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

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXII. No. 37. Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1901.

For a Christmas Present, send *The Journal* to a friend for a year.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION

TEXAS CATTLE FARED WELL AT THE BIG SHOW—THE AWARDS—SALES AT HIGH PRICES.

The second great international live-stock exposition is a thing of the past. At Chicago last week were exhibited hundreds of the finest bred cattle, hogs, sheep and horses that were ever gathered together in America. The attendance at the exposition included people from every state, and Chicago hotels were taxed beyond their capacity to care for them. Texas was well represented, both in point of attendance and in the exhibits. A carload of Texas-bred steers won the championship in that class. These steers were Herefords from the J. A. ranch of Mrs. C. Adair and were fed at Lyndon, Ohio, by D. W. Black, who purchased them at weaning time for $25 a head.

In the grand championship contest for beef cattle the Herefords won. Last year it was an Angus that took first place. The winning animal is Wood's Principal, a pure-bred Hereford yearling by Pride of Evergreen 51882, out of Prettyface 2d 41063.

The owner is Geo. P. Henry, of Goodenow, Ill., a young man recently graduated from Yale.

James Peter, of England, made the award and placed as second best the Angus heifer Empress Damask, owned by Collins Dysart, of Nachusa, Ill., and as a third, highly commended, the Angus steer Tip Top, owned by S. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio. Mr. Peter said that he had never seen three better beef animals.

In the breeding classes the following championship awards were made:

Shorthorns.—Senior and grand champion male—Lavender Viscount, C. E. Leonard, Bellair, Mo.

Junior champion male—Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.

Senior Champion females—Ruberta, J. G. Robbis & Sons, Horace, Ind.

Herefords—Senior champion male—Perfection, Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ind.

Junior champion male—Goodenough, O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

Senior champion female—Betty 2d, O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus.—Senior champion male—Rosegay, C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.

Junior champion male—Hayti Woodlawn, J. O. Strubinger, Eldora, Ill.

Senior champion female—Barbara McHenry 13th, W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.

Junior champion females—Blackbud of Denison 31st, W. A. McHenry.

In the Galloway division, O. H. Swigart, of Champaign, Ill., won in the aged bull class on Imp. Druid, of Castlewick. Brokside Farm of Ft. Wayne took first in the 2-year-old bull on Hawick. In the 1-year-old bull class, Jas. Frantz won on Rambler of Cornbelt.

In the awards for carload lots of fat cattle, the following awards were made for the southwestern district:

Class 185, carload twenty head feeding steers or spayed heifers, 2 years and under 3—First to Swenson Bros., Stamford, Tex.

Class 186, carload twenty head feeding steers or sprayed heifers, 1 year and under 2—First to Nelson Morris, Chicago; second to Matador Land company, Tex.; third to J. V. & C. B. Farwell, Texas.

Class 187, carload twenty head feeding steers or sprayed heifers, under 1 year—First to J. V. & C. B. Farwell, Texas; second to E. G. Swenson, Stamford, Texas; third to J. V. & C. B. Farwell, Texas.

Class 188, carload fifteen head grainfed steers or sprayed heifers, 3 years and under 4—First to W. J. Todd, Maple Hill, Kas.

Class 189, carload fifteen head grain-fed steers or spayed heifers, 2 years and under 3—First and grand sweepstakes, D. W. Black, Lyndon, O.; second, W. J. Todd, Maple Hill, Kas.; third, Anderson & Finlay, Carlisle, Kas.

third, Anderson & Finly, Carlisle, Kas.

Class 190, carload fifteen head grain-fed steers or spayed heifers, 1 year and under 2—First to O. S. Chapman, Jerseyville, Ill.; second, to Bent & Logan, Osceola, Ill.; third, to D. W. Black, Lyndon, Ohio.

Sales of cattle of all the principal breeds were held. The Shorthorns led in the combination sales. Sixty-nine head of Shorthorns brought $42,760, an average of $634 a head. Fifty-two cows sold for $10,085, an average of $593. The highest-priced cow was Missie 153d, bred and imported by W. S. Marr, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and sold to W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., for $6000. This cow was just out of quarantine and was imported expressly for this sale. The highest-priced bull was Golfman, sold by T. B. Mitchell & Sons, of Danvers, Ill., to A. L. Stretzman, of New Sharon, Ia., for $1200.

The Herefords sold at good stiff prices, mainly around $300, and the great cow, Bettie 2d, sold for $4500, J. C. Adams, of Mowequa, Ill., being the buyer. Gudgell & Simpson paid $1350 for the bull, Mark Hanna.

Thirty-three head of Galloways brought an average of $285, and one bull, McDougall 4th of Tarbroech (imp.) brought $2000, the highest price ever paid for a Galloway bull in America. C. N. Moody of Atlanta, Mo., was the buyer.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale was a very successful one, 96 animals averaging $244. The top price of the sale was $1350, at which figure Arnold Bros., of Keyser, W. Va., secured the imported Heather Bloom cow Harris Tweed, a daughter of the great Siberian, imported and consigned to the sale by M. A. Judy. C. H. Gardner, of Blandinsville, Ill." paid $1000 for the Westertown Rose cow Rose of Glendale, with a heifer calf at foot, consigned by A. J. Tyson & Co. The top price for bulls was $1000, at which figure A. E. Cromwell, of Atchison, aKn., purchased the Estill-bred Abbess bull Axtell of Estill.

The championship steer, Wood's Principal, was sold at auction to A. G. Swenson, of New York, bringing 50 cents a pound.

The carloads of fat cattle went in the main at high prices. The champion lot of Texas-bred steers were sold by D. W. Black at $12 per 100 weight. The M. Sansom carlots brought from $6 to $7.25 per 100 weight.

At the opening of the exposition a number of addresses were delivered by distinguished men, the principal speech being made by Hon. R. W. Hall of Vernon, Tex.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

During the exposition the annual meeting of the National Livestock association was held and the program, as already given in the Journal, was carried out. All the old officers of the association were re-elected, and Kansas City was selected as the next place of meeting. A strong determination was evinced to fight the passage of the Grout bill by congress and to secure legislation favorable to the livestock interests.

MORTON ON GROUT BILL

FORMER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE DISCUSSES THE PET MEASURE OF THE DAIRY TRUST.

In his discussion of the Grout bill before the National Live Stock association at the Chicago meeting, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, said:

"Is the tax upon butterine and oleomargarine, proposed by the Grout bill exclusively for a public purpose? Is it not a cunning device for using the power to tax for the purpose of destroying one industry in order to encourage and build up another industry? In the first section of the bill there is an attempt to delegate the power to regulate commerce between the states by making 'all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese * * * and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk and cream, transported into any state or territory, and remaining there for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon the arrival within the limits of such state or territory, be subject to the operation an effects of the laws of such state or territory enacted and to the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.'

"Would not this provision enable any state to interrupt and absolutely destroy the re-shipment of these commodities out of its boundaries, provided they had been held therein, even temporarily, either for consumption, sale or storage? And is not this sectiona plausible attempt on the part of congress to delegate its powers to regulate interstate commerce to the several states and terrotries?

"The ostensible public purposes for laying a tax is to get money into the national treasury, with which to pay the national debt, provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare. uBt the first oleomargarine legislation was approved Aug. 2, 1886, and entitled: 'An Act Defining Butter; also Imposing a Tax Upon and Regulating the Manufacture, Sale, Importation, and Exportation of Oleomargerine.'

"At the time this pretended revenue law was enacted, the national treasury was full and overflowing. The great question among statesmen was: 'What shall we do with our surplus revenues?' Therefore, the first enactment could not have been purely for a public purpose. It could not have been because the public treasury needed more revenue. It must then have been legislation under a false pretence. The purpose of that legislation was purely for the promotion of certain special or class interests. The revenue was not needed, and the real object of the enactment was to discourage, impede, and, if possible, destroy the manufacture of butter substitutes of all kinds. Notwithstanding this great injustice by the legislative branch of the government, the manufacture of oleomargerine and butterine has continued. And more unfriendly legislation is now sought, also under the guise and pretence of getting revenues into the national treasury. But every one understands that the revenues of the government of the United States have increased so rapidly during the last three years that many federal taxes were reduced by the last congress, and many stamp duties have been done away with because there is a surplus revenue. We all understand perfectly well the plethora of money in the treasury of the United States which cause Mr. Secretary Gage to constantly advertise for and purchase at a premium the outstanding bonds of the government. It is evident from these conditions that there is no particular public purpose to be served by the taxation in the Grout bill. It provides that oleomargerine or butterine, not colored in imitation of butter, shall be taxed one-fourth of one-per cent per pound. But when it is colored in imitation of butter, the tax to be paid by the manufacturer shall be ten cents per pound.

"An attempt to obtain goods under false pretenses is no more a crime morally than the proposed anti-oleomargerine legislation is a crime, under the pretext of raising revenues for a public purpose.

