AT THIS SEASON

The market reports are of special interest to the farmer and to the stockman. The Journal prints the most complete, up-to-date market report given in any weekly paper in the Southwest.

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

VOL. XXII. No. 34. Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.

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

THE COTTON CROP.

MR. NEILL'S ESTIMATE — THE MOVEMENT OF COTTON IN SOUTH—ENGLISH ESTIMATE.

Reviewing the cotton situation, the Louisville Courier Journal says: H. M. Neill, the cotton statistician of Liverpool and New Orleans, estimates the cotton crop at 11,250,000 bales. Mr. Neill has before this been accused of partiality to the bear side, in order to help along the British manufacturers, and this propensity cost them dearly in 1899-1900. He insisted on a full crop up to October, and his countrymen refrained from buying until the market had been put up to a high point.

In this case, however, Mr. Neill is to some extent upheld by the action of the market. Spot cotton is selling under 8 cents in New York, and many think it will go lower. There is a very heavy movement of the crop to the ports, which makes it appear that the south has modified its views as to the size of the yield. One thing is certain, and that is that weather has been extraordinaly favorable for picking and for the maturing of the top crop. Killing frosts did not come in the cotton belt until last week, and even yet have not been general. Last year the hard frost came Oct. 18, and the year before still earlier. Every day of the general immunity from freezing meant, perhaps, 30,000 bales, and the protracted period of pleasant weather has materially increased the production beyond a doubt. If frost does not come, cotton will go on maturing until January; at any rate, in favorable sections. The conditions are confusing otherwise. The crop was injured by the July drouth, which in some localities lasted far into August, and when the dry period was broken it was often done with violent rains, which did serious damage. In many localities the crop is better than last year, but, on the average, conditions have been worse. This militates against the idea of a large crop, in spite of the great increase in acreage, but, owing to the lateness of its maturing, its size cannot be definitely known. The precise information will come later.

As Mr. Thomas Ellison, the British statistician, estimates the consumptive requirements of American cotton at 11,000,000 bales, there will be no large margin, even if it should turn out the production is 11,250,000 bales, provided trade conditions are strong. So far, they have not been very satisfactory. The situation at Fall River is not as good as it might be, though the collapse of Mr. Borden's attempt to force up wages has simplified matters. Still, if trade had been good, the other mills would have had to follow his lead. At the worst, though, every bale that is grown will be needed, and the general prosperity of the south will be helped by a large crop. Prices may not be so high, but the crop money will be more generally distributed and the working up will give large employment to labor in every direction.

To Meet in Dallas.—Arrangements are now being completed for a union meeting of the Texas Truck Growers' association, the Texas Horticultural association and the Texas Nurserymen's association, to be held in Dallas, January 9 and 10. The program has not yet been finished, but will soon be issued. It is expected that a considerable number of people from all parts of the state, who are interested in fruit and truck growing, will be present.

What Texas Needs.—Col. S. E. Peters of Calvert in a late interview said: "I am very glad to see that the national government at Washington is preparing to co-operate with the Texas government in ascertaining the characteristics of the boll-weevil, and finding a method of exterminating that pest of the planters. Nevertheless, in some respects the pernicious bug described comes in the form of a blessing, for his widespread devastations are enforcing on the farmers the laudable rule of diversification, teaching them by the logic of force the necessity of paying more attention to the smokehoue, vegetable, fruit and grain culture, and everything, in fact, except cotton, which, having escaped all the other enemies at last, falls into the hands of the bears on change, who reduce its market value below the cost of production. That mythical quantity called the 'top crop,' which seemed about to be realized this year by reason of the fact that summer temperature continued far into the present month, now lies helplessly at the mercy of the weevil family of insects existing in the fields about from three to six on each boll and from twenty-five to thirty to the stalk. The previous legislature, in a moment of inspiration, took up the matter of experimental stations and actually, I believe, authorized the establishment of one, which was one-quarter of the demand made by the farmers. Each section of the state needs an experiment station, and the more of them the better. It is my opinion that, when the caiudates for the legislature go before the people next time the farmers will ask them how they stand on experimental stations. Those who till the soil in Texas pay fully 60 per cent of the taxes, and, as a matter of fact, indirectly pay the other 40 per cent. They are, therefore, entitled to a good strong showing for their money, and to state that the class of citizens referred to, while considering affairs from the present standpoint, look back with regret to the days of Sul Ross is simply repeating a truth. As far as the farmers are concerned, they are tired of politicians and lawyers, and are casting around for a man of the Sul Ross type to take his place in the Texas white house for the purpose of recommending the passage of acts calculated to promote the real material welfare of the state, the first division of which is in the cultivated fields and those who til them.

"I desire to repeat, by way of emphasizing the matter, that the boll weevil can be found in destructive numbers wherever there is a cotton field. While some cotton can be grown in spite of them, they are a sufficient menace to prevent the farmers from violating the old proverb as to putting all one's eggs in a single basket."

College Convention.—The fifteenth annual convention of representatives of "Land Grant" agricultural colleges and United States experiment stations throughout the country was held in Washington last week. A. A. W. Harris, of the University of Maine, presided. The executive committee, through Dr. Henry G. Goodell, of Massachusetts, reported that the department of agriculture is considering a projected permanent exhibit in Washington of the products of the colleges and stations, and recommended the establishment of a graduate institute of agriculture.

President Harris, in his annual address, traced the history of these state institutions from the time of the land grant legislation in 1862. He said that the total income of all the state experiment stations and agricultural colleges to date amounts to $50,000,000, which, with the annuities and endowments at 4 per cent, swells the total income to $130,000,000. There are 25,000 students, 60000 teachers, and 26,000 alumni.

Woes of Farmers.—The industrial commission last week made public its review of evidence taken on the subjects of agriculture and agricultural labor. The report says:

"The cause most often assigned for the depression of agriculture in the eastern states is the increased production due to the opening of western lands in advance of the natural demand, especially through the agency of liberal land laws and grants of land in aid of railroad construction. The competition of the west has been rendered especially severe by the policy of the railroads in making freight rates relatively low for long distances. The old staple products having thus become unprofitable in the east, it has been necesary for farmers to change their methods, taking up especially the culture of products which are not easily transported long distances. Thus truck farming has largely superceded cereal growing.

"Another cause which several witnesses assign for the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture in some parts of the country is the conservatism of the farmers, their lack of quick adjustment to changed conditions and lack of effective business planning and management. Others turn from one crop to another without sufficient regard to the suitability of climate and soil or to the conditions of the market.

"Another cause assigned for agricultural depression in the south is the scarcity of money, the difficulty of borrowing on real estate security and the consequent high rates of interest."

Think Prices Too Low.—The rice millers have become dissatisfied with the prices paid for rice, and have threatened to boycott both the New Orleans and the New York markets for thirty days.

Cotton Spinners Met.—The fifth annual meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' association was held in Atlanta last week. Senator McLaurin, Hon. Hoke Smith and R. H. Edmonds were among the principal speakers. J. H. McAden was re-elected president and C. K. Bryant of Charlotte, N. C., was chosen secretary. The next convention will be held in Charleston, S. C., in May, 1902. The board of governors was increased from nine to fifteen.

Grain for Mexico.—According to advices from the city of Mexico, wheat from all parts of the western United States is being sent to Mexico in quantities never before equalled. It is estimated by buyers and railroad men that by the end of December more than 150 cars will have been delivered into the republic, and even this great amount will not end the importation, for so long as the duty is removed, and there is the slightest lack of corn, shipments will continue.

The importation of grain began even before the entire duty was removed. As soon as the first proclamation of President Diaz, by which the duty was reduced, was known in the United States growers began shipping to the border. Some wheat was imported under a slight duty, but word of the entire removal of the duty was soon given, and then came orders from shippers to hold cars at the border until the new law became effective.

To Overcome Cotton Wilt. — A Charleston report says that W. A. Orton, assistant pathologist in the department of agriculture at Washington, has just completed field experiments with the cotton wilt disease, known also in South Carolina as "blight" and in other places as "black heart."

Mr. Orton has studied this disease in the sea island cotton for three years. It was thought at one time that it would prove a serious menace to cotton culture, but says that danger is now practically over. It has been found possible to secure a variety of cotton practically immune to the wilt disease by selecting seeds from healthy plants that have grown in badly diseased fields. In every field attacked by this wilt there may be found some plants that have resisted it, though all the other plants around them have been killed. Seed from these plants will grow where any other cotton would die, and Mr. Orton believes that it is possible for the planters themselves to breed up a resistant cotton of any degree of fineness of staple desired. This has been well demonstrated during the past season by experiments carried on by the department in co-operation with the sea island planters.

E. L. Rivers of James island, who was the first planter to make this selection of an immune cotton, has been notably successful in his attempts, and the department is having seed grown by Mr. Rivess and others for general distribution, especially in the sea island cotton districts of Georgia and Florida, where the wilt disease causes much loss.

Mr. Orton says that the wilt is generally prevalent in the upland or short staple cotton in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, though it is generally confined to sandy soils and is not always recognized by the farmers.

The department of agriculture has begun experiments in several states, but especially in Alabama and South Carolina, with the aim of developing a variety of upland cotton not subject to the wilt disease. If this can be done it will save the cotton planters hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The department will endeavor to improve the quality and productiveness of the cotton at the same time, while another branch of the work, which now promises great results, is the development of a long staple upland cotton.

Cotton Seed Men Indicted.—The federal grand jury for the United States court has indicted a large number of cottonseed oil men, directors and other cotton seed oil officers in Mississippi, alleging violations of the federal statutes in conspiring to control the prices of cottonseed and cottonseed products.

Bought Texas Land.—A report from Oshkosh, Wis., says: The Sawyer Cattle company of Oshkosh has bought 50,000 acres of ranch land in Texas. The price paid for the land was $100,000, or $2 an acre. Edgar P. Sawyer, who recently returned from Texas, made the trade in behalf of the company. The Sawyer company has a cattle ranch of some 220,000 acres located in Tom Green and Irion counties the county line cutting the ranch into two equal sections. The ranch is about sixty miles from San Angelo. Up to the present time only about 90,000 acres were owned by the company, while the remainder was leased. On account of the increasing value of Texas land, the company decided to purchase the ranch, and now only about 130,000 acres remain under lease. The company plans to buy the remainder soon. It has about 150,000 head of cattle on the ranch.

Wyoming Range Good.—During the latter part of October, Professor Palmer, in charge of the Wyoming station of the climate and crop service of the department of agriculture, called for reports on the condition of ranges and stock from substations in all parts of the state, and the answers received indicate that the outlook for the winter is unusually favorable over nearly all sections of Wyoming. The abundant rains of the spring and early summer gave the ranges an excellent growth, and late reports how that they remain in from good to excellent condition. The most complaint from short range feed comes from the southwestern portion of the state, where, is is said, the ranges are overcrowded with sheep.

To Move Early.—According to the advice of those who are on the inside track of the Iowa stocker trade, the movement of that class of cattle to market will start at least a month earlier this year than last. The season last year opened about the first of January, as far as the big end of the movement was concerned, and lasted until well along in May. Unless the predictions of the wise ones are set at naught, the movement this year will be under way by the first of December.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Sale.—The sale of Shorthorn cattle held at Mineral Point, Wis., by James Watters & Sons, was well attended, and resulted in the disposal of fifty-one head for $9,765, an average of $191.42. The top of the sale was $875, at which figure W. M. Potterton, of Mineral Point, Wis., purchased the imported cow Flora 2d.

Watson Shorthorn Sale.—The sale of Shorthorn held by E. B. Watson at Newton, Ia., last week, did not bring out strong bidding. Thirty-eight head were sold for an average of $95.

As a Christmas Gift

The Journal will give to its young readers FIVE DOLLARS in cash for essays. This sum will be divided, three dollars going to the writer of the best essay and one dollar each to the writers of the papers which are second and third in point of merit. For the subject, time of submitting essays and rules of contest

See Page 4.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE.

ANOTHER CATTLEMAN COMPLAINS OF THE RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON SOUTHERN SHIPMENTS.

Strawn, Texas.

To the Journal:

Hurrah for Boophilus Bovis! I, too, think, and have been thinking for a long time, that it was time to make a kick against our livestock sanitary board on the way they and a few of our neighbors above the line are buncoing us fellows below the line. Now, in the first place, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, is it right and just for one part of a state to quarantine against the other half? And, in the second place, there is no more reason, sense nor evidence produced by any sanitary board that the ticks causes the so-called Texas fever (or splenetic fever) in my opinion, or that of any other experienced cattleman, than there is in the tick communicating fever to the horse or man—not one bit. Now, if those sanitary fellows and veterinarians and symling-headed inspectors don't believe that the so-called fever ticks, as any other tick won't stick to a horse, mule, cow or dog, and even to them, try them. Why don't they cause other stock to have the fever? Now, I will admit the most of those fellows above the line know better than to believe in the tick theory, but they preach their doctrine for self-interest. It makes them from $2 to $3 on the head for their cattle and gives them a market before us, while there are others that don't know a cow from a steer, nor a tick from a terrapin. I don't blame the inspectors so much. I do blame our governor and legislators for legislating against us, for they like our votes just as well as those above the line. They talk about the tick carrying the so-called Texas fever and no ticks above the line. What did we do a few years ago before those smart men discovered all this tick business and fixed the quarantine? Then we had open range; we had no trouble, and we had no scheming. Those fellows ship below the line at all times and sell us their high-priced bulls, but we are not allowed to cross only in the dead of winter, and not then, without our cattle will bear inspection. Now, if they will bear inspection in the summmer-time or spring, why not cross just as well as in the dead of winter?

I see the Journal takes the trouble to state that it don't endorse Boophilus Bovis' communication; neither will it endorse this shoe, because it will fie it too tight. I am a Journal reader and have been all its life, and we all know where it stands. It is a good paper, but how much does it know about a tick? TEXAN.

It is true that the Journal does not fully endorse the above communication; neither does it pose as a tick expert. The Journal is entirely willing to leave the decision of the matter to those who are prepared to make thorough scientific and practical investigations as to the cause of splenetic fever. Its columns are open, however, to a free discussion of that and all other questions touching the stock and farm interests.

Indiana Shorthorns.—At Rockville, Ind., Geo. W. Jessup recently held a sale of Shorthorns at which twenty head were sold for an average of $117.

Kansas City Sale.—At Kansas City last week Purday Bros. of Harris, Mo., held a sale of 50 head of Shorthorn cattle which averaged $258.30. The highest prices were $1410 for Lovely 30th, a 2-year-old cow, and $1310 for Orange Blossom of Fairview 3d, a yearling cow.

Texas Ranch Sale.—A press report from Kansas City, dated Nov. 16, says: Luke F. Wilson, formerly of Kansas City, left today for Indianapolis to conclude the sale of 62,000 acres near Wichita Falls, Texas. It is said that Mr. Wilson has practically sold the ranch to Indianapolis people for $300,000.

Call to Stockmen.—Messrs. S. B. Burnett, D. B. Gardner and W. Q. Richards have issued a call to all cattlemen north of the Brazos river and west of the quarantine line, who are interested in enforcing the regulations of the Livestock Sanitary commission to meet at Quanah on Thursday, Nov. 21. It is the intention to formulate some plan of co-operation with the commission and to arrange for enforcing its orders.

Fine Herefords for Texas.—A Kansas City report says: Charles W. Armour, manager for the estate of the late Kirk B. Armour, sold yesterday to E. P. Swensen, of the firm of S. M. Swensen's Sons, bankers, Wall street, New York, thirty Hereford bulls ranging in age from 8 to 12 months. The purchase is intended for Mr. Swensen's ranches, located in Jones, Haskell, Throckmorton and Shackleford counties, Texas, and will go toward the further improvement of the M. S. M. brand. This brand will be represented at the Chicago stock show by a pen of 2-year-olds and a pen of yearling steers which are now in the Kansas City yards.

The Swensens began back in the '80s using thoroughbred bulls, and as a result have several thousand practically full-blooded cows. it is their intention to use the bulls bought from the Armour herd to mate with a selected draft from their practically thoroughbred cows, and later to enter the field for practically pure bred but unregistered bulls.

The purchase comprises some ten head of Armour-bred and some twenty head of imported bulls. The Armours call it, as a lot, the best they have ever sent out. The animals are all from famous sires and from the grand dams of the Armour herd. Mr. Swensen, who has been inspecting his ranches, left last night for New York. He expects, however, to return to Chicago for the show.

Cottonseed Cake.—Statistics compiled by a cottonseed products house shows that Galveston during October handled 9670 tons more than did New Orleans, and for the two months there is a difference of 16,970 tons, which is greater than the entire exports from New Orleans for that period.

And also Galveston this season, conditions considered, compares very favorably with other seasons. The adverse conditions are the home demands of feeders and the light demands from Germany, which, both together, detract considerably from the export movement. The totals for the Octobers of this and previous years are as follows:

	—October—		—Season—	
	Meal.	Cake.	Meal.	Cake.
1901-02 ..	16,780	5,400	25,305	6,915
1900-01 ..	24,079	3,850	24,273	3,910
1899-00 ..	17,372	9,538	31,207	10,498
1898-99 ..	20,220	6,585	31,527	8,510
1897-98 ..	20,939	10,030	34,975	12,202
1896-97 ..	11,190	8,295	15,270	9,565

Details of the shipment of the past months are as follows:

	Meal.	Cake.
Hamburg ..	10,440	700
Bremen ..	1,300	435
Rotterdam ..	3,310	445
Antwerp ..	—	645
Liverpool ..	1,305	490
Harve ..	425	125
Aarhuus ..	....	2,560
Totals ..	16,780	5,400
Total New Orleans ..	4,380	8,130

Top-Priced Animal for Texas.—Dawdy & Ryden held a sale of Shorthorns at Galesburg, Ill., a few days ago which was well attended. Fifty-three head were disposed of for the good average of $223.51. The top of the sale was $750, at which price Howard Mann of Waco, Texas, sucured the Orange Blossom bull Red Lord. The highest priced female was the Victoria heifer Victoria of Meadow Farm 5th, she going to W. H. Neece of Macomb, Ill., for $700. Mr. Mann, in addition to the high-priced bull, bought five females ranging in price from $135 to $260.

Wier & Gillis of Rio, Ill., and Roy E. Cable of Monmouth, Ill., also held a combination sale at Galesburg, at which 50 head sold for an average of $155.80. At this sale Howard Mann purchased two females at $180 and $190.

Livestock Convention.—A Denver report says: During the past fifty years there have been many conventions held in the United States representing vast accumulations of wealth and progress. But the first great congress of the twentieth century, the fifth annual convention of the National Livestock association, representing the entire industry of the nation, which will assemble in Studebaker's Theater, Chicago, on Dec. 3, will represent as much enterprise and more money than any gathering of men ever assembled on the globe.

In 1850 the total value of the livestock of every state in the union was less than $1,200,000,000; today it is $4,565,827,375, a sum incomprehensible to the mind of man. In the year named there were but 17,000,000 cattle, 21,723,220 sheep, 4,896,050 horses and mules; today the figures are 50,602,414 cattle, 15,623,551 horses and mules and 50,203,000 sheep. Then the grade of this stock, except in some sections of the extreme east, was of the scrub order, which grew and ran wild upon the pastures; today no finer blood nor more improved methods can be found than in the United States.

Sale at Midland.—At Midland last week Miller & Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., held a sale of Shorthorns brought from Jamesport, Mo. The sale was not well advertised and prices were not satisfactory. After eleven animals had been sold the sale was stopped. Afterwards most of 37 head remaining were sold at private treaty at prices averaging about $150, H. E. Crowley and H. N. Garrett being the principal purchasers. The sales under the hammer were as follows:

Hobson 133382, bought by H. E. Crowley, Midland, price $395.

Kirk of High View, by H. N. Garrett, Midland, price $70.

Lord Emperor of High View, by G. M. Arnett, Big Springs, price $100.

Rextes 172293, by J. D. Williams, Big Springs, price $155.

General Luna 169491, by John Scharbauer, Midland, price $60.

Hazel 171490, by John Scharbauer, Midland, price $75.

Banner of Oakwood 170099, by Jno. Scharbauer, Midland, price $85.

Kirk 4th 160900, by G. M. Arnett, Big Springs, price $70.

Hero, 161142, by F. E. Rankin, Midland, price $55.

Roan Duke, by Dick Riggs, of Pecos, price $95.

Rulandus 172264, by Henry Perkins, Big Springs, $75.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

J. W. Smithart gave a very interesting comparison of his truck crops this year, with his cotton crop, as follows: From one acre of potatoes and turnips he realized $130 and supplied his own table also from the potato and turnip patches and has yet about $50 worth of potatoes and turnips in the ground, the former to be retained for seed at next planting time and the latter to be marketed.

From one acre of sugar cane he made 200 gallons of molasses, which brought $100, and also enough to make a year's supply for his family, which he retained, being worth say, $15. Thus the two acres of truck—potatoes, turnips and cane—yielded $295 worth of saleable stuff.

Now let's see what the cotton crop did. Fourteen acres yielded seven bales, which, together with the seed, did not quite bring $300. Thus the two acres of truck produced about the same value that the fourteen acres of cotton did, which means that truck culture is just seven times more profitable than raising cotton.

Then why not our farmers embark in the truck business? Why should any one hesitate and question the expediency of the undertaking? If Mr. Smithart can make a success raising marketable truck, provided they will be as vigilant, wise and active as Mr. Smithart is in managing his farm and crops. The same degree of success which Mr. Smithart enjoyed this year, and even much greater success, is possible of attainment by any energetic, intelligent farmer in this country. There is no secret to success in truck culture—nothing is required that is foreign to any sensible, industrious farmer, save a few simple methods and requirements which can be readily comprehended by any one.—Edgewood Post.

LOANS.

We are negotiating a loan of between $35.000 and $50.000 more on ranch property at a rate of about 5 per cent. This shows our ability not only to place money, but at the lowest rate ever offered in Texas. No amount less than $5.000 considered, and rate in accordance with collateral submitted.

INTER-STATE LOAN CO.

362 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

50 RED DURHAM BULLS 50

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.

BEST BUNCH OF BULLS TO BE FOUND

Sale in charge of Harry Yeomans. Write for information.

G. H. HOXIE.

Armour-Funkhouser

PUBLIC SALE

HEREFORD CATTLE

Tuesday, Dec. 10th, and Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1901,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALES PAVILLION.

We shall offer 90 head of American and Imported Hereford Females, well advanced in calf, or with calf at foot, and 25 head of American and Imported Bulls.

The entire lot was selected under an arrangement between the late Kirk B. Armour and James A. Funkhouser to make it form their greatest public offering.

We shall leave nothing undone to that end, and pledge ourselves to present a grand lot of cattle. Write for catalogue.

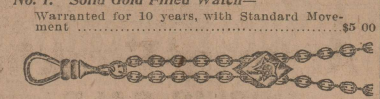
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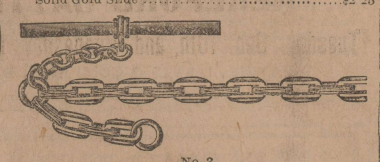
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Assorted, per pair $1 50



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Rogers' Knives and Forks, while they last, per dozen, only $2 90

We keep everything, and want to quote you prices on any thing 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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In writing please mention this paper

FARM NEWS.

A canning factory is to be erected at Corsicana by local capital.

A lemon orchard of one hundred and fifty acres is to be planted near Corpus Christi.

W. M. Ratcliffe has purchased 600 acres of rice land in Cameron county from J. S. and M. H. Cross.

For same time Prof. Fred W. Mally has been investigating insect damage at Waco, particularly that caused by boll weevils.

