick. My son had your book, 'Common Sense Medical Advice,' and I thought from reading it that Dr. Pierce's medicine would do me more good than all the home doctors and so I bought it. I can truly say I was surprised at the benefit I received. I can do all my washing and also tend my flower garden. In fact I am on my feet most all the time. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why what is the matter with you? You are getting young again.' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser paper covers is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A READY BUILT FENCE is what you need. It is already stretched and ready to go. **ELLWOOD STEEL FENCE** is low in price, high in quality. Lasts a lifetime. Fully guaranteed. Write for dealer list, it. AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

FARM NEWS.

Truck farmers around Paris, Lamar county, have received 35,000 peach trees ordered from a northern nursery. Some one recently stole five hundred trees from the nursery of E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney.

T. Crane, a small truck farmer of Denison during the past season marketed \$250 worth of tomatoes for \$1,500.

The Farmers and Merchants' Experimental farm of Atlanta, Tex., has formally organized with capital stock of \$1,500.

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, places the value of the 1901 winter wheat crop of Kansas, at \$50,480,000; spring wheat, \$131,000; corn \$21,731,000.

The cane crop in Brazoria county was fine this year but the acreage was kept down on account of the absence of a refinery. Cotton in that county made about half a crop.

J. J. Giddings, who recently purchased the W. D. Farris 2110-acre place north of Ennis, will cut it into small tracts and sell it to farmers. Mr. Giddings paid \$50,000 for the property.

At Highland, Van Zandt county, a truck growers' association has been formed with the following officers: A. H. Paschal, president; T. B. Vickery, vice president; J. L. Valentine, secretary, and J. H. Prater, treasurer.

quarter of an acre of land. The exportation of cotton to the Orient by way of Puget sound during the past few years has made a wonderful increase. November has been a record-breaker in that line. According to customs house records the shipments amounted to 1,400 bales of cotton, valued at \$500,000.

A few days ago Wharton shipped a solid train of Wharton county rice, planted and raised in that county, which is the first ever shipped. The rice was raised on the Prairie Rice and Irrigation company's large farm and consisted of forty well-packed cars consigned to the rice mill at Houston. The train was decorated.

It is said that President Roosevelt in his message to congress will recommend the advisability of reducing the duty on Cuban sugar in return for trade concessions when the independent government in the island is set up, and also the reduction of the duty on sugar from the Philippines as a means of stimulating the production of sugar in those islands.

Mr. R. H. Bingham has a curiosity growing in his yard on the Blue in the shape of a fig tree which, while not two years old, has borne nicely formed large figs this fall, some of them measuring 7 3/4 inches in circumference, the figs being of a purple color. In addition to this fine variety of figs (and

the tree has a number of figs on it yet) Mr. Bingham has the yellow fig—a large tree which has been bearing ever since last May and is still loaded with fruit. A look at such trees is enough to readily convince one that this is a fig country and there is no reason why every citizen should not have such trees growing in his yard.—Beville Tribune.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of Nov. 30 said: "Our advice is to telegraph from the south this evening indicating that the temperature has continued low at most points during the week. Rain has been quite general, but except in a few sections the precipitation has been light or moderate. Pickling has made good progress as a rule and some of our correspondents report that it is practically completed."

Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued Nov. 29, shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the seven days that date last year in round figures 26,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 72,000 bales and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 53,000 bales. For the twenty-nine days of November the totals show a decrease over last year of 164,000 bales, an increase over the same period year before last of 262,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 283,000. For the ninety days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the ninety days of last year 27,600, ahead of the same days year before last of 249,000 and behind 1898 by 790,000.

Farmers in Lamar county will put in big crops of peanuts next year, and a firm of ginners at Detroit is preparing to run a peanut picker and baling press to bale the vines. Last year E. A. Brown, who lives near Detroit, planted an acre of wormout sandy land in corn, from which he gathered five bushels. This year he started to throw it out of cultivation as being too poor to even sprout a crop of weeds. He finally decided to plant it in peanuts, and gathered 60 1/2 bushels, which he sold in Paris for \$45.50. In addition to this he sold the vines for \$15 for hay, making \$60.40 realized from an acre of poor sandy land that was considered unproductive. Peanuts sell readily in Paris for 75 cents a bushel, and the yield is from 50 to 125 bushels per acre. This year the crop was light on account of drought, but still the yield was over fifty bushels.

THE COTTON CROP—Frosts over practically the entire of the crop country have made those who entertained short crop views decidedly bolder in their operations, says the Cotton Trade Journal, for they felt assured that no larger revisions to the estimates including the yield up to the time of reported frosts will have to be made. Many of these estimates are for a moderate crop, not exceeding 10,000,000 to 15,000,000, an average above 10,500,000 bales. An estimate of ten and a half came from a prominent English source, and affected the accuracy of the several big crop guesses of a few weeks ago. Opinions of a

moderate yield are advanced with more confidence than a week ago, and there are evidences that this feeling is growing. This is in a measure due to the prospective government report on Dec. 3, which is expected by many to be bullish, judging from the previous reports by the government as to the condition, and the changes in the outlook since those reports as to the condition were given out.

Added to the more general feeling of a crop near the world's requirements come reports of a better outlook in cotton goods trade, both in this country and abroad, and from sources too that carry weight.

CURES COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. V. Grove's signature, in each box. 25c.

Sugar Companies to Organize. Eleven sugar companies of Michigan and Ohio were represented at a conference of beet sugar manufacturers in Bay City, Mich., last week. The most important matter considered was the proposition to organize all the companies of the states into an association for self-protection. This is intended to meet the demands of growers for an increase in the price of beets.

HOW GOOD CORN IS OBTAINABLE. In an address read at a meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers' association in October Mr. C. H. Tingley of Columbus said: That seaboard market which furnishes corn for export, most uniform in color and condition, is the popular market to-day on the other side of the water.

From the time the farmer selects his seed corn in the spring, until the corn is ground up and put into the meal sack, must this process of selection go

The Austin Nursery
I am selling a hundred varieties of Plums and over many bearing varieties of Texas origin. I can send an orchard for any part of Texas at a low price. Catalogue free. I pay express. Catalogue free.
F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

Enterprise Nurseries
Offer a full line of choice Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Grape, Shade, Roses, Evergreens, Strawberry, etc. We pay express. Catalogue free.
N. T. PIRTLE, TYLER, TEXAS.

The Munson Nurseries, DENISON, TEXAS.
Have a full line of general nursery stock, as well as the best created and grown plants. Catalogue and special circular free to applicants.
T. V. Munson & Son.

Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas.
Bale your own hay, millet, sorghum, corn, vetch, etc. with the **Little Giant** Press. Hand power. Perfectly smooth. And compact bales standard size; either light or heavy. Write for descriptive circulars.

on. In the corn business, as in many other avenues of trades, it is a case of the survival of the fittest. The farmer who is the most careful in the sorting of his seed in the spring is the farmer that gets the best money for his crop in the fall, other things being equal. And that dealer who is the most careful in his shipments and on whom you can depend to furnish exactly what he sells, is the man that "receives" "top notch," if there is any "top notch" going.

The farmer who wishes to elevate the standard of his herds and flocks, selects the best of his kind to perpetuate his herds, and so the farmer must do in the selection of his seed corn. We believe this question of encouraging the raising of good varieties of corn, and discouraging the raising of those that are not desirable, rests largely with the elevator man. He, by paying a premium for the good varieties, and discounting the poorer, can, in a very short time, effectually eradicate the poor and perpetuate the good.

DEHORNER Every Dehorner Improved. **HOUSANDS GUARANTEED TO USE.** Ask your hardware dealer for them or write H. H. BROWN MFG. CO., DECATUR, ILL.

FREE TUITION IN **Telegraphy, Shorthand or Bookkeeping** AT **Brown's Business College** 1202-4 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., THE RECOGNIZED LEADER.

To a few students who enroll during December or send us \$25.00 for a three months' term in Telegraphy, Shorthand or Bookkeeping, we will give three months free. This offer is good to but one person from a town and is made to get representatives from different places. One month free to those who enter between Jan. 1st and the 15th. You can write any paper in Kansas City as to our reliability.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND STATION WORK FOR RAILWAY SERVICE. We will teach you quickly, thoroughly, practically, and without tuition if situation is not assigned you. For full particulars address **DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,** Dallas, Texas.

SEVEN GREAT SCHOOLS Chillicothe Normal School, Chillicothe Commercial College, Chillicothe Shorthand College, Chillicothe Pen-Art College, Chillicothe School of Oratory, Chillicothe Musical Conservatory.

Last year's enrollment 729. \$130 pays for 15 weeks board, tuition, room, heat and use of text books. For free illustrated catalogue address **ALLEN MOORE, Pres., Box 13, Chillicothe, Mo.**

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FREE TREATMENT AND PERMANENT CURES FOR **Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness**

The offer by Dr. Branaman of free treatment and permanent cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness and all forms of nervous and chronic diseases has been extended to Jan. 1. The only charge in any case will be the actual cost of the medicine used. No case will exceed \$5.

G. R. GARRISON, Reynolds, Neb., was deaf for twenty-five years; ear drums were perforated, had all kinds of noises in head. Specialists said he could not be cured. Dr. Branaman cured him permanently.

MR. WILLIAM LOBEK, 627 Northrup avenue, Kansas City, Kas., has been a great sufferer from asthma for several years; he had to sit up at night to breathe; was worse in damp weather; he was weak and run down in flesh. He is now cured.

MR. W. H. PRUITT, Turret, Col., says: I had a terrible case of catarrh of head, throat and lungs; was always spitting and coughing; I got weak, lost flesh. Dr. Branaman cured me.

MISS PEARL SHANOLZER, 2610 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo., was very deaf from the effects of scarlet fever. Her ear drums were eaten out; ears discharged. Cured.

Home treatment as effective as office treatment. Write for Symptom Blanks and Book of Testimonials.

Branaman Medical Institute, 103 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

EMPIRE STEEL MILLS AND TOWERS. GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETED.

Special care is taken to see that each part is made extra strong and durable. A strictly first-class windmill. Will run when all others stand still. Write for prices and exclusive agency.

CHALLENGE GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. Simple and economical.

Cylinders, Tanks, Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc.

WRITE US FOR GIN AND MILL SUPPLIES

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

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Stomach Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

USE MEDICATED SALT "THE GREAT TONIC FOR STOCK." THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL CONDITION POWDER ON THE MARKET.

Try it with your Horses—Try it with your Sheep—Try it with any kind of stock. The only Condition Powder that is readily taken up by the system through absorption. "As Nature Intended." As a blood purifier it has no equal. It will salt your stock. It will cure and prevent Mange. It will remove ticks, stomach and intestinal worms. It will prevent Black-leg. It permeates the whole system and acts as a gentle laxative. It is impervious to any condition of the weather. It is as economical as common salt.

BUY NONE BUT THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. PUT UP IN BLOCK FORM.

The Journal Institute

PRICES ESTIMATE.—Theodore H. Price, an expert broker of New York, last week issued the following circular giving his estimate of the cotton crop:

On the 20th of September last I issued a circular in regard to the cotton crop of 1901-1902 in which, basing my opinion on the closest possible analysis of the weather conditions that prevailed for the six months ending the 1st of September, 1901, as compared with the weather conditions for the previous nine years, I stated it to be my belief that the cotton crop for the years 1901-1902 would not much exceed 9,500,000 bales, unless as a result of an exceptionally favorable autumn the yield should be greatly augmented. Within the past three weeks killing frosts and freezing weather have been generally reported throughout the entire cotton belt, and it may be accepted that the growth of the plant is finally at an end.

Recently several parties having the reputation of crop experts have pro-

mulgated estimates ranging from 10,750,000 to 11,250,000 bales for the crop. The resulting difference of opinion with regard to the size of the crop is, therefore, greater than almost ever previously, and with a view of ascertaining the truth as accurately as possible, I have been at great pains to make a further investigation of the subject.

