

Next week's issue of the Journal will be the Children's number. Many of the essays in the Christmas Contest will be printed.

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1901.

For a Christmas Present, send

The Journal

to a friend for a year.

FARM IRRIGATION.

REPORT OF DR. A. C. TRUE IN REGARD TO IRRIGATION ALONG THE GULF COAST.

In his annual report Dr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations says:

During the past two years more miles of irrigation canals have been built and more money expended for pumping plants to furnish water for irrigation in the state of Louisiana than in any of the arid states. The application of irrigation to growing rice has raised the value of large areas of land from \$5 and \$10 an acre to \$50 or \$100 an acre, and promises to make the United States an exporting country of this product. The need of reservoirs to supplement the natural flow of streams and the possibility of their construction on a large scale by the general government, gives to the measurements of sediment and the studies of its character an interest to congress as well as to farmers directly affected. These studies have been carried on by Prof. J. C. Naeve of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas. The amount of solid matter carried in water used in irrigation can not but have an important influence on the land to which applied. This is shown by the fact that one of the samples taken carried 34 per cent of solids, and the water of many of the streams examined carried from 2 to 10 per cent. Water supplies of this character furnish many perplexing questions to the managers of canals, and make it as necessary that plans for their storage shall include some method of sluicing out the silt as to

have the dams rest on a solid foundation.

These investigations have been extended to embrace the Hawaiian islands, where large investments have been made in pumping works to furnish water for the growing of sugar cane. Studies are also being made in Europe and Egypt of the laws and methods employed by the irrigators of those countries. Speaking of the benefits to come from a study of countries which have had a long experience in dealing with these questions, Dr. True says:

The growing volume and immense cost of litigation over water rights and the certainty that these complications are destined to continue unless the operation of our irrigation codes is made simpler and more effective, renders it increasingly important that we avail ourselves of the experience of older irrigated countries. The lessons of southern Europe and Egypt should be made use of through visits to these districts, and the publication of reports showing the methods employed in the distribution of water, the methods of its application, and the volume required; the kinds of contracts under which water is furnished to users, and the nature of the ownership of streams and canals which distribute them. The beginning of these studies has been unavoidably delayed, but their necessity and the value of the information to those engaged in framing codes of laws, or in enforcing laws, is believed in more earnestly than when the same subject was referred to in the previous report of this office.

One of the recommendations of this report is that the irrigation investigations be expanded into a bureau of rural engineering to include irrigation and other branches of agricultural engineering which promise to be important factors in the agricultural development of this century. Dr. True's reasons for this recommendation are as follows:

In the past it has been deemed expedient to give this office general supervision of certain special investigations which were to be carried on largely in connection with colleges and experiment stations. While administrative reasons may justify this procedure in some cases, it is not in my judgment desirable that this practice should be followed to an extent which would make this office permanently responsible for the conduct of a considerable variety of such investigations. In view of the fact that questions relating to the reorganization of this department are now being discussed, I desire to raise the question whether the time has not already come for separating from this office the important enterprise which has been organized within it as the Irrigation Investigations. These

investigations are now well established and seem likely to be a permanent part of the business of this department. In my judgment they form a sufficient basis on which to create a new bureau, corresponding to one of the great general divisions of agricultural science, namely, rural engineering. There are many problems connected with the laying out of farms and other rural estates, as well as parks, which this department would do well to consider. Among these are questions relating to systems of drainage, water supply and sewage, terracing and other methods of preventing washing of land, landscaping, etc. Moreover, problems relating to farm buildings, implements and machinery should be studied by the department. In this country relatively little attention has thus far been given to agricultural engineering, and many of its branches have hitherto been almost entirely neglected by this department. I can not, however, see any good reason for further delay in taking up these important matters, and believe that an efficient bureau of rural engineering would accomplish results of great usefulness.

A. and M. Presidency.—The board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college met last week at College Station, Prof. R. H. Whitlock, vice president, was made president pro tem to serve until a successor to Col. L. L. Foster is chosen. After returning to Austin Agricultural Commissioner Johnson stated that it was not probable that a president would be selected during the present scholastic session.

To Fight Grain Trust.—A report from Salina, Kansas, says: The Delphos Co-operative Grain and Live Stock association is an organization that is now prepared to cope with the grain trust. The company was organized last summer by 250 representative farmers of Delphos and vicinity and the company's elevator was completed last week. It has a capacity of 15,000 bushels of wheat. Independent companies wherever started have always met with more or less difficulty at the start, but, however, the Delphos company now feels able to cope with the trust in that section.

The officers of the new company are: J. H. Woodworth, president; John Reasberry, vice president; W. A. Hale, secretary, and Robert Smith, treasurer.

Will Ask for Appropriation.—Some time ago Col. E. S. Peters, writing to the department of agriculture asking that an appropriation of \$50,000 be recommended to congress to be devoted to the extinction of the Texas cotton boll weevil. A few days ago he received a

reply to his communication as follows: "Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Col. E. S. Peters, President Texas Cotton Growers' Protective Association, Waco, Tex.: Sir—Your letter of the 24th ult. addressed to me and transmitted through Hon. A. S. Burleson, Austin, Tex., has been handed to me to-day by Mr. Burleson. I am fully aware of the importance of the investigations of the Texas cotton boll weevil and will ask congress for a larger appropriation to this department to carry on this investigation on a larger scale than has hitherto been done. Respectfully yours, "JAMES WILSON, Secretary."

Another Convict Farm.—The state of Texas, with convict labor, proposes to go still further into competition with the farmers of the state. A few days ago the state penitentiary board bought 2500 acres of additional land adjoining the Clemens convict farm, in Brazoria county. The option on this 2500 acres of Brazos bottom land was secured nearly two years ago at the price of \$10.80 per acre, and the option would have expired on Jan. 1 next. At the time the option was secured by the penitentiary board, the price of land in the rice industry was not thought of in that particular section of the state. Since it was found that rice could be successfully grown there the prices of land have increased greatly, and the very land which was purchased a few days ago for \$10.80 per acre would probably sell to-day for twice that amount. It is proposed to throw this new tract into the Clemens plantation, making the latter 8000 acres, which is probably the largest convict farm in the country. A colony of 500 negro convicts will be placed on this big plantation and the whole tract will be placed in sugar cane.

Archer County Colony.—L. F. Wilson, who recently sold to the Tribune Colony company of Indianapolis his 60,000-acre ranch in Archer county at \$6 per acre, and in an interview said: "While I am no longer interested in Archer county real estate, still having the same estate in Texas, it is natural that I should take an interest in its material development as a state. The colonization company to which I have sold a large body of land will be an important factor in the settlement and growth of the Panhandle. The new colony will try diversification of crops, a scheme so successfully and vigorously agitated by the press. It is its purpose to settle 400 families from Missouri and Indiana on the land. Already twenty families have moved to the colony and the gentleman at the

head of the enterprise, P. H. Fitzgerald, a newspaper man of Indianapolis, assured me that in less than six months he would have the full quota of 400 families located on the land owned by his company. A town has been established about the center of the tract, called Geraldine, which is about six and one-half miles from Holliday on the Wichita Valley road, from which station a spur track or switch is being laid to the new town. There can be no reason why the farmers of that section cannot by diversifying their crops and maturing fat cattle and hogs for local consumption, succeed financially. I can cite the instance of one German farmer in Archer county who five years ago bought a small tract on credit. A few days ago this farmer bought 640 acres of land at \$16 an acre cash and when I asked him how he came to pay cash for his land, he replied that his profits and earnings enabled him to pay cash for his land. He had accumulated the money by turning his attention to diversifying crops and raising good cattle and fat hogs, and that since he settled in the county five years ago he had not confined himself to raising one thing on his farm, but had planted everything suitable to that section. The result was that he knew no such thing as a total failure of crops, and each year had been enabled to lay by some money, until his five years net earnings and savings reached the magnificent sum of \$5000. To my mind this is the best object lesson in diversification of crops that has ever come under my observation."

Rice Convention.—The second annual convention of the Rice association of America was held at Crowley, La., Dec. 12, and the program previously given in the Journal was carried out. Many of the papers were highly interesting.

S. F. B. Morse suggested the formation of a corporation for the purpose of conducting the Louisiana and Texas rice kitchen throughout the north and east as a means of fostering the consumption and use of rice. He argued that the scheme would not only result beneficially to the rice industry in materially increasing the consumption of rice, but that the scheme would be a dividend payer inside of six months. A special committee was appointed to take up the subject of his suggestion.

A charter was adopted fixing the domicile of the association in the city of Crowley. The objects and purposes are to be the promotion and fostering of the agricultural and manufacturing development of the rice industry in the United States; to create an organized bureau for the compilation of statistics and the dissemination

of information and data connected therewith; to use all available means and methods to make known the value of rice as a food product and the various uses in which the same is susceptible; to find and secure markets for the sale of all rice products to the best advantage of the rice grower and manufacturer; to encourage the investment of capital in all rice enterprises; to induce immigration to the rice-growing sections of the United States, and for said purposes to use all lawful means to promote and further the happiness and prosperity of the people engaged in the said industry wheresoever in the United States.

The Rice association elected the following officers and board of directors: President, S. N. Knapp of Lake Charles; first vice president, M. Abbott of Crowley; second vice president, Oswald Wilson of Houston; third vice president, Delaney Evans of Wilmington, N. C.; fourth vice president, S. Locke Breaux of New Orleans; secretary, A. B. Allison of Crowley; treasurer, H. C. Drew of Lake Charles; H. L. Gueydan of Gueydan, La.; K. R. Farmer of New Iberia, La.; W. C. Moore of Houston, Charles Reymerschöffer of Galveston, J. P. Haber of Jennings, La.; C. A. Lowry of Lowry, E. Daboval, Jr., of Rayne, J. E. Hunter of Lacey, J. E. Broussard of Beaumont, William Dunovant of Eagle Lake, A. P. Borden of Eagle Lake, executive committee. The question of the next meeting place was left to the board of directors with instructions to hold the same in some city in Texas. Both Beaumont and Houston are after the next meeting.

Macaroni Wheats.—A Washington report says: Heretofore the hardy, glassy wheats of the durum group have been received with but little favor in this country. Now, however, as a result of the efforts of the United States department of agriculture to establish these wheats, there is being manifested a great change of opinion as to merits, in view of their probable complete utilization in the future for the manufacture of macaroni. In Europe they are called hard wheats and in this country they have not until recently been sufficiently well known to receive a special name. The term macaroni wheat given to this class of wheat by the department is becoming rapidly adopted, and its application is already pretty well understood.

Among all wheats macaroni wheats are the best adapted to regions of intense heat and drought.

Much information relating to these drought and fungus resistant wheats is given in Bulletin No. 3, bureau of plant industry, entitled "Macaroni Wheats," soon to be issued by the

United States department of agriculture.

The adaptability of durum wheats to the conditions of our arid and districts, the market for macaroni wheats, their cultivation, distribution, characteristics, and effects of local variations in soil and climate are fully set forth.

During the season just passed these wheats had another excellent opportunity to show their superior drought resistance. In large portions of the northwest where the ordinary wheat crop was almost an entire failure, macaroni wheat produced a very fair crop of grain that was very little shriveled; while in southwest Texas, where grain growing has been uniformly a failure, they yielded well and produced grain of apparently excellent quality. It is the writer's belief that the thorough establishment of this new wheat industry will be of the greatest benefit to agriculture in the semi-arid plains. A million or more of acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising, which, on account of drought, have heretofore either been entirely idle or less profitably employed. In a few years' time the result ought to be an addition of thirty to fifty million bushels to the annual wheat production of the great plains alone. The agricultural area will be extended much farther westward and the necessity of irrigation will thereby be diminished correspondingly.

Fort Worth Packing Plants.—Andrew Nimmo, manager of the Fort Worth stockyards, returned a few days ago from Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the stockholders of the company, the capital stock of which was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 in order to meet the requirements of the increase in business, which, it is said, would necessarily follow the establishment of the plants. Mr. Nimmo said: "The removal of the present hotel building and stockyards will not necessitate the tearing down of the present packing house plant. Of course, changes will be necessary and the plant will be enlarged and improved to meet the demands of business. The plans now under consideration for the two pack-houses will involve large outlays of money and the buildings will be erected with the view of permanency which will make of Fort Worth an important livestock center. Work will begin about the first of the year, and perhaps sooner if the plans are approved by the Chicago parties concerned in the enterprise."

"The engineers who have been engaged for nearly a month in making preliminary surveys for the new packing houses have completed their work and submitted their reports to the Armour and Swift companies.

QUESTION OF LAW.

IMPORTANT CASE INVOLVING RIGHT OF SANITARY COMMISSION TO FIX STATE QUARANTINE LINE INDEPENDENT OF FEDERAL LINE.

The court of civil appeals, last Thursday, in the case of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway vs. Masterson et al., certified to the supreme court for decision a question of law, of interest to cattlemen of the state and involving the right of the livestock sanitary commission of the state to fix a line not strictly in conformity with the government line. The facts found by the court are in substance as follows, and upon these facts the questions of law are presented for the determination of the supreme court:

The above styled case is pending before us on an appeal from a judgment in favor of appellee and against appellant railway company, for damages because of its refusal to receive and transport two cars of cattle shipped from Leighton, Ala., under contract of shipment to Seymour, within Baylor county, Texas, made by the Southern Railway company and tendered appellant for transportation by the St. Louis Southwestern railway, whose line of railway connected with the lines of the first two companies named. Appellant's line, of railway extended from Fort Worth to beyond Wichita Falls, in Wichita county, from which place an independent line of railway extended through the counties of Baylor, Wichita and Archer to aid Seymour. Appellant proffered to receive and transport said cattle to Wichita Falls upon a new and independent contract, but refused, as stated, to transport them on said contract of the Southern Railway company because of the existence of a quarantine line along the east and south lines of Baylor county, that had been established by the livestock sanitary commission of Texas against Texas or pleuritic fever. Appelles declined to execute a new contract or consent to the shipment for delivery to him at Wichita Falls. There was no quarantine line between Fort Worth and Wichita Falls and Seymour. Had appellant accepted the cattle at Fort Worth it could only have carried them to Wichita Falls, where they could have been tendered to the independent line of railway, which was the only line extending across the state quarantine line to Seymour.

At the time of the tender there also existed a quarantine line along the north and west lines of Baylor county against Texas or pleuritic fever that had been established by the secretary of the United States department of agriculture. The two quarantine lines mentioned conformed in every particular, save that, if this be want of conformity, they were not identical in location, as heretofore stated. That is, there was no conflict of regulation or in period of duration, but the quarantine line established by the commissioner of agriculture placed Baylor, Throckmorton and Archer counties south and east of the federal line, while

the state line placed the same counties north and west of the state quarantine line. The regulations pertaining to each line prohibited the transportation of cattle from territory south and east thereof, as were those herein mentioned, to points north and west thereof, and each provided against Texas or pleuritic fever alone. Appellee Masterson's ranch was in King county, north and west of the federal line, said ranch being intended by him as the ultimate destination of said cattle.

The appellant company was not a party to said contract of shipment, and was only liable, if at all, as a connecting carrier, and it therefore becomes material to determine, under the facts stated, whether the power conferred in Article 5043C, Revised Statutes, upon the livestock sanitary commission of Texas to protect the domestic animals of this state from contagious or infectious diseases of a malleable character, limited by Article 5043K, requiring conformity with a federal line to the establishment of quarantine lines against Texas or pleuritic fever identical with such quarantine lines against the same disease as may be established by the United States department of agriculture. In other words, was the Texas quarantine line above described void for want of authority in the livestock sanitary commission to so fix it, and was appellant justified by reason of the premises in refusing to continue said shipment on the through contract for delivery at Seymour?

Nebraska Short-horn Sale.—Thompson's sale of purchased steers at Hastings, Neb., last week was not especially well attended, and prices did not go very high. Forty-two head sold for \$4025, an average of \$95.83.

Sheepmen's War.—Sheepmen of Carbon and Sweetwater counties, in Wyoming, have combined to exclude sheepmen from Utah from encroaching upon the rights of local sheepmen by grazing their flocks in the Red Desert country, and also to put an end to the difficulties between the local sheepmen and cattlemen. The promoters of the combine will practically control all the grazing land in the Red Desert country, nearly 1,500,000 acres.

After British Meat Trade.—No Expense is being spared by Russia to divert a large part of the British meat trade to their country. The commission from the Russian government under the leadership of Prince Sherbatoff, which journeyed into England some months ago, with the aforementioned object in view met with very courteous treatment, but also with the information that American meat was so far superior to any other, that until Russia could produce a similar quality it would be impossible for that country to become a successful applicant for a portion of the trade. The Russian delegation went home, but nothing daunted, has set to work to formulate plans to bring about a revolution in meat production, which will place it on a comparative level with other countries. Now the latest news that comes is to the effect that the Imperial Agricul-

tural society of Moscow has invited a deputation of British livestock dealers and merchants to visit Russia for the purpose of further instructing the agriculturalists and stock raisers as to the kind of meats which the British markets require and how to produce them. The Russian agricultural body will defray all the expenses of the commission and has been aided by the ministry of finance with a contribution of 3000 roubles.

The Cold Snap.—Severe cold weather prevailed Saturday and Sunday in Texas and in some of the states further north last week cattle and sheep suffered severely from the weather. Some sleet fell in the Panhandle of Texas.