"If the Grout bill can become a law of the land, there is no reason why it should not be followed by hundreds of similar bills, each one seeking to build up some particular industry and to tear down another. The moment the American people permit the use of the taxing power indiscriminately for other than public purposes, that moment they have determined upon the downfall of justice, equality and decent government on this continent. In all his historic career, under all forms of government, man has demonstrated that whenever the law-making power has come to be manipulated for special interests and for their pecuniary advantage, the deterioration, decay and final overthrow of that government has logically and speedily ensued. It certainly is not the business of a republican form of government to prescribe privileges and emoluments for one class of citizens by extortionately taxing other classes. The machinery of government should operate like the atmosphere that surrounds us, bearing equally its weight upon all, but oppressively upon none.

"There should be no bill passed to cripple and destroy the manufacture of butter substitutes under the false pretence of raising revenue. Such legislation is a menace to all competitive innovations in all lines of production, and an invitation to avarice and greed to secure a large trade by enactment, which in a free market it shrinks from attempting.

"Personal and corporate endeavor, aided only by integrity and persistent adherence to fair dealing, will always succeed without legisiative aid. To petition congress for an enactment clearly inimical to a revival in business is a confession of the merit and worth of that rival, an admission of fear of his competition, and an acknowledgement of inferiority and weakness by the petitioner."

Old Case Decided.—In the federal court at Fort Worth a few days ago, in the case of Howes & Strevell vs. T. C. Hunt and others, which has been pending since 1893, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

This was an action for damages growing out of an alleged breach of contract in regard to the delivery of 2200 head of cattle. It has been hard fought from year to year, and at this term of court has occupied three days. The verdict of the jury was as follows:

"We, the jury, find for the defendant Jack Hittson. We also find for the plaintiffs, Howes & Strevell against the defendants T. C. Hunt, R. F. Olden, C. C. High, J. L. Tindell, and E. B. Estes, for the sum of $8800 for cash advanced with interest on said sum from July 15, 1892, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to Dec. 4, 1901. We also find for the plaintiffs, Howes & Strevell against defendant T. C. Hunt for the sum of $3850, being the difference between the contract price and the market price of 2200 cattle, with interest from July 15, 1892, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to Dec. 4, 1901. We also find for the plaintiffs, Howes & Strevell, against defendants R. F. Oldham, C. C. High, J. S. Tindell and E. B. Estes, for the sum of $3850, being damages as difference between the contract and market price of said cattle as above indicated, with interest from July 15, 1892, to Dec. 4, 1901, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum."

Troupe Gets Station.—The subcommittee of the A. and M. college board decided last week that the new experiment station provided for by the legislature should be located at Troupe, Smith county. The location was based on the soil, railroad facilities and central location, it being almost in the corner of Smith, Cherokee and Rusk counties.

Heavy Wool Clip.—Secretary North of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers says, in Dun's Review, that "the wool clip this year amounts to 302,502,328 pounds, exceeding any year since 1894. The average weight is 6.22 pounds, and shrinking is only 60.6 per cent. All things considered, the wool for the current clip is in better condition than in any previous season. Mill consumption has been very heavy and mill stocks are now low, but available supplies are estimated at 650,054,842 pounds, a little less than stocks two years. No sign of weakness is seen in the markets at the east, where mills purchase freely. It might be expected that sales would diminish after the record-breaking transactions of a few weeks ago, but on the contrary, there is a remarkably well sustained demand. Holders insist on full values, and have no great difficulty in securing them. Recent heavy sales are reflected in the last week's record-breaking shipments from Boston of 7,742,119 pounds."

Suit Against Compress Company.—Attorney General Bell in behalf of the state has instituted suit in the district court of Travis county against the Shippers' Compress and Warehouse company to forfeit its charter and for penalties. The petition cites that the above named corporation was chartered in Texas on June 10 of this year to purchase and maintain cotton compresses, etc., in thirty-two counties of the rich central portion of the north half of the state, and that Neil P. Anderson of Fort Worth is president and general manager and is associated with B. L. Anderson, C. J. Sorrells, P. R. Freeman, Richard Clark, W. E. Campbell, and F. J. Phillips as incorporators. It further recites that the portion of the state mentioned raises 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and that a considerable part of it is shipped to foreign countries or great distances in the United States, which requires that the cotton transported be compressed to a great density, and for that purpose a number of compresses have been erected in the central portion of the northern half of the state in the aid of commerce.

It is alleged that among those erected, and which were operated by the original companies up to Sept. 11 of this year, were the Texas Compress company, Dallas New Cotton Compress company and Clarksville Compress company, all of Dallas; Terrell Compress company of Terrell, Gainesville Compress and Warehouse company of Gainesville and the Cisco Compress company of Cisco. The specific allegation is that heretofore, to-wit:

"On June 1, 1901, the said Anderson et al. each made and entered into an agreement, combination, confederation and understanding with each of the others and all together for the purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade and commerce and preventing competition in aids to commerce, in this, to-wit:

"That they agreed to buy up and acquire all the properties, assets, custom and trade of certain competing compresses situated in the northern portion of the state, and thereby to prevent competition among and between said cotton compresses; that in pursuance of said combination, etc., the said Anderson et al. associated themselves together as a body corporate for the illegal purposes herein before set out; that in pursuance of such illegal purposes the parties aforesaid prepared and executed a charter, which was filed as first stated.

"That while said charter was granted by the secretary of state, the same was granted subject to all the laws of the state of Texas against the formation of associations, combinations and contracts which had been prohibited and denounced as illegal by the laws of the state of Texas prior to the filing of the charter aforesaid.

"Petitioner avers that the said compresses were purchased on Sept. 11, and thereby created and carried out restrictions in trade and commerce and aids to commerce, and that they have, and that it has prevented competition in the aforesaid aids to commerce for a period of thirty days, and asks for $5,000 per day for each of the thirty days, and that its charter be forfeited."

The petition alleges that a violation of the anti-trust law consists in creating and carrying out restrictions in trade and commerce, and preventing competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, products or commodities, or to prevent competition in aids to commerce. The position of the attorney general is that it was unlawful to purchase and operate competing compresses, and that a charter could not grant such power.

A. and M. Presidency.—The board of directors of the A. and M. college will meet at College Station to-day when it is expected that some member of the faculty will be selected to act as president pro tem until the new president is chosen. Several names have been suggested for the presidency, but it is yet unknown who will be the candidates. The board may decide to follow the example set when President Prather of the State university was selected, viz., appointing a committee to make nominations, independent of any avowed candidacy, naming the man adjudged best suited for the place, irrespective of all announcements of candidates. Gov. Sayers' name has been discussed, but some of his friends allege that he would not accept it or allow the place to be filled by a president pro tem in order to hold it open until his term as governor expires. Land Commissioner Rogan is looked upon as a probable candidate, and friends of Clarence Ousley, editor of the Galveston Tribune, are urging his name. Commissioner of Agriculture Johnson has stated that he would not allow the consideration of his name. Some of the friends of Prof. J. H. Connell, director of the experiment station at the college, incline to the opinion that he would accept the place if it were tendered him, as an endorsement of the policies he has pursued as director of the station and his strong advocacy of the extension of the sub-station work. Prof. Connell, however, has not expressed himself on the matter and his friends state that under no circumstances could he be induced to enter into any active campaign for the place.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT STATISTICIAN PLACES THE COTTON CROP AT 9,674,000 BALES—ESTIMATES PER ACRE.

In an estimate issued Dec. 3, the statistician of the department of agriculture reports 9,674,000 bales as the cotton production of the United States, probably, in 1901-1902.

The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, or 2.6 per cent from the acreage planted.

The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,529,000 pounds, an average of 169 pounds per acre, picked or to be picked.

The estimated production in States in pounds of lint cotton per acre is as follows:

Virginia 276, North Carolina 142, South Carolina 141, Georgia 167, Florida 117, Alabama 156, Mississippi 205, Louisiana 260, Texas 159, Arkansas 173, Tennessee 136, Missouri 196, Oklahoma 196, Indian Territory 214.

In addition to the department's ordinary crop report from the agencies, 15,000 ginners and 5,000 bankers and merchants have furnished valuable information concerning acreage and production. The ginners have also reported the amount of cotton ginned between Aug. 15 and Nov. 20, this year and last year, with the average gross weight per bale and the average weight of bagging and ties. This has enabled the statistician to ascertain the average net weight of bales for each separate state and for the entire cotton belt, and these weights have been used in determining th total number of bales produced. The average net weight for the entire cotton belt is 468.2 pounds, which is believed to be the lowest average in at least ten years. The large number of light bales being marketed and also some reduction in the proportion of lint to seed cotton are subjects of frequent comment by correspondents of all classes.

Chas. Coppinger Dead.—While cutting out cattle at his Kent county ranch several days ago Chas. Coppinger, the well known cattleman, received injuries which proved fatal. The horse he was riding collided with a cow and the rider, horse and cow were all thrown violently to the earth. Mr. Coppinger was unconscious when assistance reached him, and never regained consciousness. His right arm, collar bone and several ribs were broken, his head crushed, and he was severely injured internally. Mr. Coppinger lingered for a couple of days, but died last week. His body was brought to Fort Worth for burial.