A call has been issued for a meeting of truck growers to be held at Myrtle Springs, Van Zandt county, Nov. 23, to form an organization.

Farmers in a large number of counties in Mississippi are preparing to go into truck farming on an extensive scale during the coming year.

Merchants at Mabank, Texas, in order to stimulate truck growing by farmers have organized a company to plant a considerable acreage in tomatoes.

The agricultural statistician of Iowa estimates that the stalks, leaves, and husks of the corn plant, now allowed to waste in the field, constitute about 40 per cent of nutritive value of the plant.

At Sinton farmers are much discouraged by the depredations of insects. Cabbage has been sown several times, resulting in poor stands by reason of the drouth and partial destruction by insects.

An estimate from Raleigh states that the cotton crop of North Carolina this year will give 328,040 bales, against 542,000 bales last year. There is yet remaining in the field, according to the correspondents, 10 11-16 per cent of the crop.

Experiments have been made this year in Nacogdoches county and other sections up the line of the Houston, East and West Texas in sugar beet raising with highly satisfactory results. Chemical tests show that Texas raised beets possess great saccharine properties, equal to the California beet.

J. M. Gibson, Eula, had a short crop of sweet potatoes this year. He only made 121 bushels per acre, and only got $1.10 cents per bushel for his load to-day. This is a fair profit after all considering that his potatoes were grown in a young apple orchard. They are the genuine pumpkin yams, samples of which prove them to be genuine.—Abilene Reporter.

A meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association was held at New Orleans last week at which the labor problem was discussed. It was complained that the Italian laborers who formerly did so much work in the cane fields, had emigrated toward the Pacific coast in spite of the wages of fifty-four dollars per month offered them during the grinding season.

The corn crop of 1894 is considered by the trade as the smallest ever reported. In 1881, however, the crop was 1,194,000,000 bushels, and the average yield 18.6 bushels per acre. In 1894, when the crop was 1,212,000,000 bushels and the yield per acre 19.3 bushels, or 2.9 bushels more than the crop this year, the yield was 147,000,000 bushels less than this year, as the acreage this year has been greatly increased.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of Nov. 16, said: Our telegraphic advices from the south this evening denote that the weather during the week has been favorable for gathering and marketing cotton and good progress has been made. Some correspondents state that picking is nearing completion. Killing frosts are reported from a few points and little frost from a number of other localities.

S. A. McHenry, the corresponding secretary of the South Texas Truck and Fruit association recently investigated the number of acres in winter crips in south Texas and 18 towns reported as follows: Cabbages, 3,427 acres; cauliflower, 20 acres; onions, 407 acres; Irish potatoes, 23 acres; snapbeans, 93 acres; cucumbers, 2 acres; pears, 5 acres; strawberries, 49 acres; blackberries, 15 acres; radish, 12 acres; beets, 37 acres; egg plants, 2 acres; miscellaneous, 5 acres.

A Paris report states that a farmer from Hopkins county has been visiting farm houses on the Sulphur in the southern part of this county buying up geese. He said that he was buying them for himself and neighbors to use on their farms in keeping crab grass down. He said that a number of farmers who live on sandy land farms use geese to help keep down the crab grass, and that some of them actually borrow and hire their neighbors' geese to turn loose in the fields. He said that fifteen geese are as good as one man with a hoe on the farm.

R. L. Edison has just finished setting out his crop of cabbage on his irrigated farm a mile below town, and now has 80,000 young plants growing nicely. When matured they will easily average two pounds each, and he asks no guarantee for a yield of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds. When asked what the probable value of the crop would be, he said he would not contract it for 2 cents per pound, as the California crop is short and cabbage will be cabbage this year with a big C. It looks rather like invading the domain of Colonel Sellers to figure on cabbage, but if numerals are not treacherous, it looks very much like that ten acres of cabbage of Mr. Edison's will be worth something like $3,200.—Beeville Bee.

Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued Nov. 15, shows an increase of the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending the same date last year in round figures of 13,000 bales, an increase over the same days year before last of 61,000 and a decrease under the same time of 1893 of 71,000. For the fifteen days of November the total shows an increase over last year of 99,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 191,000 and a decrease under 1893 of 139,000. For the seventy-six days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the seventy-six days of last year 93,000, ahead of the same days year before last of 171,000 and behind 1893 by 595,000.

PUMPING PLANT TEST.—A report from Houston states that Edward Coruthwait, formerly from Illinois, but now located fourteen miles northwest of Houston, on the Montgomery road, made a test last week of his well and pumping plant for rice which will help to solve the question how to furnish the water for rice. He employed W. Z. Haight of Houston to put down a well on his section, 16 inches in diameter and 65 feet down, with a pump pit 6 feet square and 25 feet deep, for a centrifugal pump, using 8-inch suction, capacity 400 to 900 gallons. This pump was run as a test with a 12-horsepower traction engine for two days, ending Friday, the 15th, pumping at least 500 gallons per minute continuously. Mr. Coruthwait was so well pleased with the test that he at once ordered a complete 15-horsepower gasoline outfit to be put in at once and contemplates putting in several more wells to cultivate his whole section in rice.

As it requires continuous pumping of about 6 gallons to the acre for rice, this one well just tested will supply from 70 to 100 acres. The water was struck in abundance about 50 feet, and at the bottom was 7 feet of sand that yielded an inexhaustible supply.

The lift is 40 feet and flows freely, lifted by a gasoline engine, which will probably give way later to the Beaumont fuel oil when the pipe line is completed to Houston. The cost of the equipage is as follows:

Sixty-five-foot well at $3 a foot	$195
Cost of pump pit, 6 feet across and 25 feet deep	200
Pump	130
Fifteen horse power engine	875
Total cost	$1,400

This test was witnessed by a large number of Mr. Coruthwait's neighbors, who will now put their idle prairie lands into rice for next year and will commence at once to make preparations.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.—The following crop report was issued last week by the department of agriculture:

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the department of thee ariculture, is 16.4 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.3 bushels per acre in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year average of 24.4. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest general average ever recorded for this crop, being 2.2 bushels below the yield in 1881, which has stood for twenty years as the lowest on record. The indicated yield in bushels per acre in the seen principal states as as follows:

Ohio	28.1
Indiana	19.8
Illinois	21.4
Iowa	25.0
Missouri	19.1
Kansas	7.8
Nebraska	14.1

Of the twenty-three states having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn all but Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan report an average yield per acre below their respective ten-year averages. The general average as to quality is 73.7 per cent, as compared with 85.5 per cent in November, 1899. It is estimated that 4.5 per cent of the corn crop of 1900 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1901, as compared with 4.4 per cent of the crop of 1899 in farmers' hands Nov. 1, 1900, and 5.9 per cent of that of 1898 in hand Nov. 1, 1899.

Preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potatoes is 59.9 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 80.9 bushels in 1900, 86.6 bushels in 1899 and a ten-year average of 78.7 bushels. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest since 1890. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska report less than one-fourth of an average crop. The average as to quality is 78.4 per cent, as compared with 88.1 in November last and 91.4 in November, 1899.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.32 tons, against an average yield of 1.28 tons in 1900, 1.25 tons in 1899 and a ten-year average of 1.28 tons.

Of the fifteen principal tobacco states nine, including Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolinia and Tenessee, report an average yield per acre of tobacco in excess of their ten-year averages, while six, including Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, fall below such averages.

The apple crop is considerably below the ten-year average, the pear and grape crops are slightly below and the sweet potato crop is slighty above.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

F. Nollke of Sherwood, bought of T. D. Word of Sonora, 800 one and two-year-old wethers at $2.25.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

On December 21, 22, 23, 1901, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway company of Texas will sell round trip tickets from all stations on its line to points in Missouri, Arkansas and the Southeast, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will bear return limit of thirty days from date of sale.

As usual, the COTTON BELT ROUTE will offer special inducements in the way of equipment, service and connection, for the accommodation of those wishing to spend the Christmas at home. This road enjoys a widespread popularity on account of the excellent manner in which the holiday business has been cared for in years past, and will spare no effort to prove worthy of its reputation in this respect.

For full information regarding rates and schedules, and for descriptive pamphlets, address any agent of this company, or T. P. Little, P. A., Corsicana, Tex.; Hus Hoover, T. P. A., Waco, Tex.; D. M. Morgan, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex. or W. H. Weeks, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Texas.

TO SAVE PEAR ORCHARDS.

PROF. WAITE OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT MAKING INVESTIGATIONS IN SOUTH TEXAS.

Prof. M. B. Waite, assistant pathalogist of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, has been recently investigating the diseases of orchard fruits in south Texas.

In speaking of the trouble with pear orchards, Prof. Waite said: While in Houston a few days ago, that it is not altogether due to the blight. Lack of cross-pollenation has probably had a great deal to do with the failure of the pear crop in recent years, and the great Galveston storm has undoubtedly had something to do with the failure this past season. In conversation with the growers the professor has learned that the trees were so badly whipped by the wind that fruit spurs and blossom buds were destroyed to a large extent. The leaves were blown from the trees and they were generally thrown into the dormant condition.

The warm weather which followed caused the buds remaining on the trees to prematurely push forth into bloom. As a result very few blossom buds were left for this season's crop. It is eident, however, that there has been something fundamentally wrong besides the pear blight, the pear leaf blight and the weather conditions, for the trees have failed to fruit with but few notable exceptions even where these difficulties were not present. The professor thinks that this unaccountable failure is mainly due to lack of cross-pollenation; that is, to the failure of the orchardist in setting out the orchard to plant other varieties with the Le Conte and Kieffer, which would bloom at the same time. It has been demonstrated that in most parts of the country the pear is sterile to its own pollen; that is, the pollen of the same variety. The Kieffer and Le Conte certainly have fruited in Georgia and other southern states under favorable conditions without other varieties for pollenizers. It is evident, however, that they can not be relied upon to do this in the coast country of Texas. The principle of cross-pollenization has been well established by practical experience and actual experimental proof.

The pear blight can be remedied by cutting out the hold-over blight. It is a difficult thing to do and requires careful and skillful field work. The pear leaf blight which forms small round spots on the foliage and causes the leaves to drop by mid-summer, or even earlier, is preventable by spraying with Bordeaux mixtures, according to methods worked out by the department of agriculture.

The benefits of cross-pollenation can be secured by planting in where there are missing trees or top-grafting other varieties of pears which will bloom at the same time, as the Kieffer and the Le Conte. The exact varieties most suitable for this purpose is a matter for further investigation, as they are not known at present. With these difficulties removed and with proper cultivation and pruning given to the coast orchards the professor is very hopeful that they may be brought into profitable bearing condition. The conditions in the coast country are so different, especially the soil, from the other successful pear ground regions, that success is by no means absolutely certain in all cases, even with the most skillful attention to all necessary details. The fact that the Stringfellow orchard at Hitchcock, the Shirley orchard at Alvin and a few others have fruited successfully lend material encouragement. Both of these orchards in their early years were given very thorough cultivation and probably high fertilization.

Largely through the efforts of Mr. A. F. Newsom of Galveston, Prof. Waite came to the coast region of Texas for the purpose of demonstrating the accuracy of the plan of cutting out the hold-over blight as a means of preventing next spring's outbreak of blossom blight. With the assistance of Mr. Newsom's manager, Mr. Will G. Fields, the blight at the Newton orchard at Algoa is now being exterminated, or cut out, under the direction of Prof. Waite. Five men are employed to assist Mr. Fields and the work is nearly completed. It is hoped that this experiment will prove a pronounced success and the result will be of great advantage and benefit to all of the orchardists in the coast country.

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The Journal Institute

WINTER KEEP OF CABBAGE.—Chas. Ashley, of Kansas City, says:

Cabbage may be kept by any mode which nearly excludes the frost, preserves a cool temperature and a slight degree of moisture. A pile resting on the earth would keep better than if resting on the floor, and would require less protection. It would be likely thus to receive a proper degree of moisture. A common way to keep cabbage by the quantity is to leave them out in the ground until near the end of November, and then pull and place them, inverted, on smooth ground, packed closely together in beds five or six feet wide, with six-foot spaces between. They may be thus left until the ground is about to freeze, when the earth between the rows is dug and placed as covering on the inverted heads, about six inches thick, the tips of the roots projecting above. With less labor, the spaces may be plowed and harrowed before it is placed on the cabbage, the plow throwing the earth nearest to them upon the heads. With this treatment, the work must be done earlier than by hand in order to have the soil in right condition, and it is always best to cover them up as late as practicable. It is important that the ground has very thorough drainage.

A great many regard it as of great importance to plow the earth many times, making it mellow two feet deep in forming a trench or hollow to place them in, then the mellow earth is thrown against the heads with the plow. The frost cannot penetrate the mellow earth. If the work is done before very cold weather sets in, the central part of the row may be left nearly uncovered, and when freezing commences, the whole covered with the mellow soil. For early winter use, cabbage may be stored in cold cellars packed in large boxes of damp moss, or they may be set in their natural position in low boxes filled with earth, damp moss, damp sawdust, or placed in heaps out of doors and covered with a foot of chaff, or with straw.

PEAS AND OATS FOR SHEEP.—Prof. Thomas Shaw, of Minnesota, says:

This magnificent food for sheep is all too little known in the United States. Were it better known it would be grown to a far greater extent than it is. Peas grown as the sole crop on the land can scarcely be looked upon as a decided success, even as far south as the middle states. The weather is too hot for them at the season of Blossoming, hence they do not load well. But as fodder for sheep, they can be grown along with oats much farther south than it would be profitable to grow the crop, where the grain produced is the chief object sought in growing it. When grown as a mixed crop, it is fed without being threshed, consequently the straw is probably as important as the grain. Hence, when the grain is not present in great abundance, the value of the straw is at least a partial compensation.

In growing this crop the aim should be to grow in the mixture as large a proportion of peas as possible. The oats are grown, in a measure, for the purpose of sustaining the peas as well as to furnish fodder. The pea portion of the mixture is much more valuable as food than the oats, and it is more highly relished. But unless oats are present in due proportion, the peas will lodge. When they do not, the straw makes much better food than when they lie along upon the ground. And when thus supported, the crop is more easily harvested.

Soils.—This crop will grow nicely on all clay loam soils where the climate is suitable. It can also be grown with a fair measure of success on sandy loam soils, and even on stiff clays. In the volcanic soils of the Rocky Mountain valleys it will also grow magnificently when sufficient moisture is present, and it will grow in splendid form on the soils beyond the Cascades mountains. Peas alone are not a marked success on the deep humus soils of the prairie, but when grown as fodder, the objection that they do not fruit well in such soils does not apply, since on these soils the vines usually grow vigorously. In all the northern states and in all the provinces of Canada from sea to sea, this crop ought to grow in splendid form, wherever any considerable clay content is found in the soil.

Place in Rotation.—This mixed crop may come anywhere in the rotation, but it fits in better in some successions than in others. It is of considerable importance that it shall not be greatly infested with weeds, hence it should, when practicable, be grown on land that is not overfoul. It may be grown with much appropriateness on overturned sod. Peas luxuriate in such conditions. Or it may be to follow a cleaning crop. When it is, however, the land should not be plowed when preparing it for the peas and oats, but only deeply stirred on the surface. On clay soils, however, it matters less where this crop is grown in the rotation, since in these the weeds do not give trouble as they do in the rich humus soils of the prairie. But even on the latter it is impossible to grow the crop on foul lands without having the weeds crowd the crop to an extent greatly detrimental to it, as will be shown below. When sown early in the season the crop can frequently be harvested early enough to admit of following it with a crop of rape, and of course any season it may be followed with a crop of winter rye.

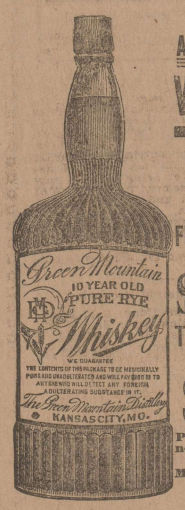
Prepare the soil.—The preparation of the soil will depend on the place given to the crop in the rotation. If sown on overturned sod, the disk harrow will soon make a seedbed deep enough on which to sow the seed. If sown after a cleaning crop, the seedbed may, with much propriety, be prepared in the same way. But the seedbed should be deep, since the peas require deep planting, especially in humus soils. On lands that are foul it will probably be the best plan to sow the peas on the surface and then to bury them with the plow, the oats being sown later and at a less depth, for reasons given below.

Sowing the Seed.—This crop ought to be sown as early as the ground is dry enough in the spring. The growth will usually be more satisfactory than when sown later. The straw is also likely to be brighter and more free from mildew and rust. The weather will also, as a rule, be more favorable to the harvesting of the crop in good form. When sown on land already prepared, the seed should first be mixed and sown with the drill, and it ought to be buried deeply unless in areas where plentiful showers can be depended on during the period of growth. When the peas are buried with the plow they are first scattered broadcast over the land, and are then plowed under to the depth of not less than five inches on prairie soils. Then, when the peas are nearly ready to appear, the oats should be sown, preferably with the drill, and one stroke of the harrow ought then to be given to the land. The weeds will thus be destroyed that have sprouted, and the peas will then push on and keep the weeds in check. The oats are sown later than the peas, for the reason, first, that they do not require such a deep covering, and, second, to prevent them from unduly crowding the peas, which they are much prone to do on prairie soils. The amount of feed to sow when mixed should not be less than 2½ bushels per acre. Sometimes more than that should be sown, as the finer the fodder the more suitable is it. The proportons of the mixtude cannot be definitely stated, since soils vary so much. On prairie soils the peas should form two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire mixture. The best proportions can soon be determined by experience in each locality. On sols where the oat crop is much prone to lodge, it may be well to sow a little spring rye in the mixture to help to sustain the peas.

Harvesting.—The crop may be cut and cured like hay, or, when it does not lodge and the weather is favorable, it may be cut with the binder, and cured in the shock. It should be cut a little short of complete ripeness. When cut at the stage just indicated, it is much more palatable than if allowed to ripen, and will, therefore, be more fully consumed by the stock which feed upon it. Nor will the grain shell while the crop is being handled as it otherwise would. It is important that the crop shall be protected from rain, as far as possible, while it is being cured. Peas easily take injury when rained upon after they have begun to cure. When the crop is cured, bright and free from mildew on the peas or rust on the oats, it makes a grand food for sheep. It is in itself almost a perfect food for them, and the yield per acre is large. The weak point in growing it in prairie areas is the cost of the seed.

FEEDING VALUE OF STRAW.—Under any circumstances, not considering even the eminent desirability of it in this year of scarce feeds, straw has a feeding value which should be taken advantage of especially in feeding cattle, says the Homestead. The general practice, of course, is to allow the cattle that run in the straw-yard access to the stack, and in this way they will likely get the best of it, while the rest serves to bed the yard. Another plan is to give the cattle a regular feed of straw in the racks and then use what is left for bedding. Where feeds are higher priced than they are with us and the economical side of feeding is closely studied, it is frequently the practice to cut the straw and mix it with other feeds. The latter, of course, is the most economical use of straw, and the tendency seems to look favorably towards cutting the straw both for feed and for bedding, it being claimed that it is much more of an absorbent when cut than when used in long condition, and also more helpful to the soil. As a rule, cattle will only eat about half of the straw that is given them if it has been cut and put up in the ordinary way; but, if some effort is made to secure for it its highest feeding value, they will eat it with as much relish as hay. Hay and the grains are of the same family, and if they were handled in the same way they would have very much the same feeding value; but the common practice is, of course, to allow the grain to ripen thoroughly, and during that process the most of the nutriment passes from the straw to the grain, and the former becomes harder largely through the increase of silica and the decrease in water. Consequently the feeding value of straw depends almost altogether on the time of cutting. Excellent hay can be made with oats, and that of a lower merit from rye and barley by cutting at a time when the grain is just slightly hardening. If the crop has been cut rather early the straw will have a much higher feeding value than if it had been allowed to over-ripen. Consequently its worth for feeding cattle will altogether depend on the stage of the cutting, and to some extent also on the kind of grain that it is from. It is generally recognized that pea straw has a higher feeding value than any other, especially for sheep and for cattle. Sheep are especially fond of it, and cattle also greatly relish it. Oat straw we would place next, both for cattle and sheep, and then next to this we would consider barley and wheat straw. They all have sufficient value, however, to justify the practice of allowing the cattle to go through it and eat such portions as they wish, using the rest as bedding or considering it as waste.

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TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No D 5313, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780,8th Avenue, New York.

A sample of sugar made by the new mill which has just been erected at San Juan Hacienda, the splendid sugar plantation of Sheriff John Closner of Hidalgio county, has been received by the Herald. It is an excellent quality of sugar, being finely granulated and of a very light cream color. It is, in fact, equal to the very best sugar made anywhere, and proves that Mr. Closner has made a decided success with his new enterprise. Mr. Closner has worked indefatigably to develop his sugar industry, sparing no expense or trouble in the work. Heretofore his cane crop was worked into piloncilio and molasses, which was of a very good quality, but his ambition was to make it a real sugar plantation. He therefore ordered the necessary machinery and has built a first-class sugar mill. The first consignment of machinery from New Orleans was lost in the ill-fated schooner Dixon, but he immediately duplicated the order and finally received the machinery which was soon put in place, and he now has a sugar mill in full operation. The mill is now working continually, reducing his large acreage of cane to sugar, which must command the highest market price because of its excellence. The enterprising proprietor deserves great credit upon the success he has achieved and also for the inauguration of a new and important industry in Hidalgio county. This is the second sugar mill on the lower Rio Grande Sugar plantation, in this county, belonging to George Brulay, who long ago made a success of the sugar industry.—Brownsville Herald.

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About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours.

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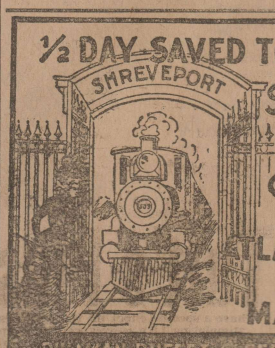
Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.

All you have to do is to put the Vaccine in your syringe, 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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½ DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST VIA SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND THE KATY FLYER TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.



PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS — FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. KATY DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

Breeders W

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH Breeder of registered grade Shorthorn cattle. You sale. Cattle and Residence a tion, T. & P. R. R., P. O. Al

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITH Breeder of Registered Cattle.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE 30 head registered year They are an extra good, well of good colors (27 red, 3 roan nice breeding condition. W breeding them to our Cruick bull, Orange Viscount, 15752, bull calf at the Kansas C show, 1900. Also 23 head o ranging in age from 7 to 13 m are an extra good lot of low fellows of excellent breeding have younger calves of both ing in age from 1 week to 4 D. L. DAWDY & CO., Arre son county, Kansas.

THE J. W. BURGESS Breeders of thorough bors and Double Standard Po cattle. Young stock of both sale. W. W. & J. T. BURGE sas, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. T. DAY, RHOME, TEXA Breeder of registered cattle. Young bulls for sale, ten six months to two year old.

DRUMMOND FARM HERD Breeders and Dealers in Reg for sale. Address G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Ty Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dal

WANDER'S CREEK HER registered Shorthorns, Brad Tex., consists of head of c ile, headed by Duke of Grad No. 96, A. H. H. Four ca calves for sale. Address ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

SHORTHORNS POLLED Bulls and heifers for sale at $25.00. Beautiful reds, months old. Purchaser is all back $5.00 per head until stock Give express station. Calves than a carload. ISON & LA rodsburg, Ky.

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT Texas. Breeders of reg high grade Shorthorn cattle. year old bulls for sale. Cor solicited.

INOCULATED SHORTHO sale. I have over 100 Short and yearlings that have bee at the Missouri Experime against Texas Fever. I sold jected to the same treatme last winter, that have been cess. This is headquarters fr iness, and buyers can count something good here. One-h JOHN BURRUSS, Columbia,

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP K Choice bull and heifer sale. Prices, quality consi competition.