Big Experiment Station.—Kansas is preparing to establish a big experiment station on the Fort Hays reservation recently ceded to the state by the federal government. On the reservation there will be from twenty to twenty-four farms of 160 acres each, on which to conduct experiments. It will be possible to plant or sow fields of forty and eighty acres in the place of little plots of ground the size of a town lot. Experiments can be conducted on an extensive scale with wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, kafir corn, cow peas and everything else that may be of benefit to a western Kansas farmer on the same scale and under the same conditions that the farmer himself would be placed.

Missouri Breeders.—A meeting of the Missouri Improved Stock Breeders' association was held at Chillicothe last week. Dr. D. F. Lucky of Columbia, state veterinarian, spoke on "Tuberculin Test," telling his hearers how to apply the test. W. T. McIntire of Kansas City spoke of "The American Goat Industry." Prof. B. B. Mumford of the agricultural college at Columbia told of "Some Recent Investigations of Breeding Problems," giving the result of researches during his recent trip abroad. Judge J. C. Hall of Hallsville read a paper on "The Pure Breed vs. the Scrub Sire." T. F. B. Sotham spoke on "The Future of the Cattle Industry." Mr. Sotham predicted that price of beef would become higher. The following officers were elected: President, T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe; vice president, W. P. Harned, Buncheon; secretary, Hayes Walker, Kansas City; treasurer, J. C. Hall, Hallsville.

Armour-Funkhouser Sale.—The two days' public sale of Herefords by James A. Funkhouser and the estate of K. B. Armour, held at Kansas City last week, was a very decided success. Prominent cattle breeders from all over the country, including several from Texas, were on the ground. The bulls made an exceptionally high average and the sale was all around, one of the best that has been held at Kansas City for some time.

In all 110 animals were sold. The general average for the two days was \$339.45. Ninety cows sold at an average of \$350.88, and twenty bulls at an average of \$288. It was expected the females would outsell the bulls by a good margin, and no one was surprised

at when the averages were announced. The fifty-five head sold Wednesday afternoon averaged \$344.63, which was almost \$10 per head better than the first day. There were no sensational prices paid, the top for the sale being \$705, which C. B. Smith of Fayette, Mo., paid for the fine imported cow, Phoebe 11647. Another good sale was that of the bull, March On 1901, 112047, to Jno. A. Stewart of Columbia, Mo., for \$700.

The Final Test.—Last week the fat stock winners of the Chicago exposition were put to the final test, that of the block, and the results by no means sustained the awards in the show ring. Wood's Principles, the exposition grand champion steer, was shut out on account of being too fat, and in the block test Elm Park Lad, an Angus steer from the Michigan agricultural college, was placed first. When the animals were sold, however, Roan Arch, a Short-horn, discounted the block winner, selling at \$11.50 per hundred. Elm Park Lad brought \$11 per hundred. Elm Park Lad, the beef in the block test, was third in the hoof test. The beef awards were:

Champion—Elm Park Lad, Angus steer, bred and fed by Michigan agricultural colleges, two years and nine months old.

Second to same class—Empress Damask, owned by Collins Dysart, Nashua, N. H.

Third in same class—Roan Beauty, W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Very highly commended same class—Mike, owned by C. A. Saunders, highly commended, Curly Lad, owned by A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia.

First in yearling class—Roan Arch, Short-horn, owned by M. F. Bunker, Tipton, Ind.

Second in same class—College Topsman, Galloway, bred and fed by Michigan agricultural college.

Third same class—Avalotte, Hereford, owned by Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.

Very highly commended—Dolly, Short-horn, owned by M. F. Bunker, highly commended—Graham of Wavertree, owned by Wavertree farm.

The prize winners dressed as follows:

"The Woods" Principal, grand champion Hereford, live weight 1645 lbs; dressed 1102, per cent beef 63.99, fat 5.78, hide 6.20.

Hugh of Wavertree, Galloway, Wavertree farm, live 1570; dressed 975, per cent beef 62.10, fat 5.61, hide 6.43.

College Topsman, Michigan college, Galloway, live 1290 lbs; dressed 806, per cent beef, 62.48, fat 6.74, hide 6.12.

Elm Park Lad, Michigan college, Angus, live 1620 lbs; dressed 1432, per cent beef 63.15, fat 8.77, hide 5.19.

Mike, C. A. Saunders, Short-horn, live 1740 lbs; dressed 1051, per cent beef 61.46, fat 9.36, hide 5.51.

Curly, Nebraska college, live 1645 lbs; dressed 1107, per cent beef 67.35, fat 8.21, hide 6.08.

Roan Beauty, W. B. Seeley, Angus, live 1390, dressed 867, per cent beef 62.37.

Empress Damask, C. Dysart, Short-horn, live 1450; dressed 933, per cent beef 64.34, fat 6.34.

Avalotte, T. Clark, Hereford, live 1120; dressed 687, percentage beef

61.34, fat 9.82.

Dolly, M. F. Bunker, Short-horn, live 1240; dressed 789, percentage beef 62.63, fat 7.50.

Roan Arch, Short-horn, M. F. Bunker, live 1165, dressed 774, per cent beef 62.55, fat 7.73.

Graham of Wavertree, Galloway, live 1060, dressed 663, per cent beef 62.55, fat 7.45.

Following the block contest came the sale of the carcasses. The prices ranged all the way from 7 1/4 @ 11 1/4.

The latter price was fetched by Roan Arch, while Elm Park Lad brought 11c.

College Topsman, second in the yearling, sold for 10 1/4c and Empress Damask, second in the two-year-old class, realized 9 1/4c.

Following is a complete list of the sales:

Roan Arch, Short-horn, fed by M. F. Bunker, Tipton, Ind., \$11.50 per hundred.

Elm Park Lad, block test champion, fed by Michigan college, \$11 per hundred.

Roan Beauty, Angus, fed by W. B. Seeley, \$10 per hundred.

Empress Damask, Angus, fed by Collins Dysart, second in block test, \$9.25.

Dutchman, Short-horn, fed by M. F. Dunlap, first on hoof, \$7.25.

Parsee of Wavertree, Galloway, fed by Dr. Medd, \$9, first on hoof.

Louis of Wavertree, Galloway, same owner, \$9.25.

Nell's Son, red poll, fed by V. T. Hill, \$9.

Nell's Son, Jr., same breed and owner, \$9.25.

Dolly, Short-horn, fed by M. F. Bunker, \$8.50.

Graham of Wavertree, Galloway, fed by Dr. Medd, \$9.35.

Peter of Wavertree, same breed and owner, \$9.25.

College Topsman, Galloway, Michigan college, second prize winner in block, \$10.50.

Avalotte, Hereford, Thos. Clark, third in block test, \$8.75.

Billy K., Short-horn, University of Wisconsin, \$8.25.

Dick, same breed and owner, \$8.25.

Titus of Wavertree, Galloway, Dr. Medd, \$9.50.

T. Lipton, Devon, J. Hudson, \$8.50.

Hugh of Wavertree, Galloway, Dr. Medd, \$9.25.

Captain, champion red poll steer on hoof, Andrew Bros., \$9.50.

Right Sort, Short-horn, W. Smiley, Jr., Champion of Fairview, Short-horn, H. J. Scone, \$9.

Frank, red poll, V. T. Hill, \$9.25.

Curley, university of Nebraska, \$9.

Curley Lad, Angus, A. C. Binnie, \$9.75.

Cummings, Angus, W. J. Miller, \$9.50.

Clipper, Hereford, T. F. B. Sotham, \$9.

Isaac, Hereford, H. F. Schnelleker, \$8.75.

Apollo, Hereford, Geo. P. Henry, \$9.

Junior, Short-horn, M. F. Bunker, \$8.50.

Jim, Short-horn, C. A. Saunders, \$9.25.

Mike, Short-horn, C. A. Saunders, \$9.15.

Little Boy Blue, Angus, C. C. Judy, \$10.

Beau Lou, Hereford, Makin Bros., \$8.75.

Teddy, Hereford, Michigan college, \$8.50.

Jack, Short-horn, Michigan agricultural college, \$8.25.

Black Spot, Angus, M. A. Judy, \$9.25.

Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Fort Worth Fat Stock show was held at the stock yards a few days ago to complete the premium list for the show, which will be held on March 11, 12 and 13, 1902. The Cattle Raisers' association will hold their annual convention at the same time.

The program was agreed upon, but it is yet to be revised and arranged for publication, which will be done in a few days.

A report was received from the National Hereford association, through Mr. Harrison, saying that \$500 had been appropriated for the coming show. The National Short-horn association reported through Mr. Frank Hovencamp \$600 for the show.

The executive committee consists of Stuart Harrison, J. F. Hovencamp, B. C. Rhome and A. Nimmo.

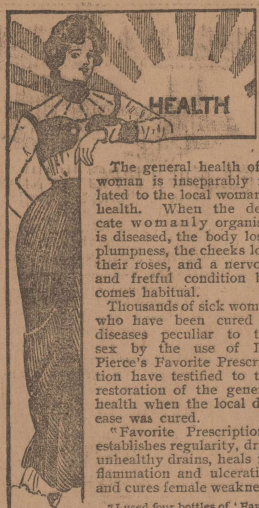
Short-horns at Fort Worth.—At a recent meeting of the Texas Short-horn Breeders' association, it was decided to hold an auction sale of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle during the fat stock show and cattlemen's convention, to be held in Fort Worth about the middle of March. The sale will be limited to 75 head, and it is claimed will be the finest lot of cattle ever offered at public auction in the Southwest. They are to be selected as follows: Each member of the association (of which there are forty-two) has the privilege of offering five head, four of which, if they do not come up to the high standard required by the association, are to be turned down by its inspectors, who is to be a competent judge of fine cattle, and who will select not more than seventy-five of those offered and not that many if they do not fulfill requirements of the association. The inspectors is to visit herds of members offering cattle for this sale and pass upon them in January. The Short-horn show held in connection with the sale promises to be one of the finest ever held anywhere, for there are more and finer cattle being fitted up for this show than for any previously held in Texas. The classes and prizes will be the same as at the San Antonio fair with some good specials added. Any information in regard to the coming show, The National Short-horn association reported through Mr. Frank Hovencamp \$600 for the show.

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HEALTH

The general health of a woman is inseparably related to the local womanly health. When the delicate womanly organism is diseased, the body loses plumpness, the cheeks lose their roses, and a nervous and fretful condition becomes habitual.

Thousands of sick women who have been cured of diseases peculiar to the sex by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have testified to the restoration of the general health when the local disease was cured.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I used four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. E. M. Shearer, of Montpelier, Lancaster, Pa., "and can say that I am cured of that dread disease, uterine trouble. I am better than ever before. Everyone who knows me is surprised to see me look so well. In June, when I wrote to you, I was so poor I felt everybody I met I could not walk. You answered my letter and told me what to do. I followed your advice, and today am cured. I tell everybody that with God's help Dr. Pierce's medicines cured me. If these few words are of any use to you, you are welcome to use them. They might help some other poor suffering woman."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of ten cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PAGE

IF IT'S MADE

In a better way, and of better material, as it really is, then you can see how it has become so popular. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ARLING, MICH.

Enterprise Nurseries

Offer a full line of choice Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Grape, Shadblow, Rose, Evergreen, Strawberry, etc. We pay express. Catalogue free.

N. T. PIRTLE,

TYLER, TEXAS.

FIELD'S SHUCK GRINDER

Grinds CORN AND COB

Waiter without shuck makes Best Feed in World.

Ready mixed grinds shelled corn with oats and makes family feed. 25¢ per bushel.

ent styles of Ford Mills, Horse Powers and Corn Shellers. Send for prices to N. M. FIELD MANUFACTURING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WHISKY MORPHINE

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

DR. J. S. HILL, GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

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Last year's enrollment 725. \$130 pays for 48 weeks board, tuition, room, rent and use of text books. For free illustrated catalogue address:

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and STATION WORK FOR RAILWAY SERVICE. We will teach you quickly, thoroughly, practically, and afford tuition if situation not assigned you. For full particulars address:

DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

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your own hay, millet, sorghum, pea vines, etc., with a perfect HIGH CAPACITY Press of the market. Feeds in charges, finishes a perfectly smooth and compact bale, standard size, either light or heavy. Write for descriptive circulars.

Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas.

A Bona Fide Free Gift Offer

Until January 1, 1902.

In order to more extensively advertise our goods, we will give away

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1 BOX OF MILLS' MAGIC CORN SALVE

To anybody who asks for it. Cut out this advertisement and mail to us with 8 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing the package. MILLS' MAGIC CORN CURE will cure without pain the stubbornest corn within forty-eight hours.

WORD H. MILLS & CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

STRONGER THAN STEEL

This famous fence is woven of best steel made more durable by heavy galvanizing. Every rod is guaranteed. When it is put up—your fence troubles are ended for all time.

ELLWOOD STEEL FENCE

stands heat and cold, storms, bulls, hays, horses, sheep and cattle. Made in its highest form is 18 inch to 88 inch. Styles for all purposes. Best and cheapest diamond mesh wire fence. Get prices. Sold in every town. Not handled by any dealer. Write to

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

FARM NEWS.

G. W. Blakeney recently sold to C. T. Jackson 1225 acres near Ladonia for \$70,000.

It is said that 10,000 bushels of sorghum seed will be threshed in Hall county this fall.

Commercial estimates of the area sown to rice in 1901 in Texas range from 75,000 to 115,000 acres.

Bulletin No. 72 of the Maryland experiment station estimates the number of peach trees in the state at 3,000,000.

A. T. Mabry of San Angelo, exhibited in Dallas last week some very fine bunches of celery grown by him in the San Angelo country.

Truck farmers in Polanco county have organized a truck growers' association. They have already received a full carload of peach trees and have sent committees several times to visit the fruit growing section.

A special car loaded with immigrants from Hall county, Georgia, arrived in Henderson one night last week and will make Rusk county their home. They were met at the depot by the leading citizens of the town and given a supper.

Reports from Southern California indicate that the season's crop of sugar beets in that section will be large and profitable, the average yield per acre being about twenty tons, for which ready sale is found at about \$4.25 per ton.

The Smithville Fruit and Truckgrowers' association has been organized with the following officers: J. M. Renwick, president; Dr. G. W. V. Hickman, first vice president; W. M. Plummer, second vice president; W. H. G. Brady, secretary and treasurer.

Frank Redman, a farmer near Longview, has tried very successfully the new process of raising strawberries in the fall. He set out the plants in the summer when the ground was in good season and ran a heavy roller over them, and last week the vines were bearing well.

State reports estimate the corn crop at 227,000,000 bushels for Iowa, against 203,000,000 by the Washington report; 75,000,000 for Ohio, against 68,000,000; 42,600,000 for Kansas, against 62,000,000; 60,000,000 for Missouri, against 64,000,000—the state reports showing the larger results excepting for Kansas.

The New York Chronicle, in its issue of Dec. 14, said: "The advices this evening by telegraph indicate that the weather has been fairly favorable during the week. Rain has been quite general, except in sections of the South."

Francis Brill, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., **WHOLESALE SEED GROWER** Specialties—Long Island Cabbage Seed and American grown Cauliflower Seed. Trade price lists free.

west and Mississippi, where the rainfall is light. Reports from many points denote that picking is finished or about completed, and marketing is said to be fairly liberal.

For \$57,500 Joseph Seip of Chillicothe, O., has sold to the Virginia Land and Lumber company 10,000 acres of the Dismal swamp. It is stated that the company will immediately undertake the draining of the swamp, draining the wooded fastnesses of timber and opening the fertile soil up to cultivation.

According to a report from Melbourne, Australia, forwarded by United States Consul General John P. Bray, the wheat area of New South Wales is estimated by the government statistician, Mr. Coghlan, at 86,750 acres less than that of last year. In Victoria the decrease, as estimated by Mr. Fenton, the statistician of that state, is nearly three times as great as in New South Wales, amounting to 253, 621 acres. The decrease in these two important states of the Australian commonwealth, therefore, amounts to 240,371 acres and represents a diminution of some three million bushels in their wheat crop. The harvest in Australia is in progress at the present time. Beginning in Queensland as early as November, it is not completed in the southern part of New Zealand before the latter part of February, or even the early part of March.

WHEAT GROWING IN FLOYD.—A number of Floyd county farmers have planted wheat this fall, says being times in the nevermore when wheat crops failed to remunerate those who planted them on the plains, and it was so with Indian corn; but the plains country has changed and is still changing. What cereals that used to be failures are now successes or partial successes. Planting and cultivating Indian corn are sure to be followed by a partial, if not an abundant yield. Such will prove true of wheat; such will prove true of any cereal indigent to the climate, this soil, this altitude, this latitude, this longitude and ad infinitum. Thus far this fall has been most favorable for wheat growing and for growing any sort of winter grain or winter pasturage. There is nothing in the way of plains people growing their own bread, both corn and flour. The most important need is the proper effort; most all other needs are gratuitously furnished. Nature gladly does her part. It remains for farmers to do their part.

Ten years hence the history of this country can refer to the years preceding 1901 as the period when the inhabitants ate biscuits made of wheat grown in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, or the Wichita country of Texas.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued Dec. 13, shows a decrease in the movement of cotton, compared with the seven days ending that date last year, in round figures 31,000 bales, an increase over the same date year before last, of 80,000 and a decrease under the

same time in 1901 of 22,000. For the thirteen days of December the totals show a decrease under last year of 34,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 130,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 94,000.

For the 104 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 104 days of last year 68,000 bales, ahead of the same year before last 231,000 and behind 1898 by 915,000.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports to have been 4,035,208 bales, against 3,935,304 last year, 3,470,960 year before last and 4,366,503 the same time in 1898; overlaid across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada, 465,029, against 599,861 last year, 712,116 year before last and 551,561 the same time in 1898; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 509,796, against 550,683 last year, 624,801 year before last and 558,512 the same time in 1898; Southern mill take-out 533,000, against 491,690 last year; 503,333 year before last and 441,438 the same time in 1898.