The very exhaustive report of the United States census, issued on the 28th of September has afforded a basis for this investigation that has never previously existed. In this report the census has been able to accurately determine through advices received from some 29,000 ginners almost exactly the number of bales produced last year in each county in the cotton belt. According to this report the cotton crop for the season ending the 1st of September, 1901 (omitting Virginia), was produced in 761 counties, and the total of the crop, as given below, was 10,474,631 bales. Taking this report, therefore, as a basis of calculation, I have caused to be addressed to three parties in each county a return postal card asking the estimated production for the county in which the person addressed resided.

In each of the postal cards so addressed I caused to be filled in the production of the county, according to the census last year, thus making clear the exact scope of my question. To this inquiry I have received in all 813 replies, covering 549 counties. From 222 counties I have received no replies, but the counties not heard from 101 produced less than 5,000 bales last year so that it may be safely assumed I have replies from a very large proportion of the entire belt. A matter of fact, the replies received include counties which last year produced 80 per cent of the entire crop, and in my opinion the investigation may therefore be regarded as the most comprehensive.

The estimated yield of 540 counties which last year produced 8,312,041 bales is this year stated to be 6,727,368 bales, and applying the average percentage of increase or decrease in the counties reporting by states, to those counties which I have not heard from, I have arrived at the indicated yield in the counties from which no reports have been received. On the basis of these reports the indicated crop is 8,545,743 bales.—By states the comparison is as follows:

State	1900.	1901.
Alabama	1,061,678	995,780
Arkansas	828,820	505,363
Florida	55,696	47,963
Georgia	1,270,679	1,229,746
Indian Territory	288,114	320,704
Louisiana	714,073	758,326
Mississippi	1,055,968	1,089,585
Missouri	27,890	24,818
North Carolina	509,341	359,643
Oklahoma	116,875	94,413
South Carolina	730,782	588,168
Tennessee	327,601	143,453
Texas	3,536,604	2,377,829
Total	10,474,631	8,545,473

When more than one reply has been received from a county the average of all the replies received has been taken as the basis of calculation. For that county. As the area of the cotton-producing counties of the south is about

twenty by thirty miles, the estimate thus made may be considered as expressing the opinion and observation of the parties making them for a maximum radius of, say, thirty miles, in a district in which they are permanently residents, and with the conditions of which, it may safely be assumed, they should be thoroughly familiar.

Whenever possible, I addressed my inquiries to banks and bankers, so that they might be able to give me probably the most conservative information as to the production of cotton in their immediate locality. Where it was not practicable to obtain this information from bankers I have addressed the most prominent merchants or cotton manufacturers, and it is my belief that I have secured the most conservative expression of opinion possible.

The various parties who have answered my inquiries may be classed as follows: Banks and bankers, 376; merchants and others, 437. The result is, of course, a surprise to me, as it probably will be to all those interested in the subject. It seems hard to believe, in fact, it is almost impossible to believe, that the crop will be as small as reports indicate. Those experienced in the compilation of such statistics in practice make an allowance for the pessimism naturally prevailing in agricultural sections as to the crop output, and in my experience I have found an allowance of about 3 per cent is the equivalent of this factor. On this basis the indicated crop figured from the above returns, would be 9,229,111 bales.

In any case, it would seem absolutely safe to me to assume it is hardly within the range of probability that the crop can exceed 9,500,000 bales. It is not possible that 813 reports from 540 counties, each covering only the production for the maximum radius of thirty miles, and made without reference to any other portion of the state or cotton belt, could uniformly indicate such a reduction in the yield as compared with last year, unless that reduction was very substantial.

MACCARONI WHEAT.—Albin Seidel, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Business Men's club of San Antonio, in a letter to the *Barlett News*, says:

When I first commenced to agitate the advisability of raising Nicaragua wheat I was influenced solely by a desire to aid our macaroni factories in their effort to extend their trade. I know that this wheat had been grown extensively in this state years ago and was only crowded out of the market by the demand for white bread, skillfully engineered by the great wheat interests in the north and northwest. Hence the millers changed all their machinery to meet the demands, notwithstanding the protest to insure white bread it was necessary to rob it of 99 per cent of its nutrition.

The demand for a nutritious bread was first agitated in Kansas and finally extended to the northwest resulting in an increased acreage each year of a flint wheat. The wheat for the famous Ralston food is raised in southeast Kansas, and its only merit is based upon the fact that being flint wheat it is high in nutrition.

Our millers here feel that the time is

near at hand when they must change their machinery so as to prepare a flint wheat flour for the market, in fact, C. H. Guelcher & Son, one of our leading milling firms, stand ready to cater to the demand just as soon as there is stock enough in sight to justify their doing so. There is a good demand also just now for flint wheat flour from a source that will surprise you probably. In order to supply the demand for flour it is necessary to add about 75 per cent of flint wheat flour.

In our efforts to reintroduce Nicaragua wheat I found that the Nicaragua was a little too dark to make macaroni that would compare favorably with that manufactured abroad. The wheat we are now introducing by the aid of the government, which is grown in southern Russia, is a large full grain, resembling barley and while it is a flint wheat the flour from it is a rich cream color, in fact it is the same wheat used so extensively in France to manufacture its world wide known macaroni. I would not advise the subscribers of your paper to plant Nicaragua wheat expecting to find a ready market for it, as the milling element are waiting to see the results of our experiment and if they are a success, it will only take three or four years to have Texas registered correctly as the greatest wheat growing state in the Union, and the wheat product will have a market all over the country.

I base my opinion on the evidence that there is a general revolt all over the country against a flour out of which all the nutrition has been extracted in order to insure whiteness, and also the fact that the Russian wheat with which we are experimenting is the best and most nutritious wheat known and can only be raised successfully in this state. It is strictly a drought resistant wheat, consequently cannot be grown with profit in states where the rainfall greatly exceeds it.

I believe that if your farmer friends would plant Nicaragua wheat they would find a market for it. If they can raise from 20 to 49 bushels per acre it will be profitable to raise it for feeding purposes, especially as a substitute for rye, where rye chop is used for feeding.

Our macaroni manufacturers here are watching our experiments with probably more interest than any other element using flour. They fear to use Nicaragua wheat flour on account of its color, but if they had flour from the Russian wheat, would quite in an effort to have its merits quickly established.

It will take much longer to create a demand for Nicaragua wheat macaroni and bread made out of this flour than by using the Russian wheat flour on account of the delicate cream color of both bread and macaroni made out of it.

"THE REALS OF THE PHILIPPINES"
"The real wealth of the Philippines lies in the soil, from which sugar, hemp, rice, corn and other products may be raised." So says a member of the United States engineer corps, returned after three years' residence in the islands. He says:

"The managers of the plantations say that the cost of sugar production is lower than in Cuba. The difference in

freight rates on raw sugar from the Philippines to the United States bars the production from competition with Cuban and Hawaiian sugar. The facilities for working the plantations are more favorable than formerly. The soil is excellent for sugar. The extensive destruction of crops and sugar refineries occurring during the troublesome times of the past few years has almost ceased. Many buildings are being erected and new crops planted.

"The work is crude. The water buffalo is employed to haul a wooden-pointed plow, guided by two or more natives. American plows are needed. There are no shovels, hoes, picks or other tools available. The natives prepare the soil with the old iron bars or bolo knives.

"Beet sugar has received the attention of both natives and foreigners, and the growing of it is carried on in some of the interior sections of Luzon and Panay. The soil, climate and other conditions favor beets, which yield about 15 per cent.

The beets are grown by the natives, Chinese coolies and foreigners, under contract with buyers of the crop. They are paid for it according to the saccharine contents. They have various means of determining the value by chemical tests. The finished crop of sugar is not up to the standard, on account of the poor mechanical devices.

"Labor is cheap. The average Filipino works for 10 cents a day, and boards himself. The Chinese are good laborers, and get 10 cents a day. American soldiers who have been discharged in the islands, and who are familiar with plantation work, are securing positions on the sugar plantations at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 a day.

"It pays the rich native sugar mill and plantation owner to have two or three American foremen, as better protection is assured him. The American foreman immediately improves things by ordering a steam power plant from the United States.

"The productions are hauled mostly by carroub, dragging sleds. Wheeled

vehicles are in service in some places. These deserted mills at ridiculously low prices of the country are bad, but these have been improved under American rule. Water buffalo vehicles, with quantities of it. Prices are low, usually day. During the war the native troops burned many of the mills. There is a good future for the sugar industry of the Philippines."

A Sure Preventive of Blackleg

Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Oufit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your springs add boiled water according to directions, and inject into your cattle. It will positively PROTECT your cattle from the dread disease, Blackleg, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Specify Parke, Davis & Co.'s Blackleg Vaccine Improved, and get the kind that is sure to be reliable. Every Lot is Tested on CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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N. R. STONE, President, McKinney, Texas.

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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 energizing 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.

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SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Cattle and horses at Long Station, Tex. P. O. R. R. P. O. Alamo, Texas.

L. O. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX.
Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
30 head registered yearling heifers. They are an extra good, well bred lot, all of good color (27 red, 3 roan), and all in nice breeding condition. Also, 10 head of registered yearling heifers, all of good color, and all in nice breeding condition. Also, 10 head of registered yearling heifers, all of good color, and all in nice breeding condition. Also, 10 head of registered yearling heifers, all of good color, and all in nice breeding condition.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY
Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Double Headed Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. & J. I. BURGESS, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. T. DAY, RHOME, TEXAS.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Ten bulls and ten heifers, from six months to two year old, for sale.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal. Young stock for sale. G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. O. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Tex. Contains head of high class cattle. Headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 15967, Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Write for particulars. E. J. ROGERS, Vinola, Texas.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS. Must be bulls at \$22.00 and heifers \$18.00. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to hold back \$5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves graded, less than a carload. W. O. & L. S. HARRIS, Harrodsburg, Ky.

H. HOVENKAMP & MINTT FT. WORTH, TEXAS. Breeder of registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjects to the same treatment, in Texas last winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarters from the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS. Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole lot for sale. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. & W. H. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

DURHAM PARK HERD. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bales. Young stock of both classes for sale. DAVYD HARRIS, Austin, Texas. Farm railroad station, Liberty Hill, on Austin & Northwestern railway, 35 miles from Austin.

H. O. SAMUEL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE

MORE COMMUNICATIONS FROM BELOW THE LINE IN REFERENCE TO THE TICK THEORY.

Lacasa, Texas, Nov. 26.
To the Journal.
I see that the columns of the Journal are open to the discussion of the tick and fever business. Little more grain and canister, Boophilis Bovis and Texan. I, too, think the quarantine line an imposition upon the people below the line. It is claimed that there are no ticks above the line; if that be so why is it that cattle shipped from above the line into this section, in the winter time, die with the fever before a tick makes its appearance in the spring?
I see a notice to all stockmen, north of the Brazos river and west of the quarantine line, to meet at Quannah on the 21st inst. to formulate some plan of co-operation with the commission to enforce its orders. I hope they will succeed, as I see from reports that a man was stopped in Howard county, with over 1000 head of cattle, who had a certificate of health and permit from a duly authorized inspector. Is it possible that a few men in Howard county can override the authority of the commission? If that be so, we had better do away with the commission.
To quarantine against anything, you have first to investigate and establish the fact that it is dangerous. Now it is a fact, that it never has been established that the tick is the cause of the fever. It is only a theory and accepted by a few north of the line and the commission. The quarantine business proves, by its own works, that it is the cattle and not the tick that they are quarantining against from the fact that the way is open for all other tick infested animals to pass without inspection.