JULE GUNTER GAINESVIL Breeder of pure bred cattle. Whole herd open to Handle strictly my own rais spondence solicited.

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, GA Texas. Exclusive breed tered Shorthorn cattle.

DURHAM PARK HERD Shorthorn cattle. Scot topped and pure Bates. You both classes for sale. DA RELL, Austin, Texas. Farm i don, Liberty Hill, on Austi western railway, 38 miles fro

H. O. SAMUELL DALLAS Breeder of Shorthorns. a dozen young registered bul

MAVERICK

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Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & P. R. R., P. O. Aledo, Texas.

LOUIA B. 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 colors (27 red, 3 roan), and all in nice breeding condition. We are now breeding them to our Cruickshank show bull, Orange Viscount, 157352, second prize bull calf at the Kansas City National show, 1900. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 13 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy fellows of excellent breeding. We also have younger calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. D. L. DAWDY & CO., Arrington, Atchison county, Kansas.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY
Breeders of Thoroughbred Shorthorn and Double Standard 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 registered 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 sold. Address G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 159607—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS. Must go, bulls at $32.00 and heifers at $22.50. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to hold back $5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves crated, less than a carload. ISON & LITSEY, Hardrodsburg, Ky.

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT FT. WORTH, Texas. Breeders 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 subjected 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 BURRUSS, 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 herd open to inspection. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

DURHAM PARK HERD, Shorthorn cattle. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bates. Young stock of both classes for sale. DAVID HARRELL, Austin, Texas. Farm railway station, Liberty Hill, on Austin & Northwestern railway, 38 miles from Austin.

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS. Chief Victor 172310, head of herd, first prize winner at Denison and Dallas fairs, 1901. 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
Glazbrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas. P. O. box 771. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and high grade Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1888. My herd consists of 400 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 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

N. J. JONES ANTELOPE TEXAS Jack county, has 200 high grade Hereford cattle for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

FRANK NUSOM, CHARCO, GOLIAD CO., Texas. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns. 20 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

LEEDALE HEREFORDS.
Lee Bros., proprietors, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Polson (49,-230) 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 Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford catttle. 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 TEX. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

S. T. HOWARD, GUANAH TEXAS. Twenty registered Hereford bulls, one and two years old. Will sell at a great bargain to make room for the young Beau Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 2d, the $1200 bull.

W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE TEXAS I have 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.
Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymout.. chickens. W. S. IKARD, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

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

A. B. JONES
Breeder of registered Herefords, Big Sandy, Texas. Stretton 94048 (son of Corrector 48079) at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale cheap, considering quality. Paid $410 for Stretton 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.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first-class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin. Also, a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER— Greene county, Mo. Red Polls raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
One car bulls, two cars heifers; all straight registered stock and guaranteed.
C. W. FARR, Maquoketa, Iowa.
Riverview Herd.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA Editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book, has sold over 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

EXCELSIOR HERD RED POLLS
The largest herd in the state. Cattle of both sexes for sale. Nothing but registered stock offered for sale. Write or call on M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANgus, the oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager Allendale, Allen County, Kansas. Send visit herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS. Henry Exall, manager. Electrite, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2:13 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2:13 1-2 and 36 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, $100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, $25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

O. C. LANE, SANTA ANNA TEXAS. Breeder of registered French Coach horses and Polled Durham cattle.

CATTLE SALES.

R. F. Halbert of Sonora, Tex., sold last week to C. T. Tinney 300 head of coming 3-year-old steers at $20 per head, spring delivery.

Fayette Tankersley has bought the cattle on old Gordon Stiles' ranch, in Tom Green county, and Rhome Shields bought the ranch.

At Alpine, R. L. Nevill sold 280 calves to Mr Greenlee last week.

At San Angelo last week, N. B. Spearman bought from J. N. Farquhar 40 calves at $10.

Hassard Bros., of Tom Green county, last week received 240 head of steers, 3's and 4's bought from A. J. Wilkerson, of Menard county, at $24.

F. G. Oxsheer, of Fort Worth, reports the sale of 80 bull calves, Hereford and Shorthorn crosses, at $45 each. He also shipped two cars of mixed cattle to his ranch in Mexico.

S. E. Townsend, of Midland, a few days ago sold 85 heifer calves and one bull calf from his Figure 2 herd at $25 around.

John Lovelady, of Colorado, lately purchased a car of cows from G. L. Brown, of Big Springs, at $18.50 per head.

James Callan, of Menardville, recently sold about 200 Rock R steers at $42.50 per head.

John Guess, of San Angelo, last week sold to A. J. Morgan 20 head of stock cattle at $12.

G. L. Brown, of Big Springs recently sold five high-grade Hereford calves at $40 per head.

John Scharbauer, of Midland, lately sold 40 head of bull calves to J. C. Smith, of Big Springs, at $150 per head.

Clarence Scharbauer, of Midland, has purchased 600 yearlings from Dysart & Dublin.

At Ozona last week, Geo. W. Morris sold to Dock Simmons 37 head of yearlings at $14.

Albert Cockrell recently bought in Alpine, for the El Paso market, two loads of cows from W. B. Hancock and three loads from W. T. Henderson.

W. E. Wallace, of Dallas, bought a carload of fat cows from O. B. Holt, of Midland, last week, at $21.

M. Z. Smissen, of Fort Worth, has purchased four cars of cattle from the Sterling county ranch of W. H. and T. G. Brennand.

D. S. Combs, of Marathon, sold to J. C. Bird, of Alpine, six registered Shorthorn bulls and 14 head of high-grade stock of cattle at private terms.

M. Z. Smissen, of Fort Worth, recently purchased several carloads of cattle in Mitchell county and sent them to market.

Q. Bone has sold his ranch and cattle in Terry county to Geo. C. Woolfarth, of Lubbock county.

R. K. Wylie, of Ballinger, a few days ago sold 350 head of 3-year-old steers to Jas. Sutherland, of Marlin, at $30.

STOPS THE COUGH
AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Miguel Ferria's wagons came in Saturday loaded with about 5000 pounds of wool.—Alpine Avalanche.

J. A. Schwalbe sold to F. Nollke of Irion county, 1550 stock sheep, everything counted, at $2 per head.—Ozona Kicker.

TRADE TALK.

W. J. Boney, of Cairo, Mo., writes: "We have been in the business of breeding registered Herefords since 1883. Starting with good imported stock and using high-class bulls continually, and adding good blood occasionally through females. The young stock now is principally the get of Hesiod 10th, by Hesiod 2d, and Plutarch, a son son of Beau Brummel. We have a drove of bulls now that should interest Texas cattlemen. There are 26 of them, ranging in age from 6 to 18 months old. They are an excellent lot, in good vigorous condition, though not fat. A few others could be bought near here, but there don't seem to be as many in the country as usual."

We desire to direct the attention of the readers of the Texas Stock Journal to the Meadow Brook herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle, bred and owned by H. N. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.

Some years ago this herd was founded by the purchase of some of the best imported stock that could be had.

This herd numbers over 100 head of registered cattle at the present time.

Our cattle are bred in the most fashionable strains and are of the low-down, thick-fleshed and early maturing kind.

The merit of our cattle was proven in our success at all the leading county and interstate fairs of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin and at the state fair at Milwaukee this year, where we won every first premium and all the champion prizes shown for. To those attending the International show at Chicago, we would invite their inspection to our consignment to the sale of our yearling bull, Curly Lad 2d, and two young cows, Ione and Millie. We have on hand for sale 15 registered bulls from 10 to 20 months old; also, a few choice heifers.

We have been a reader of the Texas Stock Journal for some time past, and like the paper very much.

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE.

The cattle contributed by Mr. Funkhouser are, in the main, from Hesiod 2d or some of his descendants, and his offering may be regarded as distinctly a Funkhouser offering. The females are either bred or will have calves at foot, and most of them are from the service of the bull March On 6th, who may be considered now as distinctly a Funkhouser sire, and one of the best bulls of the Hereford breed. He will be on exhibition at the sale, together with a number of his get, furnishing buyers with a reasonable idea of what they may expect from his service.

Mr. Funkhouser's offering is especially notable in the number of bulls and heifers by Hesiod 2d, who has probably furnished as many herd bulls as any sire in America.

The Funkhouser offering comprises some twenty cows and fourteen bulls.

The Armour offering comprehends some seventy head of cows and twelve head of bulls. It may be divided distinctly into imported and American Herefords.

The imported cows are practically all from the Armour importatin of 1900. There are some twenty-five head of imported cows, ranging from three to four years old, and some twenty head of imported heifers two-year-olds, or just coming twos, all bred to Armour sires, many of them to imported Southington.

The other Armour sires used in service are Aaron, the $3000 bull, and Lord Prettyface, a son of St. Louis, grandson of the royal winner, Old Prettyface.

Notable among the imported cows is Phoebe, lot 69. She is by Peer and is generally regarded as one of the best things ever brought over by Mr. Armour. This same sire has a number of other cows in the offering, and all of them universally good.

The celebrated John Tudge sire, Gold Box, is represented by three cows of unusual merit. The sires, Post Obit, Fairfax, Cecil, Happy Hampton, Truent, Keep-On, Gamecock, Tiptoe and other celebrated English sires are represented, and the bull Argon, sire of Majestic, the prize herd bull now in quarantine with the Armour importation, has several cows to his credit; in fact, the imported division, as a whole, represents the best herds of England.

There are four imported bulls, one of which, Royal Hampton, is especially notable, on account of coming from an Albion sire and from a Happy Hampton dam. This bull blends the royal winnings in England so perfectly that it would be a misfortune to have him go outside of a regular breeding herd.

It has always been the custom of Mr. Armour to offer a queen's heifer in his public sales. Queen Ideal, bred by her late majesty, Queen Victoria, out of Firelight and by Arbitrator, will represent royalty in this event. She is a heifer of rare quality and will undoubtedly command attention.

Mr. Armour's own breeding is represented by heifers and bulls from Kansas Lad, Beau Brummel, Jr., St. Louis, Aaron, Lord Prettyface, The Strand, Climax 4th and the imported bull, Frederick, now in service with Scott and March.

As a summary, the Armour division represents Mr. Armour's history as a breeder and importer, and it was his own ambition to make this offering his greatest.

A BIT OF MEMORY.

The late Mr. Kirk B. Armour had so many friends who feel a deep sense of personal sorrow in his death that I know I echo the thoughts of all who have ever come in contact with him, in the belief that as individuals, as Hereford breeders and as brothers in the great cattle fraternity, we have been favored as few in this world have been favored, by the association and friendship of a nature so grand, of a man so lovable in all the characteristics from the simple to the great, which combine to make a charming acquaintance, a wise counselor, an honorable competitor, a loyal friend and a just man.

My personal acquaintance with him from his earliest interest in the cattle breeding industry is one of the fondest memories of my whole life, and I always think of him as the grandest man I have ever known. Every one that I met at the Kansas City Cattle Show seemed to be reminded doubly of him in the midst of scenes which they knew he thought of with great fondness. As the great parade was being made the last day I thought of him, and the conviction came to me with great force that none of us had realized how much he did to bring about the possibilty for such shows, or how much he did to extend the use of the thoroughbred bull. Involuntarily I drifted back to eight years ago, when all of us were wishing our herds were smaller, and wondering whether we would find a market for the few bulls we produced. Then came Mr. Armour's advent as a breeder and his world-wide statement, as a packer: "I am for the betterment of beef, regardless of strain." Fortunately, with his advent as a breeder, came better times; but his example and his industry and his advice had a very potent influence in the betterment of cattle and our present great market for thoroughbred bulls. Few people knew how many were his conversations with range men, how wide his correspondence with the cattle world generally, and always the advice: "Buy good bulls whether you buy Shorthorns, blacks or Herefords." His heart was in the work, and he put into it the same tireless energy and absorbing interest which he gave to the packing business.

He was indeed a friend in need; but great as his business influence was, I think all of us will miss his personality more. It was his custom to come to my house twice a year, once in the spring, when the fields had put on a healthy coat of green, and again in the fall, when the woods were at their highest color. He always chose the brightest days, and always drove the ten miles from Lathrop to get the smell of the woods and fields, as he said. Those days seemed the brighter for his coming. I don't think I ever knew any one who had a more absorbing love for all that is best and beautiful in nature. And he always seemed like a boy let out from school in his interest in everything pertaining to the farm and cattle. We loked forward to his visits, and at home we always call an ideal day Armour day.

In my business associations with him the thought uppermost in his mind seemed to be that we should make a better offering every time we made a public sale. And he always tried to stimulate a little friendly rivalry between us as to who could make the best offering. It was done in that same spirit that we arranged for this sale, and I shall do everything in my power to make my offering worthy the memory of my friend.

(Singed)

JAMES A. FUNKHOUSER.

L. F. St. John bought the Billy Williams place, on South Concho, comprising 800 acres, 100 of which are susceptible of irrigation. Mr. St. John will take possession on the 20th. Consideration, $5000.—San Angelo Standard.

MAVERICKS.

During a thunder-storm one night last week at Dodd City, Tex., 600 head of cattle stampeded, one being killed and several crippled. The cattle were being fed at the oil mill by John Baldwin.

Ranchmen in the Devil's river country say that cattle will go into winter quarters in better condition than last year.

Chas. Collyns has finished branding 1400 head of calves in Tom Green county.

E. P. Davis, of Throckmorton county, shipped from Seymour last week twenty-three cars of fine calves to feed this winter at Chickasha, I. T.

Capt. J. S. Todd, of Crockett county, who recently purchased Park & Allen's 46 sections and 2300 cattle for $40,000, now has a ranch of 142 sections and 7000 cattle.

About forty entries have been made for the roping contest to be held at Kyle, Tex., on Thanksgiving day. There will also be a cowpony race of three-eights of a mile.

R. F. Sellers expects to feed about 200 head of steers at Gonzales, Tex., this winter.

Wm. Wright of Mattie, Stonewall county, writes: "My boys think the Journal is the thing itself, and I think so, too. I can't do without the Journal."

A report from Gail, Borden county, says that since the opening of the quarantine season hundreds of cattle have been passing through that section from the drouth-sricken portion of the state to the plains and to New Mexico. The cattle are in bad shape for the winter and many predict a heavy loss.

The roping contest at Lockhart, Tex., was witnessed by about 2500 people. The first price was won by Bruce Harris of Fentress; second prize, Fred Scott of San Marcos; third prize, Jim Cardwell of Lockhart, and fourth prize, Fred Neely of Lockhart. The best time was one minute, shortest one minute and three seconds. There were thirty-two entries.

Dan McCunningham, federal inspector at Big Springs, has been appointed inspector for the state sanitary commission, and will be stationed at Midland during the open season.

John Sampson has sold out his holdings in Kent county and will seek another location on the plains.

At Floresville last week 1000 head of cattle stampeded, and in the edge of town encountered Mr. Jim Murray and his sister, Mrs Orie Ezzell, and her little child, as they were driving in their buggy. In his fright, the horse broke loose from the buggy, and turned it upside down, Mrs. Ezzell and her little child falling under the top, which saved them from being trampled to death, as the beeves would jump it as they came to it. Mrs. Ezzell and Mr. Murray were both slightly hurt, but the child escaped uninjured.

J. A. Allen was in yesterday from the ranch near Wingate. He was not ready for the rain, as he had just cut about 25,000 bundles of sorghum that was still on the ground and green. Jim says he has plenty of grass and feed to carry his stock through, having saved two sections of grass especially for this winter, but he has almost had to fight to keep drifters from destroying it by driving big herds across it.—Runnels County Ledger.

Ben H. Kelly has moved his cattle to the ranch in Lipscomb county, lately purchased by him.

J. E. Thoman and H. W. Cresswell spent the day Wednesday at the Cable ranch. Mr. Cresswell, who is a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Callahan county, was desirous of seeing the largest herd of this breed in the state. Mr. Thoman said yesterday: "What I saw out there was in the nature of a revelation to me. Neither Mr. Cresswell nor myself expected to see such an extensive herd. The ranch has 200 head of registered cattle, to say nothing of the grades. The grown cattle were all of one size, one color and apparently one weight, and looked to be in prime condition for the market. The theory that grade animals will fare better on the range than the pure-blood seems to have been upset in this instance, at least, as the registered herd is in much the best condition. The Angus will no doubt have a prominent place among the beef breeds in Texas in time, and the day will be hastened if prospective investors in Texas could see what has been accomplished on the Cable ranch."—San Antonio Express.

After making a trial of the markets, Jeff Justice, of Snyder, has decided that dehorning pays, and will dehorn all of his cattle hereafter.

L. S. McDowell has moved 850 head of cattle from his Glasscock county ranch to Martin county.

J. C. Ramsey of Tow, Tex., was a caller at the Dallas office of the Journal a few days ago. He stated that the cattlemen of his section would depend very largely on the season to carry their cattle through. Feed is scarce and high. Mr. Ramsey sold a car of cows in Dallas and shipped some young cattle to northern markets.

The steers purchased by R. E. Gatewood, of Rio Vista, from Brown & Poage, of Albany, were delivered last week. They were a fine lot of cattle.

J. H. Petts and J. J. Grimes last week shipped two cars of cattle from Hillsboro to the Panhandle, where they have established a ranch.

The Estes & Watts bunch of registered and graded Herefords, located six miles southeast of town, continues its rapid strides of progression. While W. D. Watts was in Kansas City recently, he purchased two fine show heifers, at a cost of $550. They arrived last week, were shown on the streets of Midland, and greatly admired by our lovers of fine stock.—Midland Reporter.

Eight registered Hereford bull calves, ranging in age from 4 to 12 months, were exhibited on our streets Monday by A. B. Jones, our pure-bred Hereford breeder. These calves were sired by Stretton 94048, son of Corrector, 49,-976. Corrector is one of the most noted breeders in the United States, having more prize-winners in his offspring than any other bull known. The calves being grand-sons of his, it is no wonder that they attracted so much attention. We heard many complimentary remarks made by stockmen about this high-class fine stock. March On 21st, the oldest, is 12 months and 7 days old and weighed 1016 pounds. This calf and two of the others, about four months old, we predict would be prize-winners at any stock show in Texas. Mr. Jones has had splendid success with these cattle, and all the calves he sold last season have done well. He shipped one calf to Grimes county in October, and a letter from the gentleman who bought it says that it is doing well.—Big Springs Enterprise.

THE CORN CROP.—According to the government report, the indicated corn crop of this season, with comparisons for recent years, is shown in the following exhibit, representing millions of bushels:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
New York	16	17	16
Pennsylvania	46	33	40
Maryland	20	15	18
Virginia	40	28	35
North Carolina	29	40	32
Georgia	34	34	32
Alabama	29	29	33
Mississippi	26	25	29
Texas	55	82	81
Arkansas	19	45	48
Tennessee	40	57	60
Kentucky	42	69	55
Ohio	68	107	99
Michigan	37	39	26
Indiana	78	153	142
Illinois	156	264	247
Wisconsin	34	49	42
Minnesota	28	32	31
Iowa	209	306	242
Missouri	64	181	163
Kansas	62	164	237
Nebraska	113	210	224
All others	115	126	136
Total	1,360	2,105	2,078

Advice to the Aged.
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.
Tutt's Pills
have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and
IMPARTING VIGOR
to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

FROM A ROYAL HERD.

Wonderful bulls from the late queen's royal herd, at Windsor, have just been landed at St. Denis, Md.

They were consigned to the millionaire packer, Kirkland B. Armour of Kansas City, who by the irony of fate, died only about a month before they reached here.

These imported Herefords cost nearly $90,000. Fifteen of them were valued at $1,000 and over; seven at $2,000 and over; two cost more than $4,000.

"Too bad that Kirkland Armour couldn't have lived to see these magnificent beasts," said Frank S. Hastings of the Armour company, as he leaned upon a gate at the St. Denis, Md., quarantine, and pointed at the great herd.

"Never in the history of the industry in America has as fine an importation been made," continued Hastings. "In all the world there is not a better bred or more perfect lot of Herefords than is comprised by those 227 animals out there. They came from the herds of the late Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., the Earl of Coventry and those most famous of all Hereford breeders, H. F. Russell, G. H. Green and James Smith.

"Mr. Armour died, as you know, after they had been shipped. He had counted much on seeing the cattle. A desire to put into American beef the best blood strain of the world was his ambition.

"With him the quality of beef overshadowed everything else in cattle. His pushing forward of the Hereford strain advanced the character of beef in five years more than it could have gained in twenty years without him. This importation means still further advance along these lines, and will give vast results within the next five years."

The royal herefords of England now at St. Denis, soon to be transported to the great Texas ranches of the Armour company, are magnificent creatures indeed. In the group are forty prize winners at England's greatest cattle show, "The Royal."

In color the animals are red, with white face and white crest, usually with some white about the limbs and belly. Three heifers in the yearling class took first, second and third prizes at this year's "Royal." They are:

Prudentia, bred by Richard Green, first prize.

Happy Accident, bred by William Barneby, second prize.

Mr. Hastings had one of the attendants bring out "the king's heifer," named Sophie, for the North American artist.

"This is an animal," exclaimed Hastings, "that is worth her weight in gold. She was bred on the estate of the late queen and was purchased from King Edward VII. She is 2 years old and the winner of this year's 'Roya..' In every particular she is an unusual animal. Look at her wonderful depth breadth and rotundity. Look at that beautiful curly coat. See the character in head and face. See her grace in motion, the courtliness of carriage. She is the queen of her race."

Hasting's face glowed with enthusiasm as he patted the huge creature. Then at a signal from him there was led in front of the camera a huge bull. It was the 2-year-old Majestic, bred by James Smith, and comes with the credentials of being the best bred bull of all the Herefords in England.

"Mr. Armour paid $5,000 for Majestic," said Hastings. "We secured him because Mr. Armour's order to his European agent was to get the best Hereford bull in England. Every herd of note was carefully examined by experts before the selection was made. This fellow has taken first prize whenever shown. His weight is 2,200 pounds. He will not reach maturity until he is 4 years old. Then he should weigh between 2,500 and 2,600 pounds."

A still heavier brute took Majestic's place—a magnificent specimen of the Hereford bull when fully developed. It was Mercury, the 4-year-old, purchased from the Earl of Coventry for $4,000. The great animal weighs 2800 pounds, and has been a prize winner every year of his life.

"Most very large bulls are apt to be coarse," observed Hastings, "but Mercury is what is known among cattle men as 'very smooth.'"

Lady Roberts, the yearling bred by the noted H. F. Russell, and costing $2,000 to import was the last of this celebrated group to pose for a portrait. She also is a persistent prize winner.

"It may be funny," said Hastings, "to hear breeders talk about character in cattle, but when they point it out a novice can see that character is as much a part of the cattle family as of the human.

"A good breeder will not have a bull that does not possess a fair 'brain box'—that is, wide between the eyes and short from eye to nose. These creatures here, every one of them, has that character and it gives to their descendants the very highest qualities.

"American shows for cattle are confined to two great events—the Herefords and Shorthorn joint breeding show at Kansas City this month and that at Chicago in December. Of course I do not reckon in the state and county fair shows.

"England has for 100 years had established shows, beginning in May and occurring every few weeks until November, the plan being to give a breeder the opportunity to show at all of these events. There all the great cattle of the land meet in breed and sweepstake competition."—Philadelphia North American.

March Bros. of San Angelo, sold the D. J. Dunagan fall clip of wool, off the wagon, for 11 cents per pound.—Ozona Kicker.

SALES BY WEIGHT.