These make the total movement for the 104 days from Sept. 1 5,603,091, against 5,671,538 last year, 5,212,415 year before last and 6,518,014 the same time in 1898.

CHEROKEE'S BIG FRUIT FARM.—A report from Nacogdoches says of Las Frutas, the big fruit farm in Cherokee county. Probably the largest fruit and truck farm in the world is now being put in shape about 20 miles west of here. It is located on the Cotton Belt railroad in the southern part of Cherokee county, about five miles north of the thriving town of Alto. The northern part of Cherokee county has for years been reaping riches from this line of work, and together with Smith county, has been prominent in the markets. The famous fruit palace at Tyler, an annual exhibit of products of the soil in this section, is a result of such enterprise. And now these examples are followed by other localities, showing what education can do in the way of promoting such culture.

This big plant is named Las Frutas, and is to have a regular railroad and shipping station. It includes nearly 10,000 acres of land, and as rapidly as practicable the entire area will be planted in peaches, the fruit for which Cherokee has already become famous. About 3000 acres of this farm were cleared and fenced a year or two ago by Mr. Ed Sells of St. Louis, Mo.

His sister, Miss Sarah Sells, sold the original plant of \$234 acres to W. W. McFarland of Chicago and Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, Mich., for \$18,000, so the records show. A new company has been formed and incorporated to operate the enterprise, and Mr. Harry B. Fisher and Mr. Baker Co. of Chicago are stockholders. The style name of the corporation is the Morrill Orchard company. The officers are: President, W. W. McFarland; vice-president, Roland Morrill; secretary, Harry B. Fisher; treasurer, M. Baker.

Numerous buildings and shops are in contemplation, some already under construction to operate and supply the demands and necessities of the farm,

orchard and garden. Seven carloads of material, such as tilling for hot houses, machinery, windmills, etc., have recently been placed on the ground. Also 99,000 feet of lumber and shingles in quantities for houses. Their agent, Mr. Miller, gives his entire time and energies to the work, and the owners arrived on the ground last Monday with a dozen or so skilled workmen. Laborers for special purposes, and experienced orchardists and gardeners will be obtained from suitable sources. The work is already begun and will be vigorously and incessantly continued.

While the peach trees are growing upon the ground other stuff can be raised on it. It will take three years to bring them into profitable bearing, but they will show fruit the second year. Tomatoes, strawberries and potatoes can be cultivated profitably. One hundred acres will be cultivated in tomatoes next year.

Mr. Richard Morrill was one of the famous orchardists of Michigan. Several years ago when other peach-growers failed, he sold his crop on 40 acres for \$40,000, about \$7 per bushel. Besides experience in the business and other advantages this company has ample means and credit. Success is assured.

This enterprise will benefit east Texas immensely aside from its direct benefit of business in its influence both locally and abroad. It will be instructive to others who will follow the example, in small ways as well as larger, teaching them how to operate, and bringing about shipping facilities, and the various market advantages.

CURES COLD IN ONE DAY. 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.

The Italian government has decided that any cargo of corn imported into Italy without a consular certificate as to its quality will be rejected by the health authorities, and its landing absolutely prevented.

A coated tongue, foul breath and clogged condition in the bowels suggests the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It is just suited for such ailments.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES. Via Memphis and the N. C. & St. L. Ry.

Low rates have been authorized from points in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory to points in the States of Texas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, North Alabama and Florida via Memphis and the N. C. & St. L. Ry. Tickets on sale December 21, 22, 23, 1901, good to return any time within 30 days. Through car service will be offered from principal points in the Southwest, via Memphis and the N. C. & St. L. Ry. to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and intermediate points, which is the safest and best route. Call on your ticket agent for rates and ask for N. C. & St. L. folders showing through schedules, or write to J. W. Bottorff, Trav. Pass. Agent, Dallas, Tex., or R. Smith, Trav. Pass. Agent, Little Rock, Ark.

THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

Inquiries and answers by Journal readers will be given in this department and all are invited to contribute. Questions should deal only with matters of general interest to farmers and stockmen and answers must be brief. The names of contributors may, in all cases, be signed to their communications, but they will not be printed if omission is requested.

REMEDY FOR HOGS. Caddo, Stephens Co., Texas, Dec. 7.

To the Journal: Kind Sir—I see in your number of December 3, from R. Q. of Navasota, Texas, "Remedy Wanted." I will give you the remedy that cured my sow: Bathe hips and loin with equal parts of turpentine and coal oil, say about every two days; boil feed with wood ashes and put turpentine and coal oil in feed while cooking, say about half a teaspoonful to half a gallon of feed. This cured one for me that was down in loins for about four weeks. Hoping this may benefit more than one, I remain, yours, etc. T. M. CORBETT.

CATTLE DYING. Girard, La., Dec. 12.

To the Journal: I wish some information relative to the treatment of a certain affection or disease among my cattle. I have had several die in a few days and more now sick. They first appear paralyzed or their spines are affected with high fever, and we put on feet soon drop down; linger a few days and die. The liver and gall are considerably enlarged, lights appear too white and a few worms are to be seen in every one from 5 to 6 inches long and about the size of a large horse hair. Any information relative to treatment will be highly appreciated.

ALEX McCASKILL.

VACCINATING FOR BLACKLEG. Hughes Springs, Tex., Dec. 11.

To the Journal: Please advise me about vaccination for blackleg, how to apply it etc. Success to the Journal.

(There are several vaccine preparations, though their essential properties are the same. They are put up in different forms, however, and each form has its own method of use. Sometimes injections are made with a syringe, with hypodermic needle inserted under the skin on the lower surface of the tail, about four inches from its tip. Sometimes a special needle is used and vaccine in the form of an impregnated cord inserted under the skin at the shoulder. Follow the directions given with each outfit sold. Directions suitable for one form of vaccine would not apply to another. Sometimes single vaccine is used, but for fine cattle double vaccine is in common use. In using two lymphs, eight to ten days elapse between the first and second application.)

The fruit trees of Delaware, by the census, were 567,618 apple, 82 apricot, 14,436 cherry, 2,441,650 peach, 394,814 pear, and 49,165 plum and prune.

According to report of secretary of agriculture our agricultural imports amounted to \$950,000,000, one-half of which went to the United Kingdom.

FREE TREATMENT AND PERMANENT CURES

FOR

Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPIRE STEEL MILLS AND TOWERS.

GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETED.

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

CHALLENGE GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES. Simple and economical.

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

WRITE US FOR GIN AND MILL SUPPLIES

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

BUCHAN'S

Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won.

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 2 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

USE MEDICATED SALT "THE GREAT TONIC FOR STOCK."

THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL CONDITION POWDER ON THE MARKET. Try it with your Horses—Try it with your Sheep—Try it with any kind of stock. The only Condition Powder that is readily taken up by the system through absorption. "As Nature Intended." As a blood purifier it has no equal. It will salt your stock. It will cure and prevent Mange. It will remove ticks, stomach and intestinal worms. It will prevent Black-leg. It permeates the whole system and acts as a gentle laxative. It is impervious to any condition of the weather. It is as economical as common salt. **BUY NONE BUT THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. PUT UP IN BLOCK FORM.**

Vaccinate Your Cattle

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S BLACKLEGIDS (Blackleg Vaccine Pills)

WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT THEM FROM BLACKLEG.

Our Blacklegids afford the simplest, safest, surest method of vaccination. No filtering is necessary, no measuring, no mixing. Each Blacklegid is an exact dose, and it is quickly and easily administered. While still marketing our "Blackleg Vaccine Improved," we recommend the use of our Blacklegids because of their absolute accuracy of dosage and their ease of administration. Ask your druggist for them and you will get a vaccine that is reliable, a vaccine that has stood every test. Write us for literature—free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. Branches: New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Wallingford, Ont., Montreal, Que.

Queen City Business College

Offers lower rates of tuition than any other school in Texas, yet gives as good or better course in Bookkeeping, Penmanship or Short-hand than can be had at any other school in the wide State. \$15 reduction on each scholarship from now until Xmas. Whether you have money or not you can attend our school and pay afterwards. We are now in our new quarters, Shuman Building, 545 Main St. Write for catalogue; its free and sells all. Address: **QUEEN CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.**

McKinney Business College

One of the best equipped and most thorough schools in the South. Students entering almost every week in the year. No vacation. POSITIONS GUARANTEED. Scholarships unlimited. Railroad fare paid. For the address of 12 persons who might be induced to take a course, we will write your name on 12 cards. See our new catalogue. N. R. STONE, President, McKinney, Texas. Mention the Journal.

The Alamo City Business College

SEATING CAPACITY 400. Established 1885. Sixteen Years of Continued Success. Exceeds all other Southern Colleges in its Absolute Thoroughness. In its Practical, Up-to-Date Courses, in its matchless Penmanship and its Unrivaled Faculty and in its Magnificent Building and Office Training Department. For Art Catalogue, Address C. H. Clark, President, Alamo Insurance Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Gainesville Business College.

A thorough, practical training school, complete and up-to-date in every department. Day and night school the entire year. Day pupils attend night school without extra charge. Tuition \$7.50 per month, or \$40.00 for unlimited scholarship. Board \$10.00 to \$12.50 per month. No vacation. Pupils may attend at any time. Every pupil is placed on his merits and may advance as rapidly as his ability will permit. Thorough training in shortest time consistent with efficiency. References—Any bank or business firm in Gainesville. For catalogue address: **G. F. SELVIDGE, A. M., President, Gainesville, Texas.**

1/2 DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST



SHREVEPORT VIA SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND THE KATY FLYER TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.

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

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDETH
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, Tex. and P. R. R., El Paso, Texas.

LOUISA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX.
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY
Breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn and Double Standard Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. W. W. & J. J. BURGESS, Managers, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. T. DAY, RHODE, TEXAS
Breeder of registered Short-horn 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. H. HUNT, Drummond Farm, Dallas, Texas, or P. H. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDERER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Tex., contains herd of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 15907—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, E. D. ROGERS, Minnie, Texas.

SHORTHORNS, POLLED DURHAMS. Must give bulls at \$25.00 and heifers at \$20.00. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to keep \$5.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves carried, less than a carload. ISON & LITZ, Hardsburg, Ky.

HOVENKAMP & MATT, 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 subjects to the same treatment, in Texas last winter. They have been a great success. This is headquarters for the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

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

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Will have for sale the coming spring 200 bulls, strictly pure bred registered. Correspondence solicited.

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

DURHAM PARK HERD. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bates. Young stock of both classes for sale. DAVY HARRIS, Austin, Texas. For further information, Liberty Hill, on Austin and Northwestern railways, 38 miles from Austin.

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS. Chief Victor 12350, head of herd, first prize winner at Fairview, Dallas, 1910. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, twenty registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

HEREFORDS.

BROOKDALE STOCK FARM
Brookdale Bros., San Antonio, Texas. P. O. Box 107. Registered and high grade Hereford cattle and high grade Hereford calves.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

L. K. HASSETTINE-DORCHESTER.
Greene county, Texas. Red Polled raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

W. H. HEIL, PROPRIETOR.
Phelps county, Texas. Cedar Creek, Neb. Breeder and shipper of Red Polled cattle of the finest strains. Farm 4 miles southeast of Cedar Creek, Nebraska.

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 bulls at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for list 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.

ALLIANCE HERD, ABERDEEN, ARK.
The oldest and largest herd of Aberdeen Angus in the state. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid bulls at sale. Write or call on M. J. EWALT, Hale Center, Hale county, Texas.

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

JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER, TEXAS. Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grade bulls of both sexes on hand at all times. Choice south of quarantine line and stock can go freely 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 Beut Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beut Donald 24, the \$200 bull.

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

SUNNY SIDE HERDFORDS. Lee Bros., proprietors, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Polson (No. 15907) at the head of herd. Registered and high-grade Hereford of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Write for particulars.

W. H. MYERS, BLUE GROVE, CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS. Blue Grove Clay County, Texas. Blue Grove Hereford, pure bred and high grade Hereford, Durhams and Angus cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Low excursion rates have been made by the Houston and Texas Central railroad from all points on its main line and branches to all points in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee, also to Colorado points and to important centers of the Republic of Mexico. These low rate tickets will be on sale December 21, 22 and 23, with a time limit of 30 days from date of sale. Apply to any of the Houston and Texas Central agents, or connecting line for further information, or address E. B. Morse, P. T. M., Houston, Texas; or M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

SALE OF RED POLLED CATTLE. L. K. Hassettine, of Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo., will sell at public sale, a nice lot of registered Red Polled cattle, 6 to 24 months old, at Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1901.

MAVERICKS.

Numerous shipments to market have been made from Midland within the past two weeks.

Dr. A. Howell of Burnet writes: "The first copy of the Journal was received yesterday, and I am well pleased with it. Mr. Warner and myself have recently purchased from Kolb & McFarland 255 head of stock cattle at \$3.00 per head, and moved them to our ranch in the northern part of this country. Cattle are rather thin in this section. Sheep are in fine condition."

Cattle in Martin county are reported to be in good condition.

Reed & Wilson recently shipped to New Mexico a bunch of cattle that had been held several days at Merkel awaiting inspection.

Some cattle in Cass county are dying with blackleg.

Aug. Keesee, a prominent cattle raiser of the Apple Creek country, has sold the city on account of overstocking many of his cattle. He says that he is not withstanding the drought his cattle will stand the winter well, as he has on hand a good supply of wheat straw which with prickly pear will furnish sufficient feed.—Llano News.

An Austin report says: About 3000 head of cattle are being fed in and near the city on account of overstocking. Several months ago with the oil mill to purchase cotton seed hulls at \$3.50 per ton, which was considered an excellent figure. Owing to the great advantage in feedstuffs, the hulls have gone up to \$9 per ton, and it is understood that propositions have been made in some instances in which a large bonus has been offered to stockmen if they would surrender the contract. The stock owners are making a big profit out of the deal and as cattle on the hoof have advanced in price, it is a good thing all the way around for the owners.

In the Rock Springs country cattle, sheep and goats are reported fat and free from diseases.

It is reported that Swift & company will increase their capital stock \$5,000,000, to \$25,000,000, called for by the extension of business of the concern. The volume of business in 1900 was in excess of \$170,000,000, and this year is expected to exceed \$200,000,000.

The doubly unique scene of a half-ton of fine mesquite grass to the acre, being mowed while bunches of fat cattle stood around chewing their cud, and watching the mower at work could have been seen in one of V. Kohler's pastures below town for the past three weeks. This is a result of dividing large pastures into small ones, and transferring cattle from one to another and giving the grass a "rest" occasionally. Kohler, with characteristic thrift and sagacity has solved several tick problems since he went into the cattle

business that has added immeasurably to his success, and this theory of giving the grass an occasional "rest" so that the turf is not injured is not the least of them. Five dollars worth of hay being cut from land that cattle have been grazing on all summer sounds incredible, but the writer believes it, because he has seen the trick done.—Beville Bee.

Grass is said to be pretty short in Knox county and the outlook for cattle is not very encouraging.

L. C. Wall, a prominent cattleman, secretary of the Scharbauer Cattle company, was married a few days ago to Miss Barbara Waddell, a popular young lady of Fort Worth.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A stockman by the name of Turner, with ranches in Runnels county, recently crossed about 800 head of cattle above the quarantine line on certificate of an inspector, but they were on second inspection held up in Howard county as being infested with ticks. Mr. Turner proposes, so it is said, to make a test case of it, and the chances are that he will win. It is a government regulation that all cattle must be inspected before crossing the line, and this regulation must be carried out by the state through its livestock sanitary board, according to the proclamation issued by the governor some two months ago. If Mr. Turner's cattle were free from ticks, as his certificate showed, why the right of authority does another inspector set his decision at naught? If they crossed the line free of ticks it is a self-evident fact that they became infested after crossing the line. The question arises then, has the state or the government the legal right to interfere with them or compel the owner to remove them below the line? Again, a question which will likely arise in the trial of this case is, whether or not the state, after permitting cattle to cross the line with a clean bill of health, has the right to place them in quarantine. There is something wrong with a system which permits a stockman to suffer severe financial loss after complying with the requirements of the law. If the state or the government is not bound by the actions of its agents, it is about time the stockmen below the line were finding out. The result of the controversy will be looked forward to with no little interest by all stockmen, and especially those below the line.—San Antonio Express.

The annual report of Gov. Otero of New Mexico renounces the plea for statehood and says the federal census returns for 1900 do that territory a great injustice. He says the population of the territory based on careful estimates, should be at this time 312,191, including Indians. He likewise takes exception to the census statistics for mining, stock raising, agriculture, horticulture, timber and coal and iron industries, and attributes the alleged discrepancy in the figures to inadaptability of the present system to sparsely settled mountain sections of the country.

CATTLE SALES.

J. H. Wilson of Crockett county, lately sold to Albert Kincaid two carloads of cows at \$17 a head.

Richard Riggs of Pecos, last week, bought from H. M. Pegues of Midland, 100 yearlings, 50 bulls and 50 heifers, at \$30 around.

In the Llano county C. P. McNeill recently bought 350 head of cattle from C. T. Moss and several other small bunches from other parties.

W. B. Floyd of Sutton county bought 60 cows from A. F. Clarkson at \$17 a head.

R. S. Campbell of San Angelo, a few days ago, bought a car of fat cows from Theo. Bjorkman of Crockett county at \$16 a head.