"SHORT LUKE."
Vernon, Texas, Nov. 20.
To the Journal.
As I have noticed several articles written and published in your columns in regard to the quarantine, I desire to express my views upon the question. I have been in the cow business for more than twenty years, and went up the trail when I was a boy in 1869, from Weatherford, Texas to Abilene, Kansas; when there were thousands upon thousands of cattle driven at all seasons every year. We had then an abundance of ticks, but I never heard of the fever. This tick theory is a humbug. There are weeds and other things that cause cattle to die, but when they die there are certain people who rush to send out the report that they died from fever after they have had so-called experts to examine them who invariably make that report no matter what the circumstances are, nor under what conditions they died. The tick theory is hatched up to keep back the southern cattle from the markets so that the northern states can compete with the southern states and the Panhandle people have caught the same idea, and the result is that the northern markets give their separate quotations. (1) For northern or native cat-

BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS.

Chief: Victor 12210, head of herd, first prize winner at Denison and Dallas fairs. 251. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, two registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

HEREFORDS.

BROOKDALE STOCK FARM
Glazebrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas. P. O. Box 711. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and high grade Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, TEXAS. Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Fox, proprietor. Herd established in 1883. My herd consists of 60 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and the best of the herd for sale. Write for particulars. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

N. J. JONES ANTELOPE TEXAS. Hereford cattle for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

FRANK NUSOM, CHARGO, COLIAD CO., TEXAS. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns. 30 registered and high grade Herefords for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

LEADALE HEREFORDS. San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Polson (9) at the head of herd. Registered and high-grade Herefords of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Two hundred high-grade bulls on hand for sale. Write for particulars.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE, CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS. Blue and black Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

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

JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER TEXAS. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Each subject of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

S. T. HOWARD, QUANAH TEXAS. One and two year old Hereford bulls, one and two year old Hereford heifers, and one and two year old Hereford calves. Large bargain to make room for the young yearlings. Also a few young cow bred to Beau Donald 2d, the \$296 bull.

W. J. STATION, BEVILLE TEXAS. Hereford cattle for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polls of both sexes. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. C. C. Rhoads, prop., Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. Lawson, mgr. Rhoads, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

A. B. JONES "Breeder of registered Herefords, Big Springs Texas. Struttin 9908 (son of Corrector 4876) at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale cheap, considering quality. Paid \$19 for Struttin when a yearling, and having used him two seasons, I would sell him. His offspring here will convince anybody that he, like Corrector, is a great breeder.

CHIPS OF EXPERIENCE

THE TEMPERAMENT OF BEEF CATTLE.—In order to pick up a person or a cattle trader quickly, it is necessary that an even temperament should be had, says Farm News. An excited, nervous temperament never produces good beef. The small, energetic, nervous type may be a good milker, but it is hardly satisfactory for beef raising. The beef cattle are always heavy, phlegmatic animals, who seem not to be possessed of any nerves at all. These animals take their food and rest on it, and the process of digestion and assimilation go on without interruption. There is nothing so injurious to cattle as any excitement or fright, which will interrupt digestion.
This concerns the dairyman and caterer in two ways. He should first consider the temperament of the animal very carefully. The temperament decides more than anything else the characteristics of the animal. The high-strung racehorse or trotter could no more be fattened than the high-strung, nervous dairy cows, and temperaments have long been characteristic of them. They may be good milkers, but even to do this they must be carefully handled and not frightened or excited, but never good beef producers. The form of the beef cattle is quite well known, but it is even possible to secure an animal that has the beef form and yet possesses too many nerves to be thoroughly profitable for beef. The caterer should inquire into the temperament of the animal, for in spite of everything else this will concern his welfare fully as much as the question of breed.
The second point which must be considered is the matter of handling the animals. There is nothing in the world so difficult as to handle properly a high-strung, nervous cow, and yet upon the success of this must largely depend the ultimate question of profit or loss. We cannot afford to worry or frighten cattle, especially dairy cattle, but then we cannot afford to mix excitable animals with the ordinary herd in the pasture. It is absolutely essential that the herd should be weeded of all such animals. They must be kept separate, where little or no trouble will be experienced in handling them. We may be reaching a high milk-producing standard in rearing nervous, highly strung animals, but we are also adding to our burdens. It requires higher scientific methods of breeding and feeding to make such animals at all profitable.

ANTHRAX.—A correspondent living in Nebraska writes as follows: Will you give a description of the disease in cattle known as anthrax? Where is the trouble located, how does it affect them, etc?
Anthrax, sometimes called charbon, is a very contagious and virulent disease which attacks cattle and sheep chiefly, but is also occasionally found in horses, mules and goats, as well as some kinds of game. Dogs and swine are nearly insusceptible. It is not infrequently, too, communicated to man, and occurs especially among those who

handle the hides or wool of animals that have died of the disease. It is very fatal, and is caused by what is known as the anthrax bacilli, a rod-like body about five thousandths to one twenty-fifth of an inch in length, which has the power of multiplying indefinitely by division. The germ is very long-lived, even under unfavorable conditions, and may exist outside of the animal body, often infecting pastures for years. The conditions, however, are more favorable to rapid growth within the body of the animal. The grave of every victim of anthrax will keep a pasture infected for a decade, and a stream of running water near such a grave will carry the infection along its entire course. Hay or fodder cut near it will also convey the disease. Flies and other insects also carry it. There is no known cure for anthrax.
As to how it affects cattle, there are three clearly defined forms of the disease. What is known as the acute form is most common in cattle. There are one to five hundredths of an inch long, which has the power of multiplying indefinitely by division. The germ is very long-lived, even under unfavorable conditions, and may exist outside of the animal body, often infecting pastures for years. The conditions, however, are more favorable to rapid growth within the body of the animal. The grave of every victim of anthrax will keep a pasture infected for a decade, and a stream of running water near such a grave will carry the infection along its entire course. Hay or fodder cut near it will also convey the disease. Flies and other insects also carry it. There is no known cure for anthrax.
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our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotnam, Mgr.
April 2-24, 1902—Kansas City, National
Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotnam, Mgr.
May 7-9, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron,
Hereford.
May 25-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford
Exchange, T. F. B. Sotnam, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford
Exchange, T. F. B. Sotnam, Mgr.

CASH PRIZES

CHRISTMAS CONTEST.
For a special Christmas essay contest
the Journal will pay for the best
essay the sum of \$3 in cash, and for
the second and third in merit \$1 each.
The contest is to be governed by the
regular contest rules printed below.
The subject for this contest is
CHRISTMAS IN THE HOME. Essay
writers should tell why Christmas is
celebrated, and how the day may be
made a happy one in the home. All
papers must reach the Journal office
not later than Dec. 17. The contest
is open to both boys and girls.

RULES FOR THE CONTESTS.
In all contests the following rules
are to be closely observed:
1. Writers of essays must be under 16
years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than
200 words, and must be in the contestant's
own handwriting. Write with ink,
and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and
general neatness will be considered in
awarding the prizes, but will count less
than the ideas expressed. The age of the
writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or
her name, age and postoffice address with
essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each
category will be the name, age and
address of the writer, will be published
in the Journal. Other papers may or
may not be printed, as the Journal may
determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by
the Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a committee
to be named by the managing editor
and will consist of members of the
editorial staff, or other competent persons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the
contestant must write: "I certify, on my honor,
that this paper is my own work and
in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL,
Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth,
or San Antonio, Texas.

SIGN YOUR NAME.
Within the past few weeks the Journal
has received a very large number
of unsigned letters containing remittances
for subscriptions. In other instances
letters were signed but the postoffice
addresses of the writers were not stated.
In such cases the proper
credit can not be given.
If letters are unsigned the Journal
has no method whatever by which to
determine the name of the sender and
to find the address of an individual
among the many thousands of names
on the Journal's list is practically im-
possible. The Journal spares no pains
to correct these errors of omission but
in many instances there is no clue
whatever to the writers of the letters.
In all cases when remitting for the
Journal on requesting any change or
transfer be sure to sign your name in
full and give your postoffice address.

CONNELL FOR PRESIDENT.
The death of Col. L. L. Foster, president
of the Texas Agricultural and
Mechanical college, leaves vacant a
post which the governor will be called
upon to fill. In the past Texas has
been very fortunate in the appointments
of executive officers for this
school and to the distinguished ability
of such men as Gov. Ross and Col.
Foster, much of the rapid advancement
of the institution is due. It is to be
hoped that in the appointment of
a new chief executive for the college
fitness for the place will be considered
above all things else, and a man named
to obtain the best results for the
agricultural interests of the state.
In this connection, the Journal desires
to state that, in its opinion, no
man could be found in the state better
fitted for the duties of president of the

Agricultural and Mechanical college
than the present director of the ex-
periment station, Prof. J. H. Connell.
His long experience at the college has
made him thoroughly familiar with the
needs of the institution and the highly
satisfactory way in which he has per-
formed his duties as station director
and his conspicuous efforts to advance
the agricultural and livestock inter-
ests of Texas, afford ample evidence of
his great ability.

The Journal does not know that
Prof. Connell would accept the position
of president of the college, but it
is an honor which he well
deserves. Neither does the Journal
know anything of his political affilia-
tions, but the office should be in
no sense a political one, and politics
should not enter into the selection in
any sense. Prof. Connell is a capable
man in all respects and the governor
would make no mistake by tendering
him the appointment.

OUTLOOK FOR WOOL.
Of late there has been unusual activity
in the wool market and some im-
provement in prices has been noted. A
very large number of the Texas and
Territory wool growers have taken ad-
vantage of this activity to dispose of
their holdings. What the future of the
wool market may be is entirely prob-
lematical and the legislation to be en-
acted by congress at the present session
may have more or less effect.

The American Wool and Cotton Re-
porter of Boston, which is an organ of
the manufacturers rather than of the
producers of wool, speaks very encourag-
ingly of the outlook. It says:

If we might hazard an opinion re-
garding the future course of the wool
market in this country, we should
say that the market appears to be
working in the direction of a mild
boom. The sales were considerably
augmented the past week over what
constituted an ordinary week's busi-
ness, and prices, while not quoted actu-
ally higher, nevertheless showed a
very firm tendency. The significant
feature of the situation was the dispo-
sition on the part of the dealers to buy.
When this tendency is noticeable, it
will generally be taken for granted
that a higher market is figured on. It
is a long time since the trade have
bought at this time of the year in any
amount, and the present movement de-
notes a revival of the speculative spirit
in connection with this particular com-
modity.

On what are these renewed hopes
based? There does not appear to be
much in the situation abroad to im-
part additional hopefulness to the
holders of wool in this country, nei-
ther the news from London, where a
new series of auction sales have just
opened, nor that from Australia, be-
ing very stimulating. The present
hopefulness on the part of the trade in
the United States is due almost entirely
to the expectations entertained regard-
ing the opening of the new heavy-
weight season. If orders are forthcom-
ing in anything like the prices that
are predicted, the demand for wool
should be of such proportions as to
greatly encourage the holders of the
commodity. It is now believed that
even at last year's prices for heavy
weights the manufacturers could afford
to pay something more for their wool
than the prices now quoted, and it is
on the strength of this fact that the
wool trade are now busy, in many
cases, in an attempt to replenish cer-
tain lines.

It would certainly seem that the
people of the United States should be
in a position at this time to warrant
the clothiers in buying liberally of the
products of our wool textile mills. The
packeries have nearly, if not quite,
equalled the import of bacon. As Texas
packeries take all the animals now be-
ing raised and furnish in return the
bacon and lard, we are, at least, in-
dependent of Kansas and Northern
markets, and now only have to con-
sideration toward the keeping up of some
industries and home railroads in ship-
ping our hogs out and buying them
back in packing-house lard and bacon.
That is one step toward retrenchment,
at least.—Seymour News.