D. Waggoner & Son have set a precedent which will in the course of a short time become ery popular in cattle dealing. They have, of late, made extensive sales of beef stock for feeders and invariably they have sold their "grassers" by weight, realizing from 3 to 3½ cents per pound. As their cattle have been bred up carefully they can better afford to sell by weight than "by the head." When this plan becomes generally adopted (which will be sooner or later) there will be a decided change in the cattle industry of this country. Every progressive cattle raiser, on a large or small scale, will improve his stock from year to year to increase weight regardless of age, as each pound added to the brute sold is an increased amount added to the pocketbook. Then, again, the lands of this country are enhancing in value every year and the calculating stockman can see no profit in "running" $35 or $40 worth of "cow" on $80 worth of soil. This will also bring about smaller holdings and increase the number of small stock farmers who will till more soil and raise feed for the purpose of developing better and heavier cattle. A better move could not be made for the general welfare if all should follow the example set out by Waggoner & Son.—Seymour News.


For Sale:
One car fine, large, black Tennessee Jacks, premium winners in Tennessee, Dallas and San Antonio. Now is your time to get a fine jack at a reasonable price.
KNIGHT & JETTON, Fort Worth, Texas. Polk Stock Yards,

ASTHMA CURE FREE
Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.
Sent absolutely free on receipt of postal. Write your name and address plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Ashmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle.

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,
Rabbi of the Cong. Baal Israel,
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Drs. Taft Bros'. Medicine Co.,
Gentlemen your Asthamalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.
After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,

Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.
Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Ashmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife comenced taking it about the first of November, I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappered and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.
Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Feb. 5, 1901.
Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.
Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.
Home address, 235 Rivington street, S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 129 st., New York City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.
Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE JOURNAL.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.

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

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Herefords.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, 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 500 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 week's contest, with 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.

STOCKMEN MUST FARM.

The stockman below the quarantine line will soon be up "against it." It will not be safe for him indefinitely to depend on securing an outlet for his surplus stock, and this is a subject which should be discussed at the next meeting of the Texas Live Stock association. Soon the only avenue will be direct to market. Is he preparing for the emergency? Cattle, in order to bring the prices which will continue to make the business profitable below the quarantine line, must be fitted for marketing. With the territory to which they are now going, becoming more and more circumscribed, will come a forced increase of herds. When the market is the only outlet for the product there will be not only one, but two serious problems confronting the producer. There will be no evil results if the stockmen will begin now to prepare for the contingency. In order to prepare cattle for market they must be fed, and the feed provided at home. Farms must be opened up; a crop raised, cottonseed meal must after a time be almost eliminated as a feed ration on account of the uncertainty of the crop, together with the steady export demand. There is no reason why the stockman should sit idly by and let the opportunity pass to make hay while the sun shines. The capabilities of the soil in Texas is phenomenal and shall we suffer when such a golden opportunity is held out to us to accomplish even greater things.—Coleman Voice.

The supremacy of the stock farmer in the livestock business of Texas is merely a question of time. With the substitution of the Hereford and the Shorthorn for the Texas longhorn the cattle king with his thousands of head of cattle roving the prairies began to give place to the small breeder. The change is recognized even in the most remote range districts and one by one the big ranches are being cut up into smaller tracts and sold. In a few years the cattle business of Texas, like that of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, will be chiefly in the hands of the stock farmers and feeders. This does not mean that the business will be less profitable or that there will be less capital invested in it. On the contrary the value of a few hundred head of fine blooded animals is greater than that of a herd of several thousand head of common cattle, and cattle handled in small lots, on account of the attention given them, almost invariably make better beef than when kept in big herds. Feeders, in order to get the best results, separate their cattle into small bunches.

The location of the big packing plants in Texas will give an additional stimulus to cattle feeding and will tend to increase the feeding by farmers, now almost unknown in this state but generally practiced in northern breeding states. It is not only time for the stockmen to begin to think about farming, it is time for him to begin raising feed crops. Likewise it is time for the farmer who does not intend to go into dairying to get rid of his Jersey stock and turn his attention to the beef making breeds.

OLEOMARGARINE LEGISLATION

The dairy trust is already marshalling its forces, in anticipation of the coming session of congress, to push forward the Grout oleomargarine bill or a substitute which will embody its main features. Speaker Henderson, it is understood, will be asked to put Congressman McCleary of Minnesota on the committee to which the bill will be referred in place of Congressman Lorimer, who led the opposition in the last session.

The Grout bill has been pushed forward as a farmers' measure, whereas it is in fact directly opposed to the interests of all the cotton farmers and of 90 per cent of the other farmers of the country. It is simply an effort made by a big combination, using the cloak of agriculture, to crush another industry. The plan is to place a prohibitive tax on all oleomargarine sold. The law already requires that each package of oleomargarine sold shall be plainly stamped. But the dairy combine is not satisfied with this. It wants the oleomargarine makers to be prohibited from using coloring matter, yet the amount of pure (?) butter marketed by the big dairy institutions which does not contain coloring matter is so infinitessimally small as to be practically unknown. If it is not wrong for the dairy trust to use coloring matter in its products, why should it be a crime for oleomargarine manufacturers to do the same thing?

To the value of every steer sent to market the manufacture of oleomargarine, it is estimated, adds at least $1. Large quantities of pure lard, pure dairy butter and pure cottonseed oil are also used in its manufacture. The high prices for cottonseed are in part used to the demand for oil to make oleomargarine. It is to be hoped that every representative and senator in congress, when he comes to consider the matter, will remember that in voting to uphold the dairy trust he is voting against the interests of all the cattlemen and against the interests of every farmer who raises cotton, cattle or hogs.

The experiment farm goes to East Texas. This is the decision of the committee which met at Fort Worth. Hereafter, it might be well enough for the legislature to obviate the necessity of appointing a committee to locate state institutions by simply tacking on an amendment to each and every appropriation of this nature with explicit instructions that Tyler or some East Texas point receive the benefits to be derived therefrom.—Wichita Falls Times.

It would have been a great deal better in the case in point if the legislature had stood by the original provision for three new experiment stations to be located in different parts of the state. As a matter of fact a still larger number might have been established with advantage to the state. The legislature, however, in its wisdom, decided that the people of Texas didn't know what they wanted and that one new station was enough. When the board met in Fort Worth several sections were almost equally clamorous for the institution and of course somebody had to get left. If any one is at fault in the matter, the blame should rest on the lawmakers who required two extra sessions to dispose of an appropriation bill that should have been completed at the regular session.

Good roads would mean less expense and longer usefulness for vehicles.

Good roads would mean less work and longer life for draft animals.

Good roads would mean an increase in marketable products of the farm.

Good roads would mean an increase in the price of land.

Good roads would mean a saving of time and money for the farmer.

It is now generally admitted that there will be practically no top crop of cotton in Texas this year. As a matter of fact the so-called top crop is a big bugaboo which rarely materializes. It is used simply as a weapon to beat down the price of cotton as long as possible.

Chmically, oleomargarine has been shown to be just as pure and healthful as the best dairy butter. There may be oleomargarine that is not properly manufactured just as there is plenty of impure process butter placed on the market, but because some impure oleomargarine may be found is no reason why the pure article should be condemned. Nobody demands that pure dairy butter be shut out of the market on account of foul and rancid process butter being found.

Pretty soon the Texas farmer who diversified by raising a few pigs will be eating home-made backbone and spareribs, while his less thrifty neighbor is swapping two pounds of cotton for one pound of bacon.

The American consul is still waiting for the brigands to announce a bargain day on which he may secure possession of Miss Stone.

It is true that good roads would mean an increase of taxes. The value of lands would be so increased as to make the tax on them greater.

To date the only man who has confessed the reading of Gen. Algers book is Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

Whether the sultain paid the French claim or not would not really matter if Texas could get good roads.

Champion James Jeffries is still rulin'.

CURRENT OPINION

There is a splendid opening for some farmer to get rich in this county by growing broom corn and making it into brooms.—Tyler Courier.

Broom corn equal to the best Illinois product has been raised in several parts of Texas and Texas-made brooms have been shipped to Europe. Broom corn requires about the same class of land as ordinary corn and nearly the same culture.

The demand for our canned goods is not confined to Texas alone, but other states want them and can't get them, as the Texas demand cannot be supplied.—Jacksonville Banner.

Here is a pointer for some communities which have not good facilities for shipping fresh fruit and vegetables or where the surplus ripe fruit is sufficient to supply a canning factory. Texas is paying many thousands of dollars every year for canned fruits and vegetables from other states when better products could be furnished at home.

It is not in accord with the divine fitness of things that Oklahoma, a territory which, if taken out of the domain of Texas, would not make a respectable post hole, should walk off with the world's prize on cotton, yet she did that very thing, and it was a negro who raised the cotton at that. However, it is not so much the quality that Texas is aiming at as the quantity, and when it comes to considering the cotton question from that standpoint, Oklahoma as wall as all other cotton raising states pale into significance.—Terrell Transcript.

In the main that is correct but it is by no means certain that Texas will continue to bank on quantity alone. It has not been many years since the number of head was the chief consideration in the cattle industry of the state.

The Mexican Herald, which is in a position to regard the negro question from an unprejudiced standpoint, says:

The press of the Southern states of the American Union is poking fun at the pro-negro Northern states for doing so little to encourage black immigration from the South. The fact is that, both North and South, the color line is drawn; in the South the black man may have all the education he can get, may work at good wages, put his surplus in his own savings banks, but may not hold office. In the North he is reduced to menial labor and no white constituency gives him office; the old "abolition" states elect no negro to a governorship or even to a city mayoralty. Most of the Northern negrophile talk is pure buncombe. There remains to the American black man only one hope, and that is to gain property and therefore influence, and some measure of political and social consideration. He cannot hope for anything substantial from the republicans; the democrats are indisposed to remove the color line, and they are far franker about it than their political antagonists.

With forty thousand dollars to start we could put up a cotton mill to give constant employment to three hundred hands twelve months in each year. That pay roll would mean a hundred thousand dollars a year wages besides other expenses. Is it worth trying for? Would not these wages be worth at least twenty thousand dollars a year to the business interests of Abilene? In two years your money is back into your pockets and you have your mill stock still worth a hundred cents on the dollar. Is this worth anything to you? If you own a lot, a rent house, a business house, a business or a trade it certainly would be beneficial to you. It was little trouble to get up a bonus of forty thousand in cash, and twenty thousand in real estate for the circle belt railroad which would have taken money out of town and why should it be difficult to get the same money for a factory when that money would stay in the community and bring more here? It seems to us that there is no argument to this question.—Abilene Reporter.

Bonham and Belton and all the other Texas towns that have secured cotton mills are well pleased with their investments. A mill that will pay well in one Texas town ought not, with similar surroundings, to be a bad thing in another.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

A HOUSEHOLD HEROINE.

The woman behind the preserving pot
Is certainly deserving of fame;
She's not like the man behind the gun,
But she's getting there just the same.
The hero is trying to maim or kill,
And great is his showing of nerve;
But praise also goes to the woman who
Is using her skill to preserve.

No time she is wasting in drill or march
Which fit the brave soldier for strife;
But she gathers 'round her what she'll attack,
And then goes to work with her knife.
She pares and she cores and she cuts with care
Till fingers and muscles are sore;
Then hither and thither in other tasks
She's hurrying over the floor.

She gallantly stands at the firing line,
Unmindful of heat and toil;
All flushed is her face and her eyes are strained
By watching the things that there boil.
She spices and sweetens and stirs and skims,
Till weary in arms, back and feet;
But bravely she stands till her work is done,
With never a thought of retreat.

She carefully gathers the store of sweets
That she has so patiently made,
And soon the good things for the winter feasts
In jars, cans and crocks are arrayed.
She thinks not of plaudits for triumphs won,
Yet, while she no laurels will claim,
The woman behind the preserving pot
Is certainly worthy of fame.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TOM, Hutto, Tex.—Your verses show decided talent, and I would certainly advise you to send them to literary publications—not as free contributions, but for their money's worth. Good fresh original verse is never a drug on the market even in this prosaic age.

* * *

MAUD, Greenville, Tex.—Who is the best dressed woman in the world? I can not attempt to answer that question. The race for supremacy as queen of dressers would probably be with Anna Held, Elsie De Wolfe and other shining stage lights.

* * *

MRS. BLAZES, Taylor, Tex.—Here is a way of rendering your children's prints and flannelettes uninflamable, I have heard is efficacious but can not vouch for it from personal experience. Rinse the garments in alum water, about one ounce or more to a tub of water. (2) Yes, plaids are popular for small girls.

* * *

SONNIE BOY, Smith Co.—What would make a suitable present for a "young lady" of twelve. Write a nice note to Santa Claus, Sonnie Boy, asking him to put a nice "go-to-sleep" doll in her stocking. Let Santa Claus hold his job for a few years yet without your assistance. You'll have troubles of your own soon enough.

* * *

MRS. D., Fort Worth, Tex.—Dull finished woolens, crepe cloth, cheviot and such goods are suitable for a mourning gown for street wear. Wear black suede gloves. Do not use deeply bordered stationery nor handkerchiefs. The October Delineator has a special article on mourning toilettes which will give you desirable information as to styles, etc.

* * *

RUBY, Ardmore, I. T.—Yes, your parents are foolish in insisting on a "long" engagement of three months. They may have cause to regret it, as the young man may recover his senses in that time. A girl who speaks of her sweetheart as a "young gent" and her parents as "old fogies," are not likely to be called upon to refuse a great number of proposals of marriage.

* * *

RED ROSE, Rowlett, Tex.—If the "Rose" is full blown I'm afraid there is nothing promising about the two poems, but if you are only a "bud" you will probably be able to write good poetry some day. This, however, will be after several years' close study of the spelling book and English grammar, and much reading of good literature, both prose and poetry. While the poems are crude and faulty in some respects, yet if they are the work of a youthful writer, as I take them to be, they show promise of better things in the future. But you must learn several little things yet; that the title of a poem, and also the first word of every line, is written with capitals; that a poem doesn't need as many feet as a centipede, and that a face couldn't be "pictured within" your "sole." If you wish your poems returned send stamped and addressed envelope. (2) A good way to get rose cutings is to bend a branch to the ground and fasten with a stake, covering portions of the branch with earth. The buried branch, when fully rooted, may then be transplanted. Spring is the best time for this work.

* * *

ADA C., Nalsenburg, Colo.—"An Unlucky Party" might prove entertaining. The invitations could be issued for the 13th of December, which luckily, rather or unluckily, falls on Friday. With the invitation is sent a request that each guest come prepared to tell the story of the most unlucky occurrence in his or her life. The number of invitations should be limited to twenty-six. The guests should be obliged to pass under a ladder to enter the house—of course they are allowed to whistle and thus counteract the evil—and every unlucky sign it is possible to recall, from picking up needles to spilling salt is brought into play during the evening, with the corresponding "antidote to evil." After the story-telling, refreshments are served at two tables, each seating thirteen. At the close of the evening's fun a vote is cast for the one who told the most unlucky incident, and a prize of a four-leaf clover or a horseshoe pin given the winner. There are initial parties, presidential parties and numerous other forms of entertainment but I have not space to describe others. Knowing the tastes of your expected guests you might give your thought to the question and originate an idea for entertainment more acceptable than any I could suggest.

FOR THANKSGIVING.

Fig Cake.—Cream one-half cupful of butter with one cup of brown sugar. Beat two eggs well; add them with one-half cupful of water, or you may use cold coffee or milk in place of the water, if you desire. Sift one and a half cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves; add to the first mixtur and beat it thoroughly. It should always be kept in mind that the more a cake is beaten the more air is enclosed, and the lighter it will be when baked. Stone three-quarters of a cupful of raisins. Cut three-quarters of a cupful of figs into small pieces; add them to the raisins and roll them in two tablespoonfuls of flour, that they may not settle at the bottom of the cake. The raisins should not be very wet; keep them as dry as possible when stoning them. Bake this cake in a moderate oven one and a half hours. When cool, frost it.

* * *

Cranberry Souce—Discard all soft berries and wash the remainder thoroughly. To every pound of berries add a half pint of water and stew until soft. Add one-half pound of sugar, turn the sauce into a deep dish and set aside to cool.

* * *

Potato Salad.—Mash cold-boiled potatoes smooth and add a dressing made of the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, mashed fine; a teaspoonful of butter, half a cup of vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. For those who like the flavor of onion, a little cut fine in the potato is an improvement. When you have cold beans left from dinner, cover with this dressing and present them at supper as a salad.

* * *

Apricot Pie.—Soak a cupful of evaporated apricots over night in water. In the morning wash them and put on to stew with enough water to cover. When cooked soft, mash fine, add sugar to taste and cook between two crusts. If the apricots are stewed a short time after soaking over night, removed from fire before losing their shape and sugar added, they will be found equal to the canned article as a dessert.

* * *

When roasting the turkey put a tablespoonful of butter in bits on the breast, but do not dredge with flour when first put into the oven. Baste the turkey every ten minutes while cooking. When about half done, dredge with flour, allowing the flour to brown well before basting again. Repeat this dredging, browning and basting process several times, and when done the turkey will be covered with a rich brown crust which adds new grace to its many charms.

* * *

FEMININE INTERESTS.

Two Indianapolis scientists announce the discovery of a process for manufacturing artificial diamonds. Unless nature takes advantage of the copyright law, she may wake up some day to find herself accused of plagarism at every turn.

* * *

The large number of Chinese in San Francisco has made it necessary for the telephone company to employ six Chinese girls as operators. We are all compelled to admit now that long-suffering and long-suffered "hello girls" are sometimes Celestial creatures, after all.

* * *

How would you like to be the wife of a Lucerne, Switzerland, farmer? Agricultural laborers there eat eight meals a day—three regular meals and a lunch every two hours beside. As there is little time between meals left for farming, self-raising flour must be the chief crop.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Quimby of Bethel, Vt., recently found a bunch of clover from which she picked one six-leaved, eleven five-leaved and thirteen four-leaved stems. Now Mrs. Quimby may find out which is stronger—the power of No. 13 to work evil or that of four-leaved clovers to bring good luck.

* * *

An ordinance has been proposed to the city council of Richmond, Ind., prohibiting the wearing of trailing skirts on the street. If the ordinance passes the council, Richmond will be put to the expense of paying street cleaners, who will never succeed in making a "clean sweep" as does the long-skirted woman who performs the unpleasant task free of charge, and often unconsciously.

* * *

Says Edward Bok, the infallible authority on all things pertaining to the human race, in a discussion of cheap furniture, "It is strange that folks can not get it through their heads that a bed, a table and two chairs, honestly made, are cheaper at $60 than one of those fearful concoctions known as 'bed room suits' which are sold for $40.83." Some one might break it gently to Mr. Bok that there are creatures known to exist who have puchased still more fearful concoctions called "bed room suits" at the distressingly absurd price of $17.89. A few thoughtless people, not blessed with the mind of Edward Bok, might excuse this evidence of bad taste on the plea that it is wrong to buy a $60 set of furniture when you have barely the amount to purchase a set "marked down" to $17.89. Mr. Bok's resurceful intellect would soon vanish such small articles; given a dark night, a sandbag, and a passer-by with the price of artistic and substantial furniture in his pocket, need any young, man possessed of true economy and a high sense of the beautiful purchase this cheap "rubbish?"

A very fine body of farm and ranch land near Ballinger, Texas, consisting of 10,000 acres in a solid body, divided into five farms. All under four-wire fence; 900 acres in cultivation. It is well watered by the Colodaro river, and windmills. Four of the farms are river bottom. Two good houses and a fine barn and grainery on the property. A bargain will be given. write SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:

The Texas 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 Texas, offering the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "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 country. Rain and grain belt. References: City or Panhandle National Banks. ANDERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest established agency in Northwest Texas.

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

FOR SALE—3,500 acres of land in the F. Rodrigues survey in Milam County, Texas, at $4 per acre; also 17,000 acres in a solid body in Brewster County at 35c per acre. Fronts on the Rio Grande River, and is in the mineral belt. H. M. TRUEHEART & CO., Real Estate Agents, Galveston, Texas.

FOR SALE—1120 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 favorable. Write for particulars. M. W. GREESON, Prescott, Ark.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,

E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—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 running through it; with 1,800 head well graded Hereford and Durham cattle. The land is all owned. Terms easy. Write SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

A well improved ranch of sixteen sections in Nolan county. Seven sections owned in fee simple, nine leased on very favorable terms. Plenty of water, good grass and fine winter protection. Price $7000. There are 600 cattle on the ranch, which can be had at a low price. Address SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

IMPROVED RANCH, 80,000 to 90,000 acres. Will cut in 10,000 to 40,000 acre tracts. All fine grass land, north of quarantine line, 23 miles from railroad shipping point, 20 miles living water also wells and windmills. Don't write; come and see me. No price, terms or description given except to bona fide buyers. Any deferred payments at 6 per cent. Bring bank references with you and I will convince you of my authority to sell. W. E. KAYNE, P. O. Box 3, Fort Worth, Tex.

A WELL IMPROVED ranch of 26 sections in a solid body, about 20 miles north of the Texas and Pacific railway, above the quarantine line in Howard county. On this ranch there are 1,500 head of well graded cattle. The range and cattle are both in fine shape. If interested, write me. SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

WRITE WRAY BROS. for Factory prices and terms on the high grade Bush & Gerts and Victor Pianos. Warerooms, 349 Main-st., Dallas.

STOCK FARMS.

FOR SALE—Three first-class stock farms, 700, 1000, 1300 acres. Near station, 22 miles to Fort Worth. OWNER, Box 24, Cresson, Tex.

WRAY BROS. will sell you the reliable high grade Bush & Gerts Piano at factory prices, and will make terms to suit you. Write us for our illustrated catalogue and special prices. 349 Main-st., Dallas, Texas.

FARMS.

COME QUICK if you want a bargain in 84 acres of land joining the city of Cleburne, all fenced, and a handsome residence in said city; $6,000 will buy the former and $7,000 will buy the latter. Address CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK, Agent, Cleburne, Texas.

FOR SALE—150 acres of land; 45 acres in cultivation; good improvements; two wells, three orchards, plenty of water, and abundance of timber and grass. For particulars see, or write, E. B. MAYHEW, Levita, Texas.

HERE is a bargain: 44 acres of land, moderately improved, adjoining the city of Denton, 12 acres of it in the city limits, elegantly located for a very beautiful home, and will make a first-class fruit and truck farm. Can be had for $2,000, part cash. See or write to me quick. CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK, Agent, Cleburne, Texas.

194 ACRES in Montague county, near county seat, 1-2 in cultivation, balance timbered pasture. Two splendid wells soft water. Two sets houses and other buildings. Best sandy loam soil in Texas. Raise anything. Splendid fruit land. No malaria. Cheap if sold quick. Address GEORGE A. KNIGHT, Nocona, Texas.

WRAY BROS. is the place to buy a high grade Bush & Gerts and Victor Piano at factory prices and on terms to suit you. If you need an instrument, write us for our new Illustrated Catalogue, and we will explain all about our prices and terms. Warerooms, 349 Main-st., Dallas.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—40 head high-grade Hereford bull calves. 15-16 to full blood. TOM HOBEN, Nocona, Texas.

Grass, Grass, sufficient for 5000 cattle. For terms and particulars apply to F. A. Prideaux, Lubbock, Texas.

WANTED—One hundred well graded 2-year-old steers. Must be well bred and at drouth prices. C. S. MITCHELL, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—One hundred well graded 2-year-old steers. Must be well bred and at drouth prices. C. S. MITCHELL, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE.—One carload high-grade Angus bulls. F. N. BULLOCK, Columbia, Texas.

FOR SALE—200 head of all kinds of cattle. Address COMBINATIOI, Box, 321, Smithville, Tex.