Wheat's Big Advance.—The days of the Leiter wheat corner were recalled by the continued jumps of wheat skyward in the markets during the past week. Gains of from one to two cents a bushel were made several days and ot Saturday May wheat sold at 83 cents in Chicago and 87 1-2 cents in New York.

Secretary Resigned.—James C. Leary has resigned the secretaryship of the American Cattle Growers' association and Harry W. Robinson of Denver was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next annual election.



GREAT COMBINATION SALE



OF

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

To be Held in Northern Division of FT. WORTH STOCK YARDS,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

DEC. 17 AND 18, 1901,

BY

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

150 Head of Registered Herefords 150

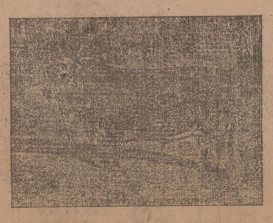
Will be sold at Public Auction, consisting of 100 Bulls and 50 Heifers from 8 months old to 3 years old, 40 head of them having been inoculated by Dr. Connoway of the Missouri Agricultural College as a preventive against Texas fever and a certificate to this effect will be furnished with each animal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

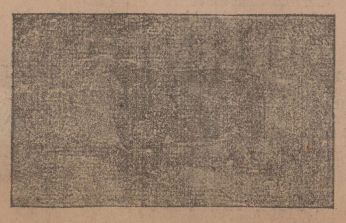
The Cattle to be sold in this sale are in thrifty breeding condition and every annimal is guaranteed a breeder. They have been carefully selected and every animal offered will be A GOOD ONE and a fair representative from the herd of the breeder selling it. Among them are prize winners at the leading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

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COL. R. E. EDMONSON,
COL. J. W. SPARKS.

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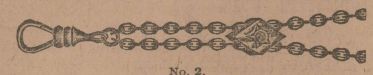
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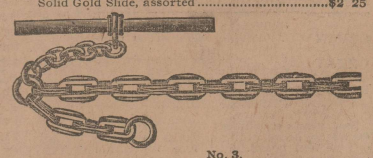
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Warranted for 10 years, with Standard Movement $5 00



No. 2. Ladies' Gold Filled Chain—
Solid Gold Slide, assorted $2 25



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Assorted Patterns $1 50



No. 4.

No. 4. Ladies' Sterling Silver Bracelets—
Plain or Chased, while they last, each $1 00



No. 5.



No. 6.

No. 5. Solid Gold Link Buttons—
Assorted, per pair $1 50

No. 6. Ladies' Solid Gold Set Rings—
Either one or two stones, assorted, any size, only 75c

The Yankee Watch, every one guaranteed, for $1 00

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Offences against the laws of health are punished rigorously and inevitably by nature. A man may break civil laws and escape punishment. But the man who transgresses nature's law of health cannot escape the penalty. Many a man is to-day a prisoner for life, and for a very brief life, because of his outrage of the laws upon which health is conditioned. He sits idly in his chair torn by coughing spells and gasping for breath. The handkerchief which wipes his lips shows a red stain. He is slowly wasting away.

Weak lungs, obstinate coughs, spitting of blood, weakness and emaciation are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands who have been cured by this medicine attest the fact.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." The sole motive for substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

"Three years ago I had the grip," writes Mrs. Tillie Linney, of Gravel Switch, Marion Co., Kentucky. "It settled on my lungs, and the doctor said I had consumption. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am thankful to say I am entirely well. You may print this letter if you see fit to do so."

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Write for Price Circulars

VARICOCELE A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. *Consultation and Book Free*, by mail or at office. Write to **DOCTOR C. M. COE,** 915 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARM NEWS.

P. P. Raring of Goliad, Tex., has invented a cotton picker which he claims will do the work of ten or twelve persons. A company has been formed to manufacture the machines which be sold at from $600 to $1000 each.

W. Landor and Geo. Southwell went to Kansas City a few days ago to purchase a carload of mules, to be used on their rice farm, near Bay City. They have 500 acres of land leased from the Colorado Rice and Irrigation Co.

According to a London report a combine is being effected among the tobacco growers of the Philippine islands with a capital of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. The scheme is being carried on on London under the auspices of the Rothschilds, who, through their Spanish investments, have large interests in the Philippines.

The West Texas Farmers' Institute was organized Dec. 2, at Abilene. The following officers were selected for the ensuing year. President, J. W. Childers of Abilene; vice president, J. K. Fuller of Tuscola; secretary, W. B. Martin of Anson, Jones county; corresponding secretary, Taylor McRae of Abilene. The institute will hold another meeting Dec. 21.

J. H. Head, formerly of Pennsylvania, purchased 200 acres of land in McLennan county, on which he will establish a pecan orchard. Mr. Head's brother, S. T. Head, came to Texas ten years ago and went into the culture of pecans. The latter succeeded, at the end of eight years, in getting a stand of improved trees bearing handsomely, producing pecans every year, and always of a variety that commands the highest market price. The Head brothers intend raising cattle and poultry along with their pecan enterprise.

Prof. E. J. Edgefield, an entomologist formerly connected with the educational institutions in Mississippi and other cotton states, recommends sprinkling cotton fields with crude petroleum, raking the stalks together and burning them, as a means of destroying the boll weevil, referring, of course, to fields picked over for the last time. Each stalk of cotton standing, the professor says, is the home of colonies of weevil, and each stalk burned at this season, after applying oil, will eternally abate that colony. Prof. Edgefield says the operation he describes would destroy not less than 100,000 weevils to the acre. The petroleum would cause green plants to burn, and once it touches a weevil it well be disabled from using its wings, and therefore cannot escape while the stalks are being raked together.

A Galveston report says: Some northern trade papers estimate the rice crop of Texas and Louisiana, which is now about four-fifths gathered, at 3,000,000 bags. The conservative people connected with the rice business estimate that the crop will be 2,500,000, of which Texas will produce about 750,000 from an acreage of about 125,000. The crop is of light weight this year, because of the lack of sufficient water in the early season of growth. On Taylor's Bayou, in Jefferson county, it is estimated that the crop will be about one-third of an average crop, because the low stage of fresh water permitted the brackish water to get into the bayou and caused deterioration in the rice. Around Port Arthur and other places in the country the yield has been better, although not what it should be. Galveston county's yield is estimated at 6000 bags. This is the first attempt at rice growing in this county on any scale. Little rice is raised west of Houston, the producing counties being Jefferson, Chambers, Galveston, Harris, Wharton, Matagorda and Brazoria, the latter three of which have just begun the work of rice culture.

NOVEMBER REPORT.—The weather bureau last week issued the following summary of crop conditions for the month of November:

The month as a whole was very dry, with temperatures averaging above the normal west of the Mississippi river, while to the eastward of the Mississippi it was colder than usual.

Winter wheat area has suffered to a greater or less extent from insufficient moisture during November. It is, however, reported in promising condition in Kansas, western Missouri and generally in Illinois.

In central and eastern Missouri and generally throughout the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic states the conditions of the crop is not promising, although it was somewhat improved by rains in the latter part of the month.

TEXAS CROP REVIEW.—The committee on agriculture of the Dallas Commercial club, at a late meeting made the following annual report:

The past year has been a record-breaker for short crops in Texas. The corn crop made an average yield of 15 bushels to the acre, as compared with an average yield of 30 bushels per acre in 1900. This is the lowest average for twenty years. The quality of the corn is poor and away below the average. Texas will have to look elsewhere for most of her seed corn next season.

The potato crop was also short. The estimated yield of potatoes was 25 bushels, against an average yield of 50 bushels in 1900. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest since 1889.

The wheat crop was an entire failure, on account of the green bugs destroying the green blades before it reached the heading stage.

The sorghum or sugar cane acreage was large, but on account of the excessive dry weather in June, July and August made only half a crop.

Hay crop—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre is one and one-half tons, quality good, slightly above the average. Price, per ton, $10 to $15. Demand good.

Fall crops at this writing are all looking well.

Wheat—Acreage is about 75 per cent of the 1900 crop.

Barley—The acreage in this is larger than for many years, and the stand good, better than average.

Rye—The acreage this fall is very much larger than usual; thousands of acres have been sown for winter pasture. Rye is also grown for its straw, and finds a ready sale in this market among the manufacturers of horse collars at an average price of $15 a ton.

Alfalfa clover—This valuable crop is growing in favor every year. Thousands of acres were planted last fall and spring. The hay is selling in this market at $18 to $20 per ton. The average yield was four tons to the acre. This crop stands the drouth better than any other clover, and has no equal for a food for cattle.

Sweet potatoes—This crop was cut short on account of excessive dry weather during the months for planting. The average per acre will be 150 bushels, against 200 in 1900. Selling price in this market is is about 75 cents per bushels. Good demands.

Turnips—The acreage sown in this crop is larger than for many years. Thousands of bushels have been sold in this market, and have been the means of bringing Irish potatoes down to a reasonable price. Turnips command an average price of 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel, and produce from 100 to 300 bushels to the acre. They are also planted extensively for cattle as a winter food and milk producer for cows.