So long as Baylor county continues
to put her trust in hogs, she will have
no occasion to worry over short cotton
crops or oil dusters. The Texas hog is
a money-maker every day in the week.
The Kaufman Herald speaks right
out in meeting, and its utterances will
find a hearty indorsement from many
other points in Texas, as well as in
Kaufman. It says:

Kaufman county wants good roads.
If the laws against crime are rigidly
enforced, and criminals made to pay
for their criminality or work out their
assessments on the public roads, we
would have less crime and better roads.
The nomadic lawbreaker is terribly
averse to work, and his class constitute
a majority of the lawbreakers of the
land; and if you can only catch up
with them, and fine them to the full
extent of the law, and make them do
good and faithful work in liquidation
of their fines, they will steer clear of
its precincts. Let Kaufman county
establish a reputation for strict dil-
ligence along these lines, and the peri-
patetic vagabonds and petty thieves
will cease to invade her borders. We
want good roads, and fewer infractions
of law. Put the petty thieves, crimi-
nals and other violators of the law
to work on the public highways, and
the desirable end will be attained. It
would not be a bad idea to slap the
spurs to some of the permanently lo-
cated products, as well as the ramblers,
while you are at the business. Every
community has its quota of ramblers
who "kill not, neither do they spin,"
who eat and wear good clothes, for all
that. How they do it, God only knows,
yet an honest, diligent official might
possibly find out. We know they are
neither useful nor ornamental; and
they would, if properly handled, make
excellent hands on the county thorough-
fares

experiment stations the move is a wise
and timely one. When the next legis-
lature meets—but the members of the
next legislature will know beforehand
that the people are in earnest about
experiment stations.

It is now claimed that Beaumont oil
will kill ticks, destroy mosquitoes and
drive out prairie dogs. If the Beaumont
product is to prove a universal
pest exterminator Uncle Sam should
provide his soldiers in the Philippines
with a liberal supply.

Texas stockmen who are unable to
attend the livestock exposition at Chi-
cago have the consolation of knowing
that at Fort Worth next March they
can see the biggest fat stock show of
its size in the country.

Bulgarian officers declare that the
government has exhausted its resources
in trying to capture the brigands who
are holding Miss Stone. Perhaps it
would be a good idea to submit the
job to Uncle Sam.

President Roosevelt, it is said, man-
ifested great interest in the West
Point-Annapolis football game. Possi-
bly he wanted to see an army and navy
contest that wasn't all wind.

People in Hall county might be able
to give the great powers a few pointers
on getting money out of Turkey. A
man in Memphis sold 190 turkeys in
one lot a few days ago.

It is now announced that the winners
at the Pan-American may secure their
medals by paying the cost of manufac-
ture. Merely another case of being
Buffaloes.

If ever there is another regiment of
rough riders organized in this country
the officeholders will want to enlist
to a man.

The Colombian government would
like to have the Monroe doctrine de-
fined so as to shut out the rebels.

Now that a condensed milk trust is
proposed there will be more paragraphs
about watered stock.

The rebels seem to have come to a
full stop at Colon.

CURRENT OPINION

E. A. Priest has sold his interest in
the Rusk Journal to his partner, Wm.
C. Cloyd, and has purchased the Alto
Herald.

The cotton crop of Taylor county
is worth about a half-million dollars
this year. Abilene wholesale grocers
buy and distribute about that amount
of pork products. They would buy
that stuff from farmers if they would
grow it. Thus the value of our present
cotton crop can be duplicated with
one-fourth the labor required to pro-
duce the cotton. The cotton is good,
but with hogs on the side it would be
twice as good.—Abilene Reporter.

The combination of two paying crops
is better than one in any county. It
is the farmers who have learned to look
to more than one source of income who
have paid up the mortgages and quit
buying goods at credit prices.

Baylor county is not, by any means,
slow on the matter of raising hogs. It
has been shown to us that the export
of fat hogs from this county to the
packeries is nearly, if not quite,
equalled the import of bacon. As Texas
packeries take all the animals now be-
ing raised and furnish in return the
bacon and lard, we are, at least, in-
dependent of Kansas and Northern
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neither useful nor ornamental; and
they would, if properly handled, make
excellent hands on the county thorough-
fares

THE SON OF ABULFEDA

How He Provided His Palace With
Statues.

In the last years of the eighth cen-
tury there reigned in Bagdad the Caliph
Abulfeda. Into the coffers of his pre-
decessors the wealth of the east had
been poured, with a most unsparring
hand. The magnificent "City of the
Enchantress" was not only the "Abode
of Peace," but a splendid jewel in the
empire of the faithful.

Of all the caliphs of this wonderful
city since Almansor, its founder, no
two had blessed or cursed the world
with the same idea of what it was
necessary that man should do to enjoy
life in this world and at death to be
worthy of a place among the dark eyed
damsels and beautiful youths of the
gardens of paradise.

The magnificent Almamoon scattered
his nestleable wealth in the greatest
contrast with the abstemiousness and
frugality of the mighty Omar, and the
Haroun-al-Raschid of Bagdad is vastly
different from the Akbah, whose Na-
vatic advance only the heaving waves
of the Atlantic were able to hinder.

The Caliph Abulfeda had succeeded
his father, whose desire to gather the
gold of the then known world into
Bagdad without expending it for any
purpose had put the youthful prince
to many disadvantages and fostered
in him the desire to do otherwise when
he would succeed to the mantle of the
prophet. Therefore when his own sons
were choosing their ends or pleasures
the Caliph Abulfeda was always ready
to forward or indulge them.

Among the youngest of his many
children was Ali. For years he had
brooded over and planned on the idea
of a wonderful edifice that he hoped in
time to construct. Of all the magnifi-
cent structures it had been his privi-
lege to see none was in all things
the perfection of which the young
prince dreamed; therefore on the death
of his father the prince began the
building of the long deferred happi-
ness.

In time there arose on the banks of
the river the most wonderful architec-
tural dream that even that magic
age and that wonderful city had pro-
duced. Yet to the prince it was un-
finished; something was yet lacking to
make it the abode of perfect pleasure.

One evening the prince was saunter-
ing along one of the most magnificent
of the curiously carved arcades of the
palace when a voice called his name:
"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda! Prince
Ali, son of Abulfeda!"
The young prince glanced quickly
around on all sides, but beheld no one
except the silent sentinels on guard
around the palace and the picturesque
horsemen that at a little distance rode
slowly back and forth as safeguards
against approaching danger.
Again came the voice:
"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda! Prince
Ali, son of Abulfeda!"
Quick as a flash the prince drew the
splendidly ornamented and equally
splendidly tempered blade at his side
and stood ready to face any opponent.

But it was unnecessary. Before him
stood an old man, bowed and whitened
by the sorrows and trials of many
years. His dress and manner also dis-
tinguished him as belonging to some
other period.

"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda!" he be-
gan.

"I am," assented Prince Ali, scarcely
knowing whether to tower up to his
full height and answer with the pride
he felt in his noble name or acknowl-
edge his inferiority before a higher
power.
"I know you, I know you," answered
the aged man. "I knew your honored
father and your father's father, and"
a supernatural expression spreading
over his visage—"and I stood side by
side with the prophet himself in many
a dearly won fight with the enemies
of the only true belief. But I wronged
him. I did him an injustice, and there-
fore is my slumber in the tomb dis-
turbed. When the commander of the
faithful or one of his children has an
earnest longing or desire, I or some
other who has wronged the prophet is
called from his tomb in answer to
his prayers.

"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda, what
is thy desire?"
The prince thereupon began at the
birth of his hope for the possession of
an architectural wonder and related
all until its completion.

"I understand! I understand!" cried
the old man, slowly beckoning the
prince to silence. "You have exhausted
your worldly knowledge in attempting
to succeed to happiness, in gratifying
your desire, and have failed. Is it
not as I say?"

"It is," answered the prince, "and I
now yearn for something beyond the
power of man to accomplish or under-
stand."
"Be it then as you desire," answered
the aged father. "Behold this staff.
Ask not from whence it came nor dis-
cover the mystery to any living man
until I return for its possession."
The prince took the staff and looked
it curiously over, but nothing extraor-
dinary occurred. Seeing his expectan-
cy, the aged man continued:

"The followers of the good man
Jesus, whom the Christians believe
and the worshippers of the stars and
moon and the elements and other
God—for there is but one God, and
Mohammed is his prophet—have im-
ages beautiful to behold, yet far from
the handiwork of the Creator. To us
is forbidden such images. Would you
fill the structure you have built with
more wonderful images, beyond the
construction or understanding of man-
kind?"
"I would, I would!" exclaimed the
prince, delighted with the expectation.
"The power is in your hand," an-

swered the strange visitor and van-
ished.

For several minutes the prince stood
as if awakened from a dream, but not
long, for just at that moment a young
girl, a favorite with the prince, came
in the soft breeze that scarce moved
the dark hair that fell uncontrolled over
her white shoulders she crept up and
was about to clasp her small hands
over his eyes when the prince, seeing
the shadow and excited by the strange
visitor who had just left him, wheeled
suddenly around and in doing so touch-
ed the laughing girl with his staff.

As a statue of the whitest marble she
stood before him.
As the prince stood wondering at the
magic power of the apparently com-
monplace staff a courier approached in
all haste with a message from a dis-
tant province governed by a very dear
friend of Prince Ali.

The breathless messenger fell on his
face before the prince, and after sa-
luting after the manner of the day
and recovering breath enough to speak
he begged the pardon of the prince for
first exacting a promise of secrecy in
regard to the matter upon which he
had been sent, it being his master's
special order.

In his anxiety the prince raised the
hand that held the staff and placed it
on the shoulder of the exhausted mes-
senger, and he, too, was marble.

As the days went by the palace filled
with strange images, and the possessor
of the wonderful staff began to long
for the supernatural done. The pos-
session of his gift began to be a weight,
and each image added to the palace
was a weight added to the burden of
its ruler. Still the longest for visitor
came not.

At last, when the prince was almost
driven to madness, his strange visitor
again appeared. Before he could ask a
question of the descendant of the great
Mahmoud the staff was thrust into his
hands, and he was prayed by the mem-
ory of the great leader to restore to
life the silent images that, instead of
adorning, cast a gloom over the palace.

"Is that not beautiful?" asked the
strange visitor, pointing to the figure
of the mischievous girl favorite. "Look
at the grace, the smile almost bursting
into laughter!"

"It is beautiful, most beautiful," an-
swered the prince, "but her laugh
would be to me more beautiful than
all."
"And that!" exclaimed the aged man.
"Look how natural that courier is
about to relate his message!"
"Most natural, most natural," sighed
the prince, "but the unspoken message
is locked in that marble breast."

To several others the strange visitor
drew the shrinking prince and com-
mented on the peculiar beauty of each.
But the prince could not be diverted
from the melancholy that possessed him.
"Take them away! Take them away!"
exclaimed the prince. "Leave my pal-
ace as it was, and I will be happy, per-
fectly happy!"

"Be it then as you say," answered the
aged man, "and profit-by-the-lesson."
There was a slight rustle in the
courts of the palace, and when it passed
all was as it had been. Even the
strange visitor himself was gone.

The palace of Prince Ali of Bagdad
stood for ages as it was erected, except
this inscription over the main entrance:
ALL SON OF ABULFEDA, TO THE PRINCES
OF THE WORLD.

There is no pleasure where the happiness of
a fellow creature is endangered, nor is there joy
in anything where there is either adding
or taking from the handiwork of the Most High
God.

HOW FIELD WATCHED THE PIES.

The recent marriage of Eugene
Field's daughter recalled to an old
school chum of Mrs. Field's—that chum
being now the wife of a prominent New
York attorney—a story of the erratic
western genius.

There were visitors in prospect one
afternoon in the Field household and a
strike in the culinary department. Miss
chief was at flood tide, and the field
was vainly endeavoring to do every-
thing at once, when the man of
"Sharps and Flats" appeared in the
kitchen doorway with a portfolio in
his hand.