At San Angelo the following sales have been made recently: Lee Bros. 100 cows to E. C. Sugg & Bro.; Fayette Tankersley to A. N. Nussbaumer of Dallas, two cars of cows at \$18; Herman Gillis to Ed Burleson, 60 cows at \$20; Thorp, Ryburn & company to R. S. Campbell, 400 cows; W. B. Stillman to R. S. Campbell, 200 cows bought by Stillman from various parties.

Purcell & Means of Midland have delivered to A. S. Hawkins in Winkler county, 100 yearling heifers sold at \$16.50.

Irve Ellis of Menardville, a few days ago, bought 1700 head of 3s and 4s from Sol Mayer & Bro. at \$25; April delivery.

E. C. Sugg & Bro. bought 126 one and two year old Durham bulls from Gainesville parties for \$12.50. This fine lot of young bloods arrived Wednesday and were conducted to firm's ranch near San Angelo.—San Angelo Standard.

Ralph Harris of San Angelo lately bought from W. A. Nix of Crockett county four carloads of fat cows at \$17.25.

O. P. Spring of west Tom Green county has received 75 cows, bought from L. Love of Coleman at \$12.

S. L. Mooney of Midland, last week, bought 10 bulls from H. M. Clark of Monroe City, Mo., at \$75 around.

C. W. Warren sold to Messrs. Fitzhugh and Daniel ranch improvements—comprising two wells with tanks, etc., one residence, large dirt tank and farm, for \$300,000, also 500 stock cattle at \$13.50.—Rock Springs Buster.

O. B. Holt this week purchased the registered bull calves which have been the increase in males from the fine herd of registered Herefords bought by Scharbauer & Aycock last year of the famous Leonard herd, of Missouri. Mr. Holt paid \$150 around, and they were a bargain at that figure. Mr. Holt is getting together one of the finest herds

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

is often enough to do something that will enable you to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. This



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON
Lasts that long under ordinary conditions. First time a wagon depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our Electric Wheel, with straight or stagger spokes and wide tire. Wheels are light from 24 to 30 in. It lasts because tree can't get loose, no re-setting, but can't get loose or broken because tree can't get loose or dry out. Angle steel handles. THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 608 Quincy, Ill.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER.

341 Main Street, DALLAS.

of Herefords in Texas on his ranch 25 miles north of Midland, and this late purchase will greatly add to its excellence.—Midland Reporter.

D. C. Ogden of Fort McKavett has purchased 10 registered Aberdeen-Angus heifer calves from the Allendale farm herd of Allen county, Kan. Mr. Ogden will place the cattle on his ranch.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene has purchased from the administrator of the Robert Hall estate the Hall ranch in El Paso county for \$125,000. The ranch property embraces a large tract of arable land 150 miles from El Paso and is well watered. There are 6000 head of cattle on the ranch. The property belonged to Robert Hall who was killed one year ago by Red Seeley.

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

In the national house of representatives, Representative Curtis, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing for a reservation of 100,000 acres to be leased in either Lincoln or Eddy county, New Mexico, for a period of twenty years and used as a reservation upon which to preserve the few remaining buffalo in the country.

M. K. & T. HOLIDAY RATES.
To the Southeast, Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. Tickets on sale December 21, 22 and 23, at low rates, with 30 days limit returning.

If you want to travel in up-to-date style, and want to reach your destination in the quickest possible time, be sure and see that your ticket reads via the "Baby Route."

For information as to rates, schedules, etc., apply to any "Baby" Agent, or write, W. G. CRUSH, G. P. & T. A., Lutz Building, Dallas, Texas.

Chips of Experience

THE SPREAD OF BLACK-LEG.

Black-leg is on the increase all the time and it would be appalling if it were not for vaccination, says Field and Farm. This increase in mortality from a disease which must have prevailed for generations, is without doubt due to the differentiation of the various breeds and the grading up of the vast herds of hardy, half-wild cattle. The buffalo, for instance, was undoubtedly immune from black-leg, while the long-horns of the west possessed great powers of resistance to it. For this reason the disease was of minor importance ten years ago.

The recurrence of black-leg dates back to the time when the stockmen began to improve the native breeds with strains of pure bred cattle, and as the long-legged, long-horned, far-roaming kind gradually became transformed into the deep-chested, beefy and more indolent cattle of the present day, there also occurred gradual regression in the vitality and in that power of resistance to diseases which characterized the native stock. The problem of mastering black-leg is, however, not a hopeless undertaking, although it may require some time, and as each succeeding generation attains higher physical development, it likewise adapts itself to its surroundings and through constant exposure they become more and more resistant to the infection.

It is, therefore, simply a question of time when the high grade and pure bred cattle will attain the same degree of immunity from black-leg which characterizes the fast disappearing long-horns. We to the stock owner who is satisfied to wait for this and who does not hesitate to wait, for where black-leg once claimed one or two per cent of the common cattle, it now frequently takes ten, twenty-five and even fifty per cent of the unvaccinated high grade or pure bred herd. Out of the 1580 herds noted, containing 369,258 head, no fewer than 10,758 head died from black-leg simply because the respective owners postponed vaccinating until the disease actually appeared.

Of course, there is always some loss from black-leg vaccination, but the losses are due more to carelessness or mistakes on the part of the operator in preparing and injecting the vaccine.

The great majority of these mistakes are the result of simultaneous vaccination and castration. It seems that in spite of repeated warning, a number of cattle owners persist in continuing this practice. Castration sores admit the entrance into the system of various micro-organisms, the product of which reinforces the virulence of the attenuated black-leg bacilli contained in the vaccine, with the result that black-leg swellings develop where these germs are most abundant—that is, around the sores.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.—In an address before the American Galloway Breeders' association Mr. Allen M. Thompson of Missouri said:

In the fall of 1883 we selected forty head of grade steer calves, consisting

of Galloways, Short-horns, and Herefords. We decided to make a practical test and, if possible, ascertain which breed of cattle would give the best and quickest result as a beef producer. The calves were all fed in the same lot and kept continually together, giving each and every one like opportunities. They were finished and put on the market at two years old at an average weight of about 1,275 pounds. The Galloways were cut out by request of our salesman and sold separately, bringing an advance of 50 cents per hundred pounds over the remainder of the bunch. There was very little difference in the average weights of the three classes of cattle, but the Galloways were considered the best finished and the most uniform, therefore commanding the highest price.

There are no better and no more uniform beef producers than these grand cattle. Packers recognize them as all that reach the market. Their meat is tender and juicy. The tallow, instead of being on the outside of the carcass and stripped off with the hide and sold at 2 cents per pound, is evenly distributed through the meat, making a rich, marbled beef that will always command a premium on the block and the tallow brings as much per pound as a porterhouse steak. The Galloway refuses to become patchy. We have them on full feed for eighteen months at a time, and not a single animal would show any sign of a patch of tallow on the outside of the carcass. They possess all the excellencies of shape, size, constitution and qualities that can recommend them not only for ranch purposes, but for domestic cattle as well.

These cattle can be matured or finished at any stage. We have taken them from the dams and have put them on full feed, and they fattened as readily and showed as good gains as any aged animal. No better proof can be given of the purity and extraordinary impressiveness of the breed than to make the cross of a pure bred Galloway with any other breed; and 98 per cent of the produce will be black and polled. For hardness they cannot be excelled. They seem to enjoy a good snowstorm, for they carry their storm sheds with them. A profusion of long soft hair, with a thick velvety undercoat almost like fur, enables them to endure hardships arising from exposure to the elements during the severest weather.

CATTLE DISTEMPER.—A bulletin from the Manhattan, Kan., station, says:

Within the past two years occasional reports have come to this department from different parts of the state of what appears to be a contagious disease of cattle that in some respects resembles "lump jaw." During the past few months these reports have been more frequent. Investigation shows the disease to be entirely different from true "lump jaw." The most important differences to be noticed by an ordinary observer are as follows: In cattle distemper the swelling comes on suddenly and always in the region of the throat and appears to be more contagious than true "lump jaw." True "lump jaw" comes on slowly and usually attacks

the region of the face or jaws, and the lump or tumor appears to have grown fast to the bone in most cases. Cattle distemper attacks young animals most frequently, but may attack cattle of any age. The first symptom of cattle distemper usually noticed is a swelling of the throat, especially the glands in this region. This swelling appears quite suddenly, often within twenty-four hours, and is usually severe. This is preceded by a slight discharge from the eyes and nose and is associated with a slight fever, the temperature of the animal rising two or three degrees. As the disease progresses the swellings increase in size and an abscess containing a rather thick, yellow pus or "matter" forms. Sometimes two or three of these abscesses will form about the throat, on the side of the head or along the jaw. These swellings do not affect the bone but occur in the loose tissues and glands. If left alone, the abscesses break and discharge pus, but do not heal readily, often remaining open and running for some time.

Treatment.—The disease appears to be contagious, but so far experiments do not show in what way. It is highly contagious. Affected animals should be isolated from the healthy and not allowed to eat or drink from a common receptacle. In the early stages if the swelling is thoroughly rubbed twice daily with a stimulating liniment it will usually "scatter" the swelling so no abscess will form. A liniment composed of equal parts of turpentine and kerosene oil is good. If two ounces of gum camphor is dissolved in half a pint of turpentine and an equal amount of kerosene oil, the liniment is improved. After pus has formed the abscess should be opened freely, washing out with warm water and a strong solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), a tablespoonful dissolved in one-half pint of water. This can be injected once daily for two or three days. Pure tincture of iodine is also good. In some cases putting a small lump of blue vitriol in the cavity works well. If the abscess is not opened early there is a tendency for other abscesses to form.

Nearly all cases recover in a few weeks. Where they do not heal, the cavity can be swabbed out with "bacter of antimony" once, and then the blue vitriol solution used.

The large fruit cannery at Santa Ana, California, packs about 30,000 cases of fruit annually. During the busy season the establishment employs a force of 350 hands and pays about \$1500 per week in wages.

Tutt's Pills
FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system and produces

SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, RHEUMATISM, SALLOW SKIN AND PILES.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE

BOTH SIDES OF QUESTION PRESENTED BY INTERESTED PARTISANS, WHO WRITE LETTERS TO THE JOURNAL.

Chillicothe, Texas, Dec. 5.

To the Journal:
I see so much written about the tick theory, I must say a few things in reference to Short Luke of Lacasa. He wants to know why cattle above the line shipped to Lacasa will die in winter, and says there are no ticks here. The reason is simple enough; the Lacasa ticks kill them.

The cattle above the line will die any time you ship them below the line. I have lived there and know what I am talking about.

Short Luke thinks if a few Howard county men can quarantine 1000 head of cattle, there is no use of a commission. Now, Short Luke, if you were to undertake to drive a "tick" herd of cattle through any of the pastures in Howard county you would find plenty of ticks.

If an inspector passes cattle with ticks on them, you will find people all over the Panhandle that will stop you, and they believe in the tick theory sufficient to detain you, commission or no commission.

I will now make a few suggestions to S. W. McLarty of Beaver Creek, who says he went up the trail from Wichita in 1859 and never heard of a tick. Texas fever. I went up the trail a few times about the beginning of the seventies, and I recollect very distinctly about cattle dying in Kansas, along the trail. Some farmers lost about all their cattle with what they called the "Texas fever." I don't know that they died from ticks; but I do know the Kansas people established a shot-gun quarantine and did not allow any herd to get more than two miles from the trail. I am sorry Mr. McLarty's recollection is so bad. He says the whole thing is a humbug; but he did not think so until he went east, bought some ticks with a few "dogies" attached, brought them home and infected his own pasture. He has been trying to move his cattle to the place ever since then. So you see he happens to be one of the men above the line who has ticks, and the sanitary board has seen to it that his cattle ticks stay in their own pasture.

Now, I happened to live below the line once, and I know there are plenty of people honest in their belief that the quarantine is nothing but speculation. I am sorry for their ignorance, and all of them being so willing to show it.

All the people below the line know cattle brought from above the line will die, brought below, where there are ticks. Of course, they don't know when their cattle are brought above the line that it will kill them, because they have never experienced that; but some of us people here have had dollars in experience.

Now, I have seen several of you "licky" fellows move above the line, and McLarty is the only one, after he got here, that said all this "tick" business was a humbug.

I really think you fellows might give

us credit for being as honest as yourselves. You certainly think our state board is very ignorant, to spend as much money as they have to investigate ticks, and let men like Short Luke, on follows below the line know more than they do. Now, be honest and say, "I don't know," and then we will think you are telling the truth. J. A. T.

Indian Creek, Texas, Dec. 10.

To the Journal:
Thanks to the Journal for opening her columns for the discussion of the quarantine law. I think it a great fraud and should be openly condemned by every man, especially by those below the line. I will say, hurrah for Boothill Bovie, for starting the ball to rolling. Keep her going, boys; let them know we are onto their racket, and next election let us make some strong demands of our law-makers in regard to the quarantine law.

Yours for equal rights for all and special privileges to none.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Jacksboro, Texas, Dec. 7.

To the Journal:
In looking over your paper I see several letters discussing ticks and ticks, but none of them giving a remedy, as I can see, yet. I wish to make a few remarks, as an old trapper, having driven cattle over the trail from 1855 to 1873, and have been in the cattle business ever since, directly, and giving my personal attention to cattle and tick diseases, working around the ground and with them. Now, I can prove and claim that there never was a grander fraud on the people than this tick theory, that was gotten up for a fraud on the people and nothing else.

The first man I want to put on the stand is Gov. Joe D. Sayers, who will personally recognize me as a boy belonging to the Val Verde battery while the governor was captain of it, with some good attorneys to do the questioning, with myself, or some other old trapper living south of the quarantine line. Will suggest the name of Capt. Lytle of San Antonio, or Col. Ike Pryor, or any other responsible old-timer who understands the stock business, to dictate questions, expecting to be cross-examined by right a cross-examiner as there is in the United States as to what we did from 1855 to 1873, or later, to prevent ticks, or whether we paid any attention to them or not; whether it was the condition of the cattle, as regards flesh, that most interested us, and their health generally; what is your recollection, if any, of the book that was written by J. C. McCoy of Kansas City, about 1873, completely exposing the tick theory?

I will next put J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, on the stand. What was your experience on the trail, Mr. Loving, in regard to ticks?

Next, Mr. Ike Pryor, also Capt. Lytle of San Antonio; next, S. F. Jones of Kansas City, C. C. Hook of Emporia National Bank, next P. S. Jones of La Junta, Colorado; Fine P. Earnest of Dener, John Lindsey of Jacksboro, Will Reynolds and George Reynolds of Albany, Texas, or any other responsible cattle man with experience on the cattle trail, wherever they may be. Put these men on the stand, Mr. Quarantine

Board; bring on your veterinarian, bring

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to it on the postal and we will
give it our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
March 25-27, 1922—East St. Louis, National
Horse Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 2-24, 1922—Kansas City, National
Horse Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
May 2-24, 1922—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Mgr.
May 27-29, 1922—Omaha, National Horse
Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 2-24, 1922—Chicago, National Horse
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 \$3.00 for the first prize,
the second and third in merit \$1 each.
The contest is to be governed by the
regular contest rules printed below.
The subject for this contest is
CHRISTMAS IN THE HOME. Essay
writers should tell why Christmas is
celebrated, and how the day may be
made a happy one in the home. All
papers must reach the Journal office
not later than Dec. 17. The contest
is open to both boys and girls.

RULES FOR THE CONTESTS.
In all contests the following rules
are to be closely observed:

1. Writers of essays must be under 16
years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than
200 words, and must be in the con-
testant'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 are 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 com-
mittee to be named by the managing editor,
and will consist of members of the
editorial staff, or other competent per-
sons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the
contestant must write: "I certify, on my hon-
or, that this paper is my own work and
in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL,
P.O. Box 100, Dallas, Fort Worth, or
San Antonio, Texas.

CANNING FACTORIES IN TEXAS.

The Journal has for a long time ad-
vocated the establishment of small
canneries throughout the fruit and
vegetable growing sections of the
state. In the main these canneries
should be operated in connection with
cotton gins or other plants that are
run only a portion of the year and at
a different season from the canneries.
A large part of the dissatisfaction
which has been felt in Texas in regard
to canning factories may be traced to
the establishment several years ago of
a number of plants in which much
costly machinery was placed. The
fruit and truck growing interests had
not been sufficiently developed to sup-
port such expensive plants and fail-
ures followed. Truck and fruit grow-
ing in Texas has not yet reached the
point where canning factories such as
were then built, could be successfully
operated. But small canneries eco-
nomically operated, will pay both the
operators and the farmers who will
find a market for products that would
otherwise go to waste. Concerning
the benefits of canneries the Bells
News says:

"People who have never lived in or
near a small town that has a cannery
cannot correctly comprehend or appre-
ciate the importance of a well-regu-
lated cannery as to what it may do for
the town and surrounding country, to
the farmer, the laborer, the merchant,
the gardener, the real estate owner
and the banker. It will prove a con-
tinual source of profit each year. A
successful cannery will double the
value of real estate both in the town
and country in a few years. It will in-
crease the sale of all kinds of goods—
groceries, hardware, farming imple-
ments, etc. It will put a large amount
of money in circulation in the neigh-
borhood and distribute it just where
most needed, and give the laborer, to
this family a chance to earn a consid-
erable sum of money at a time of year

when many are usually idle.

To the farmer it will diversify crops
and give larger returns on small tracts
of land, and will insure and promote
better cultivation, for it is useless for
anyone to try to raise sweet corn, to-
matoes, beans or small fruit without
thorough and practical cultivation.