Cotton—This crop is also 50 per cent short on account of the drouth but the quality is much better than in 1900, and the unusually fine weather for picking and the high price the farmers are getting for seed will bring them out O. K. if the price keeps up to 7 cents, the present prevailing price. Considerable cotton remains to be picked in the bottoms, and with favorable weather many bales will be picked from the top crop yet.

Rice—Thousands of acres adapted to the cultivation of rice, with but very little expense to the owners, might be made valuable by utilizing it for this crop. The land along the Trinity river for hundreds of miles can be used for this purpose after the navigation of the Trinity river, which is now considered a reality. Irrigation will be the only thing necessary to make this land very valuable, and a second valley of the Nile, and your committee hopes to see the thing consummated.

Fruit crop this year was good and quality better than usual, especially the peaches. Thousands of cars were shipped from Texas to the Northern States. Texas peaches are considered by dealers the finest flavored peaches that grow, and come in the market thirty days before those from other fruit-gowing states, getting the cream of the trade. Farmers in North Texas should give more attention to this industry. Nothing pays better. Every farmer should have at least one acre set out in fruit trees. There is no need of failure if sensible rules are followed.

Vegetables, truck gardens, etc.—The raising of vegetables is fast becoming a large industry in North as well as South Texas. Hundreds of our progressive market gardeners have made little fortunes this seasen. One of our energetic truck-growers, speaking of the success of this industry, said yesterday: "I have fifty acres rented and have made enough this year to buy and pay cash for a farm. I raise three crops; first plant Irish potatoes in February, black-eyed peas in July on the same ground, gather my peas the latter part of August and then plant turnips the first of September. The potatoes made 100 bushels to the acre, black-eyed peas brought me $20 per acre, turnips I am gathering now and selling at 50 cents per bushel; have about 300 bushels to the acre. Altogether I will clear $1500 after paying all expenses."

Onions—Only a few people know that onions can be raised from seed and placed on the market in about 100 days after planting. This is being done in Texas every year. Hundreds of cars of onions are shipped out of Texas to northern markets in June and July, and are superior to onions raised from sets, and command $1 per bushel, always finding a ready market. Progressive farmers in North Texas will put in a large crop next year.

To make a success of truck farming, the growers should form an associa-in North Texas the same as they have done in Southern Texas.

HESTER'S REPORT.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued Dec. 6 shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending that date last year in round figures 10,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 82,000 and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 73,000.

For the ninety-seven days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the ninety-seven days of last year 38,000, ahead of the same days year before last of 311,000 and behind 1898 by 883,000.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 3,727,098, against 3,619,907 last year, 3,226,248 year before last and 4,010,101 same time in 1898; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 416,134, against 532,345 last year, 660,889 year before last and 477,904 same time in 1898; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 479,193, against 605,514 last year 509,039 year before last and 560,968 same time in 1898; southern mill takings 550,000, against 452,568 last year, 464,716 year before last and 406,516 same time in 1898.

These make the total movement for the ninety-seven days from Sept. 1 5,172,425, against 5,210,334 last year, 4,861,292 year before last and 6,055,489 same time in 1898.

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.

Henry Wetjen sold about 1100 dry sheep to Chas. Blandon at $2.25 per head.—Devil's River News.

The appraisers of the estate of the late Kirkland B. Armour filed a report last week, fixing its value at $3,995,520.

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

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

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

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

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

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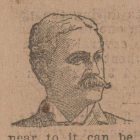
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TOMATO CULTURE

To the Journal:

Since the growing of tomatoes in Texas has assumed such immense proportions and also since we have had great demands for information concerning the culture and management of this crop, a few notes along this line now may be timely. The results of our tomato experiments have been published in bulletin No. 36, which was issued several years ago, and the edition is now exhausted. We have been growing tomatoes upon the horticultural grounds of the experiment station for nine years, and last year our crop was the finest we have ever grown. Nearly two acres of ground were in cultivation for our canning factory and we gathered 150 bushels of fruit. A large part of the crop was destroyed by early drouth.

One of the most important points in growing this crop is the selection of suitable soil. The soil should slope gently towards the south and be of a sandy loam nature, underlaid with clay. Upon such a soil the crop will ripen early and danger from fungus diseases will not be so great as upon low, heavy soils. The soil should be prepared thoroughly early in the winter by plowing, harrowing, etc. Before the crop is planted out in the spring, it would be a good idea to broadcast the fertilizers and harrow them into the soil. I have been recommending to several truck growers' associations the use of the following formula for fertilizer upon soils that produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre: 100 pounds phosphoric acid, 100 pounds kainit, and 200 pounds cottonseed meal, mixed together and broadcasted over the land. If the soil is inclined to be a little poor, the quantity of fertilizer may be doubled with profit.

The next important point would be the selection of varieties. For South Texas, I recommend only two, and they are the Acme and the Dwarf Champion. In fact, for this portion of the state, and on rather black, heavy soils especially, the Dwarf Champion is frequently far superior. It is very early, quite resistent to disease and produces a medium sized, solid fruit. No stakes are required for this variety. In East Texas, they grow the Acme and Beauty largely, and for such sandy soils, these two varieties may yield more than the Dwarf Champion, but for these two, staking is necessary. It will take about one-half pound of seed to plant an acre and great care should be taken in getting pure, fresh seed.

A hotbed is necessary for growing an early crop and an early crop is the one that brings the best price. Growers will either have to grow their own plants in hotbeds or contract with some experienced person to grow the plants for them. I will not go into details in discussing this part of the subject at this time. I may say, however, that the hotbed should be well drained, have a southern exposure and be near a water supply. The top part of the bed should be well protected by screens of cloth or sash. It should be dug out about six feet wide, 18 feet long and 2½ feet deep for growing tomato plants for an acre. The sides of the walls should be planked up above the surface of the ground so that the glass or cloth would slope toward the south—enough to allow the water to run off readily. Either cloth or glass should be used in covering the bed. If the cloth is oiled thoroughly it can be used successfully in most portions of the state. Sash, however, we regard to be about as cheap in the long run and more satisfactory. For heating material we have found, in this locality, that cottonseed hulls packed in the bed at least 18 inches deep and watered well, furnish sufficient heat for a hotbed during the winter. For the eastern part of the state, it might be well to put in twelve inches or more cottonseed and on top of these put 6 inches of hulls. Pack down thoroughly and make wet for heating material. Hotbeds should be watered whenever needed, and ventilation should be given during days when the atmosphere is not cold enough to damage the plants.

When the young plants in the hotbed get their second pair of leaves they should be transplanted at least one inch apart each way, and after they have grown four or five inches high they should again be transplanted in the cold frame at a disatnce of three or four inches apart.

These frames are usually made of a box six feet wide and as long as wanted and set upon the ground and dirt banked up around the sides. Good rich soil can be used in this box for growing plants. The covering material may be either glass or cloth, as mentioned for the hotbed.

There are four serious diseases of the tomato crop, "the damping off fungus," "Southern tomato blight," "leaf blight" and "fruit rot." Either one of these diseases may prove very serious to the crop if not managed properly. The "damping off fungus" causes the most damage in the hotbed. A good formula for making a fungicide to prevent it is to take two pounds of lime and mix in one spoonful of sulphur. Dust this on the soil after the seeds are sown. If any sign of wilt disease or leaf blight should appear in the hotbed, the affected plants should be taken out and burned and the remaining plants be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. If strong, healthy plants are put into the field, there is not much danger of great loss from any of the other diseases during a favorable season.

Field Planting—The time for planting in the field will depend upon the earliness of the season and the section of the state in which the planting is to be done. In our section we put out plants from the 10th to 15th of March. Danger of frost is usually over by that time. We prefer to have the plants in rows both ways across. By so doing the cultivator can be run both ways across and will save a great deal of hoeing and chopping of weeds. We prefer to make the rows three by four feet. At this distance it will take 3630 plants for an acre. Before the plants are taken to the field they should be watered thoroughly in the cold frames an hour or two beforehand. By doing so, considerable dirt can be taken up with the plants and they can be set in the field with much less risk of loss. Set in the afternoon, when the soil is in fine working condition, or any time during a cloudy day. We prefer not to set when the soil is wet enough to pack by tramping. If the plants are carefully set and the soil is in good working condition and the dirt pressed firmly aound the roots of the plants, there is very little danger of losing any. After the plants are set give frequent shallow cultivation. It will be necessary to stake the vines and train them to the stakes, unless some one of the dwarf varieties are used. Stakes cost about $2 per 1000 and each vine of the tall growing variety should have a stake near it. Train the vine to one long, straight stem and tie to the stake with some soft material like raffia or soft cotton string. Leave room for the vine to expand in growing; cut off all suckers as they appear, but do not prune off the bottom leaves as some do. Let the vines set from three to five clusters of fruit. After they have set these, pinch off those that may appear later in order that all the substance in the vine may go to maturing a few extra large, fine early tomatoes.