"Oh, won't you watch those pies for
me while I run upstairs an instant?"
his wife exclaimed. "Be sure not to
let the meringue scorch—it would ruin
them—wouldn't better give me that book
or they'll be burned to a crisp." With
mock meekness Mr. Field allowed her
to carry off his treasure. On return-
ing she was horrified to find the oven
door wide open and the rich, fluffy
meringue flat, tough and leather-like.

"They're ruined!" she exclaimed in
dismay. "Why didn't you keep the
oven door shut?"
"Keep the door shut?" Mr. Field re-
peated in very genuine amazement.
"Why, you told me to watch them every
instant, and I'd like to know how I
could do that with the oven door
shut!"

Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the four Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publi-
cation one time in:
The Texas Stock Journal,
The Texas Farm Journal,
The Fort Worth Journal,
Dallas County Farm Journal.
The combined circulation of the
four Journals secures by far the largest
circulation in Texas, and also the
best circulation in the state to get good
results from "want" ads. "For sale," and
bargain advertisements.
Only one black line can be used in
notices in this department, and it
counts as twenty words.
Matter paragraphed will be charged
according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and
unimproved, in the Wichita Falls coun-
ty, Rain and grain belt. References:
NORTH TEXAS NATIONAL BANK, AN-
DERSON & BRAN, Real Estate and In-
surance, Wichita Falls, Tex. (Best ad-
vertised agency in Northwest Texas.)

WANTED—To look after your Panhandle
lands (and city property in the town of
Amarillo). We have purchasers for bar-
gains and bargains for purchasers. BUN-
NINGHAM & KERR, Amarillo, Tex.

RICE LANDS—Are you interested in rice
culture? It is a crop that pays from three
to four times the profit of wheat. The
expense of growing and harvesting is about
the same. Being irrigated, there is
no such thing as failure or half-crop.
Special inducements for actual settlers.
Land is cheap, and the pick can still be
had. People growing rice always have
plenty of money. Write for particulars.
Thousands of acres are for sale along the
coast. THE O'DONNELL INVEST-
MENT CO., Room 14 Wilson Bldg., Hous-
ton, Texas.

FOR SALE—300 acres rice land, \$15 per
acre. O. W. BURTON, SR., Orange, Tex.

\$1,500.00 house, good rents, no encum-
brance; trade for cattle.
Wanted—One-fourth interest in ranch and
cattle, not exceeding \$5,000.00 cash. Must
be good bargain. W. E. KAYE, Box 9,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—120 acres near the Territory
line and two miles from Kansas City
Southern Railway. Good summer range
and a large part of this tract covered
with switch-cane, where feed in winter
is unnecessary. Price and terms favor-
able. Write for particulars. M. W.
GHEESON, Prescott, Ark.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.
The San Antonio Aransas and Rio
Grande covers Central and South Texas.
Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and
healthful climate. Address:
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

THERE can't be too much said in favor
of the high-grade Bush & Gerts pianos.
They are the best made, and they tell
you all about them on receipt of your
address.

RANCHES.
Several desirable ranches and
cattle, above quarantine line in Texas and
eastern New Mexico. H. O. PERKINS,
Commission Merchant, Big Springs, Tex.

A 25 SECTION RANCH in Tom Green
county, well improved, Concho river run-
ning through it, with 1,500 head well
graded Hereford and Durham cattle. The
land is well described. Good house,
windmill, orchard, farm, etc. Price, \$5,000;
some \$1,000 cash, and purchaser to as-
sume the balance. Write for particulars.
Several other rich unimproved lands
adjoining to sell cheap. Address: J. M.
MANSIE, Land Agent, Big Springs, Texas.

RANCH AND CATTLE for sale, 30
acres, 2 miles from Hico, 300 head in cul-
tivation, well improved, overlasting wa-
ter. Also 100 head of cattle, 50 Hereford
calves this spring; will be 25 more
next spring. Also 2 registered Hereford
bulls, plenty of feed on ranch
to carry until grass. J. W. STOVALL,
Hico, Texas.

IMPROVED RANCH, \$5,000 to \$10,000 acre.
Will cut in 10,000 to 40,000 acre tracts. All
line grass land, north of quarantine line,
25 miles from railroad, shipping point, 20
miles living water also, wells and wind-
mills. Don't buy, come and see me. No
price, terms or description. Write for
to bona fide buyers. Any deferred pay-
ments at 6 per cent. Bring bank refer-
ences with you and I will give you
of my authority to sell. W. E. KAYNE,
P. O. Box 9, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and
ranches in the best stock raising section
of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOO
& GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

WRAY BROS. have all kinds of bargains
for piano buyers this week. Write for our
list. 319 Main street, Dallas.

STOCK FARMS.
FOR SALE—Three first-class stock farms,
700, 1000, 1500 acres. Near station, 2 miles
to Fort Worth. OWNER, Box 24, Cres-
cent, Tex.

WRAY BROS. are the leaders of low
prices for high-grade pianos in Texas.
Don't buy a piano for your home until
you have written us for our illustrated
catalogue and price list. Ware-
rooms, 319 Main street, Dallas.

FARMS.
A very fine body of farm and ranch land
near Ballinger, Texas, consisting of 10,
400 acres in a small body, divided into five
farms. All under four-wire fence; 900
acres in cultivation. It is well watered
by the Colorado river, and windmills.
Four of the farms are river bottom. Two
good houses and a fine barn and grattery
on the property. A bargain will be
written. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

THE ERECTION of two mammoth pack-
ing plants will make land in the vicinity
of Fort Worth very high, and will be
much in demand for stock raising and
feeding places. Buy these bargains while
you have an opportunity. 320-acre stock
farm, 100 acres in cultivation and good
valley land, 140 acres timbered pasture,
250 tillable pasture upland, three good
wells and spring, plenty of overlasting
water, three houses, one 6-room, one and
one-half room, well furnished, one 10-
room, one 2-room, good barn, cribs and
sheds, on public road, 12 miles from city,
1 1/2 miles to school, also implements,
price \$6,000; one-half cash, balance
to suit. 700 acre of graded cattle, 25 steer
yearlings, 45 cow calves, 100 calves,
price \$100, or \$700 for all; one-half cash,
balance to suit. Stock must go with piece.
215 acres pasture, 100 acres pasture, 2
artesian wells, 1 dug well and overlasting
water, 1 mile river front, 2 houses, 3 rooms
and 2 rooms, good stable, live orchard,
1000 peach trees, 4 1/2 miles from city,
on gravelled road, price \$35 per acre, one-
third cash, balance to suit.

Other farms, large and small, to sell
on easy terms. Write for printed list.
M. L. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., 319 Main st.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

WRAY BROS. have a beautiful high-
grade piano, slightly used, worth now
\$250.00. You can have it for \$225.00, and it's
as good as new. Write us for our cata-
logue showing a cut of this piano. 319
Main st., Dallas.

CATTLE.
100 HIGH GRADE Hereford bulls, one to
four years, fine condition, for sale. LEO
BROS., San Angelo, Texas.

THE Burlington Route GREAT TRAINS

The Far Northwest.—From Kansas City or Denver, the "Burlington-Northern Pacific Express," for the Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, For Chicago and North.—Through sleepers, Austin to Chicago, via M. K. & T. Ry. and Hannibal. Very fast time, Texas to Chicago.

Kansas City North.—Two fine trains daily to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

Kansas City to Chicago.—The famous "Eliz" with dining and library cars.

The highest grade of wide vestibuled, Pintsch-lighted equipment. Write for descriptive matter, rates and information.

C. L. BEECH, T. P. A.,
309 Scollard Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

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COOL NIGHTS PURE FRESH AIR MINERAL WATERS

Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East
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Send for elegantly illustrated pamph-
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BOYS AND GIRLS

Have an opportunity to win
cash prizes in the Journal's
Weekly Essay Contests.

MARKETS

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Live-
stock Commission Company.)
Dallas, Dec. 2.—Cattle receipts have
been moderate and run largely to the
common grades. A few of the loads
had some top-heavy stuff in them, but
we did not consider it advisable to top
the loads, as it took the good ones
to help dispose of the hard stuff to
our advantage. Buyers were liberal
with their bids, considering the qual-
ity, and prices as a rule were steady to
strong throughout the entire week on
good butcher stuff, but as usual, the
common class was a drag on the mar-
ket, as the feeders will not buy cheap
cows to put on high-priced feed, while
good feeding steers and bulls find
ready sale at satisfactory prices. We
need more good feeders and good
butcher stuff, and if you have any
ready for market we would be pleased
to have you communicate with us at
once. Choice fat steers, 900 pounds up
would sell as high as \$3.50, and
choice cows, 800 pounds up, as high
as \$3.00, and choice feeders of good
weight and quality, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Receipts of hogs have been fairly
liberal during the past week, but the
quality was not very good. There was
not a load of good, smooth, desirable
weights among the offerings, and con-
sequently no top prices. The bulk of
receipts were mixed packers, badly
mixed with lightweights. The market
closed about 20c higher for the week,
and sales generally were very
satisfactory, considering class and
quality as they ranged from 10¢ to 15¢
better than a week ago for the same
kind of hogs. Strictly choice hogs
would sell as high as \$5.50 on today's
market, and we predict strong to
higher market throughout the week.
We believe your hogs will net you more
on the Dallas market than any place
you can send them to. The northern
markets show a very healthy condi-
tion, and we think shippers are safe
in buying on basis of present quota-
tions. We have outside orders which
we are unable to fill on account of
light receipts, and would be pleased to
have you give us your next shipment.
Northern markets came in steady to
strong today.

Quotations were as follows:
Prime steers, 900 pounds up, \$3.00 to
\$3.50; choice steers, 700 to 900
pounds, \$2.75 to \$3; stockers and feed-
ers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; choice cows, 800
pounds up, \$2.75 to \$3; choice heifers,
\$2.25 to \$2.75; fair to good cows, \$2.25 to
\$2.50; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.25; canners,
\$1 to \$2; sorted hogs, 150 pounds up,
\$5.50 to \$5.90; choice hogs, 170 pounds
up, \$5.70 to \$5.80; mixed packers, 150
pounds up, \$5.55 to \$5.65; rough hogs,
\$5.10 to \$5.50; light fat hogs,
\$4.50 to \$5.40.

NEW ORLEANS.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live
Stock Co.)
Galveston, Nov. 30.
Beaves, good to choice, \$3.00 to 3.25;
common to fair, \$2.50 to 2.75.
Cows, good to choice, \$2.50 to 2.75;
common to fair, \$2.00 to \$2.25.
Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.75 to
3.00; common to fair, \$2.25 to 2.50;
calves, good to choice, \$3.00 to 3.25;
common to fair, \$2.50 to 2.75.
Hogs, corned, \$5.50 to 6.00; mas-
ted, \$4.90 to 4.50.