The writer has raised as much as
twelve tons of tomatoes to the acre
and delivered them to a cannery at \$6
per ton, making \$72 per acre.
A cannery properly operated in a
good locality during favorable years
will pay to the stockholders 50 per
cent on the amount of money invested
and will greatly increase the business
of the local bank. The greater the
number of people interested as stock-
holders and growers the greater the
success will be.

Conditions requisite to success are,
first, a locality naturally adapted to
the growth of such vegetables and
fruits as are required for canning pur-
poses and a people that are willing to
work to make success possible both in
the field and factory. Throwing aside
a certain amount of selfishness and
each one striving for the common good
is all another requisite. Of course,
cheap fuel, good water and transpor-
tation have something to do with it.
But last though most important of all,
are a thoroughly competent business
manager and a good factory foreman.

A LESSON FOR FEEDERS.

Another object lesson for feeders was
furnished at Chicago last week when
the premium fat cattle of the Chicago
exposition were sent to the block. The
awards made in the show ring were in
the main reversed when the individual
animals were put up for the butchers' test.
Wood's Principal, the champion
steer of the exposition, was not even
considered by the judge in the block
test, being too fat, and the first honor
went to Elm Park Lad, an Angus steer
from the Michigan Agricultural college.
This steer was third in the hoof con-
test.

Show ring honors are worth much
from an advertising standpoint but to
the great mass of feeders and cattle
breeders the block test is supreme, for
upon the butchers' rating rests the fix-
ing of prices on the market shipments
of cattle. The animal which produces
the greatest percentage of good beef,
other things being equal, is the one
that brings the most money to the
feeder.

Each year brings an increased de-
mand for a thorough understanding of
the best methods of feeding to produce
a prime article of beef—not an excess
of fat. As yet Texas feeding is confined
largely to the operations of a few men
at the oil mills but with establish-
ment of the best packing plants in the
state the farmers will find themselves
in a better position to fatten and mar-
ket their own cattle. It is not too
soon for them to begin to study the
best methods of feeding to bring the
highest prices when their cattle go to
the slaughter houses.

At a good roads convention held at
Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, W. H.
Moore, president of the National Good
Roads association, said: "I am here in
the interest of good roads and not to
discuss the negro problem, but I de-
sire to state that I find your country
districts are being largely left to the
negroes, while the white people are
moving to the towns and cities. I be-
lieve that the fact that you have few
good roads is largely responsible for
the condition." The condition in
Georgia noted by President Moore
does not prevail in Texas as yet to any
very great extent but there are plenty
of other evils for which the lack of
good roads is responsible.

A representative from Texas has in-
troduced a bill in congress providing
for discrimination against convict-
made goods. When the convict comes
in competition with the furniture-
maker or the shoe manufacturer it is
unwarranted interference; when he is
placed on a state farm to bring his
products into competition with those
of the Texas farmer, that is justifiable
economy.

On account of the lack of winter
feed in some sections of Texas cattle
are comparatively cheap now and a
splendid opportunity is afforded for
the purchase of well-graded cattle by
those who are anxious to build up
their herds.

If the convicts were employed on
the public roads there would be no
complaint of their products coming
into competition with those of free
labor.

The sugar mill at Wharton is turn-
ing out 30,000 pounds of sugar daily.
That ought to be enough to sweeten a
good sized Christmas egg nog.

Speaker Henderson insisted that the
younger members of the Texas dele-
gation should go way back and sit
down.

There's one difference between po-
tato yams and fish stories. The yam-
perturbations can't get off the hook.

Will the Houston shootists allow
Waco another go for the champion-
ship?

John Philip Sousa is returning from
Europe well satisfied with his touch.

This is the season for busy X'tians
to begin to spell it Xmas.

Crescents will establish a new record
for the Dallas track, January 1.

CURRENT OPINION

Some Eastern Texas farmers are
writing letters to Santa Claus asking
for stockings full of corn—Clarksville
Times.

Oh, you're away off. The East Texas
farmer will buy both the corn and the
stock with the cash left over from his
peach and tomato crops.

It has been found that rice straw
makes a most excellent hay and that in
stock of all kinds eat it greedily. In
sections where large crops of rice have
been raised the straw is being baled
and shipped out and put upon the
market. Also the lower grades of rice
have been found to be most excellent
food for stock and is said to be at 50
cents a bushel cheaper than corn and
cane at present prices. The necessity
of life bringing light the needed
products for relief.—Hempstead News.

And just a few years ago a big lot
of Texas rice could scarcely be
rented even for pasturage. People are
waking up in Texas.

We shall have with delight the day
when rural free delivery shall be in-
augurated in Parker county. Judging
from present indications, we can prom-
ise ourselves that that day is not far
from distant. Our commissioners are
pushing the good road system with
highly commendable zeal. We will
soon be connected with Aledo, Poir-
ville, Springtown, Whit, Peaster,
Buckner, Brock, Vest Station, Reno,
Aledo and other important points in the
county by splendid highways, over
which Uncle Sam can send his mails in
a hurry, and our farmers can come and
go from Weatherford without danger
to life and limb, breakage of wagons
and loss of valuable horses and much
fish.—Weatherford Republic.

Any county is to be congratulated
on the building of good roads and in
some sections it is claimed that land
has advanced \$2 to \$3 along rural de-
livery routes that have been establish-
ed. Uncle Sam is not slow to install the
service where the people want it and
the roads justify it.

Credit merchants all over the country
are complaining of the shortness
of collections, due to the low price of
cotton, and to the short crop. Jack-
sonville is in better shape than most of
her neighbors, as our people still have
some fruit money left, and most of
them are able to pay their accounts.
Of course there are among us a few of
the old-timers who still depend on one
crop, and that cotton, but they are in
the minority, and taking the farmers as
a rule, they are in good condition.
Many of them borrowed money the
first of the year from the bank, paying
ten per cent interest, and getting the
benefit of cash prices on their supplies,
instead of buying on long time, and
paying long prices. Those who did this
have saved money by the transaction,
and have had no trouble meeting their
obligations. There will be more of
this done next year.—Jacksonville
Banner.

One of the greatest curses of the
agricultural interests of the South is
the generally prevalent credit system.
If it could be wholly wiped out the
cost of living for the farmers would be
very materially reduced and the agri-
cultural sections of the country would
be placed on a much better financial
basis. If the truck farmers and fruit
growers of the Jacksonville country
have solved the problem of overcoming
the credit system they have set a shin-
ing mark for farmers in other sections
to reach.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

At the recent meeting of the National
Livestock association in Chicago,
Supt. L. J. Powers of the livestock cen-
sus presented the long-delayed figures
of livestock census taken in 1910. The
census figures are to June 1, 1910, and
are as follows:

Cattle, all kinds	67,906,552
Milk cows	17,199,831
Other cattle (yearlings and over)	35,327,337
Calves	15,379,334
Swine, all kinds	63,297,249
Sheep, all kinds	61,414,024
Lambs under 1 yr.	21,477,361
Ewes, 1 yr. and over	31,915,507
Rams and wethers, 1 yr. and over	8,020,155

The showing by states and terri- tories is as follows:	
Alabama	797,724
Alaska	13
Arizona	740,238
Arkansas	894,538
California	1,444,624
Colorado	1,443,338
Connecticut	217,053
Delaware	51,139
District of Columbia	71,431
Florida	731,281
Georgia	990,596
Hawaii	382,534
Idaho	382,534
Illinois	1,083,778
Indiana	1,083,778
Iowa	1,083,778
Kansas	1,083,778
Kentucky	1,083,778
Louisiana	1,083,778
Maine	1,083,778
Maryland	1,083,778
Massachusetts	1,083,778
Michigan	1,083,778
Minnesota	1,083,778
Mississippi	1,083,778
Missouri	1,083,778
Montana	1,083,778
Nebraska	1,083,778
Nevada	1,083,778
New Hampshire	1,083,778
New Jersey	1,083,778
New Mexico	1,083,778
New York	1,083,778
North Carolina	1,083,778
North Dakota	1,083,778
Ohio	1,083,778
Oklahoma	1,083,778
Oregon	1,083,778
Pennsylvania	1,083,778
Rhode Island	1,083,778
South Carolina	1,083,778
South Dakota	1,083,778
Tennessee	1,083,778
Texas	1,083,778
Utah	1,083,778
Vermont	1,083,778
Virginia	1,083,778
Washington	1,083,778
West Virginia	1,083,778
Wisconsin	1,083,778
Wyoming	1,083,778

The 1901 onion crop in the commer-
cial onion-growing belt of the United
States, as estimated by the American
Agriculturist is 2,990,000 bushels,
against 3,738,000 bushels in 1900.

...AN... ABDUCTION

A Story of Hypnotism.

Many years ago I was boarding in a
well known house at the lower end of
Broadway, kept by a Jolly, light eyed,
light haired, fair German lady, the wid-
ow of a "professor," Mme. Steinberg.
As for myself, I was a quiet, old fash-
ioned teacher of languages, and the
place suited me. Among my pupils
was the daughter of a rich widow,
living in Washington square, which
was the height of fashionable aspi-
ration in those days. My depart-
ment was instruction in the German
language, and in Ella Cameron I found
a pupil so completely and naturally
imbued with the mysticism deemed pec-
uliar to the Germans and the orientals
that I found she grasped the instinct
of that grandly expressive language as
an infant learning its mother tongue.
There was German blood somewhere
in the long pedigree of Ella's ances-
tors.

Ella Cameron had inherited sufficient
of the natural Scotch intellectual force
to give her balance without blunting
the subtle sensibilities of her mind.

One day there came to our house a
foreign gentleman on board. No one
knew his nationality, and to this day I
am ignorant of it. He spoke English
fluently and idiomatically correct, but
with such an accent as he might have
learned by being educated abroad; yet
he was not an Englishman, for he said
so. His German was perfection, his
French Parisian, his Italian and Span-
ish a marvel. As for his age, he might
have been thirty or he might have been
fifty.

Naturally enough, with our assimilat-
ing tastes, education and pursuits, and
through the kind intervention of Mme.
Steinberg, he came to live with us.
"Great man," he would say, "are but
the embodiment of an abstraction and
as purely accidental as anything with-
in the meaning of the word."

These and similar enunciations he
would give utterance to, not in any
dogmatic or self sufficient spirit, but
simply as stating the result of his study
and experience.
Most cultivated and educated persons
I have met have possessed hobbies of
some sort, and Stalberg's hobby was
the collection of crystals. His collec-
tion, however, was certainly the finest
I ever saw, containing specimens of
quartz, spar and other minerals and
even the diamond in various forms.
They were arranged in his cabinet un-
der glass and numbered several hun-
dred. Besides these, he had in another
case a collection of magnets, compris-
ing about fifty, and also of all sizes.
Such a curious concatenation of tastes
surprised me, and I remarked upon it,
asking why he had selected two such
diverse objects for collection.

"Not so diverse as you think, my
dear friend," he replied, "for I at least
think that where two powers, appar-
ently different in form and character,
produce the same results, if exercised
in the same manner there must be con-
sanguinity somewhere."

"The magnet attracts," said I, "and
the crystal, excited by friction, will do
the same, but so will a glass bottle or a
stick of sealing wax."

"He smiled and, pointing to his crystal
cabinet, selected from it one of the
larger ones. Then he said as he returned
to my side, "Sit easily in your chair
while I show you something else the
crystal will do and mark your sensa-
tions." I took an easy position, resting
my hands on the arms of the chair, and
waited.

Seating himself directly in front of
me, he raised the crystal with both
hands, and at about a distance of six
inches from my person drew it slowly,
perpendicularly, before me, from my
head to my feet. As he did so I noticed
a sensation as of a light breeze
blowing upon me. The operation was
repeated, and this time I felt a pleasant
drowsiness creep over me, the cool
wind still blew upon me, and I seemed
to see nothing but the crystal, which
assumed a larger appearance and be-
came luminous at the angles. A third
pass, and it occurred to me that I
would mention this luminous appear-
ance, which was increasing, but on
trying to do so I found I could not
speak and move, and with a dim fancy
that it was rude to fall asleep under
such circumstances I became insens-
ible.

When I became conscious, the win-
dow was open and the cool October
wind blowing upon me. My forehead
was wet, and my chair had been wheel-
ed in front of the window. Stalberg
sat by me, and I observed that he looked
paler than usual and anxious.

"What is the matter?" said I.
"Nothing," he replied, "I do not care
to wait until you should come naturally
out of your coma, so I used physical
means to awaken you. What do you
think of the power of the crystal now?"

I replied that I had never heard of it
before and described my sensations to
him, but he did not pay much atten-
tion, and his mind seemed distraught.
"But how is it about the magnet?"
said I. "You have not yet proved to
me any identity between these two
forces."

"One experiment of this sort is
enough for an evening," he replied.
"On another occasion I will convince
you that the magnet possesses pre-
cisely the same power. But tell me—
have a pupil whom I should much like
to meet—Miss Cameron."

I was surprised that he should have
heard of her and said so.
"You mentioned her name when you
were under the influence of the crystal,"
he replied.
"Yes," I said, "this power is at-
tributed to the effect of animal magnetism."
"It produced a kindred result. By a

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the four Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publi-
cation one time in:

The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the
four Journals secures by far the largest
circulation in Texas, and also the
best 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.

Major paragraphs will be charged
according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and
unimproved, in the Wichita Falls coun-
ty, Texas, and grain belt. References:
City or Panhandle National Banks. AN-
thony, Wichita Falls, Tex. Odes, es-
tablished agency in Northwest Texas.

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

\$1500.00 house, good rents, no encum-
brances. Price reduced. Call on
Wanted—One-fourth interest in ranch and
cattle, not exceeding \$5000.00 cash. Must
be good bargain. W. E. KAYE, Box 9,
Fort Worth, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rail-
way 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
above New River, Texas. O. PERKINS,
Commission Merchant, Big Springs, Tex.

SECTION RANCH in Tom Green
county, well improved, 1800 acre river
frontage, all raised below quarantine line.
For particulars address HERM.
SPEIGHT, Iowa Park, Wichita county,
Texas.

RANCH TO SELL—\$4000, 2500 acres, lots
of timber, water, grass and improve-
ments. A. M. BROWNFIELD, Sweet-
water, Texas.

RANCHES—Large or small, improved or
unimproved, with or without cattle. State
to be made. Address: LINDLE RANCH
AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

FOR SALE at a bargain, ranch and cat-
tle; 230 head of graded cattle, 11 1/2 sec-
tions included; plenty of water, good wind
mills, tanks and other improvements. Run
cattle a year, price \$3000. Also have for
sale patent lands in Hale, Crosby, Lynn,
Castro, Lubbock and Wheeler counties, in
tracts of 160 to 1000 acres. For prices
and terms apply to E. C. McCLALLAN,
Plainview, Texas.

RANCH AND CATTLE for sale, 900
acres, 2 miles from Hico, 30 acres in cul-
tivation, well improved, everlasting wa-
ter, 1000 head of cattle, 100 head of horses,
and 500 head of sheep. Price \$10,000.
For particulars address J. W. STOVALL,
Hico, Texas.

IMPROVED RANCH, 80,000 to 90,000 acres.
Will cut in 10,000 to 40,000 acre tracts. All
the grass land, north of quarantine line,
23 miles from railroad shipping point, 20
miles from Hico, Texas. For particulars
apply to E. C. McCLALLAN, Plainview, Tex.

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

WE HAVE a bargain in a slightly dam-
aged Bush & Gerts piano. We will sell it
for \$250. You couldn't buy it from the
regular price, but if you want to get the
best bargain, you will have to hurry.
WRAY BROS., Factory Representatives,
Dallas, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

FOR SALE—Three first-class stock farms,
one in Texas, one in Oklahoma, one in
New Mexico. Near station, 21 miles
from Fort Worth. OWNER, Box 22, Cres-
cent, Tex.

different means. But this was my re-
mark, as I judge from your comments,
most honest and characterful—what I
should call "bumbledom."

"You are right, though I had no idea
of talking in my sleep or telling tales
out of school. But really I would like
you to see her and converse with her."
Stalberg expressed the pleasure it
would give him to meet her, and I
promised to make an arrangement to
that end when I gave her my lesson on
the following day.

My description of my friend and my
assurance of his scholarly attainments
roused sufficient curiosity in my pupil
to render her eager to see him. So an
appointment was made, with the con-
sent of her mother, for the following
day, and, punctual to the hour, we en-
tered Mrs. Cameron's drawing room.

The ladies appeared immediately aff-
ected, and, presenting my friend, what
was my surprise to find that Mrs. Cam-
eron suddenly pause, trembling violently,
while her face became vividly pale. I
stepped forward to support her, but
Stalberg had already taken her hand,
and as he gracefully expressed his
gratification at meeting her she be-
came instantly calm, and, seating her-
self in a moment she was pleasantly
engaged in conversation.

Somewhat or other we drifted into
the subject of hypnotism, and I men-
tioned the affair of the crystal. Ella
was interested and begged that Mr.
Stalberg would give her an opportunity
of witnessing its effects. He agreed
willingly, and a future occasion was
promised when the experiment should be
made on the young lady herself.

A few days later, on reaching our
boarding house, I was informed by
Miss Steinberg that Mrs. Cameron had
been under the influence of the crystal,
and produced a kindred result. By a

LET US SAVE YOU from \$25 to \$50 on
a piano. We have a very fine Bush &
Gerts piano that would cost you \$400 at
the regular price, that is slightly dam-
aged, which we will sell for \$250. If you
are interested, let us hear from you.
WRAY BROS., Factory Representatives,
Dallas, Texas.

FARMS.