Gathering the Fruit—When to gather the fruit will depend upon the distance it is to be shipped and also upon how it is to be shipped. If the tomatoes are to be shipped in refrigerator cars that distance, they should be gathered when a slightly yellow tinge comes over the fruit. When the tomatoes are gathered they are taken to the packing shed and sorted into green and ripe fruit. These may again be sorted into large and small specimens, thus making four grades. Each car should contain fruit of a uniform grade and packing, and in order to bring the best price the car should be guaranteed as represented. When a reputation is gained for a fine grade of fruit it can be readily sold on the track without being examined. In order to secure this reputation it is necessary to have one man as superintendent of packing, or to pass on the fruit after being packed. The fruit is packed in four-basket crates, which weigh about 25 pounds each. In some instances, where a car is made up by different members of an association, each man puts on his crate his own private stencil mark, and should there be any complaint in the markets of any package in the car not being as represented, it can easily be traced back to the person who put it up by referring to the car and stencil mark on the package.

Quite a number of experiments will be going on at the Agricultural and Mechanical college during the winter when instruction will be given in the short course in truck farming and fruit growing. A new greenhouse hotbeds and cold frames will be in full operation. For circular on short course, write to secretary of the faculty or to myself. R. H. PRICE
Professor of Horticulture, College Station, Texas.

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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 must in all cases, be signed to their communications, but they will not be printed if omission is requested.

Indian Gap, Tex., Dec. 2:

To the Journal:

Noticing the injustice in the quarantine line that is shown to little cattlemen below the line, there is an injustice shown to them that beats the quarantine, and that is the lease law. If a little cowman goes above the lease line he can not get any land at all, for it is so fixed that the big cowman can and has gobbled the land up in such a way that he can not get any hold. This law should be repealed at once, for the school land was intended for actual settlers and should be leased subject to sale. This would give many a poor man a chance to get him a good home.
W. M. H.

CHEWING OF BONES.

Hedwig Hill, Tex., Nov 30.

To the Journal:

Will you please put this in your valuable paper? Do any of the Stock Journal readers know why the cattle in a limestone country chew so much on bones that lie out on the prairie? Is it something they ought to have? If so, how would bonemeal do to feed them?
A. READER.

A conference of the executive committee and any other members of the State Farmers' Alliance of Texas, who desire to attend, has been called by President Wood, to meet at Waco on Saturday, the 28th of December, 1901, to consider the question of a union or affiliation with the Cotton Growers' Protective association.

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WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 155957—Vol. 43. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Minecla, Texas.

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

HOVENKAMP & M'NATT FT. WORTH, Texas. Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS. I will have for sale the coming spring 500 bulls, strictly pure bred registered. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS. Chief Victor 172310, head of herd, first prize winner at Denison and Dallas fairs, 1900. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, two registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

HEREFORDS.

BROOKDALE STOCK FARM Glazebrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas, P. O. box 771. Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle and high grade Herefords.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1888. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

N. J. JONES ANTELOPE TEXAS Jack county, has 300 high grade Hereford cattle for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

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

LEEDALE HEREFORDS. Lee Bros., proprietors, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas. Poison (49,-230) at the head of herd. Registered and high-grade Herefords of both sexes for sale at all times. No losses from Texas fever. Two hundred high-grade bulls on hand for sale. Write for particulars.

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

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

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

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

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

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth rock chickens. W. S. IKARD, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

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

A. B. JONES Breeder of registered Herefords, Big Springs Texas. Stretton 94048 (son of Corrector 48766) at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale cheap, considering quality. Paid $419 for Stretton when a yearling, and having used him two seasons, would sell him. His offspring here will convince anybody that he, like Corrector, is a great breeder.

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

THE WOODLAND STAR HEREFORDS. For sale, seven bulls ranging in age from 14 to 19 months old, and seven bull calves that will be large enough for service in the spring. For particulars address, NOAH LENTZ & SON, Lake City, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

W. H HEIL, PROPRIETOR. Pleasant View Stock Farm, 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 cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ills.

HORSE.

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

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

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 tickets read via the "Katy Route."

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

Hon. W. B. Plemons, one of the leading attorneys of the Panhandle, died from apoplexy at Amarillo last Wednesday.

CATTLE SALES.

Harmon & Jackson, of Alpine, last week bought 250 dry cows from D. W. Gourley at $18.

E. C. Sugg & Bro. recently sold to Witherspoon & Carver, of Gainesville, 3000 3-year-old steers from their Indian Territory ranch at $30 a head. They also sold to F. O. Fiddler, of Cresson, 750 feeders at about $31.35.

In Crockett county, Dr. J. W. Holmsley bought Larry Kettle's cattle, about 40 head, at $13 around.

S. G. Christal, of Decatur, lately bought a $225 Hereford bull from L. R. Bradley of Hereford.

W. T. Cauley, of San Angelo, last week sold 300 twos to H. G. Dearing.

Clint Stiff, of Vineland, sold a Shorthorn bull last week for $1000. The bull will be shipped to the Indian Territory.

Winfield Scott and A. T. Wooten, of Fort Worth, recently bought 300 feeder steers in Tom Green county.

E. H. Estes, of Midland, lately bought from Estes & Watts two Hereford bull calves at $250 and $125.

Hassard Bros., of San Angelo, recentbought from R. W. and W. L. Foster, of Sterling county, twenty head of aged steers at $20 and $25.

W. J. Carson bought 409 feeder bulls as follows, and sold them to W. J. Firtle and Dr. J. D. Bedford, of Honey Grove, at p. t.; from Sawyer Cattle Co., 70 head; Soper Cattle Co., 56; Don Cooper, 100; Claud B. Hudspeth, 100, and the balance, 83 head, scattering. These cattle were shipped from San Angelo to Detroit, Tex., Monday evening and comprised a double-header train load of eighteen cars, probably the biggest single shipment of bulls ever made from San Angelo.—San Angelo Standard.

S. E. Townsend, of Midland, recently sold 49 Shorthorn bull calves to C. W. Merchant, of Abilene, at $25.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, Tex., has bought of J. Y. Caunon, administrator of the R. L. Hall estate, the ranch, including cattle and horses, paying $16 for cattle, $20 for horses, counting everything, and $15,000 for the ranch. All will amount to $150,000.

This week the Scharbauer Cattle Co. purchased 130 cows of Scharbauer Bros'. Lone Star herd of Herefords at $50 around, and 300 cows and yearling heifers of the K herd of Herefords, owned Scharbauer & Aycock, at $35 around. These are all for the Steeple 5 ranch, seven miles west of Midland. This makes 800 head of graded Hereford cattle and 300 calves bought and placed on this ranch within the past 90 days. In fact, the ranch is just being established by the Scharbauer Cattle Co. They also have on the ranch 150 graded Durham cows, all with registered Durham bulls, and the company expects to make it one of the noted herds of the Midland range country.—Midland Reporter.

R. C. Saner has sold his ranch and cattle, near Rock Springs, to Mr. Wade, of Tennessee, for $6000.

At the Shorthorn combination sale at Chicago last week, J. F. Green & Co., of Encinal, bought a bull for $350.

MAVERICKS.

While on a train near Memphis Saturday morning, W. R. Curtis, of Henrietta, was accidentally shot by Lee Doran, of Childress, and his condition has since been critical. Doran's pistol fell to the floor of the car as Curtis was passing him in the aisle. Physicians went from Fort Worth to attend the wounded man and extracted the bullet. W. R. Curtis was formerly a member of the firm of Curtis & Atkinson, reckoned among the largest cattle raisers and traders in the state up to the time of its failure in 1886, when a deed of trust was made, showing liabilities to be about $750,000. Since that time Mr. Curtis has been employed by various cattlemen, and particularly by the firm of Curtis Bros., whose large ranch interests lie in Hall county and Portales, N. M.

While in Fort Worth Saturday, John T. McElroy, of Pecos, was robbed of a diamond ring while about to board a train. He was jostled by men who followed him toward the coach, and noticing the loss of his ring he pursued the men, three of whom were arrested by an officer. The ring was recovered.

Wm. Anson, of Coleman, has purchased from the Berrendo Stock Co. about 10,000 acres of pasture land at the head of South Concho for $25,000.

W. M. M. Brooks of Nashville, Tenn., recently paid $4.50 per acre for 1000 acres on Lipan Flat, in Tom Green county, purchased from Dr. A. L. Taylor.

Waller Bros. a few days ago shipped 900 head of cattle, chiefly twos and threes, to their ranch in New Mexico.

The Hat range in New Mexico is reported to be in fine condition.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Hereford Breeders' association was held at Chicago during the livestock exposition. The association voted that not less than $10,000 and not more than $15,000 be used for premiums at next year's shows. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Frank W. Van Natta; vice president, John W. Sparks. Thomas Clark was elected to succeed himself as a member of the executive committee. Five directors were elected as follows: S. W. Anders, B. C. Rhome, F. A. Nave, Wm. George and J. C. Adams. It is understood that all of these directors are friendly to C. R. Thomas, the present secretary, upon whom a fight has been made, and that their election insured his retention in office. T. F. B. Sotham recently secured an injunction restraining the association from carrying on business, alleging that the treasurer had refused to allow his books to be examined.