Market overstocked with calves and
prices declining. Good heaves scarce
and in demand at quotations.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Nov. 30.—Receipts
the past week of grown cattle
have been moderate and demand
limited, on account of the Thanksgiving
and wild game in demand. Calves
and yearlings have been in full sup-
ply and trading slow at low prices.
Hog and sheep butchers are buying
in small quantities at quotations—
with light receipts, the trading will be
more active next week.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Beaves, choice, per pound, gross,
3 1-2 to 4; fair to good, 2 3-4 to 3 1-4.
Cows and heifers, choice 2 1-2 to 3;
fair to good, 2 to 2 1-4.
Bulls and stags—Bulls, 1 3-4 to 2
1-4; stags, 2 to 2 1-2.
Yearlings, choice, 250 to 500 pounds,
2 3-4 to 3 1-4; fair to good, per head,
\$8 to \$10.
Calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds,
3 to 3 1-2; fair to good, 100 to 200
pounds, per head, \$5 to \$8.
Hogs, corned, per pound, gross \$3 to
4; masted, per pound, gross \$3 to
4.
Sheep, good fat sheep, per head,
3 to 3 3-4; common to fair, per head,
75 to \$1.25.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 2.
Middle 6 3-4, strict middle 6 7-8c,
good middle 7c.
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 2.—Spot cotton
quiet and unchanged.
Low ordinary 5c, ordinary 5 5-8c,
good ordinary 6 1-4c, low middle 7
1-16c, middle 7 1-2c, good middle 7
3-4c, middle 7 1-2c.
Houston, Tex., Dec. 2.—Spot cotton
market steady and unchanged. Sales
567 bales.
Ordinary 5 1-2c, good ordinary 6 1-8c,
low middle 7c, middle 7 1-2c, good
middle 7 3-4c, middle 7 1-2c.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 2.—Spot cot-
ton quiet, easy and unchanged. Sales
2,300 bales spot and 550 to arrive.
Ordinary 5 15-16c, good ordinary
6 7-16c, low middle 7c, middle 7
3-8c, good middle 7 5-8c, middle 7
8 1-16c.
New York, Dec. 2.—Spot cotton quiet
and unchanged. Sales 14,815 bales.
Good ordinary 7 5-16c, low middle 7
9-16c, middle 8c, good middle 8
5-16c, middle 8 3-4c, fair 9
1-8c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 2.
Wheat, No. 2, 80c.
Corn in ear, 75c.
Oats, 57c.
Bran, \$1.25.
Chopped corn, \$1.55.
Cornmeal, 25lb. sack, 65c.
Flour, \$3 to \$4 per barrel.
Hay, prairie, new, \$13 to \$14; John-
son grass, \$10 to \$12.
Cottonseed meal, f. o. b. Galveston,
\$22.75 per ton.
Broom corn, per ton, \$65 to \$100.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Cash quotations
were as follows:
No. 3 wheat 71 to 72 7-8c, No. 2 red
77 to 78c.
No. 2 oats 43 3-4 to 45 1-2c. No. 2
white 45 1-2 to 46 1-2c, No. 3 white 46
to 47c.
No. 2 rye 61 to 61 1-4c.
Barley, fair to choice malting 59 to
62c.
No. 1 flax seed \$1.39, No. 1 north-
western \$1.39.
Prime timothy seed \$6.10.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 2.
Quotations given are those made by
dealers to the trade. Prices to pro-
ducers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.
Cabbage per pound, 2c.
Sweet potatoes, 75 to 85c; yellow
yams, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
Potatoes, four basket crates, \$1.
Butter, fresh country, 10 to 12 1-2c.
Eggs, guaranteed, 21 to 23c.
Poultry—Turkeys, 4 to 5c per pound;
chickens, choice hens, \$2.25 to 2.50;
choice springs, \$3; ducks, large \$2.50;
small, \$2.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Hides—Dry flint, 16 pounds and up,
12c, 16 pounds and down 10c, dry
salted, heavy 10c, light 8c, green salted,
40 pounds and up, 7 to 7 1-4c, 40
pounds and down, 6 to 6 1-4c, dead
green heavy, 6 1-2c, light 6c.
Wool—Bright, medium, 11 to 12c,
heavy fine 7 to 9c.

According to Michigan press reports,
the Wolverine state will have ninety
best sugar factories in operation next
season, with a daily capacity of 10,850
tons of sugar beets.

Terry Knocked Out.—At Hartford,
Conn., Nov. 28, Terry McGovern, the
lightweight pugilistic champion, was
knocked out in the second round by
Billy Rothwell, better known as
"Young Corbett." The fight was a
clean one and the decision is not dis-
puted. McGovern's friends claim,
however, that he is able to win back
the title of champion and offers for
a match with "Young Corbett" have
been made.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—Cattle re-
ceipts 8,400; market steady to 10c low-
er. Choice steers \$5.85 to \$6.25, fair to
good \$4.50 to \$5.75, stockers and feeders
\$3.90 to \$4.40, Western fed steers \$4.75 to
\$5.00, Western range steers \$3.50 to \$4.70,
Texas and Indian steers \$3.50 to \$4.50.

HORSE.

Lord Derby, 2:06 3/4, brought \$10,000
at an auction sale in New York Sat-
urday. E. E. Smathers of New York
was the purchaser.

DRAFT HORSE FOR FARMERS.

"The draft horse is the best and
most profitable horse for the farmer
to raise," says A. Latimer, Wilson
in Orange Judd Farmer. "By breeding
to a good draft sire, the farmer will
raise ninety per cent marketable
horses. When breeding to harness
sires, he does well if he produces a how-
ever five per cent marketable. No farmer
can or will do his farm justice by
taking the time that is necessary and
putting his mind on educating, shoeing
and fitting the harness horse for mar-
ket. While I admit that, in breeding
the harness horse, a chance trotter or
high knee actor is frequently secured,
the average farmer does not realize it,
nor does he reap the benefit."
"I am often asked which is the safe-
est and best draft breed to mate with
your mares—I answer each of the re-
cognized breeds has its merits. While I
am a great admirer of the Percheron
horse, in view of the great foreign de-
mand that has grown up in the past
few years for the heavy draft horse, I
am forced to believe that the Shire
horse is the best and safest sire. Three-
fourths of the foreign demand for draft
horses comes from England, and they
must have the bone and 'feather,' as
they call it. Many times when on the
market I have heard prominent Eng-
lish buyers say: 'Can't use that horse
he is too Frenchy.'"
"We farmers say the buyer is too
clannish but however that may be we
must not let our own prejudices run
away with our pocketbooks. Raise the
kind that can be sold to the foreign
and home buyer for the highest price."
"Certainly there is a great future for
the breeder of draft horses. In select-
ing your mares to breed be care-
ful that you do not get them too
fine or light boned, but rather on the
coarse and open order. Mate with a
heavy-boned sire of quality and style
and you will reap the best results.
Always looking out for the bone in
draft horses. We can usually put on
the rest, but we cannot feed on bone."

EVERYTHING IN TEXAS.

If the world needed another remind-
er that Texas was in a position to care
for a large proportion of the world's
surplus population, it would only be
necessary to call attention to the splen-
did manifestation offered in this direc-
tion by the development of the rice in-
dustry during the past two years. With
a magnificent inception in the bare
prairies of Southwest Louisiana, the
cultivation of the attractive cereal has
followed the broad flat coast belt, en-
compassing the fertile Texas prairies,
until nearly 100,000 acres have been
golden with waving grain this now
passing season. Hundreds of thou-
sands of acres are yet idle, capable of
being put into rice, and possibly will
be in the next few years. Fortunately
the rice area in Texas is so immense
that the land owner cannot afford to
put his lands at exorbitant figures, for
fear of driving settlers into other fields.
Again, excessively high rates will force
his taxes on the up grade. All this as
it may, however, the fact remains that
rice will be to Southern Texas, what
wheat has been to North Texas. The
Almighty has been very kind to the
Lone Star States and yet that has been
and is, but marks the era that is com-
ing, when indigent millions of poorer
sections will wax rich, and induce a
prosperity that must perfume, set Tex-
as on a glorious pinnacle of peace and
glory.—Literary Bureau, Southern
Pacific and Houston and Texas Central
R. R.


WATERING HORSES.

To the casual
observer and the ordinary horse
owner it will appear to be a very
inappropriate matter to speak of water-
ing horses. Almost any farmer
knows enough to water his horses
with great regularity and not to water
them when in a heated condition, says
the Iowa Homestead. This is all
granted, and yet a great many farm-
ers pursue the practice of watering
horses at unseasonable times. It is a
common practice among farmers to
water the teams upon coming out of
field at noon, or night, and again
after the meal at noon. "We have
known farmers so particular about wa-
tering horses after dinner that they
would almost send a hired man or a
boy back who had neglected to offer
a team water. We have studied this
problem for years and have practiced
watering horses in a certain way.
We never had a horse hurt by drink-
ing water, even when quite warm, al-
though we know there is some danger
in doing so. We have always watered
our horses when warm, letting them
take a few swallows, then holding them
away from the water a few moments
before allowing them to satisfy their
thirst. Horses do very well on this
plan. As to the practice of watering
horses after dinner we have not prac-
ticed it. At the noon meal the horse
has a stomach full of grain and hay
and to take on a copious lot of water
soon after eating will wash the undig-
ested food out of the stomach into the
intestine, which is fruitful of colic and
other stomach disorders. Some say the
reason they water their horses after eat-
ing is because their horses want water
then. The horse to be the judge as to
what is best for him, why not turn
him to the oats bin or let him
run in a corn field when not at work?
Why not as well let a horse eat his
fill as to let him drink his fill when it
will be a direct injury? If a horse al-
ways knows what is best for him there
is no need of placing a restraint on
his eating or drinking. It is argu-
ed that the horse will take care of
himself, and why not the domestic
animal? In the state of nature a horse
will take care of himself, but under
the conditions which man has provided
for him he must be cared for. A
horse will show his care very quickly
and many of them show what manner
of horse they are by their
appearance. The stomach of a horse
is small and not like that of a cow.
The man who persists in watering his
horses after eating will find it soon
result in a chronic disease.
When it can be done a good practice
is to water a horse about thirty min-
utes before he is fed his grain. If it
cannot be done then, a very good time
is to water immediately before the
grain is fed. If water must be given
after eating it should not be furnished
for two hours. This is a simple rule
that any horse owner can understand
and if it is practiced much trouble will
be avoided.

GOOD SADDLES

AT REASONABLE
PRICES

The Famous Pueblo Saddles



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R. T. FRAZIER
PUEBLO, COLO.

Send for New Catalogue No. 4.

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SOUTHEAST
▲ NEW SYSTEM REACHING
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**MEMPHIS,
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POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.
GOOD CONNECTIONS AT
BIRMINGHAM FOR
**MONTGOMERY,
MOBILE,
ATLANTA,
SAVANNAH**
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
STATE OF
FLORIDA.
PASSENGERS ARRANGING
FOR TICKETS VIA THE
FRISCO
SYSTEM

WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY
TO ENJOY THE COMFORTS OF
A BRAND NEW, UP-TO-DATE
LIMITED TRAIN—
**THE SOUTHEASTERN
LIMITED.**

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RATES CAREFULLY FURNISHED UPON
APPLICATION TO ANY REPRESENTATIVE
OF THIS COMPANY, OR TO
ALEX. HILTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
BRYAN SNYDER,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER,
SAINT LOUIS.

SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.

The world has never seen anything
like the sheep farms of Australia, says
the St. Louis Reporter. There were big
flocks in the days of the patriarchs, but
there are farms in Australia as big as
all Palestine. Some sheep stations are
one hundred miles long.
These big stations are actual farms.
The land is divided into great fields or
paddocks, fenced with smooth wire, ex-
cept along the roads, where barbed
wire is used. The average paddock
contains 800 acres, but there are many
which are larger. Some contain sev-
eral thousand acres, and single pad-
docks have from 2000 to 20,000 sheep.
Out of the millions of sheep owned in
New South Wales, the greater number
are kept in fenced paddocks.
Some of the big herders live like
lords. They have low, one-story
houses, roofed with galvanized iron.
Their homes have a score or more
rooms, with wide verandas running
around the outside. They have many
servants, and their surroundings are
more like those of a feudal baron than
of the ordinary sheep farmer. Most of
them are well educated, many are col-
lege bred, and their establishments
show all the evidences of culture and

S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO., PUEBLO, COLO.

We show nearly 100 Styles
of Saddles in our new
Twentieth Century Catalogue.
SEND FOR IT.
We make a specialty of keeping in stock
new styles, latest improvements and highest quality

Spend Xmas At Your Old Home.

Low Rates
To the Old States

On December 21st, 22d and 23d round
trip tickets, with 30 days' limit, will be
sold to points in the Old States, via the
Cotton Belt Route
At greatly reduced rates.