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; 300
acres in cultivation. It is well watered
by the Colorado river, and windmills.
Four of the farms are river bottom. Two
good houses and a fine barn and grist-
mill on the property. A bargain will be given.
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE or trade, at a bargain, 12 1/2
acres in the suburbs of Temple, Texas;
two dwellings, large barn, good location.
See or address, A. H. ANDERSON, Box
2, Temple, Texas.

A FINE black land farm, one mile from
Temple, Texas, splendidly improved, 38
acres, price, \$50 per acre; good terms. G.
H. HOAG, Temple, Texas.

FOR FRUIT and truck farms, large or
small, in Cherokee County, the proven
territory, address Z. W. CAMERON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Jacksonville, Tex.

FOR TONE, durability and elegance, the
Bush & Gerts pianos are unequalled. If
you are going to buy a piano, it will be
to your interest to see the nearest repre-
sentative. WRAY BROS., Factory Representatives,
Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE.

Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

LOVE'S RICHES.

Thank heaven, I'm rich at this season,
The thorny wild ways where I tread;
I've something that's more
Than all glittering stores
The wonderful wealth of a world!
For the little one there with the bright
eyes of blue,
And I know that she loves me a million or two!

I weary, sometimes, of the toiling—
The thorny wild ways where I tread;
And lost seems the light
In the gloom of the night,
And bitter the battle for bread;
But the little one there with the bright
eyes of blue,
And I know that she loves me a million or two!

And ever the dark's growing brighter,
With stars in the heaven above;
There are child-lips to kiss me—
A child's heart to miss me,
And wait for my coming with Love,
The little one there with the bright
eyes of blue,
Who says that she loves me a million or two.

—Atlanta Constitution.

EVE, Fort Worth, Tex.—No, automobiles are not cheap yet. It will probably be some time before they reach the bargain counter.

CHRISTMAS ROSE, San Antonio, Texas.—The engagement ring gets the wedding ring, which is supposed to be even more precious than diamonds.

A. M., San Angelo, Tex.—A book, a silver match case, a cigar case, hand-some pipe or any little article for the desk would make a suitable gift for the young man. Do not give him cigars.

DAISY, Panhandle, Tex.—Panne is neither velvet nor satin, though there is a relationship to both. Panné might be termed a "glorified" satin or velvet, since it is much prettier than either.

"MISS SMITH, Port Arthur, Texas.—The wife of Dr. Jones should be addressed as Mrs. Jones, not as Mrs. Dr. Jones. Would you say Mr. Dr.? Yet he has a right to both titles, while Mrs. Jones holds no diploma.

SUSAN, Lancaster, Tex.—I can not locate Mrs. Carrie Nation for you. Mrs. Nation is not exactly a home-body, and her movements are swift and uncertain. (2) Corduroy costs from 75c per yard up. It is usually about twenty-seven inches wide.

VIOLET, Hico, Texas.—Here is the list of gems and flowers belonging to each month: January, snowdrop, garnet; February, primrose, amethyst; March, violet, bloodstone; April, daisy, diamond; May, hawthorn, emerald; June, wild rose, agate; July, lily, ruby;

THE "WORKING MEMBERS" of THE LADIES' AID.

The president of the ladies' aid society of Good Samaritown is a woman whose words, like herself, have much weight. When this useful organization held its regular Tuesday meeting two weeks before Christmas, the president was gorgeous in a purple silk waist, a much-appliqued skirt and a new set of furs; she fairly beamed with consciousness of possessing plenty of this world's goods and a becoming spirit of Christian charity. Naturally, while in this happy frame of mind her soul yearned to do good for those less favored, and she rejoiced when the happy idea of making Christmas pleasant to the inmates of the orphan's home occurred to her. In her most imposing manner she unfolded this scheme for doing something for these little ones "in his name" on Christmas day. This something was to be the baking of fifty cakes—a small task, since there were twenty members of the Ladies' Aid Society of Good Samaritown. If the society agreed in seizing this opportunity for active charity, the management of the orphan's home would be notified of the good cheer pledged; and surely no one could be found to dissent against this slight tax; here Mrs. President cast her commanding eye in the direction of the members of the society who had presumed to look downcast at her proposition—"remember," she added, "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." The prospect of baking fifty cakes met with enthusiasm from the leading members of the society. If the others were less enthusiastic, their lack of a proper Christmas spirit was passed without public comment and the meeting adjourned after pledging to deliver fifty cakes at the orphan's home on Christmas eve. At the next meeting, on the Tuesday before Christmas, each lady was to come prepared to state the exact number of cakes it would be possible for her to provide. "Twenty members—fifty cakes," said Mrs. Jones, to herself the following Tuesday, as she hurriedly got into her best dress after spending the morning ironing. "With John's sister and her daughters coming Christmas eve, and Jennie's dress to turn and make over, I do not see how I can possibly bake more than two extra cakes. But there's Mrs. President, Mrs. Di Mund, Mrs. Pandergit, Miss Given and the others who have lots of money and plenty of servants, of course they can easily make up the fifty if we who are not so prosperous can send two cakes each."

When Mrs. Jones, who was third vice president of the aid society, reached the church at last, half an hour late, she was dismayed to find herself the only officer present. As she entered a messenger boy handed her a note from Mrs. President, "regretting that numerous duties prevented her from being present, and also, that owing to the pressure of social affairs during the holidays she would find it impossible to furnish more than one cake; she herewith enclosed twenty-five cents to be used in purchasing said cake at Doeman's bakery."

A smile that was almost sarcastic lingered on Mrs. Jones' meek face as she read this note to the ladies assembled. Then she cast her eyes over the number destined to furnish those fifty cakes. Miss Rhinkle, a teacher, who would have a whole week's holiday, and looked as though it should be spent in bed; Mrs. Ray, the minister's wife, who had studied the problem of how to feed a family of five on an uncertain income of three hundred a year until she knew no other thought; Mrs. Brown, a widow who baked cakes and bread for a living; Mrs. Nellie, the bride, who will spoil five dollars' worth of material in making one presentable cake, thought Mrs. Jones; and five other women, all of whom found tasks more numerous than the hours of the day, and needs more plentiful than money. Mrs. Di Mund, Mrs. Pandergit and the other enthusiastic, "working" members of the society? All sent excellent excuses. One had a house full of holiday guests, another was away for the holidays, a third had been forced to dismiss her cook, etc. Each regretted her own inability to share this pleasure of giving, but rejoiced that others were more favored.

The "favored few" sadly took upon their burdened shoulders the additional task of preparing five cakes each during the busy week. At least six of the ten were "laid up" with various aches and ailments during Christmas day, but they consoled themselves with reading in the town paper the flowing thanks tendered the Ladies' Aid society of Good Samaritown by the management of the orphan asylum, "with especial thanks for Mrs. President, in whose benevolent mind this lovely idea originated."

HOME HINTS.

If you have any regard for your eyes, use white cotton thread in basting black goods, black cotton on light goods.

In caring for lamps, you will be rewarded by pouring all the oil out occasionally and washing out sediment, filling with fresh oil. Every six weeks boil the burners a few minutes in soda and water, and indulge in new wicks often.

Dried Lima beans are an excellent substitute for the fresh vegetable, and surprisingly cheap. Soak twenty-four hours, before cooking.

WHAT SHE WEARS.

Capes reigned over the realm of wraps for seven years or more. Now they are laid to rest until their appointed time rolls 'round again.

"Coffee jackets" have followed tea jackets. Won't some one design a garment for the milkmaid?

Stitched bands of silk or satin still adorn a majority of winter costumes.

In Paris, the fullness in sleeves has advanced from the wrist to the elbow.

Next it will reach the shoulder, then once more the balloon sleeve will be with us and several yards added to a dress pattern.

Flocke fashion remains faithful as yet to all shades of green.

Chiffon is to be a popular material once more for fancy waists.

"Heavy, heavy hangs over your head" is the first thought when one views the fur trimmed hats. And the "forfeit" paid is usually a severe headache for the wearer.

THE LESSON OF THE MOTHER.

"You see how it is, my dear," he said, taking her soft hand, which had never done very hard work, and patting it reassuringly, "I'm poor—only a thousand a year, dear—and we shall have a struggle to get along at first—"

"I don't mind that in the least," she interrupted, stoutly, rubbing her cheek softly against his hand.

"And," he pursued, "we shall have to come down to strict economy. But if you only manage as my mother does, we shall pull through nicely."

"And how does your mother manage, dear?" she asked, smiling, but very happy, at the notion of the mother-in-law cropping out already.

"I don't know," replied the lover, radiantly, "but she always manages to have everything neat and cheerful, and something delicious to eat—and she does it all herself, you know! So we always get along beautifully, and make both ends meet, and father and I have plenty of spending money. You see, when a woman is always hiring her laundry work done, and her gowns and bonnets made, and her scrubbing and stove blacking done, and all that sort of thing—why, it just walks into a man's income and takes his breath away."

The young woman looked for a moment as if her breath were also inclined for a vacation; but she wisely concealed her dismay, and being one of the stout-hearted of the earth, she determined to learn a few things of John's mother, so went to her house for a long visit the very next day. Upon the termination of this visit, one fine morning John received, to his blank amazement, a little package containing his engagement ring, accompanied by the following letter:

"I have learned how your mother manages, and I am going to explain it to you, since you confessed you don't know. I find that she is a wife, a mother, a housekeeper, a business manager, a hired girl, a landlady, a nurse, a kitchen gardener and a general slave for a family of five. She works from five in the morning until ten at night, and I almost weep when I kissed her hand—it was so hard and wrinkled and corded and unlovely!"

When I saw her polishing the stoves, carrying big buckets of water and great armfuls of wood, often splitting the latter, I asked her why John didn't do such things for her. "Why—John," she said in a trembling, bewildered way—"he works in the office from nine until four, you know, and when the comes home is very tired; or else—or

else—he goes down town." Now, I have become strongly imbued with the conviction that I do not care to be so good a "manager" as your mother. If the wife must do all sorts of drudgery, so must the husband; if she must cook, he must carry the wood; if she must scrub, he must carry the water; if she must make butter, he must milk the cows. You have allowed your mother to do everything and all that you have to say of her is that she is an "excellent manager." I do not care for such a reputation, unless my husband earns the name also; and, judging from your lack of consideration for your mother, I am quite sure you are not the man I thought you were, or one whom I care to marry. "As the son is, the husband is" is a safe and happy rule to follow."

So the letter closed, and John pondered—and he is pondering yet—Solely.

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Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901.
Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co., Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene 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 Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 15th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.
Yours respectfully,
O. D. PHILLIPS, M. D.
Feb. 5, 1901.
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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.
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THE HERMIT

A Story Illustrative of the Ways of Heaven.

BY VOLTAIRE.

In the reign of King Moabdar there lived at Babylon a young man named Zadig. He was handsome, rich and naturally good hearted, and at the moment when this story opens he was traveling on foot to see the world and to learn philosophy and wisdom. But hitherto he had encountered so much misery and endured so many terrible disasters that he had become tempted to rebel against the will of heaven and to believe that the Providence which rules the world neglects the good and lets the evil prosper. In this unhappy spirit he was one day walking on the banks of the Euphrates when he chanced to meet a venerable hermit, whose snowy beard descended to his girdle and who carried in his hand a scroll which he was reading with attention. Zadig stopped and made him a long bow. The hermit returned the salutation with an air so kindly and so noble that Zadig felt a curiosity to speak to him. He inquired what scroll was that which he was reading.

"It is the 'Book of Destiny,'" replied the hermit. "Would you like to read it?"

He handed it to Zadig, but the latter, though he knew a dozen languages, could not understand a word of it. His curiosity increased.

"You appear to be in trouble," said the kindly hermit.

"Alas," said Zadig, "I have cause to be so!"

"If you will allow me," said the hermit, "I will accompany you. Perhaps I may be useful to you. I am sometimes able to console the sorrowful."

Zadig felt a deep respect for the appearance, the white beard and the mysterious scroll of the old hermit and perceived that his conversation was that of a superior mind. The old man spoke of destiny, of justice, of morality, of the chief good of life, of human frailty, of virtue and of vice with so much power and eloquence that Zadig felt himself attracted by a kind of charm and besought the hermit not to leave him until they should return to Babylon.

"I ask you the same favor," said the hermit. "Promise me that, whatever I may do, you keep me company for several days."

Zadig gave the promise, and they set forth together. That night the travelers arrived at a grand mansion. The hermit begged for food and lodging for himself and his companion. The porter, who might have been mistaken for a prince, ushered them in with a contemptuous air of welcome. The chief servant showed them the magnificent apartments, and they were then admitted to the bot-

tom of the table, where the master or the mansion did not condescend to cast a glance at them. They were, however, served with delicacies in profusion and after dinner washed their hands in a golden basin set with emeralds and rubies. They were then conducted for the night into a beautiful apartment, and the next morning before they left the castle a servant brought them each a piece of gold.

"The master of the house," said Zadig as they went their way, "appears to be a generous man, although a trifle haughty. He practices a noble hospitality." As he spoke he perceived that a kind of large pouch which the hermit carried appeared singularly distended. Within it was the golden basin set with precious stones which the old man had purloined. Zadig was amazed, but he said nothing.

At noon the hermit stopped before a little house, in which lived a wealthy miser, and once more asked for hospitality. An old valet in a shabby coat received them very rudely, showed them into the stable and set before them a few rotten olives, some moldy bread and beer which had turned sour. The hermit ate and drank with as much content as he had shown the night before; then, addressing the old valet, he gave him the two pieces of gold which he had received that morning and thanked him for his kind attention. "Be so good," he added, "as to let me see your master."

The astonished valet showed them in. "Most mighty signor," said the hermit, "I can only render you my humble thanks for the noble manner in which you have received us. I beseech you to accept this golden basin as a token of my gratitude."

The miser almost fell backward with amazement. The hermit, without waiting for him to recover, set off with speed with his companion.

"Holy father," said Zadig, "what does all this mean? You seem to me to resemble other men in nothing. You steal a golden basin set with jewels from a signor who receives you with magnificence and you give it to a curmudgeon who treats you with indignity and follows me."

"My son," replied the hermit, "this mighty lord, who only welcomes travelers through vanity and to display his riches, will henceforth grow wiser, while the miser will be taught to practice hospitality. Be amazed at nothing and follow me."

Zadig knew not whether he was dealing with the most foolish or the wisest of all men. But the hermit spoke with such ascendancy that Zadig, who besides was fettered by his promise, had no choice except to follow him.

That night they came to an agreeable house of simple aspect and showing signs neither of prodigality nor avarice. The owner was a philosopher who had left the world and who studied peacefully the rules of virtue and of wisdom and who yet was happy and content. He had built this calm retreat to please himself, and he

received the strangers in "it" with a frankness which displayed no sign of ostentation. He conducted them himself to a comfortable chamber, where he made them rest awhile; then he returned to lead them to a dainty little supper. During their conversation they agreed that the affairs of this world are not always regulated by the opinions of the wisest men. But the hermit still maintained that the ways of Providence are wrapped in mystery and that men do wrong to pass judgment on a universe of which they only see the smallest part. Zadig wondered how a person who committed such mad acts could reason so correctly.

At length, after a conversation as agreeable as instructive, the host conducted the two travelers to their apartment and thanked heaven for sending him two visitors so wise and virtuous. He offered them some money, but so frankly that they could not feel offended. The old man declined and desired to say farewell, as he intended to depart for Babylon at break of day. They therefore parted on the warmest terms, and Zadig above all was filled with kindly feelings toward so amiable a man.

When the hermit and himself were in their chamber, they spent some time in praises of their host. At break of day the old man woke his comrade. "We must be going," he remarked. "But while every one is still asleep I wish to leave this worthy man a pledge of my esteem." With these words he took a torch and set the house on fire.

Zadig burst forth into cries of horror and would have stopped the flight of the hermit by superior strength drew his sword. The house was in a blaze and the old man, who was now a good way off with his companion, looked back calmly at the burning pile.

"Heaven be praised," he cried, "our kind host's house is destroyed from top to bottom!"

At these words Zadig knew not whether he should burst out laughing, call the reverend father an old rascal, knock him down or run away. But he did neither. Still subdued by the superior manner of the hermit, he followed him against his will to their next lodging.

This was the dwelling of a good and charitable widow, who had a nephew of fourteen, her only hope and joy. She did her best to use the travelers well, and the next morning she bade her nephew guide them safely past a certain bridge, which, having recently been broken, had become dangerous to cross over. The youth, eager to oblige them, led the way.

"Come," said the hermit when they were half across the bridge, "I must show my gratitude toward your aunt." As he spoke he seized the young man by the hair and threw him into the river. The youth fell, reappeared for an instant on the surface and then was swallowed by the torrent. "Oh, monster!" exclaimed Zadig. "You promised me more patience." Interrupted the old man. "Listen! Be-

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CEAR VALE POLAND CHINAS. Cuban eaters. Of the first thirteen prize offered at the St. Antonio Fair, 1901. Cedar Vale productions won 8. At San Antonio Fair, 1900, of the 12 hares offered, Cedar Vale took first prize carried off 10 of them. We show our own breeding and bred the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Pairs and trios not sold. Bronze turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. J. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS. Each registered Shorthorn cheap. M. C. HEMENWAY, Hope, Kans.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS Herd headed by the great Guy Chief, 2nd Jr. 2001, assisted by Tex. Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

TEWART-MILLER, SHERMAN, TEX. Breeders of Poland China swine of the best breeding and individuality. Winners at the Texas State Fair, 1901, and the best breeding and individuality. Write your wants. NAT. EDMONSON, Prop., Sherman, Texas.

DURE JERSEY.