W. C. Golden, of Gonzales county, bought the N. S. Paterson farm and ranch, cattle and feed, on Jerry's branch, the first of this week, the consideration being $4200. Mr. Pattorson has not yet decided where he will locate.—San Saba News.

W. D. Kincaid last week purchased the M. B. Chastian 16-section ranch in Brewster county for $2635.

G. B. Bell has been charged with violating the quarantine regulations in moving cattle across the line at Dawson's ranch, in Crane county. He gave bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance in court.

Dawson & Jenkins, of Odessa, have purchased the Cooper & Moore ranch of about 50 sections in the Pecos country. Cooper & Moore will move their cattle to New Mexico.

Some cattle near Houston are dying from what is termed dry murrain.

McKenzie & Ferguson have purchased a half interest in Capt. Broome's ranch in the Pecos country.

Fifty head of heifer calves from the Naylor & Jones ranch, formerly known as the Dull ranch, have just been sold at $15 per head. The calves were sold by W. A. Lowe to Gallagher of the Union Meat company, and were placed on feed at the yards. Max Reichartzer, foreman of the Matthewson ranch, near Castroville, through the energetic efforts of G. W. Saunders, was induced to look at them and they proved to be just what he needed in his business. Every mother's daughter of them had white faces, and were as like as two peas in color and size. Mr. Reichartzer got what he paid for and they will be placed on the ranch at once and used for breeding purposes. This is quite a card for Naylor & Jones, and a few such sales as this will soon convince the critical public that their aim is to raise the standard of their herd equal to that of any in the land. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Lowe, who bought the entire crop of heifer calves from this stock, recently sold 140 head of these heifer calves to Geo. W. Saunders, and which he has placed on his ranch at Pearsall to be used as breeders.—San Antonio Express.

The cattle that passes through Matador from the south are, most of them, off colors and not near so good a grade of cattle as we have in Motley county. It cannot be questioned, however, that we have a good grade of cattle in this county. The longhorn steer is a curiosity, but the grade should be made better each year. Build your herd up: not only in numbers, but in quality.—Matador Maverick.

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME is often enough to do some things. It's better enough to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. The



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON lasts that long under ordinary conditions. First tire fire of a wagon depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our Electric Steel Wheels, with straight or stagger spokes and wide tires. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 in. It lasts because tires can't get loose, no re-setting, hubs can't crack or spokes become loose, collars can't rot, swell or dry out. Angle steel bounds. **THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE.** Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book, "Farm Savings." ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 509 Quincy, Ills.



For Sale: One car fine, large, black Tennessee Jacks, premium winners in Tennessee, Dallas and San Antonio. Now is your time to get a fine jack at a reasonable price.

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

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. FOR THE **North and East,** VIA **ST. LOUIS OR MEMPHIS,** In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars or Elegant Day Coaches.

This is the Short and Quick Line AND **HOURS ARE SAVED** By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.

For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

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.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE

DR. FRANCIS THINKS THE FORT WORTH PACKERIES WILL PUT AN END TO CONTROVERSY—OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.

College Station, Tex., Dec. 7.

To the Journal:

I have read the letters on the tick question with considerable interest, and have no doubt that these men believe what they say; but they are certainly mistaken. A man who says that ticks will not cause Texas fever is so far behind the times that we cannot stop to talk with him.

I think this whole tick question will adjust itself. The solution to it I believe is at hand in the establishment of packeries at Fort Worth. This will produce a market for all kinds of fat cattle below the quarantine line, the result of which will be that there will be no cause for shipping to St. Louis and Chicago from below the line.

Further than this, I believe that the Panhandle people will ship into the cotton regions to the oil mills to fatten their stuff, so that in ten years from now it will be the Panhandle people kicking against the fever line, and not southern cattlemen.

As I said before, I believe the Fort Worth market will solve the whole problem. M. FRANCIS.

Coleman, Tex., Dec. 3.

To the Journal:

I am glad to see that the Journal is kind enough to give space to the discussion of any question touching the stock and farm interests. I, feeling interested in the quarantine regulations, will offer a few remarks, having experimented with the tick and its effect upon cattle. My experience, however, is at variance with that of the sanitary board.

But admitting for the present that the tick theory maintained by the sanitary board is correct, I think the cattlemen below the line will suffer more loss this winter on account of quarantine restriction than our friends above the line would suffer in five years on account of the tick, there being no grass below the line and we are not permitted to cross our cattle. This will cause a very heavy loss. The writer has been in the stock business on a small scale for the last twenty-five years not far below the line, and if cattle were ever diseased more at any one time than another I was not able to detect it, and I know of no one that did detect it. We have had some heavy losses, but it was from poverty, not fever. Now if the effect of the tick passed through this country in the last twenty-five years, it passed unnoticed, and if so, our friends above the line are certainly not in as much danger as they claim to be in; and if the effect of the tick passed before 1876-7 it would have gone all over the state and the cattle would all be acclimated to the tick, above and below the line alike, and therefore we would have no use for quarantine.

I would be glad if the Journal or some of its readers would answer this question: If cattle are required to be free from ticks and in a healthy condition, why can they not cross at any time if after inspection when they are found to be free from ticks and in a healthy condition? It looks a little like it is the cattle that are sought to be kept back, and not the tick.

SUBSCRIBER.

Vernon, Tex., Dec. 5.

To the Journal:

Let us bury the quarantine line at once. In answer to some of our brothers' letters, I beg to say, we do not have to leave home to see and realize the injury it has been to our country and working class of people. It costs several dollars to tick a small bunch of cattle, and besides, is a great punishment to the brute to be roped and tied down three or four times. It must be done, tick or no tick. The way we have been doing, we have to move our cattle in the dead of winter and be out in the cold weather, for the quarantine regulations say you shall not move your cattle if the inspector finds one tick on them. Let us bury it and have a good time like we had twenty-five years ago, when we could move our stock at any season and take our ticks with us. The substance of the quarantine, I say, is only to rob the poor people. I can remember back since 1872, and cattle were as healthy without the lines as they have ever been since. Let us all put our shoulder to the ball and wind it up. W. P. BANTA.

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

G. W. Medley, the Texas cattleman, who figured on buying the Hagerman farm some time ago, has at last got a Pecos valley farm to suit him. Last week he took possession of the Otis farm, near Roswell, which has been managed for several years past by W. G. Hamilton. Mr. Medley will make his home on the place, which is a model one, and devote himself to fine stock raising.—Carlsbad (N. M.) Argus.

Waco has been fixed upon as the location for the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

Chips of Experience

VALUES OF FEED.—The United States experiment station gives in bulletin No. 11 the feeding value in the order named of various materials, with percentage of protein, which makes flesh and muscle, and fat, which produces fat and heat in the system:

	Protein.	Fat.	Tot'l.
Pure cottonseed meal.	50.81	18.01	68.82
Pure linseed O. P. meal	32.90	7.90	40.80
Gluten meal, A 1	29.51	6.26	35.67
Grano gluten feed	29.40	6.30	35.70
Oat feed	16.00	6.10	23.10
Medium fine wheat mdlgs	15.60	4.00	1960
Clean standard wheat bran	15.40	4.00	19.40
Standard hominy feed	9.80	8.30	18.10
Germ meal	9.80	7.40	17.20
Clean coarse wheat bran	12.90	3.50	16.40
Clean barley screenings	12.30	2.80	15.10
Clean wheat screenings	12.50	3.50	15.50
Cornmeal	917	3.17	12.34
Rye feed	10.39	1.71	12.10
Clean corn bran	6.94	3.97	10.91
Cow peas	20.75	1.44	22.19
Oats	11.80	4.96	16.76
Barley	12.37	1.84	14.21
Wheat	11.87	2.09	13.96
Buckwheat	10.02	2.24	12.26
Rye	10.58	1.66	12.24
Corn	6.83	3.34	10.17
Cowpea hay	16.57	2.90	19.47
Alfalfa lucerne	14.28	2.51	16.43
Red clover	12.32	2.32	15.64
Orchard grass	8.09	2.63	10.72
German millet	7.46	2.12	9.58
Kentucky blue grass	5.84	3.02	8.86
Timothy	5.88	2.47	8.34
Oat straw	3.96	2.31	6.26
Corn fodder	4.47	1.57	6.04
Wheat straw	3.24	1.30	4.72
Rye straw	2.98	1.22	4.20

FIGHTING TEXAS FEVER.—Dr. M. Francis, veterinarian at the Texas experiment station, in the Breeders' Gazette, says:

The experiments that have been carried on for years by the experiment stations of Missouri and Texas, show very clearly what can be accomplished by scientific and persistent effort. Ten years ago 70 per cent or more of the cattle sent south were lost from fever. To-day we can save over 90 per cent.

These results have not been brought about by the experiments stations alone, but very largely through the liberality of the stockmen of the country, who have supplied us with about 3000 pure-bred cattle for inoculation. These animals have represented a cash outlay of more than half a million dollars. Experiments in animal diseases are very expensive, and no station in the whole country could have handled this problem without outside help. It requires also that animals be young, in good flesh and in perfect health, and of even these we sometimes cause arrest of growth or wreck the constitution for life. Inoculation produces a profound shock to the calf, from which he probably never fully recovers.