WILL WINTER 500 young cattle for one-half. Reference, Citizens' National Bank. JOHN D. FLEWELLEN, Navasota, Tex.

I HAVE 100 full-blood Hereford bull calves and fifty full blood heifer calves for sale. Will take $40.00 for bulls and $25.00 for heifers. Also forty fat dry mares to sell at market price. G. M. ELKINS, Snyder, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.—Will buy yearlings or 2-year-olds, or take 200 to 500 head of mixed cattle on shares. Good range. JAS. W. MULLENS, Roswell, N. M.

ON ACCOUNT of scarcity of feed, I offer at a great bargain: 10 full blood Hereford bull calves, 15 high grade Hereford bull calves, 12 high grade Hereford heifer calves. All splendid individuals and in good condition. For particulars address HERM SPECHT, Ideal Hereford Stock Farm, Iowa Park, Texas.

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

BUSH & GERTS Pianos will bear close inspection and the severest tests. WRAY BROS., factory representatives, 349 Main-st., Dallas. Write for catalogue.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of mares, colts and fillies at low prices. Also a No. 1 stallion. Will let mares to good parties to breed on shares to Gov. Strong, 2:10¼. WILLIS FOOTE, Dallas, Tex.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—60 thoroughbred Merino Rams, age nine months. W. L. BABER, Bluff Dale, Texas.

WRAY BROS. have moved their stock of high grade Bush & Gerts and Victor pianos to 349 Main-st., where you can always save money on your piano purchase by seeing us or writing us for our prices and terms. WRAY BROS.

MULES.

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

GOATS.

FOR SALE—On account of removal; seventy nannies, twenty-five bucks, fifteen wethers. CHARLES TANNER Cheneyville, La.

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. For full information as to registering, etc., address W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS.

SEED CORN—Improved Mammoth yellow and white. Big boll five-lock cotton. H. B. HILLYER, Bowie, Texas.

1,000 PECAN, cedar, pine, china and cottonwood trees, 1 year old, 20c each, express. C. O. D. ANDERSON FURNITURE CO., Navasota, Texas.

POSITIONS.

LADY wishes position as teacher in a family. Can teach English, music, drawing and painting. Address Miss GRACE LE MIN, Tularosa, N. Mex.

IF YOU WANT the local agency for the best writing machine on the market, write L. A. WRIGHT & CO., Dallas, Texas, general agents for the Williams Typewriter.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WOOL growers, dealers. Thoroughly practical and experienced superintendent in scouring and carbonizing defective wool and any other kind, wishes correspondence with parties interested in establishing co-operative scouring mill. Advertiser could also run sheep skins pullery and interest a little capital in the business. Address J. GILET, 4309 New Manchester ave., St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of ranch work? Address R. M. OWENS, or Fort Worth Employment Office, 1011 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLEMEN AND BREEDERS—We print letter-heads, cards and circulars in attractive style at lowest prices. Let us quote you prices. McMURRAY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Texas.

ATTENTION CATTLE FEEDERS. Can furnish cotton seed meal and hulls, also broken cake, car lots, to any points on short notice. Address DAVID BOAZ, Fort Worth, Texas.

CYPRESS telephone poles, any quantity from one carload up, any length from 20 feet to 80 feet, rough or peeled. LEE J. TAYLOR, Hope, Ark.

COTTONSEED MEAL of the new crop, fresh and pure. Prompt shipment. Car-lots only. Also hulls and crushed cake. Write for delivered prices. HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & CO., Memphis, Tenn., and Houston, Texas.

RODS for locating gold and Silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 10G, Dallas, Texas.

WRAY BROS. have a slightly used Bush & Gerts Piano, worth new $335.00. You can have it for $265. Call early or write at once. It is a walnut case, and a big bargain. WRAY BROS., 349 Main-st., Dallas.

TOBACCO.—I cure anything that walks the earth of this habit. DR. J. S. HILL, Greenville, Texas.

WANTED—Men and women canvassers to sell our choice roasted pound package coffee exclusively or as a side line. Big money for good canvassers. Don't miss this chance. Address THOS. M. McBEE & CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKEY HABIT CURED IN 10 TO 15 DAYS.—No pain or injury to patient. No pay until cured. Deposit money in bank to your credit, pay us when cured. In case of failure to cure we bear all your expenses while here, also pay your railroad fare both ways. Homes on car line out from center of cities, which insures absolute privacy. We will put you in correspondence with patients cured. Special care given lady patients. Best references. Address THE MATTHEWS HOME, 300 Day ave., San Antonio; or, 403 Missouri ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

IF YOU NEED a typewriter, it will pay you to write L. A. WRIGHT & CO., Dallas, Texas, about the Williams machine.

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

THE ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE in the state for the cure of whiskey, morphine, cocaine and tobacco addictions. J. H. KEITH, Bellvue Place, Dallas, Texas.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES made to order for any purpose. Barb wire each four inches of height, if wanted. Freight paid to Texas and Territory points on orders for two miles or more. Prices lowest, goods best. DIAL WIRE FENCE CO., Sherman, Texas.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

HOTELS.

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION.

THE MANSION HOTEL at Fort Worth, located in the heart of the city, has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now a cozy, homelike resort, where every comfort is attended to by the proprietors.

The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the city.

Our rates are reasonable.

You will be cordially welcomed. MANSION HOTEL, 507 1-2 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas. ODOM BROS., Proprietors.

THE HOUSEHOLD

HE DANCES LIFE AWAY.

Does he ask how corn is sellin', or if cotton's up or down?
Is he bothered 'bout the country, or the stocks that make the town?
Is he worried 'bout the winter, is he sighin' fer the May?
No! A feller picks the banjer, an' he dances life away!

Does he shrink from all toilin' in the white blaze o' the sun,
In the hot sand o' the furrow where the larks before him run?
No! You never find him tired; when the sun has left the day
A feller picks the banjer an' he dances life away!

No problem of the races in the hovel or the dome:
He knows his face is blacker than the chimney-back at home,
But ever more it's smilin', an' he's happy night an' day,
Fer a feller picks the banjer, an' he dances life away!

—Atlanta Constitution.

SINCE WE GOT THE MORTGAGE PAID.

We've done a lot of scrimpin' an' a-livin' hand-to-mouth,
We've dreaded too hot weather an' we've worried over drouth.
For the thing kept drawin' interest, whether the crops were good or bad,
An', raisin' much or little, seemed it swallowed all we had
The women folks were savin', an' there ain't a bit of doubt
But that thing they really needed lots of times they done without.
So we're breathin' somewhat easy, an' we're feelin' less afraid
Of Providence's workin's, since we got the mortgage paid.

I wish I'd kept a record of the things that mortgage ate,
In principal an' interest, from beginnin' down to date!—
A hundred dozen chickens, likely fowl with yellow legs,
A thousand pounds of butter an' twelve hundred dozen eggs,
Some four or five good wheat crops, an' at least one crop of corn,
An' oats, an' rye,—it swallowed in its life-time, sure's you're born,
Besides the work an' worry, ere its appetite was stayed!
So we're feelin' more contented, since we got the mortgage paid.

We've reached the point, I reckon, where we've got a right to rest,
An' loaf around, an' visit, wear our go-to-meetin' best,—
Neglectin' nothin' urgent, understand, about the place,
But simply slowin' down a bit, an' restin' in the race!
In time I'll get the windmill I've been wantin' to suppose;
The girls can have their organ, an' we'll all wear better clothes.
For we've always pulled together, while we saved an' scrimped an' prayed
An' it seems there's more to work for since we got the mortgage paid.

—Roy Farrell Greene.

THOUGHT HIM AN INFANT.

Dr. William Wilberforce Baldwin, the American physician who was consulted by the late Queen Victoria, and has been consulted by the pope and a host of other folk only a little less famous, likes to tell how he was received by his grst titled patient. Young and quite unknown, and fresh from hard study in Germany, he had opened an office in Florence, Italy. For a long time he had no patients of any consequence, but soon reports of the Yankee doctor's skill began to get abroad. They came to the ears of the Hon. Mrs. Palmer, an English woman, who was very old, very rich, very eccentric and very much of an invalid. She lived all alone with her servants in a big old palace and here she summoned the young American. He came and was ushered into her room.

It was a big, musty apartment, and at the far end he discerned a large four-poster. His feet click-clacked painfully on the tiled floor as he set out toward it. When he approached the curtains were thrust aside and an elaborate and most stately nightcap appeared, while its owner demanded shrilly:

"Well, young man, what are you doing here?"

"I am Dr. Baldwin," he replied.

The nightcap was greatly agitated while the old lady seemed to be struggling for words.

"You Dr. Baldwin?" she asked incredulously.

"Yes."

"Good Lord! What an infant!"

THE REFRIGERATING EGG.

One of the oddest of recent inventions is a refrigerating egg, as it might be called. It is an ovoid capsule of nickel plated copper, about the size and shape of a hen's egg, hollow and nearly filled with water. For use, it is frozen so hard that its contents become ice. If you have a glass of milk that is not cold enough, you do not like to put ice into it, because dilution with water spoils the beverage. But if you have one of these eggs handy, you may drop it into the glass and in a few moments the liquid is reduced to the desired temperature.

HOW OUIDA WAS OUTWITTED.

"It's a curious thing about Ouida," said an American who spends most of his time in Italy. "I used to seea good deal of Ouida in Florence four years ago. Her face and general make-up reminded one forcibly of an old gray horse. I never knew any one in my life so crazy about animals. I remember one little episode that made quite a sensation in Florence four years ago. Mlle. De La Rame (Ouida) picked up a little fox terrier somewhere which had a broken leg. She nursed it back to health again, and she became so fond of it that it took first place in her affections over all her other pets. It was a bad time for Ouida that year. She had lost a great deal of money in speculation, and her last novel had not brought a great deal of corn into Egypt. As a matter of fact, her landlord and the sheriff had put their heads together and were trying to eject Ouida for debt, but there is an Italian law which forbids ejection, but which allows you to lock a person out of his house and refuse to allow him to reenter, once you get him outside the door. Now, Ouida was fully aware of this law, and being of a wily nature, she simply sat tight and held fast. Ruse after ruse was tried to tempt her out of doors, but all in vain.

"Finally the sheriff, on some pretext or another, was admitted by a servant into Ouida's house. He found the noted authoress sitting in a room on the second floor of the house. The room overlooked the street, and all of its windows were wide open. The little fox-terrier, now almost a convalescent, was lying on the sofa. Ouida was at her desk some yards away. Her back was toward the door, and she did not hear a man enter. Quick as a flash the sheriff seized the little dog and threw it out of the window. With a shriek of terror, Ouida rushed down stairs and out into the street, where she found her pet lying dead on the pavement. She picked up the little body and started to carry it indoors again, but just at that moment the sheriff, with a brutal laugh, locked the door from the inside. It was over a month before she obtained possession of her home again, and some of her best friends declare that the old lady has never fully recovered from the shock. The affair aroused intense indignation, even in Florence, where cruelty to animals ranks as a very minor crime."

CHIEF ARTHUR'S FIRST STRIKE.

The talk about sympathetic strikes reminds Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of locomotive Engineers, of one that he conducted when only a boy working on a farm. He relates: "The force of hands had dwindled to two, a fellow named Joe and me. The farmer decided to discharge the other fellow, whereupon Joe suggested that I should stop work also, leaving the farmer in a fix. This I did. I went out on a sympathetic strike, but the result was the farmer hired Joe back again, and I was left out in the cold."

THE QUEEN'S DAIRY.

One hears much of the queen of England's fondness for dairying, but not so much has been written if the dairy itself, says an exchange.

The picturesque building is a superior Swiss cottage, pleasantly covered and shaded with climbing plants and contains several apartments, the dairy itself being a charmingly cool and lofty room, 20 feet square, with a tiled floor and a handsome high dado of rare of old blue and white Indian tiles. The best ornament of the dairy consists of 30 to 40 flat pans of delicious milk placed on a row of tables around the room.

In the center is a twotier white marble table, on which are displayed colored Germon drinking glasses, silver cream ewers and spoons and the queen's own strawberry dish of white glazed porcelain, a strawberry plant in natural colors twining about it. Above the triple window hangs on a shield the head of Jewess IV., which, owned by his present majesty, gained the champion prize at the 1874 cattle show. Underneath is a bronze statuette of a Jersey champion bull, presented by the king. A small fountain, supported by a china stork, keeps the place refreshingly cool.

In the adjoining butter room, with its walls of plain blue glazed tiles, is a wonderful collection of china animals, including bulls, dogs, cats and hares, as well as almost every sort of jug. Devonshire cream and butter and cream cheese are made for the supply of Sandringham or Marlborough house.

Her majesty's own private tea room is tastefully furnished and decorated, and contains some valuable china and artistically painted tiles and plaques. A bust of her majesty occupies a prominent position on the marble mantelpiece, which is draped with olive velvet and surmounted by a mirror in a massive ebony frame, surrounded by rich blue plates and vases. The lovely apartment is a favorite resort of the royal family for "5 o'clock" with fruit from the neighboring gardens.

THE WONDERFUL PROPERTIES OF LIQUID AIR.

No one needs reminding to-day that air is, roughly speaking, merely a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, says Kuhlow's German Trade Review, and liquid air is, therefore, the reduction of both these gases to the more solid state to which all bodies can eventually be brought. Pure liquid air, when first formed, is almost colorless, but as the nitrogen, which is much more volatile than the oxygen, evaporates it gets a bluish tinge, something like that seen in a bucket of sea-water. This intensifies until, when so much of the nitrogen has evaporated that the liquid contains about 80 per cent of oxygen, it is as blue as the sky, that being the color of liquid oxygen. To liquid oxygen, indeed, most of the phenomena to be observed with liquid air are due.

In America, and on the Continent, where liquid air has also been prepared on a practically commercial scale, it is transported from place to place in a bucket covered with felt to lessen evaporation, for all the world as if it were really water, and a small quantity is dipped out for use as required.

In the laboratory, however, where it is treated with more ceremony, it was first collected in a double flask, the space between the two surfaces being converted into a vacuum, and the inner surface silvered to still further lessen the evaporation by heat from the outside. If out of a bucket of liquid air some is taken with a tin ladle, the mere action so chills the tin that it becomes as brittle as Venetian glass, and if dropped on the ground shivers into a thousand pieces, like the little glass toys which are commonly called Prince Rupert's drops.

An India rubber ball put for a moment into liquid air becomes so brittle that if taken out and thrown against the wall it falls to the grounds in thousands of splinters, and it can be as easily shattered by the blow of a hammer. All the metals are, indeed, more or less affected in the same way, as is India rubber, by the extreme cold produced by liquid air, though all become stronger while they are so frozen.

A spiral spring made of fusible metal wire so fine that it will not support the weight of a single ounce without straightening at the ordinary temperature of the air will, if cooled in liquid air to—122 deg. C., support a weight of a couple of pounds, and will continue to do so as long as it is kept at the same temperature. Indeed, frozen iron requires twice as much power to break it after it is immersed in liquid air as it does at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

A striking experiment, which will show the enormous power of liquid air, consists in pouring some over quicksilver which has been put into a mould having a screw-eye at each end. In a moment the liquid metal becomes frozen hard, and the screw-eye is firmly embedded in it. If a cord is attached to one end and to the other a weight of 50 pounds, the weight will be suspended for 15 or 20 minutes at the ordinary temperature before the metal is thawed sufficiently to allow the screw-eye to be pulled out, and nearly as long a time again elapses before the quicksilver returns to its ordinary liquid state.

Alcohol, which, as no one can forget, is used for measuring degrees of extreme cold, as it does not freeze until about—150 deg. C., is easily converted into what is practicall alcohol ice when liquid air is poured into it. First of all, however, it becomes as thick as treacle, and when lifted out of the containing vessel can be still further frozen stiff into icicles. The Black Magic, or what would in the Middle Ages have been called Black Magic, which can be performed with liquid air, is of so startling a character that it would have condemned such modern experimenters as Professor Dewar to all the consequences which were visited on those who were supposed to be in league with the devil.

Everybody talks glibly of the Torricellian vacuum—the space at the top of the column of mercury in the barometer—which is popularly supposed to have nothing in it. Moisten a piece of cotton wool, however, with liquid air. Touch the glass which contains this vacuum. In a minute a shining silvered mirror forms at the point of contact. The vacuum which Torricelli described, the vacuum which the scientists would have sworn existed, the vacuum which of supreme faith, is disproved. It is o fsupreme faith, is disproved. It is a chimera, a vain imagining. The vacuum contains the vapor of the mercury in the tube. It is but the merest fraction of vapor, so little that it exerts a pressure of only one-millionth of an atmosphere—impalpable, unthinkable; yet under the alchemy of this force it reveals itself to the eye of even the most careless observer.

INDIGESTION.

Many things you fear about your stomach cannot be true. If you have had indigestion or dyspepsia for years it is natural to believe that the stomach itself is diseased. It is only the functions of the stomach that are impaired. This is the whole trouble in a vast majority of cases and the proof can be had by trying Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Your stomach has many things to do, and failure to do any one of them leads to imperfect digestion. The stomach gets its nutriment and its digestive fluid from the blood. If the blood is impure or lacks the right proportion of strength-producing iron, the whole body suffers from a kind of breaking down process.

To restore health you must start at the source of life itself—the blood—and through that vital fluid build up the stomach and other vital organs.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has cured thousands of cases of indigestion and dyspepsia every year for the past forty-five years. It is the one remedy you can take with certainty of immediate improvement and a sure cure.

It is prepared with scientific accuracy and many eminent physicians prescribe it constantly. Faithful use of it will enable you to digest your food as perfectly as you ever have. Prepared only by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

SANG FOR THE SHOP GIRLS.

Each summer Calve spends at her chateau at Cavriere, near Aveyron. When as a girl she used to walk past this place each day, her most darling dream was to some time be rich enough to purchase it. After success came the dream was realized. To the village folk Calve is an ideal Lady Bountiful. The village children fairly worship her.

A pretty little story has just come from Paris, which shows the human side of this gypsy-siren.

Just before sailing for America, she was trying on dresses in the parlors at Armand's, when the fitter said:

"Madame has become known to our workshops here, and the girls are crazy to see you. If you knew how they worship you you would feel flattered."

Mme. Calve was extremely pleased, and said:

"If I was sure that none but the people of this establishment would be there, I would go and sing them something."

Thereupon, M. Armand suspended work for half an hour. Mme. Calve stepped into the shop, and, without a piano, gave a concert to 300 eager working girls, singing selections from the opera of "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet" and street ballads. Then she asked what else they wished to hear.

When she left no order could restrain the whole establishment from crowding the stairs and shouting "Thanks! Good wishes!"

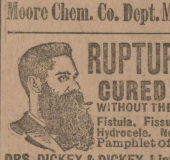
EDISON'S BOO.

Thomas A. Edison is very deaf. Owing to a playful pleasantry he has invented a sort of shorthand speech, among which is his greeting to the older hands in his shop and laboratory. When he sees one of these men, "Boo!" says Mr. Edison, which has come to mean good morning, or good afternoon or good night. The laboratory men have picked up the peculiar greeting, so that when the "boss" appears in the morning he is greeted in his own shorthand speech: "Boo, Mr. Edison."

If you are a rupture sufferer read Dr. Riggs' advertisement in another column.

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SANTO'S SILVER PILLS For Men and Women who are sallow, sick, sorrowful, discouraged and disheartened.

A sovereign remedy that strengthens the nerves, brightens the eye, *clears the complexion*, make the step elastic and restores the brightness and *vigor of youth*. Silver Pills act instantaneously. They give results that are noticeably beneficial from the very day you commence taking. They invigorate and drive care and depression from the mind of the worried, the weary and the down-cast, and they do it at once. They give immediate *strength to the weak*; they banish the tired feeling; *they enable you to enjoy life* with the zest of youth; they clear the complexion, smooth the lines and wrinkles of care, and *make you look younger*, feel younger and act younger. They act immediately; no wearisome waiting. You know from the day you commence that you are getting *stronger* mentally and physically; that your step is firmer, your thoughts clearer, your mind more active, your body stronger, your ambition greater and your happiness and capacity for happiness improved; *the black marks under your eyes disappear* and sallowness leaves your face, your appetite improves and *skinny people take on flesh*. *Santo's Silver Pills act at once* and you are benefited from the beginning.

SANTO'S SILVER PILLS MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING. They make men strong, whether weakened by overwork, over worry, brain trouble or excesses. *They give manliness to India.*

SANTO'S SILVER PILLS MAKE WOMEN STRONG in mind and body; cure nervousness, banish worry, *make them cheerful*, happy and attractive. They act at once. Benefits begin the day you begin taking them. They restore the complexion; they put healthy flesh on the emaciated; they banish that worried, weary, cast-down feeling; *they cure* female weakness, *give strength* after childbirth and *overcome the pain* of change of life and are a strengthening milk-producer *for nursing mothers*. They regulate the periods and *cure the bearing-down pains*. They should be used by girls approaching womanhood; by young women and *old women who suffer* from irregular, suppressed or painful periods. They promptly relieve the bearing-down and dragged-out feeling. Men or women suffering from wasting and debilitating illness or weakness of nerves, mind or body, no matter how caused, get immediate relief, vigor, health, strength, and above all, a good strong healthful feeling of the mind that *make the daily duties easy*, banish worry and down-cast thought, and enables you to *overcome difficulties* and troubles with ease which in weak and downcast moods might crush you down to a bed of sickness or even worse, *unbalance your mind* and end in death.

SANTO'S SILVER PILLS GIVE IMMEDIATE PROMPT RELIEF. They will be sent by mail prepaid for $1.00 per box or six boxes for $5.00. *Address Santo's American Agency, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.* Beware of imitations and send direct to headquarters. Send to-day and get *immediate benefits.*

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Former Weight 135 "
Gain 40 lbs.

There are people who say that the benefit derived from the use of put-up medicines is imaginary. It is not the case with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. A woman may imagine she's weak, or may fancy she's sick, but *her imagination can't add forty pounds to her weight.* The positive proof of the curative power of "Favorite Prescription" is found in the restoration of health which is recorded in face and form, of strength which can be tested, and weight which can be registered in pounds and ounces.

The general health of women is so intimately connected with the local health of the womanly organs that when these are diseased the whole body suffers loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I am very glad to let other poor sufferers know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Beechwood, Norfolk Co., Mass. (Box 70.) "You know I wrote to you last summer. I read what your medicine had done for other people, so thought I would try it, and I found it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took six bottles of your medicine, and three vials of 'Pellets.' I took your medicine a year when I had a ten-pound girl. I had the easiest time I ever had with any of my three children. I have been very well since I took your medicine. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and three vials of 'Pellets.' I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me before I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I only weighed 135 pounds. Now I weigh 175."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser 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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The Way the Stories End

F. A. FLYNN.

"Well?" I asked, as she laid down the gayly-covered magazine. I was sorry for the ending of the tale, when the gray eyes ceased to flash and the kind lips to quiver.

"It is a pretty story, Mr. Norton," she said. "O, no, you need'nt shake your head. I'm not saying so just because it's yours. I cannot imagine how you could write it."

"Pen and ink, whisky and soda, tailor's bill as a stimulus!"

"Please don't make fun. I want to be serious." When she looks at me in her earnest way I am helpless.

"Does that mean criticism?" I inquired, leaning a little towards her.

"Criticism and inquiry—if I may?"

"Inquiry by all means. I'm rather afraid of your criticism, do you know?" She is very bright, and her remarks often help me, as a matter of fact.

She opened and shut the magazine absently.

"What I was wondering," she said, was why you wrote so seriously, and talked so frivolously; whether one mood was the real you, and the other a sham you; and which was which!"