REGISTERED KOPPEL-ROSCOE county, Texas. Duro-Jersey Pigs. Choice registered, now ready to ship.

WILSON HERD DURE JERSEY and Poland China swine have won more premiums than any herd in the South. Champions at the State Fair, 1901. Write your wants. NAT. EDMONSON, Prop., Sherman, Texas.

POULTRY

The South Texas Poultry and Pet Stock association will hold a show at Houston, January 8 to 12.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The fourth annual meeting of the Texas State Poultry and Pet Stock association was held in San Antonio last Thursday, the attendance being unusually large. The report of the secretary showed the association to be in a flourishing condition.

President Wade Smith delivered his annual address, after which officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, R. J. Richey of Burnett; first vice president, A. Bradshaw of Dallas; second vice president, W. J. Reagan of Galveston; secretary and treasurer, C. Andrews of Houston. Directors: H. B. Savage of Belton, W. M. Morris of Brenham, W. H. Lighthouse of Houston, Wade M. Smith of Austin, Benjamin F. Smith of Bonham, Dr. J. J. Williamson of Cleburne, and C. C. Chandler of Houston.

SAN ANTONIO SHOW.—The first annual poultry show of the West Texas Poultry and Pet Stock association was held in San Antonio last week and was a very successful exhibition. About 700 birds were shown. J. H. Becknell of Buffalo, N. Y., acted as judge. Among the awards made were the following:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—First cock, J. R. Davis, Walnut Springs, 87.

Second cock—W. M. Smith, Austin, 87.

Third cock—G. S. Hefflybower, Austin, 86 1/2.

First hen—J. R. Davis, Walnut Springs, 90 1/4.

Second hen—T. Stroud, Denton, 89 1/2.

Third hen—J. R. Davis, Walnut Springs, 88 1/2.

First cockerel—G. J. Kray, San Antonio, 91 1/2.

Second cockerel—T. Stroud, Denton, 91.

Third cockerel—G. S. Hefflybower, Austin, 89 1/2.

First pullet—W. M. Smith, Austin, 91 1/2.

Second pullet—T. Stroud, Denton, 91.

Third pullet—T. Stroud, Denton, 90 1/2.

First pen—T. Stroud, Denton, 181 1/4.

Second pen—G. J. Kray, San Antonio, 179 1/4.

White Plymouth Rocks.—First cock, T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 94.

Second cock—O. P. Nagle, Yoakum, 89.

Third cock—R. Thompson, San Antonio, 88 1/2.

First hen—F. W. Sandow, San Antonio, 93 1/2.

Second hen—J. Dobbin, San Antonio, 92 1/2.

Third hen—J. Dobbin, San Antonio, 92.

First cockerel—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 94.

Second cockerel—J. Dobbin, San Antonio, 93 1/2.

Third cockerel—W. H. Lighthouse, Houston, 92 1/2.

First pullet—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 95 1/2.

Second pullet—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 94 1/2.

Third pullet—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 94.

First pen—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 181 1/4.

Second pen—G. J. Kray, San Antonio, 179 1/4.

White Wyandottes.—First cock, B. C. Coter, San Antonio, 86.

Second cock, 83 1/2. C. W. Hutchins, San Antonio.

Third cock, 79. C. B. Burge, San Antonio.

First hen, 84. B. Coter, San Antonio.

Second hen, 82 1/2. Matt Bradley, Tioga.

Third hen, 82. Matt Bradley, Tioga.

First cockerel, 87 1/2. Matt Bradley, Tioga.

Second cockerel, 84. C. W. Hutchins, San Antonio.

First pullet, 90. Second pullet, 89; third pullet, 85 1/2, all owned by C. W. Hutchins, San Antonio.

First pen, 172 1/4. C. W. Hutchins, San Antonio.

Second pen, 171 1/4. Matt Bradley, Tioga.

Third pen, 169 1/4. B. Coter, San Antonio.

First pullet—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 95 1/2.

Second pullet—T. M. Tunstall, Dallas, 94 1/2.

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First pullet, 90. Second pul

THE on Route TRAINS

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

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

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

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

C. L. BEECH, T. P. A.,
300 Scotland Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

L. W. WAKELEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD ELLIOTT,
Gen'l Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY

For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

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

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

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico and California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER,
Third Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Mgr., General Pass'r and Ticket Agt.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

One Fare Plus \$2.00

CHICAGO AND RETURN

Dec. 1 and 2, Limit Dec. 10.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Account Live Stock Exposition.

CHAS. B. SLOAT,
G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Ry., Fort Worth.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST

In the Mountains of Tennessee 2,200 Feet Above Sea Level

COOL NIGHTS PURE FRESH AIR MINERAL WATERS

Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, East Springs, Nicholson Springs, Berea Springs, Fervale Springs, Kingston Springs, and many other favorably Summer Resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

E. D. WOLFE,
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Soliciting Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex.

H. F. SMITH,
Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn.

W. L. DANLEY,
Gen. Pass. Agt., Nashville, Tenn.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

MARKETS

DALLAS.
(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, Dec. 16.—The receipts of hogs were some better last week than the previous week, but the quality outside of one load or two not any better. The majority of the loads are coming in badly mixed, with half fat hogs and a good sprinkling of pigs, which hurts the sale, as it is generally to the interest of the shippers to sell their hogs straight in preference to sorting. The northern markets were very unsettled, and prices fluctuated throughout the week, closing about steady with Monday's opening on the selected hogs, and 10¢ to 15¢ lower on light hogs ranging from 140 to 200 pounds. The week's supply on the three northern markets were as follows: Chicago, 261,000; Kansas City, 117,500; St. Louis, 47,000, making an average of 71,000 daily for the markets. No doubt the unsettled condition was due to the heavy run. Hogs sold higher in Kansas City than in Chicago, which is an unusual occurrence. The bulk of the sales on the three markets on hogs weight 140 to 200 pounds ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.10. The same class of hogs are selling here within 25¢ of this range. One load of good mixed packers sold for \$5.90, and choice sorted hogs would have brought 6¢. The local and outside demand is extra good.

Receipts of cattle were light and quality in general not very good. There were a few loads of good butchers' stuff, but the offerings, which found quick sale at satisfactory prices. Choice cows, \$5.50 to 1000 pounds are selling at \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice 1000 to 1100-pound steers would bring \$3.50 to \$4.00. Our market is short on good butcher stuff, and the buyers will be in the field this week. Good feeding steers and bulls in demand at prices quoted. Market still dull in the canner class, and we find it hard to dispose of them at satisfactory prices.

Prime steers, 1000 to 1100 pounds, \$3.50 to \$4.00; choice steers, 900 pounds up, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.00; Christmas cows, 1000 pounds up, \$3.00 to \$3.25; choice cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fair to good cows, \$2.25 to \$2.65; medium fat cows, \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice mutton, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bulls, \$1.60 to \$2.25; canners, \$1.00 to \$2.00; sorted hogs 200 pounds up, \$6.00 to \$6.10; choice hogs, 170 pounds up, \$5.70 to \$6.00; mixed packers, 150 pounds up, \$5.15 to \$5.85; rough heavies, \$4.45 to \$5.70; light fat hogs, \$4.60 to \$5.60; stock hogs, \$3.10 to \$4.10.

PORT WORTH.
(Reported by the Ft. Worth Livestock Commission Company.)

Port Worth, Tex., Dec. 16.—The receipts of hogs this week was 17 cars, 2500 head, and 6000 head. Among the arrivals there were quite a number of Eastern Texas hogs, which our buyers are refusing to buy at very high prices, claiming they are killing soft. They are selling all the way from \$5.00 to \$5.30, and light pigs selling from \$3.00 to \$4.00, and hard to dispose of at that. Good big corn hogs to-day would bring \$5.90 to \$6.00, something extra would bring from \$6.00 to \$6.10. We look for receipts to continue light on good hogs. Call us up and get our market before shipping elsewhere.

The cattle receipts have been very moderate and especially is this true on the desirable kinds. There was very little good stuff among last week's offerings, in fact we have not had a first-class load of cows in the yards for several weeks. Our market is growing steadily scarce on good finished cattle and prices are strengthening on that, but common to half fat kinds are selling no better and we do not look for any improvement. Good 900-pound fat cows would bring \$3.25; something extra would bring \$3.50.

We quote our market as follows to-day:

Choice fat steers \$3.00 to \$3.50; medium fat steers \$2.50 to \$3.00; choice fat cows \$2.75 to \$3.00; medium fat cows \$2.25 to \$2.50; bulls, stags, and oxen, \$1.50 to \$2.15; canners \$1.25 to \$1.75; choice sorted hogs \$6.00 to \$6.10; heavy mixed hogs \$5.90 to \$6.00; light mixed hogs \$5.30 to \$5.50.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 16,000 head. Market active and 10¢ to 15¢ higher. Good to prime \$6.25 to \$6.75, poor to medium \$3.90 to \$6.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$4.25, cows \$1.00 to \$1.50, heifers \$1.50 to \$6.00, canners \$1.20, bulls \$1.75 to \$4.50, calves \$2.50 to \$2.75, Texas fed steers \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts 48,000 head. Market weak. Good to choice heavy \$6.25 to \$6.65; light \$5.00 to \$5.50, bulk of sales \$5.80 to \$6.35.

Sheep—Receipts 16,000 head. Sheep 10¢ to 15¢ higher. Good to choice heavy \$3.75 to \$4.50, fair the choice mixed \$2.80 to \$3.40, western sheep \$3.00 to \$4.00, native lambs \$2.50 to \$5.75, western lambs \$2.00 to \$4.00.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000 head, 300 Texas and 400 calves. Market steady. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.50 to \$6.50, fair to good \$4.50 to \$5.50, stockers and feeders \$3.00 to \$4.50, western fed steers \$4.50 to \$6.00, Texas and Indians \$3.25 to \$4.75, Texas cows \$2.25 to \$3.25, native cows \$2.75 to \$4.50, heifers \$3.00 to \$5.50, bulls \$2.25 to \$4.25, calves \$2.50 to \$5.75.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Market 10¢ to 15¢ higher. Heavy \$6.50 to \$6.75, light \$5.35 to \$6.25, pigs \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 3500 head. Market was strong. Native lambs \$4.50 to \$4.90, western lambs \$4.00 to \$4.65, native weathers \$3.00 to \$4.25, western weathers \$3.25 to \$3.75, ewes \$2.85 to \$3.50, culls and feeders \$2.00 to \$3.25.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 2600 head, including 1500 Texans. Market strong. Native sheep and export steers \$5.00 to \$5.25, choice and fancy \$5.50 to \$6.75, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$4.00 to \$4.50, stockers and feeders \$3.50 to \$4.00, Texas and Indian steers \$4.00 to \$5.10, fed \$2.50 to \$3.30, grass Texas cows and heifers \$2.35 to \$2.45.

Hogs—Receipts 5200 head. Market

10¢ higher. Pigs and lights \$6.00 to \$6.25, packers \$6.15 to \$6.40, butchers \$6.55 to \$6.75.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market 10¢ higher. Native muttons \$3.50 to \$4.80, lambs \$4.20 to \$5.25, culls and bucks \$2.00 to \$6.75, stockers \$1.50 to \$2.00.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the Dunn Commission Co.)

Houston, Dec. 14.—Choice, beefs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; medium beefs, \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$2.50; bulls and stags \$1.75 to \$2.25; choice yearlings \$2.75 to \$3.00; medium yearlings \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice calves \$2.00 to \$3.25; medium calves \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice muttons \$2.50 to \$2.75; cornfed hogs, tops 160-lbs. up, \$5.00 to \$5.50; cornfed lights and rough \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Active demand for choice fat cattle at quotations. Inferior stuff slow sale.

Special call for top cornfed hogs.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, Dec. 14.

The week closes with a fair supply of cattle on sale. Large and small, active demand at quotations. Hogs in full supply and dull. Sheep butchers have a fair supply.

Beef.—Choice, per lb, gross 3-4 to 4-4¢; fair to good, 3 to 3-1-2¢.

Cows and Heifers.—Choice, 2-3-4 to 3-1-2¢; fair to good 2-1-4 to 2-1-2¢.

Bulls and Stags.—Bulls 2 to 2-1-4¢; stags, 2 to 2-1-2¢.

Yearlings.—Choice, 350 to 500 lb, 2-3-4 to 3-1-4¢; fair to good, per head, \$3 to \$11.

Calves.—Choice, 200 to 300 lbs, 3 to 3-1-2¢; fair to good, 100 to 200 lbs., per head, \$5 to \$8.

Hogs.—Cornfed, per lb, gross 5 to 5-1-2¢; matted, per lb, gross, 3 to 4¢.

Sheep.—Good fat sheep, per lb, 5-1-4 to 4¢; common to fair, per head, \$9.75 to \$12.50.

COTTON MARKET.
Dallas Texas, Dec. 16.

Middling 7c, strict middling 7 1-4c, good middling 7 1-2c.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 16.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 1,409 bales.

Low ordinary 5 11-16c, ordinary 6-16c, good ordinary 6 15-16c, low middling 7 11-16c, middling 8 1-16c, good middling 8 5-16c, middling fair 8 11-16c.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 16.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 3,147 bales.

Ordinary 5 5-8c, good ordinary 6 7-8c, low middling 7 5-8c, middling 8 1-16c, good middling 8 5-16c, middling fair 8 11-16c.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 16.—Spot cotton quiet but steady and unchanged. Sales 2,500 bales spot and 2,600 to arrive.

Ordinary 6c, good ordinary 6 9-16c, low middling 7 5-8c, middling 8 1-16c, good middling 8 1-16c, middling fair 8 11-16c.

New York, Dec. 16.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 2,900 bales.

Good ordinary 7 12-16c, low middling 8 1-16c, middling 8 1-2c, good middling 8 3-4c, middling fair 9-30, fair 9-64.

PRODUCE MARKET.
Dallas, Texas, Dec. 16.

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, 75c; yellow yams, \$1.00.

Potatoes, \$1.05 to \$1.20.

Tomatoes, four basket crates, \$1.

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

Eggs, guaranteed, 23c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 5 1-2 to 6 1-2c per pound; chickens, choice hens, \$2.25 to \$2.60; choice springs, \$2.75 to \$3.00; ducks, large, \$2.50; small, \$2.

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Texas, Dec. 16.

Wheat, No. 2, 90c.

Corn, shelled, 90c.

Oats, 60c.

Bran, \$1.35.

Chopped corn, \$1.45.

Cornmeal, 35-lb. sack, 75c.

Flour, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel.

Hay, prairie, \$13 to \$14; Johnson grass, \$10 to \$12.

Cottonseed meal and cake, f. o. b., Galveston, \$25 per ton.

Prime crude oil, per gallon, 33 to 35c.

Broom corn, per ton, \$80 to \$100.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows:

No. 3 wheat 73 1-2 to 76c, No. 2 red 79 1-2 to 82c.

No. 2 oats 46 to 48 1-2c, No. 2 white 48 1-2 to 48 3-4c, No. 3 white 47 1-4 to 48 3-4c.

No. 2 rye 64 1-2c.

Barley, fair to choice malting 56 to 62c.

No. 1 flax seed \$1.48, No. 1 northwestern \$1.50.

Prime timothy seed \$6.50.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.
Hides—Dry flint, 16 pounds and up, 13c; 16 pounds and down, 10c; dry salted, heavy, 10c; light, 8c; green salted, 40 pounds and up, 7 to 7 1-4c; 40 pounds and down, 6 to 6 1-4c; dead green, heavy, 6 1-2c; light, 6c.

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

WHEN TOBACCO WAS TABOOED.
Writing in "Cigarette Papers," Mr. Joseph Hutton says it is strange that America, which owes so much to the cultivation of tobacco, should have been the most severe persecutor of the smoker. The magistrates in the early days of New England regarded the use of tobacco as more sinful and degrading than drinking ardent spirits to excess. It was only permitted to be permitted to be planted in small quantities for mere necessity, as a medicine, and to be taken privately by old men. The Yankee's New England ancestors were not permitted to use it, or buy it in a tavern. No man was allowed to take tobacco publicly, nor even in his own house before strangers. Two men might not smoke together. On a Sabbath day it was forbidden to smoke within two miles of a meeting house. In some townships a medical certificate had to be procured before a man might smoke at all.

Five carloads of prize hogs at the Chicago exposition were sold at auction, bringing \$6.55, \$6.52½, \$3.45, \$6.20 and \$6.85.

HORSE.

Peter Sterling, 2:11½, champion three-year-old gelding, was purchased by Frank Work of New York, a few days ago, for \$9,200 at auction.

There are eight pacers that have paced in 2:05 or better, viz: Star Pointer 1:59½; John R. Gentry, 2:00½; Prince Alert, 2:00½; Joe Patchen, 2:01½; Little Boy, 2:01½; Robert J., 2:01½; Anaconda, 2:01½; and Coney, 2:02.

A report from Mexico says that a new disease has broken out among the cavalry horses purchased in Colorado and Wyoming last winter by the Mexican government, and has carried off a good many of the remounts quite suddenly. The disease takes the form of a small worm found in the nostrils of the animal; then follow restlessness, unwillingness to take food, and finally convulsions, after which death supervenes. The Mexican war department has appointed a committee of veterinarians and cavalry officers to investigate this new malady.

Horsemen generally seem to regard Dan Patch as a very likely candidate for the world's pacing record in spite of the fact that he is now known to have worked a mile faster than his record last year, says the "Horse World."