We have had our trouble; we have made blunders that caused heavy loss to individuals; we have issued premature reports, but the work of all is now upon us—the fakir. He has armed himself with a squirt-gun, and has entered the field. Reports have reached us, in a personal way that cannot be put in print, that one sale of "inoculated" cattle has already occurred in the south. In this instance, the report has it, the blood that was used was non-virulent and of course inert, and that two of the animals offered and sold had never been inoculated with anything! The southern buyer has just begun to invest in good blood with a reasonable degree of confidence, and it is now doubly important that this confidence is not misplaced or trifled with.

After years of study we are not prepared to say that an animal can be made immune to fever by inoculation alone, unless we take a long time and make a large number of injections. It certainly cannot be done "while you wait." We find that all our inoculated animals fever more or less on exposure to ticks, so that we never feel safe until they have become well infested with ticks. If a southern buyer sees mature ticks on a calf, he is not afraid to buy him; if not, he feels timid about the risk. It seems then that our stations should equip tick-infested proving grounds, so as to send a finished product to market. This will require some new regulations about the transportation of "ticky" cattle over the country, which can easily be complied with if the matter be given a little study.

We have had our pleasures also, the greatest of which are the evidences of confidence in this work. As a result, Missouri is now erecting new buildings to make the study of animal diseases possible. Texas has just given $31,000 to erect a chemical and veterinary laboratory at her station. Our greatest hope is that we may continue to merit these things.

VIOLET LEAVES FOR CANCER.

In speaking of the recent press report of an English lady being cured of cancer by the use of Violet leaves, Dr. D. M. Bye, who is stopping at the Windsor hotel, said: "We frequently hear of some startling innovation in the treatment of this terrible disease, but when we come to trace the report to its foundaion, we find there is no basis for the claim. I am not prepared to dispute that this case was not genuine, but the indications are that it was an inflammatory condition which was relieved by the poultice-like action of the Violet leaves." Dr. Bye is the originator of the Combination Oil Cure for cancer. His treatment has been used with entire success for eight years. He is just now in the city looking after the branch office established by his company, at 175 Main street.—From Dallas (Tex.) News, Dec. 2.

The advantage in irrigation can be seen at a glance among the truck growers. Cabbage that has had plenty of water presents a healthy appearance, and give a blue-green color to the landscape, while fields that have depended on heaven for water require a close inspection to determine that there is anything growing on them at all, and the plants are lying as limp and flat upon the earth as dishrags.—Beeville Bee.

SANTA FE EXCURSION RATE.

All points in Texas—Account holidays, Dec. 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st and January 1st, one and one-third fare for the round trip, limited for return Jan. 3d.

Round Rock—Account Annual Meeting Grand Lodge Independent American Knights of Liberty, Dec. 16th to 17th, limited, Dec. 21st, one and one-third fare.

San Antonio—Account State Meeting I. O. O. F., convention rates, Jan. 21st and Feb. 2d, limited Feb. 10th.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.

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 Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, North Alabama and Florida via Memphis and the N. C. & St. L. R'y. 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. R'y., 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 A. R. Smith, Trav. Pass. Agent, Little Rock, Ark.

WHY WE HAVE FRIENDS, AND WHY WE KEEP THEM.

The way to keep your friends is to treat them right all the time. That is the way the Great Rock Island Route keeps its friends. We give them the best we've got, and we've got the best.

The way to gain new friends is to have something attractive about you. Some of the attractive things about the Great Rock Island Route are, a rock ballast roadbed; the best dining stations and the best dining car service in the world; the latest and most elegant Pullman sleepers running out of the State; the finest free reclining chair cars; employes that look after your comfort and welfare, and give information in a civil, respectful manner; rates that you can well afford to pay for the accommodations secured. Of course we are making new friends every day, with all these attributes to win them.

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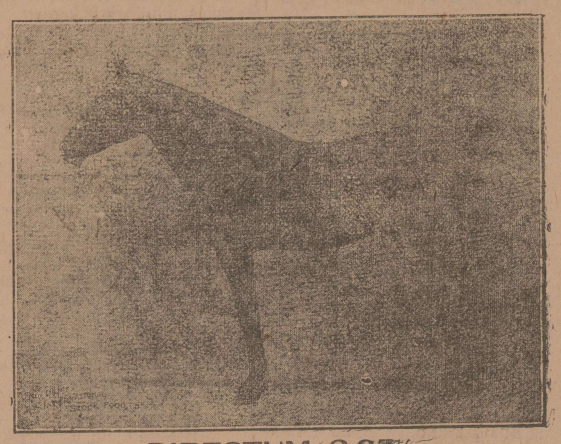
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WANTED—Cattle to winter on shares. Would winter 200 to 400 cattle on shares. Good timber, river water, an abundance of feed. South of Coffeeville, Kan., in Cherokee nation. Address J. M. JONES, 918 Central ave, Parsons, Kas.

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THE CHAMPION 4-YEAR-OLD TROTTER OF THE WORLD

ALSO CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE WORLD FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Directum, 2:05¼, IS WORLD-FAMOUS AS A HIGH-CLASS "DO OR DIE" race horse and ALSO AS A SIRE OF EXTREME SPEED. Several of his yearling colts brought over $2,000 each at public auction. One 3-year-old mare, Emma Winters, 2:14¾, brought $8,000, at public auction. Directum, 2:05¼, is a young horse but several of his colts have shown 2:10 trotting speed and the sire Directum, 2:05¼, has been furnishing world champions are all born with plenty of speed. The family of Directum, 2:05¼, has been furnishing world champions for over one-third of a century. Commencing with the great Dexter, 2:17¼, Jay Eye See, 2:10, Phallas, 2:13¾, Nancy Hanks, 2:04, Direct, 2:05½, etc., and then Directum, 2:05¼, "the Noblest Roman of them all." He held the world's stallion trotting record from 1893 to 1900 and was finally overtaken by a horse of his own blood, but who had two years more of careful training, being 6 years old, before he reached the mark set by Directum as a 4-year-old. If Directum had been "saved up a little" as a 4-year-old, he would have been very close to the two-minute mark as a 6-year-old. Directum was raced very hard and often as a 4-year-old and won 13 world's records at that age. The sterling qualities of the true race horse which Directum, 2:05¼, always exhibited made him the idol of every impartial horseman, and take him all in all, his equal has never been seen. Directum, 2:05¼, has just been purchased by International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A., for $12,100.00, and will head their "International Stock Food Farm." - - - - They also own the trotting Stallion Buttonwood 2:17, sired by Nutwood. Dam by Mambrino Boy, and the trotting Stallion International King, sired by St. Vincent 2:13¾, Dam by Chimes, and the trotting Stallion International Prince, sired by Island Wilkes 2:13¾, Dam by Florida by Hambletonian 10.

International Stock Food Co. will send every reader of this Paper Free, Postage Prepaid, a complete history of the life and races of the great Directum 2:05¼, if you will write them and state how many horses you own or handle. They will also send you Free a fine large Lithograph of Directum in six brilliant colors, size 16 by 18 inches.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Herefords.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

CASH PRIZES

CHRISTMAS CONTEST.

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

RULES FOR THE CONTESTS.

In all contests the following rules are to be closely observed:

1. Writers of essays must be under 16 years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than 500 words, and must be in the contestant's own handwriting. Write with ink, and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and general neatness will be considered in awarding the prizes, but will count less than the ideas expressed. The age of the writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or her name, age and postoffice address with essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each week's contest, with the name, age and address of the writer, will be published in The Journal. Other papers may or may not be printed, as The Journal may determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a committee to be named by the managing editor and will consist of members of the editorial staff, or other competent persons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the contestant must write: "I certify, on my honor, that this paper is my own work and in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL, Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or San Antonio, Texas.

THE CHRISTMAS ESSAY CONTEST.

Young readers of the Journal who intend to submit essays for the Christmas contest should bear in mind that all essays must be mailed in time to reach the Journal not later than December 17. In nearly all of the contests previously held some of the papers arrived too late to be considered. The Journal hopes that none will have to be thrown out of the Christmas contest on this account.

The prizes will be paid just as soon as the judging committee is able to make its decisions, so that the money should reach the winners in the contest before Christmas day. The winning essays and many others of those submitted will be printed in the Journal in the issue of December 24.

The Journal is highly pleased with the large number of essays that have already been received but it expects a great many more before the contest closes. Outside of the cash value of the prizes the desire to win in a contest in which boys and girls from all parts of Texas and from other states will participate should be sufficient incentive to arouse the interest of every young reader of the Journal. All are earnestly invited to enter the contest. It costs nothing to try.

THE LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

The long-delayed livestock census figures were made public at the meeting of the National Live Stock association in Chicago last week. The figures come a trifle late since the census was taken a year and a half ago, but they are important in that they afford the first reliable information concerning the number of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses in the country.