"I think," I protested, "I would rather have the criticism, if you don't mind."

She laughed softly. I like her laugh. "It is rather an obstrusive question. But I should very much like to know. You do mean this"—she touched the book—"a little, don't you?"

"Ye—es," I said, "I suppose I do. I did when I wrote it, anyhow."

"And afterwards?"

"I keep my seriousness for serious occasions."

"Which is a rebuke for my inquisitiveness, I suppose?" She flushed a little. She is rather pale generally. Some people would call her good-looking. I do.

"I didn't mean it to be," I apologized. "I ought to be flattered at your interest—"

"In your tales," she corrected.

"In my tales, of course. I suppose the real answer is, that I do not carry my heart upon my sleeve."

"But you have one, all the same?" A touch of wistfulness makes her voice perfect.

"Try!" I caught her eyes for a moment and stopped. I had made up my mind to keep heart-whole before I met her.

"Now for the criticism," she continued, hastily.

"Or as large an installment as I can stand."

"The criticism must not be misunderstood. You will remember, please, that I like the tale—like it very much, in fact." I bowed.

"The criticism is—?"

"That it is a repetition of your other tales." I gasped.

"Why, I thought it was quite different!" She shook her head. "Fresh characters, fresh scenery, new plot, original phrases—"

"The machinery is different, but the story is really the same."

"I nwhat way? In being about a man and a woman?"

"Yes." I laughed.

"If you can invent a third kind of person," I said, "I'll utilize it with pleasure. At present I haven't made the discovery."

"Don't be absurd. What I mean is that your men and women aldays do the same thing."

"Fall in love."

"Exactly."

"There are lots of ways of doing it," I suggested.

"At the present rate you will soon exhaust them. Whatever will you do then?"

I lit a cigarette with her permissison to aid reflection.

"I'm hanged if I know. I've often wondered myself. Make them fall out of love, I suppopse."

"And when you've exhausted that?"

"Make them fall in again!" She stamped her foot impatiently.

"Do you absolutely refuse to be original? I cannot think you do yourself justice in keeping to such a hackneyed theme—thought I admit you do it very nicely."

"I might do it better if I had more practical experience," I suggested. There is something about her big eyes and the little droop at the corners of her mouth which makes a fellow say that sort of thing, you know.

"Now, remember our compact," she warned me. We were pledged to a purely platonic friendship. I've had that sort of thing in my tales, but it always broke down.

"The keeping of a platonic compact," said I, "would be a novel theme, don't you think?"

"Would it be interesting enough?" she asked doubtfully.

"There! What stronger defense could I have? I propose to leave out the love-making, and you say that the interest would be gone." She drummed upon the table with her fingers.

"Surely there is some other theme?" I knocked the ash deliberately off my cigarette.

"Upon my word," I confessed, "I'm not sure that there is. But I'll think over it."

"When shall I communicate the result of my deliberations?" I asked in the hall. "To-morrow?"

"I'm going to Vereker's."

"And Wednesday, I'm due at a smoker. Thursday?"

"If you like."

"Thursday, then. Good night, Mary."

It is in the compact that I am not to call her Mary, but I do. Sometimes she objects, sometimes she doesn't. On this occasion she only tossed her head and half turned away from me. She is aware that she looks well in profile. I suddenly bent over her, and—

"How dare you?" she cried, hotly.

"I couldn't help it, Mary, you looked so tempting." But she ran up stairs, with her face scarlet.

"I shall not be in on Thursday, she called, as she turned the corner, "or any other day."

So I went out, feeling triumphantly foolish.

Next Thursday I called, and she wasn't out; but she received be coolly, and kept the table between us.

"Look here, Mary," I began.

"Miss Montague, if you please!"

"I don't please. It is quite natural to call a friend by her Christian name."

"Ye—es; but people might misunderstand, we agreed; and so—"

"I'm not going to pander to other people's stupidity," I said indignantly; "and I don't consider that friendship should have to be weighed and measured in exact words." I had prepared this remark beforehand.

"No—o; perhaps not." I knew it would score. "Still, there are bounds to friendship." She shut her little mouth decisively.

"If you mean last Tuesday—"

"I don't want to talk about it," she interrupted. "Have you considered about the stories?"

"Yes; I have reasoned out my position most carefully—Mary." She frowned, but passed the familiarty.

"And your conclusions?"

"Is in verse."

"O! how nice!" Women always like a fellow to run to verse. I suppose it is because he is sure to give himself away! "Let me see it."

"On condition that you read it aloud." She looked objectious. "I want to hear if I have got the swing."

So she declaimed softly. I think I said she had a pretty voice.

TO MARY.

I made me a tale of the tempest at sea,
Full of thunder and lightning above,
And the terrors that be when the stormwinds are free—
But the end of the story was love!

I sang me a song of a raid in the glen,
With a lilt of the pipers who played,
Strike again, strike again, and die fighting like men!
And the struggle was over a maid!

I planned me a play of a monarch of fame,
And his courtiers in silken attire,
And his statesmen, who came like a moth to the flame—
For a pair of bright eyes were the fire!

I paeaned the praise of an hero so calm,
And so strong in the tumult to stand,
When I found me the charm that had strengthened his arm—
It was only the touch of a hand!

And I? If my heart for a moment be strong,
If my tale for a page ring sincere,
Or if merit belongs to the play or the song—
They are only your echoes, my dear!

When she came to the last line her voice was very soft, and just a little tearful. I put my hand on her shoulder and we stood looking silently at the paper for a minute. Then I drew her gently to me—the way the stories end!
—Black and White.

SAILING TO PHILIPPINES TO WED HER LOVER.

To show its benign disposition toward the little blind god, the government is carrying Miss Anna M. Harney across the sea and land to meet her lover. Miss Harney is a true-hearted little Nebraska girl, and her sweetheart is Assistant Surgeon J. W. Thornton, on duty on the island of Jolo.

To meet the man of her choice, Miss Harney sailed on the transport Thomas. There is no clergyman at Jolo to tie the wedding knot. A priest must either be brought from Manila, 650 miles to the northward, or the couple must take the long trip to seek him. Miss Harney does not know how, but she has full faith that the contract surgeon will find a way.

In keeping the faraway tryst the young girl, still in her 'teens, met with many obstacles. When she first presented her plea to Senator Millard, she was told that such a journey was impossible, that no civilian, without trace of military or governmental connection, could take passage on a United States transport.

Miss Harney then offered a second plea, overcoming her modesty so far as to lay her romance bare before the cold eyes of officials. Her story was transmitted to Acting Secretary of War Sanger and Col. Bird, assistant quartermaster general.

The matter was duly considered and the answer was in part favorable. Miss Harney's case was so unexampled, the official said, that she might safely be transported without establishing an annoying precedent. But there was a difficulty. How was the department to know that the young surgeon meant to keep faith with his pretty Nebraska fiancee? How was it to know that its charge would not be left helpless on its hands after traveling all that weary distance to the end of the earth?

The questions seemed direct and cruel insults to the waiting girl, but they had to do with the hard, actual conditions of existence. The government could approve no wild goose chasing; it must be assured.

The distrust in the department's mind seemed a fateful bar across Miss Harney's path. Her marriage once more seemed a dim contingency for the remote future. But a woman's will finally found a way. In her desperation she played her last card and laid open her love letters before the official eye. The high officials of the department read the eloquent story of Edward Thornton's love.

The young doctor urged his sweetheart to come to him and to become his wife now rather than wait through the years of his foreign service. By good chance the last letter devoted five pages to the details of how Miss Harney might span the vast space between and reach Jolo.

Such a crescendo of love-making and its evident sincerity were too much for the official poise. The officials accepted the letters as prima facie evidence and were convinced. They remembered their youth.

So Miss Harney was advised in cut and dried official phrase that her petition had been approved by the assistant quartermaster-general and the acting secretary of war. The superintendent of transportation at San Francisco would be advised, the note said, of Miss Harney's desire and passage would be arranged for her on the Thomas to sail Oct. 16. The adventurous young pilgrim is now on the Pacific ocean.

For the last two years Miss Harney has been employed as stenographer by the Nebraska Farmer, a periodical issued at Omaha. She grew to womanhood in Otoe county, a comely Scotch lassie with a Highland father. This is her first excursion outside of the state.

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STIMSON & COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Station "AA."

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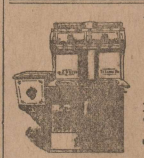
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BUY NONE BUT THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. PUT UP IN BLOCK FORM.

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30 PREMIUMS—30 at the Texas State Fair, 1901. Breeders of high-glass poultry. Single Comb White, Brown and Black Leghorns and White P. Rocks. Eggs after Jan. 1, 1902. Fine stock for sale at all times. State Agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Send for catalogue. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 439 Cole ave., Dallas, Texas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Yearling and young stock. Must be sold within the next sixty days. MRS. L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Grayson county, Texas.

E. EDWARDS PITTSBURG, TEXAS. Golden, White and Silver Wyandotte; Barred, Buff and White P. Rock; Black and White Langshan; Brown and Buff Leghorn; Silver S. Hamburg; Black Minorca and Pekin Duck eggs, 75 cents for 13. White Guinea eggs, $1.00 for 13. Buff Langshan eggs, $2.00 for 13. M. Bronze and W. Holland Turkey eggs, 9 for $1.00. Cockerels of Golden Wyandotte, C. L. Games, B. P. Rocks for sale.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 4-8 Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners: 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 93. B. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs $2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

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THE BROWN HATCHER. Only incubator in the South. Sure enough best machine. Save freight. Five sizes. Send dime for catalogue. CHAS. M. BROWN, 706½ Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.
San Antonio—Account Meeting Daughters of the Confederacy, convention rates, Dec. 1 and 2; limited Dec. 6.
Chicago—Account International Live Stock Exposition and Annual Convention and meeting National Live Stock Association, one fare, plus $2, Dec. 1 and 2, limited Dec. 10.
Gainesville—Account meeting North Texas Teachers' Association, one and one-third fare, Nov. 29, limited Dec. 1.
Waco—Account Texas Christian Lectureship, one and one-third fares, Nov. 24 and 25, limited for return Nov. 29.
Dallas—From all stations Cleburne to Paris and Honey Grove inclusive, one and one-third fare, Dec. 6 and 7, limited Dec. 8, account Grau Opera Company entertainment.
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

POULTRY

H. B. Savage has been elected judge for the Ellis county poultry show to be held at Waxahachie in January. In addition to the premiums offered by merchants and others, the Ellis County Poultry and Pet Stock association donated $100 for the show.

SELECTING SHOW BIRDS.—Fred O. Sibley, in the Epitomist, says:

Many indeed are the things to be considered when entering birds for competition in the show room. As the selection must begin in the yards, the choice should be, regardless of breed, as many specimens as look fit at sight, and then a gradual narrowing down until only the very best remain to make a choice from. Assuming that one is selecting a Barred Rock cockerel, the different sections of the bird's body, it must be remembered, count with the judge, and therefore all should be fairly good before the fowl can be considered a possible winner. Otherwise, this means that it must have shape, which characteristic is better seen by the bird's natural carriage than by handling; for if a bird is not able to shape itself and show its type, no judge can do it.

Next, the selector should make a careful examination of surface color by holding the bird in various lights, and thus determining whether it is what is known as standard or exhibition color, and is even throughout. An even bluish gray from the back of the comb to the tip of the tail is the color most desired in an exhibition Barred Rock cockerel. Many cockerels have three colors, namely, light hackles, darker back, and medium color in the tail, or, frequently, light tails, to correspond with the hackle. But such birds, being far from even in color, seldom win. On the other hand, a yellow brown or brassy tinge will not do. No, nothing will answer but a bluish-gray and, in addition to this, the under color must be looked at, for here it is that the true, even barring must show itself. And what is even barring? Why, that where the bars run straight across the feather, are narrow, of a decidedly bluish tinge, not brown, with a dark stripe, and then a bluish gray, and then another dark stripe, all being narrow, and the color between never white. The barring must indeed be good; strong and distinct, from behind the comb, to the very tip of the tail feathers. Futhermore, the comb, notwithstanding it averages poor, as a rule, in male Rocks, should be the very best among the flock; that is, the other points considered, which will often on account of their excellence carry a bird with a poor comb through. As to the legs, they should be of the deepest yellow possible; the head fairly small, the beak a deep yellow, and the eyes reddish or a deep bay.

In addition to the points of shape and plumage, the specimen should be in excellent flesh, up to weight and have a clean, bright, healthy look. Never should a bird be entered that is the least bit out of condition; nothing will disqualify it sooner than this. A commendable way in passing judgment on a specimen as to its winning qualities, is not to regard with too much admiration those points which take your eye because you are the breeder, but rather try to ascertain wherein the judge is liable to cut the fowl. For that matter, though, no breeder should be led astray by a bird of his own breeding. No bird, in fact, is fit to be called a winner until it has stood comparison with other birds. Breeders may speak of one of their own specimens as "the finest colored bird in the county" and all that, but not until such a bird has stood the competition of a show in New York or Boston, or some other large city, and has in truth been pronounced a fine colored specimen, is it time for the breeder himself to make the declaration. This is a grim fact, but true nevertheless. And it is on this account chiefly that so much trash is exhibited in small shows—local county fairs and the like. But even here abnormal admiration of one's own stock before competition evidently loses him more prizes than any other one thing. Consequently it can be seen that if only better judgment was exercised in selecting specimens, an earnest effort would indeed be made to show better stock; and in that case the prizes would certainly be more worth winning.

HOW TO GET EGGS.—Henry M. Ladd, a prominent poultry raiser of Cleveland, Ohio, discusses the question of egg-producing in the American Poultry Journal. He says the first question to arise is how and where the laying stock is to be procured and what the breed shall be. The question of breed is one open to debate. Every breeder has an opinion of his own regarding what he considers the best. Mr. Ladd says that on his farm he has White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Plymoth Rocks, Black Minorcas and Buff Cochins. These, omitting the last, are supposed to be the principal champion laying breeds. He argues that taking all things into consideration—the amount of food consumed, the effect of cold weather, the ability to stand housing and the egg yield for the entire year—the preference stands in about the following order: White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Plymoth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas and Buff Cochins. It is a settled question, he thinks, that the White Leghorn is the great egg producer as regards size, quality, weight and number of eggs. Unlike other breeds, the nearer the egg-laying type the White Leghorn is bred the better layer it becomes. To produce good layers care must be bestowed. They must come of bred-to-lay stock and be hatched out early enough, but not too early. They must be strong and vigorous from having farm range when young and growing. Some people who go into this business think they will buy as many eggs as are necessary and hatch out their own fall and winter layers. They wait until the season is pretty well advanced and then think they can hatch out just what they will need for fall and winter when eggs are scarce and prices high. About the first of May they wake up and begin hatching. When fall comes, say in the month of October, the pullets look as if they were about to lay, but they do not; nevertheless they keep on eating. November comes and still they do not lay, although looking as if they would. They continue eating, however, until away in January and then you get tired waiting, blame the pullets and condemn the whole business. Then about the time eggs begin to drop in price, the pullets have about made up their minds that it is time for them to lay. When you figure out how much it has cost you to feed those birds you conclude that it does not pay and you say that egg farming is not what it used to be. But the man is to blame, not the business, nor the pullets, nor anything else. He didn't start right, and starting right is the main thing. When the fall comes the egg farmer whom we are tying to picture feels that he cannot induce his pullets to lay because they were not hatched out early enuogh, and in sheer desperation he looks around to find some one who will stock him up with fall layers, but all the others are as short-sighted as himself. Should any of them be found to possess fall layers they will not dispose of them, as they are too valuable then.

Having obtained your laying stock the next thing is to persuade it to lay and this is done by using enough of the right food, but not too much, allowing plenty of exercise, supplying fresh air, pure water, warm but not heated rooms, plenty of room, no crowding, and when this is all done you may be sure the hen is ready for business and will attend to it in no uncertain way.

The best eggs for the market are those that are non-fertilized, because they contain no germ of life and consequently cannot easily decay. If left a long time they will merely dry out a little. When eggs are put up for market, neat boxes should be used. Any little specks of dirt should be wiped off when the eggs are gathered. In this way they will bring a fancy price, and no longer will the question be asked, "Does it pay?"

Michigan has thirteen sugar beet factories in operation, with an aggregate daily capacity of 6650 tons of beets. It is estimated that Michigan will produce 200,000,000 pounds of sugar this season.

THE OLD MEN AND WOMEN DO BLESS HIM

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Bye for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., box 462, Dallas, Texas. (If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.)

DAIRY

COWS ON HIGH-PRICED FEED.—A contributor to Kansas Farmer says:

Economical management of the cow requires that a man shall be able to size up his herd and not feed his poor cows more high-priced feed than the value of the products they turn out. Dry cows, and those so near dry that their milk is not paying for their feed, can be put on maintainance rations, i. e., enough feed to keep the animal in good health and enable it to maintain its present weight without making gains. The following may serve as a guide to the amount of different feeds required daily per 1000 pounds live weight:

1. Wheat straw 18 to 20 pounds (feed all cattle will eat), ground wheat or bran 4 to 5 pounds.
2. Corn fodder (stover) 10 to 20 pounds (feed all cattle will eat), ground wheat or bran 3 to 4 pounds. Oat straw can take the place of corn fodder by increasing the allowance of grain by ½ pound.
3. Sorghum hay 20 pounds, ground wheat or bran 2½ pounds. Corn fodder and timothy hay can be used in place of sorghum hay and the allowance of grain increased a trifle.
4. Oat hay, millet hay and orchard grass hay will probably maintain an animal without grain. Prairie hay may require a little grain, alfalfa and clover hay will not only maintain an animal, but will enable it to grow or gain in live weight. When forming a part of a ration with other roughage an animal can be maintained without grain.

On the above rations ground wheat and bran have been used for the grain because in most localities they are the cheapest. Where corn and oats can be had at the same price they make excellent substitutes. Kaffir corn or sorghum seed can also be used by slightly increasing the allowance. Wherever possible a mixture of either grains or roughness will give better satisfaction than any one alone.

In any ordinary herd cows will be found that vary considerably in their milk yield. It stands to reason that a cow giving 10 pounds of milk daily does not need the same quantity and quality of feed as a cow giving 20 and 30 pounds daily. The following rations indicate the amount needed daily per head, where different amounts of milk are produced. Where cottonseed meal is used cows should become accustomed to it gradually; allow one-half pound the first day, and increase not over one-fourth or one-fifth-pound per cow per day.

COWS YIELDING ELEVEN POUNDS OF MILK DAILY.

1. Alfalfa hay 10 pounds, wheat straw 10 pounds, ground wheat 5 pounds.
2. Corn fodder (stover) 20 pounds, ground wheat 4½ pounds, cottonseed meal 2 pounds.
3. Corn fodder 15 pounds, wheat straw 5 pounds, ground wheat four pounds, cottonseed meal 2 pounds.
4. Sorghum hay 20 pounds, bran 3½ pounds, cottonseed meal 2 pounds.
5. Prairie hay 20 pounds, bran 3 pounds, cottonseed meal 1½ pounds.

COWS GIVING SIXTEEN POUNDS OF MILK.

1. Alfalfa hay or soy-bean hay 10 pounds, oat hay 8 pounds, ground wheat 6 pounds.
2. Alfalfa hay 8 pounds, millet hay 12pounds, bran 5 pounds.
3. Alfalfa 10 pounds, millet 8 pounds, wheat 6 pounds.
4. Sorghum hay 20 pounds, ground wheat 5 pounds, cottonseed meal 3 pounds.
5. Prairie hay 10 pounds, corn fodder (stover) 10 pounds, bran 7 pounds, oilmeal 2 pounds.

COWS GIVING TWENTY-TWO POUNDS OF MILK.

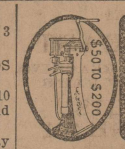
1. Alfalfa hay 15 pounds, cut straw 5 pounds, Kaffir cornmeal 8 pounds, ground wheat 1½ pounds.
2. Alfalfa hay 10 pounds, sorghum hay 8 pounds, ground barley 5 pounds, bran 7 pounds.
3. Sorghum hay 15 pounds, millet hay 5 pounds, bran 7 pounds, cottonseed meal 3 pounds.
4. Corn fodder (stover) 10 pounds, cowpea hay 10 pounds, corn and cob-meal 7 pounds, bran 4 pounds, soy bean meal 1 pound.
6. Prairie hay 10 pounds, soy-bean hay 10 pounds, ground wheat 8 pounds, oilmeal 1 pound.

COWS GIVING TWENTY-SEVEN POUNDS OF MILK.

1. Alfalfa hay 20 pounds, ground wheat 10 pounds.
2. Alfalfa 20 pounds, corn or Kaffir cornmeal 7½ pounds, soy-bean meal 2 pounds.
3. Alfalfa 15 pounds, oat hay 8 pounds, ground wheat 7 pounds, cottonseed meal 2 pounds.
4. Sorghum hay 10 pounds, prairie hay 10 pounds, ground wheat 8 pounds, cottonseed meal 3 pounds.
5. Millet 10 pounds, corn fodder 10 pounds, corn or Kaffir cornmeal 4 pounds, bran 5 pounds, oilmeal three pounds.

To successfully feed any cow or any herd of cows, it is necessary to study individuality. The experience of the Kansas state agricultural college shows that one cow will produce butter fat at 10 to 11 cents per pound for feed consumed, and another cow by her side will charge 24 cents per pound. In order to know what a cow is doing it is necessary to keep a daily record of her milk yield. From this record a dairyman can increase or decrease the feed in accordance with the amount of milk given by the cow. Without this record and the varying of the feed accordingly, much costly feed will be wasted on cows that will not make adequate returns for it.

The Missouri State Dairy association held its twelfth annual session in Palmyra last week. The following officers were elected: President, J. J. Smith of Sweet Springs; vice president, H. C. Goodrich, Calhoun; first vice president, F. D. Brady, Kansas City; second vice president, B. C. Settles, Palmyra; third vice president, H. S. Hand; fourth vice president, J. L. Erwin, Steedman; treasurer, Levi Chubbuck.



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WINCY FARM— Headquarters for English Berkshires. I showed the prize litter of the South last year and deposited with Secretary Vicksburg Fair certified check for $100 to back them against any litter in the South, but no takers. I offer one boar from above litter at $50. Also offer Barred P. Rocks cheap; buy and sell Jersey cattle on commission. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

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TOM FRAZIER—KOPPERL—BOSQUE county, Texas. Duroc-Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship.

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SWINE

W. N. Whitten of San Augustine, Tex., claims that corn soaked in petroleum and fed to hogs is an infallible cure for cholera.

FATTENING HOGS.—John Cownie, the celebrated hog raiser of Iowa, recently read a paper before the Kansas state board of agriculture which was unusually practical, as the following extracts will show:

My method of fattening old hogs is simply this: My hoghouse is kept clean and well bedded.

I have a feeding floor on the east of the hog house 16 feet wide.

Every morning I go in and call the hogs to get up.

They come right out into the yard, where the yard watered.

Get them out at the same hour every morning.

In the winter they do not like to get up as early as in the summer.

Like the hired hands in that respect, about sunrise suits them.

Water them out in the yard.

If you do this every particle of droppings will be left in the yard.

While they are out there you have a clean floor for them to feed on; crib close by.

The floor should be as clean as this floor is here.

Then open the gate; tell them breakfast is ready.

They will come right in.

In about an hour they will clean it up.

If they leave any, give them a little less.

If they need more, give them a little more.

You can soon determine just what they will clean up, but do not give them any more.

As soon as they get through, open the door into the hoghouse.

They will walk in, go right into their pens, clean, well fed.

They will lie down and it will only be a few minutes until you will hear; "Augh! a-u-g-h!"

They are putting on fat then.