Most of the trainers say the son of Joe Patchen so far outclassed the pacers he met last summer, that he was never forced to pace anywhere near his speed limit. If that is so he will be far better next year than he would be if he had been strung out in most of his last season's races. His campaign was probably just the right kind of a preparation to enable him to carry the faster clip he will be forced to take next season, when he has been raced to his limit in his many contests, he would have ended the season a raced-out horse instead of one in one shape to start with in a faster class next year.

WILL NOT BE STOPPED.—Replying in the Hungarian diet to a demand that the shipment of horses from Hungary to South Africa be stopped on the ground that it constituted a violation of Hungarian neutrality, the premier, Koloman de Szell, declared that the question whether, in international law, horses were regarded as war material, and that to supply them constituted a violation of neutrality, had never yet been decided; hence the government had not stopped, and did not intend to stop, the traffic.

While fully sympathizing with the Boers, said the premier, the question ought to have realized the propriety of abusing the British, who, in different times, had shown their sympathy for Hungary. The British nation, he added, deserved Hungary's esteem. The premier's statement was approved by the majority of the house.

MULE TRUST FORMED.—A New Orleans dispatch of Dec. 15, says: A mule trust has been formed, growing out of the enormous demand for American mules. This information leaked out with the arrival here yesterday of the British army officers from Kansas City to inspect the heavy shipments of stock for the army in South Africa. It is feared that the trust has killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, for no sooner was it formed and the price advanced than the buying stopped, and it is said to-night Col. Deburg will not buy another mule in the United States. If true, and it is believed to be true, the trust will have killed a business that has left \$400,000 in the United States and has taken from the trainers a grade of stock that they could not sell in the domestic markets. There is weeping and wailing among the mule buyers who hover around this port to place orders with the British army agents. The mule trust has been in the air for several months, but only in the past few days did it actually come into existence, when all the leading mule dealers in the United States held a meeting and reached an agreement whereby they advanced the price of mules to the British government \$15 per head. The price had been \$100 and the new price asked was \$115 a head. It was thought that John Bull would stand for it, but he has kicked over the traces and will not pay the price and will go to South America to get his mules.

Col. Deburg, banking officer of the British army corps, arrived here yesterday from Kansas City. He was asked if he would stop all mule purchasing. "I can not discuss the reported trust," said he. "I do not know that I will or that I will not buy any more mules in the United States."

DEVELOPED Sires OF SPEED.—H. T. White, writing on the subject of developed ancestry, as seen in the 2:10 list this year, says:

"There is certainly a good showing for developed ancestry in the male line, as seven of the new 2:10 trotters are by stallions whose records range from 2:09½ to 2:25½, and it should be remembered that the slowest of these sires is Onward, whose record was made years ago in the days of the high-wheeled sulky, and George Hayes, who gave the son of George Wilkes his mark, tells me he could certainly have beaten 2:20 if he trained another season and fitted for a trip against the watch. At the top of the list of sires is Red Heart. His mark was also made to high wheels, and he was but three years old when it was taken. He is by Red Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes, that could easily have beaten 2:30, and George Wilkes was the champion stallion of his day, with a record of 2:22, so that in the case of Chain Shot, the fastest now 2:10 trotter of the year, there are three generations of developed sires, in addition to which the dam of Red Heart was Sweetheart, the first two-year-old trotter to beat 2:30, and she was by Sultan, 2:24; he, in turn, by a stallion that could trot well for his day.

"It is pretty plain in the case of Chain Shot where the ability to trot in 2:09½ comes from, and it is well remembered that his record was made in the third heat of a winning race and came right on top of a heat in 2:07½, the horse finishing all alone and far in front of a good field, of which Onward Silver was the best. The dam of Chain Shot was by Kentucky Wilkes, a colt trotter, that stepped to a record of

2:21½ to high wheels, in addition to which he was a good race horse, as the record shows. He was by George Wilkes, so that in both the paternal and maternal lines of his pedigree Chain Shot traces direct to George Wilkes, one time champion trotting stallion, and in his day as fast a trotter as the turf knew. It is not necessary to go further into the question of developed speed in the male line of the other newcomers to the 2:10 trotting list, but in other instances than that of Chain Shot their dams unquestionably had a good deal to do with their merit."

HAVE YOU THOUGHT of visiting El Paso during the second annual MIDWINTER CARNIVAL to be held January 14-18, 1902? It is a great show. The large attendance and splendid success of the last season prove it. During the festivities meetings of the American Association of Shorthorn Breeders and the National Association of Hereford Breeders will be held. These organizations will bring to the city an extensive exhibit of highest grade show stock. The Texas Live Stock association will hold its annual convention in El Paso January 15-16, 1902. There will probably be 5000 cattlemen in attendance. Efforts are being directed toward securing a miners' drilling contest, \$1000 in cash prizes will be offered if contest is arranged. Camps in almost every section of Arizona, New Mexico or the Mexican Republic will send dealers to compete.

The carnival association will present the attractions characteristic of high class carnivals. Among the amusements we find an European and oriental midway, moving picture exhibit, the flying lady, German village, performing snakes, electric theater, Ferris wheel, contortionists, high divers, splendid Mexican and American bands, cattle parade, beautiful flower and queens parades, etc., etc., exciting bull fights in the Mexican city of Juarez just across the Rio Grande from El Paso—a short street car ride. The city of El Paso will be beautifully decorated with thousands of electric lights festooning the streets. In fact, there are many other attractions and many entertaining features which belong to El Paso only, that we are not yet prepared to publish.

The enthusiasm is unparalleled, and it is predicted that the greatest number of people ever drawn to one center in the Southwest will be attracted to El Paso in January.

It is not cold in El Paso in January. There is plenty of sunshine and the altitude insures pure air. In fact this offers an ideal winter trip.

One day during the carnival the Texas and Pacific Railway Co. will run a special train

Things at Home and Abroad.

The Schley Decision.—After long delay the court of inquiry in the case of Admiral Schley rendered its decision last Friday, two of the members of the court condemning Schley and Admiral Dewey submitting a dissenting opinion, upholding his conduct. The majority decision has aroused a storm of protest over the country and Dewey is loudly praised for his expressions.

Following is the opinion of the court:

"Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with almost dispatch off Cienfuegos, and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

"He should have endeavored on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

"He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santa go de Cuba with all dispatch, and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron.

"He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

"He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron.

"He should have promptly obeyed the navy department's order of May 25.

"He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30.

"He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

"By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm, Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels—especially with the Viscaya and Colon. The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of

the correspondence which passed between them.

"Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

"His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

"His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

Following is the dissenting opinion:

"In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

"The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

"Commodore Schley in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

"The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible while keeping the squadron a unit.

"The blockade of Santiago was effective.

"Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command, and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

"The court made the following recommendation:

"In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign, the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises."

Land Sale Receipts.—An Austin special of December 14 says: Although it has been forty-four days since November 1, which was the last day under the law that payments of interest could be made on school land purchases, nevertheless the treasury is daily in receipt of such payments, and the aggregate is large. During the month of October the school land interest and principal receipts amounted to \$490,000, in November \$150,000 and about \$50,000 this month. Almost \$100,000 is returned every year on account of erroneous payments of all kinds, and the total receipts of all months on the November account of this year will be between \$650,000 and \$700,000.

Foreign Breweries to Quit.—According to Austin reports the three foreign breweries which recently pleaded guilty to violating the Texas anti-trust law and had their permits to do business in Texas forfeited, will not

make any effort to have such permits renewed and they will do only interstate business in this state.

"The W. J. Lemp Brewing company has already made the formal transfer of its holdings in Texas, such as beer depots, agencies, etc., to a party at Houston, who will hereafter have charge of the corporation's Texas business. It is understood that similar action will be taken by the Pabst Brewing company of Milwaukee, and that the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company of St. Louis has already made arrangements with the Lone Star Brewing company of San Antonio for handling its product in Texas.

By the failure of these companies to have their permits to do business in Texas renewed the state will lose a considerable sum annually in revenue from franchise tax payments which it would have received from them.

Signals Across Atlantic.—Signor Marconi, the wireless telegraphy expert, claims that he has succeeded in transmitting electric signals from Cornwall England, to St. Johns, N. F. The signals were sent on two separate days last week.

Proceedings of Congress.—It is expected that little more business will be done by congress before the holidays. The house this week will take up the Philippine tariff measure which was reported from the ways and means committee last Friday. The committee in reporting the bill said:

"This bill is designed to raise revenue for the government and benefit of the Philippine archipelago. It is intended to restore the statutes which existed prior to the late decision of the supreme court in 'the diamond ring' case.

"Prior to that decision the government had been collecting duties on goods coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago at the same rates as those provided in our tariff laws for like articles imported from foreign countries.

"The court holds that the Philippine archipelago is not a foreign country and therefore the general tariff does not apply. This bill extends the rate now existing upon imports from foreign countries to articles brought in from the Philippine islands.

"In the Philippine archipelago the United States Philippine commission prepared a tariff act after much care and study. Their object has been and is to raise sufficient revenue to support a government in the Philippines, to provide amply for the education of the people, to open up the highways of commerce both foreign and domestic, and to provide ample police force for the preservation of order.

"These different forms of tariff in force there have produced a surplus of revenue after paying the expenses of the government. This bill proposes in the first section to make this Philippine tariff a part of the statutes of the United States.

"The necessity for the continuance of ample and certain revenue is imperative. If we continue the police and constabulary system which has been inaugurated, and which is doing so much to restore and conserve order

in the islands, it will call for a large increase in appropriations.

"We have enrolled 150,000 school children in the public schools. More than one-half are without any school-house accommodation. Suitable houses must be erected at once.

"Ten thousand adults were at last accounts enrolled for night schools, and this number has now increased probably to at least 35,000. These people, anxious to learn our language and better their mental condition, must be amply provided for. Four thousand teachers have been employed, nearly all recently, and their salaries must be paid. This great work of education must not be crippled, even temporarily for lack of funds.

"Our government has gone to work systematically through the commission for the improvement of the harbor at Manila. They have let the contract calling for the expenditure of \$3,000,000 in title and future to the lowest bidder after public advertisement and competitive bids. Roads are being constructed and the building of the roads in this tropical country is expensive.

"These are but a few imperative items of expenditure. All these expenditures are preparing the way for a reduction of the army and in the end will prove of great benefit to the taxpayers of the United States.

"The bill also provides for the collection of tonnage taxes on vessels plying between the ports of the United States and the Philippine archipelago.

"It further provides that vessels of the United States may ply between these ports, notwithstanding our coastwise navigation laws, until the first day of January, 1905, when it is believed these islands may safely come under the operation of our political statutes and vessels only of the United States be employed in our commerce with them.

"At present our own people who ship goods to these islands are handicapped by the internal revenue tax and duties paid upon foreign goods imported here and used in the manufacture of articles sent to the Philippines. The sixth clause of the proposed bill is designed to remedy this.

"The fourth section provides that all the duties and taxes collected under the act shall not be converted into the general fund of the treasury of the United States, but paid into the treasury of the Philippine islands to be used and expended for the use and benefit of these islands. The object of the bill is to meet a pressing emergency, practically and effectively.

"We present the tariff act of the commission as the best that can be devised in the limited time left for us to act."

Gen. Chaffee's Report.—The war department has made public the first annual report of Major-General Chaffee, military governor of the Philippines.

General Chaffee sums up the situation in the Philippines from a military point of view by stating that the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindanao, Cebu and Bohol constitute the

area now disturbed by any embodied force of insurgents.

He says that to the physical character of the country, to the nature of warfare of the rebels, who are friends and foes in the same hour, to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and inhabitants who sympathize with them, and to the fear of assassination on the part of the friendly disposed if they give information to the American forces, is due the prolongation of the guerrilla warfare.

Commenting upon the plan of gradually replacing military with civil administration General Chaffee recommends that there be no further material reduction of troops before January, 1903.

The civil governments which are being organized, provincial and municipal, General Chaffee says, are both new and untried, and there is but one certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos in self-government, namely, observation by the army.

In anticipation of a partial concentration of the troops in the Philippines next year, General Chaffee names \$2,500,000 as his estimate of cost for the construction of quarters and barracks.

A table is submitted showing that since June 10 last, the date of the last table submitted by General MacArthur, up to Sept. 15, 316 Filipino officers and 3,638 men surrendered to the American military and 28 officers and 469 men were captured.

Presidential Appointments.—President Roosevelt has announced that B. H. Colbert will be named to succeed Captain Hammer as marshal in the Indian Territory. It is reported that Captain Pat Garrett of New Mexico, instead of Captain R. H. Bruce, of Minnesota, Tex., will be given the colonelship at El Paso. A bitter fight against Garrett's appointment is being made by some Texas republicans.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW. Following is a synopsis of the report of the committee from the New York chamber of commerce that visited Texas:

"Among other matters of importance that your committee was invited to fully discuss with representative Texas business men, met at various important points in the state, was the question as to the effect of the present anti-trust law on the introduction of foreign capital as represented by corporations chartered under the laws of other states, and seeking to locate within the state of Texas, for the purpose of establishing manufacturing, engaging in business, furthering commercial enterprises, etc. After a careful analysis of the law, as it stands on the statute books of the state to-day, your committee was surprised to meet, at a number of points, the assurance that the law was not limited to the introduction of foreign capital in the shape of corporations or combinations of capital. Your committee was assured repeatedly by other leading citizens in all of the different towns visited that this law did not mean literally all that was written in the statute. Notwith-

BROME GRAS

Surpasses Timothy in nutrition. Yields four to five tons sowing lasts 12 years. Grows well in light soil, or wet. Has no equal for arid regions. Outyields Alfalfa, or clover. Animals enjoy it green. As much food in one month as Alfalfa does in three. Greatest benefit offered as it thrives in any climate, under any conditions, and makes productive what would otherwise be waste land. Price: 1 lb. 8c; 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. 1.25; 50 lbs. 2.25; 100 lbs. 4.00. By express or freight, purchaser's expense, 18 lbs. enough for 1 acre, \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$16. Catalogue describing this grass and new varieties of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, also Plants, Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Write for it.

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standing these assurances, your committee is of the opinion that so long as this law exists it would unquestionably have an important influence toward discouraging the introduction of outside capital. The law, as it stands, is extremely severe, far-reaching and drastic, and practically forbids the combination of capital, knowledge, talent or energy in any or all forms. In the language of one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, to wit: 'The vice of the act in question is that it attempts to prevent too much; it does not stop at reasonable limits; it prevents persons associated in interest, joint owners and co-partners, from making any agreement about their productions and prices. It not only prevents persons from using their capital, skill and acts for the purpose of increasing the price; it reaches the very acme of absurdity in preventing persons from uniting their capital, skill and acts for the purpose of reducing prices.'

"As the matter at present stands, if the authority quoted is correct, two persons could not associate in business in the state of Texas and have an understanding or agreement between themselves about the price of the goods they might sell, or about the amount that they would manufacture, purchase or sell, without becoming criminally liable. If his interpretation is not correct, then the act is ambiguous and obscure, and persons associating in business in Texas must take chances under a law of doubtful meaning, bristling with the severest of penalties.

"In addition to the act of April 30, 1895, we find another act, passed in 1899, which has another question as to the effect of the present anti-trust law on the introduction of foreign capital as represented by corporations chartered under the laws of other states, and seeking to locate within the state of Texas, for the purpose of establishing manufacturing, engaging in business, furthering commercial enterprises, etc. After a careful analysis of the law, as it stands on the statute books of the state to-day, your committee was surprised to meet, at a number of points, the assurance that the law was not limited to the introduction of foreign capital in the shape of corporations or combinations of capital. Your committee was assured repeatedly by other leading citizens in all of the different towns visited that this law did not mean literally all that was written in the statute. Notwith-

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"As the matter at present stands, if the authority quoted is correct, two persons could not associate in business in the state of Texas and have an understanding or agreement between themselves about the price of the goods they might sell, or about the amount that they would manufacture, purchase or sell, without becoming criminally liable. If his interpretation is not correct, then the act is ambiguous and obscure, and persons associating in business in Texas must take chances under a law of doubtful meaning, bristling with the severest of penalties.

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CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS THROUGH CARS SANTA FE

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

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

Local Holiday Excursion Tickets on Sale
Dec. 23 24 25 26 and 31, and Jan. 1,
Limited to Jan. 3, 1902.

See any Santa Fe Agent or write
W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent,
GALVESTON.

ment of business relations between the two great commonwealths of Texas and New York, that the absolute repeal of this law would be an important factor in bringing about the desired conditions.

"It is not the province or purpose of your committee to discuss what formerly were termed 'trusts,' for the reason that these combinations of capital and business interests are to-day operated under and subject to laws which control, and are perfectly understood."

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Cattle in the Boggy Bottoms have been dying recently from some unknown disease. Cornstalks are believed by some owners to cause the trouble.

Prices of feed stuff at Oakland, I. T., are reported as follows: Corn 90c @ \$1.15 per bushel, hay, new \$8.00 @ \$12.00, bran per 100-pound sack \$1.35 @ \$1.40, chops, three-bushel sack \$1.60 @ \$1.75, and everything else in proportion.

A petition to enjoin Secretary Grage from disturbing \$2,000,000 now in the treasury authorized by congress for the purchase of Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands was filed in the supreme court at Washington a few days ago by Deak K. Lone Wolf, the chief of the Kiowas, and others of the tribes.

A Guthrie report states that eight prominent cattlemen were arrested last week by order of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary committee on the charge that they attempted to drive diseased cattle across the territorial and federal quarantine lines. The board refused to give the names of the men arrested.

Delegate Flynn has introduced a bill amending the law so as to give out of the proceeds of town lot sales additional sums as follows: Lawton \$150,000, Anadarko \$60,000 and Hobart \$50,000 for waterworks, public school buildings