If you want to spend Christmas at your
old home, write and tell us where you
want to go, and we will tell you the
exact cost of a ticket, and will send you
a complete schedule for the trip. Write
to the nearest Cotton Belt agent, or

D. M. ROGAN, A. ROVER, T. P. LITTLE,
T. P. A., Fort Worth. T. P. A., Waco. P. A., Corsicana.
W. E. WEEKS,
G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Tex.

THE EASIEST WAY IS THE BEST AND THE BEST WAY IS THE BEST

Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD

To All North, South and Central Texas Points

DALLAS,
AUSTIN,
WACO,
TO FORT WORTH,
DENISON,
CORSIANA,
HOUSTON.

Free Chair Cars
Through Sleepers

Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the Southern Pacific
Rice Cook Book, containing 200 receipts.

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

THE PROPER WAY TO TRAVEL NO MATTER WHERE YOU WISH TO GO USE THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUNSET ROUTE.

FREE CHAIR CARS, SPLENDID EQUIPMENT, BOX VESTIBULED, PERFECT TRAINS.

EQUIPMENT
THE BEST,
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CALIFORNIA, THE WEST, NEW YORK, THE EAST.

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The I. & G. N.

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IS THE SHORT LINE

Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.
Superior Passenger Service.
Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.

IF YOU ARE GOING ANYWHERE ask I. & G. N. Agents for Complete in-
formation, or write

L. TRICE, 2nd Vice Pres. & Supt., Palestine, Texas. D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

The I. & G. N.

RAILROADS CREATE PROSPERITY

This has been demonstrated by the marked improvement
in conditions along
"THE DENVER ROAD"
IN
THE TEXAS PANHANDLE
Whether other lines have come to share in the results of
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PROSPERITY DEMANDS RAILROADS

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & MEXICO
Already crossing "THE DENVER ROAD" at Dalhart.

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Soon to join "THE DENVER ROAD" at Wichita Falls and Amarillo.

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THE FRISCO SYSTEM
Which may meet "THE DENVER ROAD" at Acoma.

THE ARKANSAS & CHOCTAW
Headed for "THE DENVER ROAD" at Wichita Falls.

All this, taken with the activity of immigration and real estate agents, many
new settlers, numbers buying Special 3 Day Home Seekers' Tickets, and other
seeking information, indicates that "THE DENVER ROAD" is considered a good
company in a desirable neighborhood.

W. F. STEWART, G. P. A. A. & GILSON G. A. P. D. CHAS. L. HULL, T. P. A.
The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

N. B.—If you want to get choice locations you may HAVE TO HASTEN, and
remember this: "Only One Road," and "You Don't Have to Apologize."

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Count the cost of repairs on an ordinary wire fence. Count on a long life-time of wear out of the

AMERICAN FIELD FENCE and HOG FENCE

Figure the cost of trying fence experiments and you will see the sense of buying the fence that fence. It is cheapest and best. Every rod guaranteed. Every user satisfied. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Congress in Session.—The senate and house of representatives met in regular session Monday of this week, but practically no work beyond that of organization was done. The president's message was withheld until to-day, when it was delivered.

On account of the adjournment Tuesday as a mark of respect for the memory of President McKinley, and the subsequent routine work to be taken up nothing of importance is expected to be taken up this week.

Miss Stone Still Held.—The brigands have not yet surrendered Miss Stone and the Bulgarian government officers claim, has exhausted its resources in trying to apprehend the captors of the missionary. During the week there were persistent rumors of Miss Stone's death, but these reports lack confirmation.

President Foster Dead.—Col. L. L. Foster, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, died Monday morning in Dallas.

Col. Foster had been suffering from an attack of pneumonia, but was thought to be well on the road to recovery, and expected to start to Bryar Tuesday. Early Monday morning he suddenly became worse, and died in a very short time. His son was with him at the time of his death. Col. Foster has been very prominent in political affairs in the state. He was Speaker of the Nineteenth legislature, and afterwards served as commissioner of agriculture, and then as a member of the railroad commission. After the death of Gov. Ross he was appointed president of the A. and M.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by \$25,000. Address: Dr. E. A. Holland, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

college. He was born at Cummins, Forsythe county, Georgia, Nov. 27, 1851. He came to Texas in December, 1869, settling in Limestone. In 1876 he established the Limestone Era, of which publication he was editor and proprietor for eleven years.

Colon Surrendered.—The Liberals have surrendered the city of Colon, which they captured and held for a short time, to the Colombian government and the threatened bombardment by the Colombian gunboat was averted. The government troops are now in control of all the territory in the vicinity of Colon and rebel opposition in that quarter is considered as practically at an end.

Philippine Finances.—According to Manila advices the financial situation in the Philippine Islands is causing considerable alarm.

In an interview published in Manila, Henry C. Ide, chief of the department of finance and justice, referred to the probable enforcement of an alteration in the immediate future of the present government parity of two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar.

The United States postoffice at Manila now refuses, except to government employees, to issue money orders in exchange for Mexican silver. The banks of Manila have been making from 6 to 8 per cent on exchange. Merchants and others are forced to carry their accounts in Mexican silver.

The commercial community had relied upon the United States Philippine Commission to continue the parity of two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar, which the commission itself created. It is unable to act in the matter without the authority of congress and this authorization has been requested.

The stores of Manila are compelled to accept two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar, while Chinese speculators are paying as high as 6 per cent premium in American paper money for American gold.

Local bankers say that if the salaries of all insular employees were paid in the local or Mexican currency, independently of the fluctuations of this currency, and if the government had not attempt to enforce a rate of exchange, the present financial situation would never have arisen.

Horrible Wreck.—Eighty-five persons were killed and many were injured in a wreck on the Washah railroad near Seneca, Mich., Nov. 27. Two heavily loaded passenger trains collided head-on at full speed one mile east of Seneca. Some confusion is believed to have caused the disaster.

Dr. C. K. McDowell of Eagle Pass, has withdrawn his application for the El Paso collectorship.

Free mail delivery was inaugurated at Terrell yesterday.

Two more oil wells are reported at Beaumont.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Solomon Hotema, the alleged witch killer, was convicted at Paris and sentenced to be hanged. The case will be appealed.

Crazy Snake, who led the rebellion against the government last spring, is causing the Creek council much trouble. The Snake band will send a strong delegation to Washington to protest against the deeding of Creek lands.

The Cherokee national council has passed resolutions condemning the staidhood convention to be held at Muskegon on Dec. 10. The resolutions state that the Cherokees are not ready for staidhood at this time. They will favor staidhood when the proper time comes.

While workmen were digging a well near Grayhorse, in the George reserve, last week, they struck coal at a depth of eight-two feet. The vein is over two feet thick and the quality is excellent, several pieces taken out being burned in a test with very favorable results.

N. Yokoo, a member of the firm of Tata & Waigai of Japan, is in the territory looking over the cotton situation. They consume a very considerable quantity of roundup bales, and it is for the purpose of increasing their facilities for handling this cotton that Mr. Yokoo is making investigations. Oklahoma has been making large shipments of cotton direct to Japan this year.

A shipment of nearly 3000 turkeys for Thanksgiving dinners was made from Mangum, Greer county, Nov. 25 to Kansas City and other points. These turkeys were all raised in Greer county and many of them were brought a long distance for shipment. J. H. Rutherford of Olustee brought in 1,000 of the turkeys, driving the flock on foot nearly forty miles, and gathering more birds as he went along.

GOV JENKINS REMOVED.—President Roosevelt last Saturday appointed Thomas B. Ferguson governor of Oklahoma, vice William J. Jenkins, removed.

In taking this action the President attached the following memorandum: "Gov. Jenkins of Oklahoma is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium company. The decision is based purely upon his own written statements and his oral explanations of them at the final hearing."

One of the duties of the territorial governor is to enter into a contract with any person or corporation for the proper keeping of the insane of the territory. Gov. Jenkins made such contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium company, a corporation, the promoters of which reserved \$100,000 of its stock for the governor and subject to his orders.

"In the governor's explanation of the affair he says he told the promoters at

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

the time they desired him to sanction the contract, that it was an important contract, and that I had some friends whom I would like to have interested in the company, to whom I owed some political obligations, which I would not be able to pay by an appointment or delivery to a banker, subject to the governor's orders, and was turned over to these friends, whose political services the governor thus sought to reward.

"The extent of the favor to the governor or his friends is suggested by the fact that the only known sale of the stock since the contract was given out was at double the price paid for it.

"As a performance of the contract was to be the sole business of the corporation it is obvious, either that the territory is obligated to pay far more than the service was worth, or that its helpless wards were to have the enormous profits contemplated taken out of their keep."

"The governor's confessed relations to the matter disclose such an entire lack of appreciation of the high judicial nature of the duties of his office as to unfit him for their further discharge.

"A chancellor would not for one moment retain a trustee who in dealing with the trust, reserved an advantage to himself. The thought is not to be tolerated that the president can be less vigilant and exacting in the public's interest."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Thomas B. Ferguson of Watonga, Ok., went to Oklahoma in 1889 and settled in the Cheyenne country when it was opened to settlement in 1891. He has conducted a newspaper at Watonga for four years he has been chairman of the Republican territorial committee.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

The Queen City Business College of Dallas is making a very generous offer to all who will enter college by Christmas. Their advertisement elsewhere in this paper tells you all about it.

On the first page of the Journal will be found the advertisement of one of the oldest and most reliable houses of Dallas, the Robertson-Hill company, dealers in watches, jewelry, etc. This house offers some specially low prices on articles suitable for the holidays. Write to them and you will be pleased with the results. Consult their advertisement.

It gives us pleasure to refer our readers to the announcement of the Brannan Medical Institute of Kansas City, Mo., in this issue. The best way in which to judge the merits of men and institutions is by what their neighbors say. If we judge the Brannan Institute by what the people of Kansas City say about it, we can not arrive at any other conclusion than that it is just what it claims to be. They extend to those suffering with the diseases they treat a very generous and

philanthropic offer in the Journal, and we trust that any sufferer who may read their announcement will write to them promptly.

Arrangements have been made with the Brannan Medical Institute of Kansas City, Mo., to give all readers of the Journal free treatment and cure for Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma and all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. This offer of treatment holds good until December 31st, 1901. The only charges in any case will be the actual cost of the medicines used, which in no case will exceed \$5.00 per month.

FACTS ABOUT ROOFING.

Every time you have use for roofing or siding you determine to get the best. Sometimes you pay a high price and then don't get any better material than if you paid less. That's discouraging. Now, whether men in your position have learned to tell their trouble to headquarters and have their needs attended to correctly and promptly and without any fancy charges for material and none whatever for information and advice.

Whether you want metal or fabric roofing (all fire and weather proof), or roof paint, a line to the Kansas City Roofing and Corrugating Co., 215-223 W. 3d St., Kansas City, Mo., will put you on the right track, and their information may be relied upon in every respect. They are headquarters for everything in roofing and siding.

G. W. Medley, W. T. Jones and C. O. Finley shipped 22 cars of stock cattle from Kent, Tex., to Roswell a few days ago.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra. Have your meals at any of the restaurants on the car, or if you prefer, you can have a porthouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich, take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

many portions of the state, to say nothing of the many grasses and forage plants that are now being developed to their full extent. Beef cattle can be fattened on Texas feeds at a cost of only 25 cents for each pound gained, as shown by the results obtained by the Texas station. It has also been shown that milk can be produced at smaller cost than can be done elsewhere in this country. Rules for the selection of varieties of corn best suited to the several portions of Texas have been drawn from extensive experiment conducted throughout the state.

The right use of improved stock involves a knowledge of breeding, feeding, care and sale of the animals in question. Forage crops, as to their cultivation, selection and treatment forms one of the most important features of the stockman's business, while the preparation of feeding rations are economic questions of increasing importance. Every progressive and intelligent breeder of this day is an earnest student of those methods of breeding that have given the improved types of purebred livestock and the effects of feed and care upon individual merit.