Open the door; see that the windows are open; let them have good ventilation.

Then put them out again; water them; let them on your feeding floor again, and about 4 or 4:30 open the door and let them back into the hoghouse.

They will go in and lie there until the next morning.

Then they are putting on fat.

I have fed 300 or 400 hogs that way, and I have never had that hoghouse but that I could die down in this suit—just got this suit to come down here in—I could lie down in that hoghouse and not soil my clothes, and the man who does not keep his hogs in that condition ought to quit the business.

They will set one corner off into a kind of closet, and they will go back and forward to that.

It is an advantage to have your hoghouse divided off into pens.

If you haven't enough hogs to fill up your hoghouse, shut off part of the space; give them just room enough to occupy, and no more.

You should keep your hoghouse just as clean as this room.

After you have fed them clean the feeding floor.

What would you think of your wife if she let the dishes sit on the table from one morning to another?

Suppose the supper was served on the same dishes.

You would say to yourself that you wished you had not married that woman.

I would no more think of feeding my hogs on a feeding floor that had not been cleaned immediately after the last meal than I would of eating my dinner off the breakfast dishes without washing. I have not done it for thirty years.

THAT PIG'S EAR.—P. C. Holme in the Swinehead says: I have been looking for a male pig this fall and have been impressed with the value put on the ear by the several breeders whose herds I have visited. In fact, it seemed in some cases as if they expected the fancy tip ear to sell the pig. I told some of the young breeders they were paying more attention to the ear than to some more important points.

If one thinks over the points and characteristics of the pig and tries to estimate their value as they affect the real worth of the pig as a producer of its kind and a manufacturer of feed into flesh, it is evident that the ear is one of the most subordinate features. Just what the ear stands for as an index of quality in feeding, breeding and growth it is difficult to state with any precision. I know of no authority on the pig that has thought the ear of enough importance to lead them to give any space or expression to it. We are accustomed to place more stress on the ear of the pig than of the ox. Miles, in his work on stock breeding, speaking of animal form as an index of qualities, says of the ox: "The ear should be large without coarseness and not drooping but with sufficient action to give a pleasing expression." A drooping ear with a general dull expression of countenance is an indication of defective nutrition and a lack of constitutional vigor." That swine breeders really lay more stress on the ear of the pig than do cattlemen on the ear of the ox goes without saying.

Breeders of prick-ear breeds have loved to claim that such an ear showed vigor and force, and have claimed that the Berkshire ear indicated energy and activity, which the lop ear of the Poland-China, Duroc Jersey and Chester White did not and the value of the breeds, for activity, stamina and grazing qualities are fairly indicated by this ear characteristic.

That the ear is an index of temperament has been held by the elder Sanders and other close observers. This is especially true as applied to horses. The shape, set and poise of the ear often mark families and never fail to tell the horsemen of some of the latent qualities of the animal. The Mambrino and Wilkes families as a rule have large ears.

This family likeness in ears has been to some breeders an index not only of families but in some cases has been held to show crosses with other breeds.

The Berkshire element in the Poland-China breed, even after a half century since the foundation cross, is seen cropping out in the Berkshire ear on a Poland-China.

This Berky ear is more persistent in its outcropping than are the best qualities of that breed. It has done much to take the loppiness out of the old Poland-Chinas.

The loose made and mellow spotted hog of fifty years ago showed its loose texture in the knuckle of the ear, that permitted even a moderate sized ear to drop down and cover the eyes—a most objectionable feature, having nothing of beauty or utility but was a striking index of sluggishness and possibly of flabbyness that amounted to weakness.

That the ear is an important feature of the hog as an index of temperament, of nerve force and energy I think there can be no doubt. But as yet we have not in any of our standards been able to formulate anything like an exact description of an ideal ear. Every man has had his own fancy and still has for that matter.

The stress laid on a face tip ear at this time may have reason back of it but I still think many are making a fad of it and reserving for breeders many inferior pigs simply because they are smooth little fellows with a love of an ear.

Just what the size or shape or set of the ear is meant by the average description of a "good ear" "well set on," the average man does not know exactly, although he has very positive views about the kind of an ear that suits him. Of one thing I am clear and that is, the ear should be in proportion to the size of the animal, such as in harmony with the size and form of the animal.

We call that one of the factors that enter into that which we call symmetry. The owner of one herd I visited prided himself on the fancy ears of his boar pigs. He rad a great per cent of the extra small ears well set on with a firm knuckle so the ear would stand quite erect if it was stiff enough, but about half way up the ear drops over with a graceful tip. It looked nice in itself, but when one looks over the whole pig he finds it is a close, smooth made pig of the bony build. That fancy ear to me was an index of lack of growth and future expansion. Such pony built pigs score well and impress favorably the inexperienced, but the old breeders who have studied well the outcome of animals do not select such for breeders. The continued selection of that type of ear and pig will reduce size and profit.

If asked to describe an ideal ear, I would likely say, excuse me, that is hard to do in words—but in every breed of hogs, whether it is of the prick or lop variety, the size must be in harmony with the size of the animal. A little monkey or bull dog ear on hogs is a disfigurement. It is as incongruous as a small boy's hat on the head of a six-foot man.

That there is a sad want of uniformity among the breeders and artists is seen in the style of ear each artist puts on his hog. Many of them are absurdities, such as nature never disgraced a hog with. In fact, the artist finds it about as hard to fit an ear to his hog as do breeders to get the ear they want. We have found it is far easier to secure uniform good limbs and feet in our herd than uniformly neat, well proportioned and well set ears.

SHEEP---GOATS

The Oregon Wool Growers' association has a standing reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any one who kills or poisons sheep belonging to its members.

It is reported that a movement is on foot to form a sheep trust to control everything ranging in Carbon county, Wyoming, over 1,000,000 head. The consolidation is desired by a number of sheepmen on account of threatened segregation of their range. If the trust is formed, all flocks will be controlled by an executive board and interests will be pooled, each man receiving an average profit of each head of sheep that he owns.

A MUTTON FEEDING EXPERIMENT. According to a Billings correspondent of the Anaconda Standard, a new industry may be opened up for Yellowstone valley farmers, should an experiment now being tried by Rae Bros., the Fargo mutton buyers, prove to be successful and profitable. They have put 6000 mutton sheep on the Miller ranch, three miles from Billings, which are to be fattened on alfalfa and grain. Alfalfa feeding has been a leading and profitable industry for several years, but this is the first trial of combining that nutritious food with grain in this section. The feeders near Fort Collins, Col., have made a great success of feeding in this manner, obtaining their grain from Nebraska, and there seems little reason to doubt that the same industry will prove equally successful in eastern Minnesota.

The course generally followed has been to feed on alfalfa alone and then to finish the fattening process in the corn belt or in Minnesota. The high price of screenings in Minnesota this season has put a damper on the scheme of sending sheep there, and has induced Rae Bros. to try what they can do in this section. They have contracted for all the screenings from the mill in Billings, and will buy wheat from the Gallatin valley sufficient to put their sheep in good condition for the mutton market. The experiment will be watched with great interest by sheepmen and farmers.

FITTING SHEEP FOR THE SHOW.—RING.—The show season of 1901 has become history; the exhibits have been made, the battles fought and the trophies placed. The veterans of the show ring have learned something, no doubt, and the beginners have learned much. The art of fitting sheep has been the shepherd's principal study during the last few weeks, and his only object in life has been to so fit his sheep that they will meet with favor at the hands of the judge, says Wool Markets and Sheep.

Now that the excitement of rivalry is done and the triumphs of defeat unalterably settled, it becomes us to stop a few moments and calmly consider if fitting sheep for the show ring is not often unfitting them for any other useful purpose except to turn them over to the butcher.

No good breeder will dispute the fact that when he begins to fit his sheep for the show ring, he is entering upon a work of importance, not only in the matter of winning premiums, but as regards the future usefulness of the animals so fitted.

It is well understood and universally agreed that any breeding animal is not at its best when made as fat as it is possible to make it. It is also agreed that an animal once made fat, and kept in that condition for some time, cannot be reduced to breeding shape again without great danger of being injured for breeding purposes to some extent. Many a good breeder has been entirely ruined by having been fitted for the show ring, and having been kept in this condition for weeks, and often for months.

If this is true, and we believe it is, does it not seem as if we should go back to a more rational method of fitting our stock for the show ring? Does it seem a good business policy to jeopardize the whole future of a valuable animal for the sole purpose of gaining the honor of an inconsiderable cash prize and the greater honor of being classed among the leaders? If all those who show stock would agree concerning this one thing a reform could be brought about in a single year. Then we would not need to judge breeding stock from the standpoint of a butcher; then such defects as may be hidden or minimized by a heavy weight of fat would be plainly discernable and the real breeding animal would be brought to the front.

"Never buy a first prize animal to breed from," was the advice of a veteran breeder and exhibitor. This advice is good, although it may not be universally applied without working injustice to an animal here and there.

We understand perfectly that we are taking advanced ground in this matter, but every competent shepherd will understand that it is the proper position to take. As long as we fit our stock for the butcher, and show it in that condition, just so long the judge will give the best mutton-fitted animal the premium, instead of giving it to the one that is strongest in breeding characteristics.

If the object in showing sheep is to illustrate how fat they may be made the overfat show sheep would not be out of place, but presumably we show sheep for the purpose of competing from the basis of a breeder who desires to improve his stock. Breeding stock loaded with a weight of fat that makes life a misery is surely not in breeding condition, and to reduce it to breeding condition is taking chances against absolutely ruining it for breeding purposes. Reform along this line is urgently needed. What judge or what breeder will be the first to make protest in the ring by showing breeding stock in the height of breeding condition instead of butcher-fat stock?

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ANGORA GOATS. Also per car-load. H. T. FUSCH, Tiger Mills, Texas.

SHEEP.

A FEW HIGH GRADE Shropshire buck lambs for sale. SPRINGDALE JERSEY FARM, Denton, Texas.

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

These are twin evils which work serious mischief in the human body. They sap the strength, destroy energy and impoverish the blood. As a result of these ailments, the system gradually becomes disordered and the constitution weakened so that the body loses vitality and is unfit to stand the strain of hard or continuous labor; thus, the victim offers a shining mark for kidney disease, lung trouble or the life-crushing malarial fever.

An easy and certain means of warding off this condition is within the reach of every one.

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the System Regulator, is the remedy. A few doses whenever the digestion is disturbed, or when the bowels fail to move regularly, will remove the difficulty and stimulate the vital organs to a better and more complete performance of their duties. With vigor and regularity in the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, there can be no loss of strength or energy, the blood will be pure and nourishing, and the capacity of the body for work thereby maintained at the highest standard.

Send for a bottle to-day. Keep it always in the house. A half wineglassful when the stomach feels bloated, when the breath is bad, or the bowels constipated, will quickly restore the feeling of vigor and cheerfulness.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT AT $1.00. PER BOTTLE.

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AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST. GOOD CONNECTIONS AT BIRMINGHAM FOR

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All this, taken with the activity of immigration and real estate agents, many new settlers, numbers buying Special 30 Day Home Seekers' Tickets, and others seeking information, indicates that "THE DENVER ROAD" is considered good company in a desirable neighborhood.

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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."

MARKETS

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

The summary of conditions prevailing in the livestock market, isued by the National Livestock Commission Company of this city, is as follows:

Receipts of cattle were quite heavy last week, there being from fifteen to twenty cars on the market. The bulk of receipts were on the common order and sold fairly well for their class. Most of the cattle were disposed of here, only six carloads being forwarded to the Northern markets! two of these were calves which would not sell here to advantage, as the calf market was overstocked. The other four loads were cows and heifers, averaging from 800 to 850 pounds. These cows were of very good quality with the exception of one load, which ran down well into the common class. We were offered 2.75c for the four cars straight, which we considered a fair bid, realizing the fact that this would net the shipper more money than 3c in Kansas City or St. Louis. Two loads out of this shipment would have sold around 3c and the other two cars from 2.50c to 2.75c. Two cars of choice cows averaging 914 and 916 pounds sold at 2.85c. We refused a 3c bid on one load of these cows, considering the 2.85c bid would net the shipper more than to cut them up. These prices demonstrate that our market is about as good on strictly choice cattle as it was a week ago, while the medium and common class is selling lower on account of the surplus. There are very few Texas cows bringing over 2.75c on the Northern markets, and we believe it will be to your interest to consult us before shipping. Canners and half fat stuff not in demand here, and we advise you to ship this class north and give us your good stuff.

Hog receipts were very light and quality poor. The market show another decline of 15@20c for the week, and the Chicago market is reported lower to-day, which looks as though the market will suffer another decline during the coming week. The bulk of sales on the three Northern markets show a loss of 15@25 for the week, while a few heavy fancy loads sold for about as much Friday and Saturday as they did Monday.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Nov. 18.—The run of hogs was very light the past week, there being only twelve cars. The run of cattle was fairly liberal with a large per cent of the offerings being the common kind. Good feeding steers and bulls sell readily at fair prices. Half fat cows are selling as canners instead of feeders and are going at from $1.50 to $1.75 per hundred. Poor canners at from 50 cents to $1 per hundred. Feeder bulls from $2 to $2.10 and feeder steers at from $2.50 to $2.75.

There will be no market here Thanksgiving, November 28.

Quotations to-day as follows:

Choice sorted hogs	$5.30@5.40
Mixed hogs	5.20@5.30
Light fat hogs, 125	4.50@5.00
Choice fat steers	3.00@3.50
Medium fat steers	2.50@2.75
Stockers and feeders	2.50@2.75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1.75@2.10
Canners	1.25@2.00
Choice fat cows	2.75@3.00
Medium fat cows	2.25@2.5

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head natives, 800 Texans and 300 calves; market 10@15c higher. Choice export and dressed beef steers $5.65@6.20, fair to good $4.50@5.50, stockers and feeders $2.65@5.25, Western fed steers $4.50@5.40, Western range steers $4.35@5.40, Texas and Indian steers $2.75@4.40, Texas cows $1.80@2.90, native cows $2.50@4.25, heifers $3.00@5.25, canners $1.50@2.40, bulls $2.00@3.75, calves $3.00@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts 7,500 head; market steady. Heavy $5.85@5.95, light $5.00@5.75, pigs $4.00@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts 5,500 head; market strong. Native lambs $4.25@4.65, Western lambs $3.75@4.50, native wethers $3.25@3.60, Western wethers $3.00@3.50, Western yarlings $3.50@4.00, ewes $2.75@3.25, culls $1.50@3.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts 22,000 head, including 600 Westerns; steady. Good to prime $6.25@7.10, poor to medium $4.00@6.25, stockers and feeders $2.00@4.00, cows $1.25@4.80, heifers $1.50@5.00, canners $1.25@2.25, bulls $2.00@4.75, calves $2.50@6.25, Western steers $4.00@5.35.

Hogs—Receipts 46,000 head; steady. Good to choice heavy $5.60@5.90, light $5.25@5.55, bulk of sales $5.45@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts 28,000 head; market 10@25c lower. Good to choice wethers $3.40@4.00, fair to choice mixed $2.80@3.40, Western sheep $3.00@4.00, native lambs $2.50@4.65, Western lambs $3.00@4.45.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head, including 2,000 Texans: steady to stronger. Native shipping and export steers $4.75@6.85, with some choice at $7.00; dressed beef and butcher steers $3.50@6.50, steers under 1,000 pounds $2.50@5.40, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.35, cows and heifers $2.00@5.00, canners $1.00@2.50, bulls $2.00@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $3.00@4.25, cows and heifers $2.10@3:15.

Hogs—Receipts 4,500 head; steady. Pigs $3.50, packers $5.35@5.60, butcher $5.65@5.85.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; steady. Native muttons $3.00@3.50, lambs $3.75@4.60, culls and bucks $1.75@3.25, stockers $1.50@2.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Co.)

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 16.—Beeves, good to choice $3.00@3.25; common to fair $2.50@2.75.

Cows, good to choice. $2.50@$2.75; common to fair, $2.00@$2.25.

Yearlings, good to choice, $3.00@3.25; common to fair, $2.50@2.75.

Calves, good to choice, $3.25@3.50; common to fair, $2.75@3.00.

Hogs, corn fed, $5.50@6.00; mast fed, $4.00@4.50.

Good beeves and cows in demand. Supply of calves on sale ample to meet the present requirements of the trade. Hogs wanted.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 16.

Receipts the past week have been liberal, and only the best grades have been in demand, medium and ordinary have ruled dull. There is an ample supply of all classes left over and dull at quotations. No corn fed hogs on sale; good demand. Sheep in light supply, extra grades selling fairly well.

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Beeves, choice, per pound, gross 3 1-2@4c; fair to good, 2 3-4@3 1-4c;

Cows and heifers, choice 2 1-2@3c; fair to good, 2@2 1-4c.

Bulls and stags, bulls, 1 3-4@2 1-4c; stags, 2@2 1-2c.

Yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 pounds, 2 3-4@3 1-4c; fair to good, per head, 9@11c.

Calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds, 3@3 1-2c; fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head, $5@8.

Hogs, cornfed, per pound, gross, 5@6; mastfed, per pound, gross, 3@4c.

Sheep, good fat sheep, per pound, 3@3 3-4c; common to fair, per head, $0.75@1.25.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18.

Middling 6 3-4c, strict middling 6 7-8c, good middling 7c.

New York, November 19.—Early returns indicated receipts at the ports for the day at 15 to 20 per cent less than last year and first prices showed 5 to 7 points advance on small business, including some Wall street buying on the belief that prices were unduly depressed and that the crop is overestimated. More or less rain in the South with a heavy fall at several points was against the crop inasmuch as the weather was still quite cold, especially in the Atlantic states and the Oklahoma and Memphis districts. What news came to hand as to the crop was bullish. The market showed strength all the morning. Liverpool was buying here. Spots at Liverpool went at unchanged prices. Sales, 7000 bales. Futures there steady. Yarns at Manchester dull and irregular and cloths quiet. The talk on the exchange was that a radical revision in crop estimates would occur soon.

New York, Nov. 19.—Cotton close:

January	7.52-3
February	7.51-3
March	7.51-2
April	7.51-3
May	7.52-3
June	7.52-3
July	7.52-3
August	7.42-3
November	7.47-8
December	7.51-2

Tone barely steady. Spots quiet. Middling 8c. Sales 1210.

New Orleans, Nov. 19.—Cotton close:

January	7.28-9
February	7.28-9
March	7.29-30
April	7.29-31
May	7.30-1
June	7.30-2
July	7.32-4
November	7.30-2
December	7.33-4

Tone steady. Spots steady. Middling 7¼. Sales 2400. F. O. B. 2300.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18.

Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.

Cabbage, per pound, 2c.

Sweet potatoes 75@85c; yellow yams $1.00@1.25.

Potatoes 90c.

Tomatoes, four basket crates, 85c.

Butter, fresh country, 10@12 1-2c.

Eggs, guaranteed, 20@22c.

Poultry—Turkeys 4@5c per pound; chickens, choice hens, $2.25@2.50; choice springs $3.00; ducks, large, $2.50; small $2.00. Supply of hens heavy, causing decline. Geese not wanted.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18.

Wheat, No. 2, 80c.

Corn in ear 70c, shelled 80c.

Oats 55c.

Bran $1.20.

Chopped corn $1.50.

Corn meal, 35-pound sack 65c.

Flour $3.00@4.00 per barrel.

Hay (prairie, new $13.00@14.00; Johnson grass $10.00@12.00.

Cottonseed meal, f. o. b. Galveston, $22.75 per ton.

Broom corn, per ton, $65.00@$100.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Wheat, No. 3 67@71c, No. 2 red 73 1-2@ 74c.

Corn, No. 2 yellow 61c.

No. 2 oats 40 1-2@42c, No. 2 white 42 1-2@43 1-2c, No. 3 white 42@43c.

No. 2 rye 59c.

Barley, fair to choice malting 56@60c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.47, No. 1 northwestern $1.47.

Prime timothy seed $6.00@6.10.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

13c, 16 pounds and down 10c, dry salted heavy 10c, light 8c, green salted, 40 pounds and up 7@7 1-4c, 40 pounds and down 6@6 1-4c, dead green heavy 6 1-2c, light 6c.

Wool — Bright medium 11@13c, heavy fine 7@9c.

Tallow, No. 1, 4c; No. 2 3 1-2c; 18 per cent off for a barrel.

HORSE.

At San Angelo last week J. P. Anderson bought 34 head of mule colts from Wm. Scherz at $25.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.—The agricultural and livestock journals have been advising to raise more general purpose horses, by which these papers appear to mean that there should be more attention given to the breeding of horses in the coach and draft classes, which will sell well for general use on farm and ranch, says the Montana's Stock Growers' Journal. There is no doubt a scarcity of work horses in many of the eastern states. Some people who have work for four horses are getting along with only one team for reasons of economy. Many others, however, find it difficult to get common work horses at reasonable prices. They do not want a team weighing 2800 to 3000 pounds for two reasons: The first reason is that these heavy horses are costly, and second these big fellows are unsuitable for all kinds of work on farm and ranch. There is more or less road driving, with light loads required, and the heavy drafters cannot be speeded safely. The very weight of a Percheron or Clyde precludes anything like fast road work. A walk is better than even a slow trot for heavy horses. Speedy work on highways pounds heavy horses to pieces, and lameness inevitably ensues. For general purposes the eastern farm horse should be such an one as can be sold for $125. The horses which were in common use forty years ago, and all along since then weighed a round 1100 pounds. These were found entirely adequate, and the common practice was for farmers to breed them for their own use. Now, however, it is different. Some breeding specialty like the raising of sheep or fine cattle has come in to distract the attention of eastern farmers from the older customs. They will begin again some day, but meantime our western horse-raisers may supply this market for general purpose horses by breeding a good grade Shire stallion to the better class of mares. This grade of horses may be raised quite cheaply, and a good eastern market awaits good young horses of the 1100-pound class. These should not be "chunks," but fairly well set up and good travelers, as well as all around work horses.

FARMERS' HORSES.—It is difficult to make suggestions or recommend one particular type of horse to the neglect of all others. Circumstances are largely the controlling influence in determining the best horse for the farmer to raise, says the Drovers' Journal. For agricultural purposes the draft horse, or at least the grade draft animal, takes the preference. Coming from a long line of ancestors that have been inured to heavy labor, they are easily broken and are persistent, patient workers. The heaviest grades are not so well adapted to farm use as the lighter types, weighing around 1400 to 1600 pounds. With this class of animals there is no expectation of the horses developing anything more than good workers. It is a pleasure to the agriculturist to have a team that can efficiently perform the labor on the farm. Grade draft animals weighing 1300 to 1500 pounds are fast enough to haul the family carriage to church, the county seat, the local fairs, or the old settlers' reunion.

But there is no empirical rule that prevents the husbandman from using any class or breed of horses on the farm that suits his fancy. He probably will derive the greatest satisfaction and profit from raising that class of horses that he knows the most about, and for which there is a good demand at the nearest market. With some farmers the trotter is a great favorite, and the bulk of the best roadsters, and even track performers, first saw the light of day on the farm of the small breeder. Farmers who will be content to raise the good coach horse and racing prospects and sell them when they are offered good prices, leaving it to the professional trainer to break, school and educate for consumers, will find enjoyment and profit in the industry. But for a horse to perform the ordinary operations on the farm the high-spirited and speedy light harness horse is not as well adapted as the more plegmatic and heavier draft animal. If breeding for purely agricultural uses the heavy breeds are preferable, but if prosecuting the industry for the greatest profit, the farmer will achieve the greatest success in raising that market class which he fancies most and is the best qualified to handle. The writer bred light horses for several years and found it a most profitable industry, but in experiments for ordinary farm workers found them too light-weight and too high-mettled for general purpose use. A high-class coacher is too valuable to perform the menial drudgery of agricultural work.