The short live stock course is prepared for those who desire to study the practical and scientific facts of the stock farm, including the breeding, feeding, care and sale of horses, mules, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats and the protection of the soil's fertility.

The truths taught in lectures and textbooks will be impressed by practical observation as far as practicable, using the equipment and the livestock of college and station, together with such specimens of live stock and forage crops as may be found in this section.

Observation has shown that the most practical students are those having some particular object in view, such as breeding beef cattle, horse breeding, or stock feeding, and opportunity will be afforded young men to specialize in their chosen fields of labor as far as our facilities and the necessary general requirements will permit. For example, the law of "heredity" applies with equal force to the horse, cattle, and hog industries but the methods of "selection" to be practiced for each of these cases will vary materially. Therefore, instructions to heredity will be provided alike for all members of the live stock and dairy short course classes, but the work will be subdivided according to the interest of the student when "selections" is studied. This method of specialized instruction must of course, be limited by the number of students and available time of the instructors employed.

There are at this time 180 students in the agricultural course of the Texas college and, with the new equipment now employed in the agricultural building, the right use of all available purebred stock for illustration purposes (some of which are borrowed from progressive breeders of the state) the interest among the students of the college is growing agriculturally as indicated by the organization and successful operation this year of a farmers' club among the crops of cadets. The college is publishing a special satologue upon these short courses and persons desiring copies of this, or of the regular four years' course, should write to the secretary of the college or to the undersigned.

J. H. CONNELL.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS,

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

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

References: T. W. House, Banker, Houston; Commercial National Bank, Houston Yards; Houston Stock Yards and Houston Packing Co.'s Yards.

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P. O. Box 422. HOUSTON, TEX. Telephone 614.

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STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

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

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FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

Operates the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest.

TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

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

PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

Finest equipped stockyards in the Southwest. Capacity 2,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 2,000 sheep daily.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS

Can be reached by all railroads entering Dallas. Let cattle, Hogs and Sheep in demand. Stock Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will sell slow or are more cattle sold for slaughter on this market than on any other Texas market. Help build up a first-class home market. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free on application.

L. C. JACK & SHERP, Yardmaster. W. H. BRADRICK, General Manager.

HOME, SWEET HOME

REDUCED RATES FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

SOUTHEAST

Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and many other States.

Tickets Sold Dec. 21, 22, 23

Good to return 30 days from date of sale.

Through Sleepers & Free Katy Chair Cars

The information on any Katy Agent or write to W. G. CHASE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., Dallas, Tex.

At the A. and M. College

And Texas Experiment Station

College Station, Texas.

J. H. CONNELL, Professor of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST

New experiment stations and additional courses of instruction in agriculture in the Texas A. & M. college are signs of the increasing interest and confidence of Texas farmers and stockmen in scientific agriculture. While only one of these experiment stations asked for by the farmers of our last legislature was provided for, the college has been enabled, by reason of recent appropriations and additions to its equipment, to provide three short courses of instruction for farmers, stockmen, and horticulturists.

Persons desiring to utilize the special instruction that will be afforded by our A. & M. college may very properly inquire into the plan of these courses and equipment and sources of information open to such as enter for this work on the 3d of next Jan. In the stock farming course, special lectures and practice work will be provided in the study of feed stuffs, forage crops, field crops, farm dairying, stock breeding, and management and fruit culture. In addition to these special lectures that will be directed to the practical points of stock farming, the regular lectures and studies of the college classes will be given in the "stock farming course" in both botany and veterinary medicine. The "dairy course" is similar to the foregoing but includes no botany and devotes more time to cheese making, pasteurizing, and dairy machinery. The "horticultural course" consists of technical work in the propagation of plants, fruit culture, construction of hot beds, cold frames, etc., with lectures in veterinary medicine.

These courses will run for ten weeks and any farmer or stockman who can absent himself from his home duties for this brief time will be fully repaid for the effort and expense incurred. Besides the practical information that will be collected the lines of thought opened up bearing upon farm problems and scientific investigation will prove a lasting source of pleasure, inspiration and interest.

In the new agricultural-horticultural building, there are specially designed rooms for the cannery, the dairy, the livestock rooms, and class rooms that are all equipped with the latest styles of machinery and apparatus for the instruction of classes. The veterinary and botanical laboratories contain many instructive charts, models, and specimens and the college library will be regularly open for the use of short course students. The barns, silos, herd machinery and the large field herd afford practical object lessons of great value, while the orchards, vineyards, and crops under cultivation will be used to illustrate the lessons given upon field crops and fruit culture. The experiment station library contains all of the literature published by the experiment stations of this and other

states, which may be freely referred to for practical information.

The expenses of a student will include board for the term (about \$38), matriculation fee of \$5, and the purchase of necessary books. These books may be had at the college book store at lower rates than they can be bought of book dealers. These regular expenses must be paid in advance when the student enters. Board, or maintenance, includes fuel, washing, lights, room rent, single beds, mattresses, tables, wash stands, chairs, baskets, basins and slop cans, all of which the college furnishes.

Recent wonderful developments in the livestock interests of Texas are due to improved blood and better feed and care. The famous breeding grounds of the state have, under natural conditions, produced more than one-sixth of the beef cattle of this country and very large proportion of the horses, sheep and hogs.

Texas stockmen now also realize that upon the farms and stock ranges of the southwest is found the cheapest and most abundant supply of feedstuffs in the world. With superior breeding grounds and a wonderful feed supply at hand, the production of the best and the greatest livestock interests is assured. During Oct. 1901 14,670 tons of Texas corn meal have been exported through Galveston.

Unimproved, or scrub stock, will not respond freely to feeding, therefore stockmen are rapidly breeding up their cattle, their horses, their sheep, and hogs to such an extent that they will utilize to best advantage the feed stuffs that are so abundant and useful. The movement of meat packeries to Texas proved clearly that capital appreciates a feed supply that is as good as much as the stockmen do.

The men engaged in all kinds of stock raising in Texas are keenly alive to the advantages of the situation and want to know more of good breeding, high feeding, and veterinary treatment. There are more pure bred cattle coming to Texas this year than to any other state and our stockmen (young and old) desire to feed and breed these most successfully. Famous stockmen have told in print how their successes have been achieved and books from Warfield, Sanders and Shaw contain much of this valuable information. The experiment stations in the south and west have used and tested nearly all of the available feedstuffs and their reports indicate how these may be economically used. But all of this literature is new and is not in the hands of those who require it and much of it is hard to understand because of the necessary technical terms.

The growth of alfalfa can now be assured over at least three-fourths of Texas' soils. Burr clover, Japan, and mellilotus can be successfully used in

FREE WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINE THE REASON WE SAY IT'S FOR MEDICINE IS BECAUSE IT'S PURE DIRECT FROM A UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

Send us your order for four full quarts of ten-year-old Rye for \$3.15, express prepaid, and we will send you, free of charge, two sample bottles—one twelve, one fifteen-year-old—Rye, a cork-strew and gold-plated whiskey glass. We make this offer simply to get you to try the goods. We also have this same brand eight-year-old, which we will dispose of at \$2.50 per gallon, in lots of two or more gallons at one shipment. We also give sample bottles, glass and cork-strew with these goods. All our goods are put up in full quart bottles, and sent express prepaid. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at our expense and we will refund your money. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. These goods are shipped direct from the Distilling Co., which guarantees their purity and saves middleman's profit. We are the only Registered Distillers in America willing to consumers direct the entire product of "Our Registered Distillery" others who claim to be only dealers buying and selling. REFERENCE, any Express Co.

NOTE.—Orders from Ark., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., Fla., must call for twenty quarts prepaid.

KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO.,
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The above firm are sole owners of Registered Distillery No. 22 of the Sixth District of Missouri. When writing them please mention the Journal.

philanthropic offer in the Journal, and we trust that any sufferer who may read their announcement will write to them promptly.

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GREATLY REDUCED RATES. CONVENIENT THROUGH CAR SERVICE. CLOSE CONNECTIONS. MOST DESIRABLE ROUTES. QUICK TIME.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS THROUGH CARS SANTA FE

TICKETS (Limit 30 Days)
On sale, Dec. 21, 22 and 23, 1901
To Points in

Arkansas	Mexico
Alabama	Mississippi
Colorado	Missouri
Florida	Minnesota
Georgia	Nebraska
Illinois	No. Dakota
Iowa	So. Dakota
Kentucky,	So. Carolina
Kansas,	No. Carolina
Louisiana,	Tennessee
	Wisconsin

Local Holiday Excursion Tickets on Sale
Dec. 23, 25, 26 and 31, and Jan. 1, Limited to Jan. 3, 1902.
See any Santa Fe Agent or write
W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent,
GALVESTON.

NEW MEXICO

Ford, Floyd & Baker of Illinois last week bought of A. T. Gunter about 30 miles south of Roswell, his entire herd of mutton sheep consisting of about 5000 head of wethers, twos and threes. The sheep will be put on the range and drifted toward the Panhandle of Texas.

SHEEP GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sheep growers of Eddy county met at Carlsbad and formed an association to further the interests of sheep growing in that county. The association will meet at Carlsbad on the first Mondays of July and December of each year. The association's affairs are to be under the direction of a central committee. As members of his committee-for the following year: Peter Corn, Julian Smith, H. E. Robb, J. O. Cameron and George A. Backett were unanimously elected.

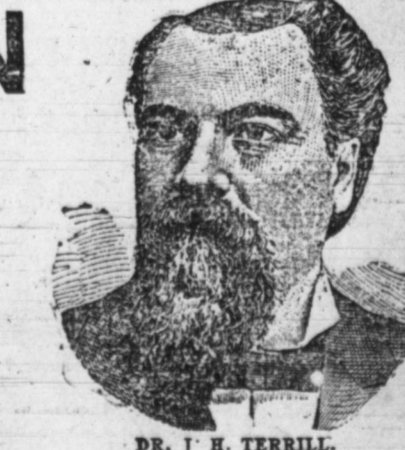
A motion was carried to levy an assessment of \$1 upon each 1,000 head of sheep represented in the association, to be collected monthly for the months of December and January for the purpose of raising funds to pay the salary of an inspector and other legitimate expenses.

N. H. Allen was chosen as an inspector to be under the direction of the central committee during December and January, at a salary of \$50 per month.

Immediately upon adjournment of the convention, the central committee met and elected the following officers: Peter Corn, president; Julian Smith, vice president; J. O. Cameron, secretary and treasurer.

BLOOD POISON

"I Cure Specific Blood Poison to Stay Cured Forever. I Use No Potash, Mercury or Other Poisons. My Cure is Harmless and Unfailing."—TERRILL.



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Like leprosy of old, specific blood poison was for ages considered incurable. This ancient idea is not yet altogether extinct. It still exists in the minds of many of their patients with potash, mercury, and other dangerous mixtures, which instead of curing the disease out of the system, drives it deeper in, where it lies dormant for a time and then breaks out again in some frightful skin, bone or blood disease. I cure this awful disease to stay cured forever. My cure is a blood purifier for a case of blood poison, and my best physicians throughout this country. Thousands of men, many of whom have tried Hot Springs, electric belts and special cases of blood poison are cordially invited to consult me by special appointment. I also invite those suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Nerve-Sexual Debility and all Reflex Complications and associate diseases to come to my office and consult with me. To these special malades alone I have earnestly devoted many years of hard study and researches. I make no charges. It is not worth while to investigate a cure that has made life anew to multitudes of men all over this country? I find from experience that a majority of the cases can be successfully treated at home, however, one personal visit is desired, but if such is impossible, write me a full and unreserved history of your case stating plainly your symptoms. My system of home treatment is unsurpassed by medical science.

285 Main St. **DR. J. H. TERRILL** Dallas, Texas.
President Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute.
Send for my new improved question blank and my 100-page book in plain wrapper.