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 hour you want them, order anything you want, from a porterhouse 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.

A MOCKING-BIRD FARM.

Sounds funny, doesn't it? Yet it's not so strange, after all. There's a big lot of birds of this variety in Tennesee, and they have a habit of nestling and breeding in the same locality year after year. Hence the spots where they thus make their headquarters are frequently spoken of as "the place where the mocking-birds are.' And so it came about that the farm where my friend, a milkman, lives is known to many as "the mocking-bird farm."

Of this farm there are about 175 acres, and a good part of it is glady hill land. It is in the glades and the bushy woods that the birds nest year after year.

Of course the owner does not pretend to be conducting a bird farm exclusively. His business is, as intimated, dairying, to which is added small farming to some extent. But nevertheless, the mocking-birds are a good source of revenue to him. He is accustomed to the birds and their habits, and knows well how to handle them in captivity. He also is very careful to guard against their extinction in their chosen nesting grounds.

"The birds," said he, "usually have four young to the nest, and when we find a nest of the young we take but two of them, leaving two for the old birds to raise. Our land is "Posted," which prohibits hunting, and saves the birds from the hunters. This fact, coupled with the way we take the young, accounts, I think, for the way the way the birds stay with us year after year."

"How about the small boy?" I queried.

"Oh, we make him our partner in the business. It's his business to hunt up the nests, keep track of the young and advise us when the young birds are about to take flight. Then he brings in our share, leaving two, as stated, for the parent birds. Of course the boy gets his share of the profits."

"What are the birds worth when they first come from the nest?"

"About 50 cents each," replied my friend of the milk wagon, "but we seldom sell them that young. We usually keep them until the singers, which are the males, develop, and then sell the latter for from three to five dollars each, and give the females their liberty. The young that we take are about half and half of each sex."

The Tennessee mocking-bird is a beautiful singer, that has something of the nightingale about it, for on warm moonlight nights in the early part of the summer, while the female is sitting or nursing her young, the male then seeks a high elevation, and pours out the joy and music of its heart in beautiful song that adds much to the glory of a summer night in "Dixie land."—H. B. Geer in Farmers' Voice.

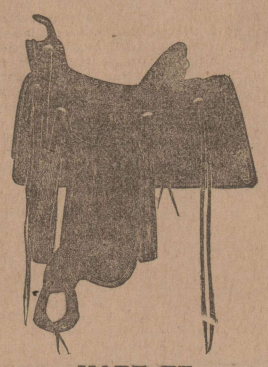
R. C. Caruthers bought from Jack Rutherford of Paint Rock, 1502 head or sheep with wool on, at $1.80 for the sheep, $1 for the cut-backs and $4 for the bucks. He will winter them on the Pecos.—San Angelo Standard.

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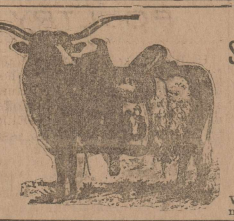
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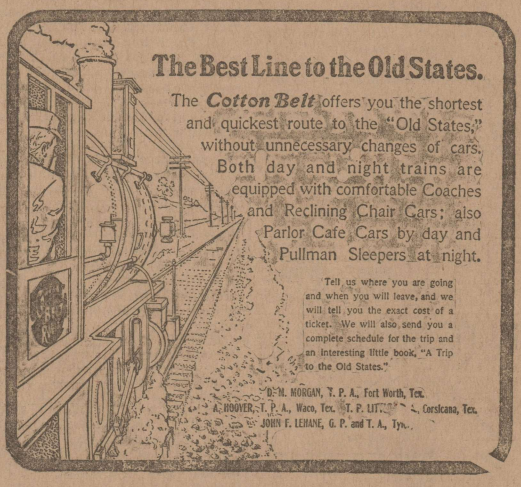
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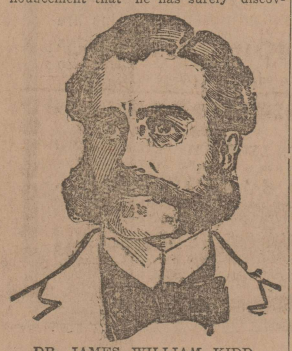
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 197 Bates building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making the claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life" as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in a sufficient quantity to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

Things at Home and Abroad.

National W. C. T. U.—White ribbon wearers from all sections of the union met in Fort Worth last week for the annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance union. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, president of the organization, in her annual address expressed satisfaction at the work which had been accomplished during the year, laying particular stress on the anti-canteen and the cigarette campaigns. The organization, it is understood, will oppose single statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

Capt. Bruce to Be Named.—Washington advices state that the El Paso collectorship, made vacant by the removal of Moses Dillon, will probably go to Capt. R. H. Bruce of Mineola, Texas, though the appointment has not been formally made. Capt. Bruce is a gold democrat and was a captain in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He recently went to Washington at the invitation of the president.

Ransom Lowered.—The brigands who captured Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka have reduced the amount of ramsom they demand to 20,000 pounds Turkish.

Coincident with this intelligence is the information that the leaders of the band, if convinced that this is more than Mr. Dickinson will give, would accept 15,000 pounds. Even this sum is greatly beyond the cash at Mr. Dickinson's disposal, therefore unless the captors of the missionary further abate their demands there is no hope of an immediate settlement.

An agent who is in touch with the brigands reports that they recognize that they made a mistake in kidnapping Miss Stone. They would, however, consider it worse than a blunder to return her without an adequate ransom.

There is no longer any fear regardings the brigands' intention toward the captives. They declare themselves not to be robbers, but patriots performing an obnoxious task in the interest of a holy cause. The majority of the kidnappers are peasants and farmers, directed by a secret committee to execute its decisions.

Jeffries Still Champion.—In the fifth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest at San Francisco between J. J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin for the pugilistic championship, Ruhlin gave in to the utter amazement and disgust of the assembled thousands. No one was more surprised at the outcome than Jeffries himself, who asserted that while he had delivered one telling blow in the second round, he did not expect to win the victory so easily. Ruhlin's explanation of the outcome of the fight is that he received a chance blow which utterly disabled him and that Jeffries persisted in fighting him low. While Ruhlin will make no absolute charge of Jeffries having committed a foul, he intimates that he was unfairly handled and injured as a result. The general opinion is that Ruhlin was outclassed and badly scared.

Queen Lil Seeks Redress.—Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrived in San Francisco last week. Besides seeking recovery of health she has come to consult with the federal authorities relative to the crown lands in Hawaii. These were sequestered by the revolutionary government at the time the monarchy was overthrown and no attempt has since been made to reimburse her for the loss of the crown revenues, amounting to some $100,000 a year.

The territorial legislature passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for the crown lands, but President Dole vetoed the bill on the ground that there was not sufficient money in the treasury to pay it. Subsequently the legislature offered to grant her a pension of $25,000 a year, but she refused to accept the money for the reason that it would place her on the list of charitables, a step which was exceedingly repugnant to her. Before the annexation of the islands she was advised by competent attorneys to submit her claims to England for arbitration. The crown lands are over a million acres in extent and are worth about $15,000,000.

To Introduce Tariff Bill.—Despite strong republican opposition Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin states that early in December he will present a tariff bill to congress. In a late interview he said:

"My idea as to tariff revision is simple, I think. It is this: Where by changed conditions tariff duties have become exorbitant, far beyond the needs of protection, I would put them where they would amply protect labor, but not to a point that would create a monopoly in trade and raise prices to consumers.

"In other words, if an article costs $1 to be produced abroad, I would favor a 50 per cent duty to protect ourselves, but not 200 per cent, which would simply afford a margin for increasing the price to our own consumers. There is no departure from republican protective tariff principles in that. I reassert that I am as ardent an advocate of the republican doctrine of protection to American industries as there is in this country.

"The question that congress will be called upon to answer is why it permits a tariff duty to remain in force to enable a trust to pay dividends on watered stock.

"There has been a great deal of talk about the small manufacturer. I want to give the small manufacturer all the protection he needs. But bear this in mind, the small manufacturer in the steel and iron businesses that are capitalized legitimately, that have no watered stock, that are run on a strictly business principle, can pay dividends with a rate of tariff upon which the steel trust would have to pass its dividends on its common and preferred stock.

"The trust needs the exorbitant tariff to keep up prices in order to pay dividends upon its great volume of watered stock. The trust is making enormous profits. The small fellows, of course, are following the prices set by the trust, but they dont need any such tariff in order to enable them to make a handsome profit on their operations.

"There is my whole proposition in brief. It is not a question of revenue, but one of protecting the consumer against exorbitant prices and still giving the small manufacturer adequate protection against foreign competition."

Rural Delivery Carriers.—A Washington special to the Dallas News says: The placing of the 6000 rural free delivery carriers in the classified service is going to be accomplished, but it may be some little time before it is. President Roosevelt has already expressed himself in favor of the change and the civil service commission is enthusiastic about the matter and anxious to see it done. Indeed, the commission has about completed rules to govern examinations for such positions. The postoffice department, however, is not so eager in the premises as are the President and civil service commission.

Postmaster General Smith has practically decided, in the preparation of his annual report, to ask that the rural carriers be given $600 a year instead of $500, as at present. He had also determined not to recommend that the carriers be placed under the civil service regulations.

Superintendent Machen has been strongly opposed to placing rural carriers under the classified service. He has said that what the rural free delivery service really needed, and what was really necessary to the retention of an efficient force, was not a set of civil service rules, designed for the protection of those in the service and for imposing upon candidates for positions, but rather more inducements, financial and otherwise, attached to the position of a rural carrier.

Mr. Machen considers that his ideas have been proved by the fact that there are twenty or thirty resignations of rural carriers received daily at the department. This necessitates constant changes and impairs the efficiency of the force.

The increase in the salary of rural carriers, which will be recommended to Congress by the postmaster general, will in measure, Mr. Machen thinks, increase the desirability of the positions in the eyes of those eligible to fill them. But Mr. Machen does not believe it necessary to hedge about positions of such class with civil service rules and regulations, unless the carriers are placed on the same plane with the city carriers and given a yearly increase in salary of $100, if their work is satisfactory and efficient, until the maximum of $1,000 is reached.

The Tishomingo good roads carnival for three days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 11, 12, and 13, was a very pronounced success.

STOPPED IN HOWARD COUNTY.

Big Springs, Tex., Nov. 16.

To the Journal:

The cattlemen of Howard county took the first decisive step to-day towards enforcing the measures they have taken, looking to the protection of their cattle from ticks and fever, which prevail to a greater or less extent, further south and east of here. Sometime ago the cattlemen of this county held an informal meeting at this place to devise ways and means of protecting their cattle from infection from cattle from other counties. At this meeting it was decided to employ a special deputy quarantine inspector for this vicinity, and the money for paying this inspector a salary, and for prosecuting violators of the live stock quarantine regulations, was promptly raised, and placed in the hands of a carefully selected committee. This committee then selected Mr. W. E. Moody for the important work of looking out for any attempt to pass diseased cattle through this county, and the live stock sanitary commission commissioned Mr. Moody as deputy quarantine inspector, upon the duties of which office he at once entered. alertness bore fruit yesterday when he discovered a herd of more than a thousand cattle passing through the eastern end of the county, en route north. Mr. Moody halted the herd, whereupon the owner exhibited a certificate of health, and a permit to pass the herd from Coke to Runnels counties, duly signed and authenticated by an inspector.

But, not satisfied with this, Mr. Moody insisted upon examining the cattle, which he did, finding a large number of ticks among them. He ordered the herd stopped, but the owner declined, insisting that his permit was sufficient authority for him to proceed. Mr. Moody then came to this place, made complaint against the owner for violating the live stock sanitary regulations, and returned with the sheriff to the herd, when the sheriff arrested the owner, and brought him here. In the meantime United States Quarantine Inspector Dan McCunningham had been telegraphed for and had arrived. He at once approved the action taken by the authorities here, and departed for the scene, where the entire herd is now under strict quarantine. The episode created considerable excitement here in Howard county, and the Since then he has been very vigilant, and has carefully guarded the county from the invasion of infection. His people generally approve the action taken, because they recognize such decisiveness as necessary to the protection of the cattle interests of this section. The cattle in this county are in fine shape, and healthy, and the owners are determined to protect them at all hazards, and for that reason they are going to see that the laws and the rules and regulations of the live stock sanitary commission are faithfully observed in every particular.

Now, this particular case was complicated considerably by the fact that the owner of the infected herd held a certificate of health, and a permit for their passage through four counties, from a duly authorized inspector. It was properly made out, and authenticated, and dated November 7, 1901. And yet, eight days after it was issued, the inspector for Howard county discovered a large number of ticks in the herd. We have no comment to make upon this rather unaccountable fact, but we would like to point out to our neighbors, south and east of us, and to anybody else who may be interested, that the cattlemen of Howard county will not permit any ticky cattle to pass through this county, even if they may have a dozen certificates of health and a dozen permits, from as many inspectors. The owner of the herd stopped yesterday is a good citizen and a first class man, who has recently bought a pasture in one of the counties above here, and who is to hereafter be among and one of us. He did not mean to violate the law, nor was it his desire to endanger other people's cattle, but he acted under the misapprehension that a simple permit would excuse any number of ticks among his cattle, and pass them anywhere. This idea is altogether a mistake. And this article is written with a view of protecting any others who may be laboring under the impression, and who may contemplate moving diseased cattle through Howard county.

EDW. W. SMITH, JR.



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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 corkscrew and a gold-tipped whiskey glass. We make this offer simply to get you to try the goods. **We also have this same brand eight years 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 corkscrew 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 selling to consumers direct the entire product of "Our Registered Distillery;" others who claim to are only dealers buying and selling. **REFERENCES,** any Express Co.

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NEW MEXICO

The Godair-Johnson Co., of Roswell, has shipped in the past few days over 300,000 pounds of wool to Boston.

At Roswell a few days ago H. C. Ilfeld delivered to J. H. Hamilton, of San Angelo, Tex., 11,000 wethers and lambs sold some time ago.

W. R. Clements, of Roswell, has sold to Lovelace Bros. his entire stock of lambs numbering 1,400. These lambs were better than the average and brought $1.50 per head.

The Pecos canal, with a total irrigation capacity of 40,000 acres, has this year 9,000 acres under actual cultivation, and will increase these figures next year to 11,000 acres, the ever-growing demand fully justifying the expectation that three years hence will see an aggregate of 20,000 acres under irrigation. Improved lands, with exclusive water rights, bring from $20 to $30 per acre. Land rented, including water runs from $2.50 to $4 per acre.

Dr. W. H. Sawyer, of Hillsdale, Mich.; D. W. C. Merriam, of Chicago; E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, Mich.; F. W. Stewart, president of the First National bank of Hillsboro; Charles Winchester, president of the First National bank of Elkhart, Mich.; James Wade, secretary of the University of Michigan, and other capitalists, have obtained control of 300,000 acres of timber land near Mitchell, N. M., estimated to contain 2,000,000,000 feet of clear pine. It is said a railroad will be built connecting with the Santa Fe Pacific, near Thoreau, and a mill will be erected at Albuquerque with a capacity of 50,000,000 feet a year.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Gov. Jenkins has appointed the following named delegates to represent Oklahoma at the national live-stock convention, which meets in Chicago on Dec. 3: Wm. Quinlan of Waynoka, W. A. Knipe of Perkins and George H. Brett of Ponca City.

Muskogee, Fort Gibson, Antlers and many other towns in the Indian territory have joined in a call for a convention to be held in Muskogee on Dec. 10 for the purpose of putting on foot a movement for statehood for the Indian Territoy independent of statehood with Oklahoma.

All reports show that Oklahoma, as usual, has a plentiful supply of apples this year despite the fact of the continued dry period during the summer months. The apple harvest in some portions of the southwest is not at its height and is reported to be the best crop for years.

The Cherokee national council last week unanimously passed a resolution and memorial to congress that no action be taken by congress to join the Cherokee nation with Oklahoma as a state or territory, to include the Cherokee nation in any proposed state or territory for the reason that the Cheokees are not ready for statehood.

At Hart, I. T., last week, separate schools for Indian children has become a political issue in Oklahoma. In some counties many of the Indians attended the public schools which have been established for the whites and the latter do not believe in allowing the redskins these privileges. Th Indians also refuse to attend the negro schools.

A bill has been introduced in the senate of the Cherokee national council providing for the allotment of the lands of the Cherokees and a speedy settlement of the tangled condition of the affairs of the tribe. The bill will probably be passed in some form and sent to Washington. The members of the Cherokee council are all opposed to making any more treaties with the Dawes commission.

The Live Stock Commission Merchants' Protective association has succeeded in convicting T. C. Hinckley, of Shawnee, O. T., with disposing of mortgaged property belonging to one of the members of the association. The case was tried before Judge Raymond in the United States court at Wewoka, I. T. The verdict was quickly rendered, and Hinckley's punishment fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

A Guthrie report says 800 head of cattle belonging to Maxwell & Morris, of Chickasha, I. T., have been seized by Captain Jack Ellis, chief of the Indian police of the entire territory, because the owners refused to pay the per capita of 25 cents as required under the government treaty with the Chicashaw Indians. The owners have commenced suit to replevin the cattle, making it a test case. The decision will affect $200,000 worth of cattle.

The agricultural division of the census bureau has completed its tabulation of the acreage and production of cotton in the territory of Oklahoma in 1899. In that year there were 240,678 acres in cotton, producing 70,675 commercial bales, the equivalent of 72,911 bales of 500 pounds, of a value to the farmers, not including cottonseed, of $2,317,119. The report of cotton ginned in the same territory, as given by the manufacturers division, was 71,983 bales of 500 pounds. There is thus a variation of only twenty-eight bales between the report of the manufactures division and that of the agriculture.

FOR SINGLE STATE HOOD.—At Muskogee a big statehood convention was held last week and organization perfected to work for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian territory as a single state.

The executive committee selected the following delegates to go to Washington to present the memorial to congress:

Oklahoma—Gov. C. M. Barnes, C. F. Barrett and T. H. Doyle.

Indian Territory—S. B. Bradford, W. H. P. Trudgeon and C. E. Foley.

Of the three delegates from Oklahoma, two are democrats and one a republican. There are two republicans and one democrat in the Indian territory delegation.

The memorial asks congress to pass an enabling act, providing for a constitutional convention of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and arrangements made for single statehood for the two territories, or a single territoial government for the two territories, preparatoy to statehood. The memorial demands that neither Oklahoma nor the Indian Territory should be admitted, one in advance of the other, but that both should be admitted at once upon an equal footing as one state.

The resolutions in brief as reported by the committee and adopted are:

1. Asking congress to pass an enabling act providing that the two territories should be granted the right to hold a constitutional convention, the two territories to have an equal footing in such convention, and that the constitutional convention prepare a constitution for the new state and get ready for statehood for the two territories.

2. Asks congress to remove the chaatic conditions in the Indian Territory and take it from under federal domination.

3. Asks for single statehood for the two territories, giving them equal taxation.

4. Declares that it is no longer necessary to preserve a balance of power, that all sectional lines hae been wiped out, and that a big state with common interests is better than small states and separate governments.

5. Declares unalterable opposition to taking in Oklahoma as a state and then attaching the Indian territory to the state of Oklahoma piecemeal. Demands that all the two territories be taken in as they now stand.

6. Expresses unalterable opposition to taking in the two states only on an equal footing and representation in proportion to population.

7. Demands allotment and that allotment of lands to Indian citizens shall not be longer delayed, and that when an Indian receives his allotmet he shall have the right to dispose of it as he chooses, except his homestead tract.

FOR MEN

Who Suffer From That Vitality-Sapping Disease Known as SPERMATORRHOEA

Dr. Fielding, the Greatest Living Specialist in Diseases of Men, Has Found

AN ABSOLUTE CURE!



FREDERICK J. FIELDING, M. D.

The continued overtaxing of any organ is certain to result in injury and to impair its functions.

There is a wide difference between the use and abuse of the body. Normal use of the various parts of the body leads to perfect development and we thrive on healthy activity.

But over-indulgence in any one particular brings with it a penalty as sure and as irrevocable as the law of cause and effect.

Down through the ages there has come the great truth of Holy Writ: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The badge of suffering, worn by millions of men since the promulgation of this truth, by men who have violated Nature's laws, should be a warning to the young men of to-day that secret indulgence of the lower passions brings with it unspeakable miseries.

Dr. Frederick J. Fielding, of San Antonio, was the first specialist of renown to give this subject the consideration that its importance demands. He has made a very careful study of the question and is the discoverer of The Fielding Treatment for Spermatorrhoea and Impotency, the cure of which has brought back Lost Power and perfect Vitality to thousands of men.

Weak, despondent, broken-down men, young, middle-aged or old, who are suffering from the after effects of Unnatural Drains and Losses due to youthful follies or marital excesses are by this wonderful treatment, restored to the ranks of strong and vigorous men, capable of enjoying the normal exercise of manly powers.

In the first stages of Spermatorrhoea, the losses occur imperceptibly in the urine, or at night during sleep, and the gradual encroachments of the disease are sometimes not noted until the patient's condition is really alarming.

The disease rapidly grows worse and through successive stages the patient sinks into a state of nervousness, weakness, debility and hopelessness, until the final stage is reached, when total Impotency supervenes and he realizes that every vestige of his manhood has ebbed away.

Insonit, aversion to the society of women, a feeling of mental unrest and abject despair, mark the approaching crisis when all that makes life worth the living is lost.

Dr. Fielding and the eminent specialists associated with him, recognize that the highest mission of the medical profession is to relieve just such sufferings as this, and they have brought together the most potent remedies and restoratives from the laboratory of Nature for the relief and cure for all derangements of the Sexual system.

They deal kindly and patiently with those who come to them for professional advice and medical assistance, building up and strengthening the organs, and restoring tone and power to the functions of perfect manhood.

Dr. Fielding's experience has been so wide and his knowledge of the vitalizing virtues of scientific remedies is so complete that after making a diagnosis of a case, he understands at once what is needed to perfect a cure.

Dr. Fielding guarantees positively to cure every case he accepts for treatment, and if he finds upon examination that a case is beyond cure, he will tell the patient so and thus save him the expense of needless treatment.

The reason Dr. Fielding can make this guarantee is that he is so successful in curing even the most serious cases.

His remedies have been so thoroughly tested that he has absolute faith in their efficacy and knows that he can always depend on them.

The Doctor also cures the worst forms of Blood Disease, either inherited or acquired, including Syphilis, in either the first, second or third stage Gonorrhoea and Gleet, Chancres, and alll Syphilitic Sores and Ulcers.

The Fielding Treatment for Varicocele is something new, and thoroughly scientific, and those who suffer from this enervating affliction should not delay being treated and cured by Dr. Fielding.

Varicocele is one of the prime causes of Spermatorrhoea, because it irritates the organs and exerts an injurious effect upon the Sexual nerves.

CURING HUNDREDS BY MAIL.

If convenient for you to do so, call on Dr. Fielding in person. If this is not possible, write him to-day. He will answer your letters himself, and send you his symptom blanks on general diseases, and also on special diseases of men. With them carefully filled out and returned to him, with a small sample of urine for chemical and microscopical examination, he will be as able to diagnose your disease and tell you if you can be cured, and if so about the time it will take, as if you were in his office. Dr. Fielding certainly has the most complete system of treating patients at home of any physician in the world to-day, and if you are troubled with any of the special diseases that he treats, by all means write him to-day. Send 8 cents in stamps for his work on the Fielding System of Treatment. All consultations and examinations in office or by mail are free and confidential. Address

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$500 REWARD

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