Hitherto the estimates have been largely guesswork and the government statisticians seem to have been about as much in the dark as any one else since the government estimates previous to the publication of the actual figures were about one-third short of the number of domestic animals in the country. According to the estimate made January 1, 1900, five months before the taking of the census, the government experts were short in their figures about 24,000,000 head of cattle, 24,000,000 hogs, 19,500,000 sheep and 5,000,000 horses.

The census shows the number of cattle in the country to be 67,906,552, hogs 63,297,249, sheep 61,414,024, horses 18,428,369. The figures are of course too ancient to show the number of animals now in the country but they afford a starting point from which to make estimates.

DAIRY TRUST'S APPEAL.

The dairy trust, under the pretense of securing legislation for the benefit of the farmers, is leaving no stone unturned to secure the enaction of anti-oleomargarine legislation at the present session of congress. One of the trust's methods of forwarding its interests is indicated by the following extracts from a letter which is now being sent out to editors throughout the country from the Chicago office of the National Dairy Union:

"We are enclosing a postal card petition to congress, which we hope you will see fit to sign and return at once. The idea is to secure the individual signatures of the editors to these cards, then print them all on one sheet beneath such petition, and send one of these with all signatures to every member of congress.

"The Grout bill will be reintroduced at the opening of the coming session by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota. Our organization is prepared to support the farmers' champion in congress vigorously. We are asking the editors of the agricultural press to sign this petition because congress will know they represent the sentiment of the farmers. Such a petition, we believe, is the strongest plea we can put before congress, and one that will have more weight than anything else we can present."

The dairy trust is presuming a good deal when it sends such appeals to Texas editors when the interests of every farmer and stockman in the state are directly opposed to the passage of the Grout bill. It may suit the dairy trust but it doesn't suit the Southern farmer to insist on legislation which would cut down the price of cottonseed, beef cattle and hogs in order to enable the trust to sell its products at a higher figure. The editors of Texas are generally awake to the interests of the farmers and stockmen and the dairy trust might as well cut down expenses in its postage department.

A Waxahachie report says that each member of the Kansas congressional delegation will have at his disposal 14,000 packages of vegetable seeds 400 of flowers, 110 of tobacco, 40 of cotton, 30 of lawn grass, 25 of sugar beets, 50 of forage crops, 220 bulbs, 150 strawberries and 40 grapes. Now will somebody figure out how many votes these seeds are expected to yield?

The Dallas Times Herald a few days ago contained a half column editorial on the woes of bachelors. As the managing editor and the city editor of the Times Herald are both unmarried men who were old enough to vote some time before the famous Hogg-Clark controversy that paper ought to be an authority on subjects relating to bachelordom.

A cotton tie factory, it is announced, will be established in Beaumont. This is a move in the right direction. Texas uses more cotton ties than any other state in the Union, yet she sends to Pittsburg for them when she has two of the greatest iron fields in the Union.

John Bull has again called for the assistance of his friend, the American mule, to help suppress the Boers. Eight transports at New Orleans are being loaded with mules and horses for South Africa.

Now the soap-makers claim that the price of soap will go up on account of the advance in the value of hogs. Now who would associate soap with an ordinary farmer's hog pen?

The government cotton crop report knocked out the top crop theory for this year. As a matter of fact the top crop hardly ever matures except on paper.

It's strange how many men in Texas evince a strong desire to begin a campaign of education a few months before election time rolls around.

President Roosevelt failed to discuss single or double statehood for the territories. Perhaps he wasn't certain which barrel was loaded.

Only a few days remain in which to submit essays for the Journal's Christmas essay contest. Young readers, be on time.

The secretaries of congressmen are now busy planting vegetable seeds where they will do the most good.

Chicago had a great livestock exposition but Texas furnished a big part of the show.

That French company that proposes to import catfish from the United States ought to include a lot of niggers in its order. A nigger and a catfish just naturally go together.

Texas wants a lot of new factories in her Christmas stocking.

CURRENT OPINION

The Truck Growers of Texas are to meet in Dallas in January and a fine program has been arranged for this meeting. It includes the Texas Horticultural society and the Texas Fruit Growers' association. This will be one of the most important meetings that will be held in Texas soon, for it touches branches of industry of the greatest importance to Texas and to her future prosperity. It means much to these people, and the papers to be read will be of the greatest value.—Denison Herald.

The meeting will be an open one, and all who are in any way interested in truck growing are invited to be present. The meeting is intended to advance the general truck growing interests, as well as those of the members of the particular associations. Every man in Texas who is, or who expects to be engaged in truck growing should be present if possible.

Truck farming is receiving a great deal of attention in East Texas and is proving very profitable. It would seem that it would be as profitable here. The soil and climate of Wise county are admirably adapted to truck growing. Its profitableness has been abundantly proven in some sections of the county by actual trial. Canneries all over the county, if properly managed, would pay and would use up any surplus left over after shipping such as could be sold at a profit.—Decatur Messenger.

There are a great many counties in Texas where truck growing will pay and a still larger number where hogs and cattle and mules and chickens and sheep may be made good sources of income for the farmers. There are a good many ways of diversifying on Texas farms.

LAND LEASING BILL.

At the last meeting of the American Cattle Growers' association, a committee on legislation was appointed, consisting of John P. Irish, Oakland, Cal.; Henry M. Porter, Denver, Colo.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Tex.; Bartlett Richards, Ellsworth, Neb., and M. K. Parsons Salt Lake, Utah.

This committee, after a most careful consideration of the question, has prepared a bill, providing for the leasing of the range which will be introduced into congrass. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That all vacant public lands west of the one hundredth meridian west from Greenwich shall be leased for stock-grazing purposes subject to the right of homestead and mineral entry under existing laws of the United States, and when so entered, to be canceled from the lease.

Sec. 2. Leases of such lands shall not be subject to bid. The uniform rental shall be 2 cents per acre per annum, payable annually in advance, and preference for such leases shall be given to owners of cultivated agricultural land, for leasable lands abutting upon their freeholds in proportion of ten acres of leasehold to one acre of freehold. A like preference of ten acres of leasehold to one acre of freehold shall be given to stock growers who are also freeholders; this preference shall apply only to lands within the counties upon which their stock habitually range. If in case of either of the preferences above provided there shall not be sufficient leasable lands in the county to give each person entitled to the preference the maximum proportion of ten acres to one, then said lands shall be prorated between the persons entitled to such preference. The further preference to lands not leased under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be given to stock growers who were in actual use and occupancy of said lands during the year ending on January 1, 1901, to be leased to them in proportion to their respective interests in and use thereof. Where the states lease state lands the bona fide holders of such state leaseholds shall be beneficiaries of the preference given above to stock growers who are also freeholders; provided that such state leaseholds are not held by any one person in tracts exceeding 640 acres in any one body. Freehold rights under this section shall not apply to townsite property, nor to any lands deriving title from Spanish or Mexican grants.

Sec. 8. All lease to run ten years, with the privilege of renewal for a second term of ten years, the first lessee having the preference for such second term, provided he shall have complied with the requirements of this law and the terms of his lease, and has not allowed his leasehold to deteriorate.

Sec. 4. The revenue derived from the leases herein authorized shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and the net revenue after deducting the expense of administering this act, shall be held in trust to be paid to such states and territories wherein the leaseholds are situated, as provide a state engineer and other proper means of devoting the same to the diversion or storage of water and its distribution for irrigation of agricultural lands. Only such revenue as is derived in any state or territory shall be returned to it for such purpose.

Sec. 5. The secretary of the interior shall have the power to cancel a lease when its holder becomes ineligible, and shall administer this act, making all needful rules and regulations for that purpose.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall deprive the United States of control of all reservations for any purpose, now existing or hereafter created.

Sec. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ROMANCE OF JOSH KINNEY, EDITOR

By JOHN HOWARD TODD

It was an odd name for a newspaper—The Sangamon Boy—but its career was so full of oddities that nobody minded that. The easy going country folk of the Lower Corners said it was a good paper. Anyhow, like the good boy, it died young. Its editor—there was a man who never was duplicated in or out of the newspaper business.

"That fellow was a queer one," said old Eph Edwards, "but he was smarter'n chain lightnin'. Did ye ever read about Ichabod Crane? I've forgot who it's by, but this Josh Kinney was a good deal like Ichabod."

Josh Kinney was a farm hand by day and an editor by night. Somebody said his nerves were made of iron. He rested his brain by busying his body and rested his body by busying his brain. The eyes that were set far back under the shaggy brows never lost their keenness in the shadows of his protruding brow. They were the unfailing signal lights that flashed the message of a vigilant, alert, observing mind. Kinney was patient, else he never would have learned the printer's art at odd moments. He was plodding and persistent, else he never would have toiled far into the night to bring out the weekly issues of The Sangamon Boy.

His office was even older than the man. To see it one could almost guess what manner of man was its presiding genius. It is standing today, a plain square cabin on the very crown of a desolate hill five miles removed from any town. Behind it and sheltering it from the spite of the winter winds and the afternoon sun is a grove of great towering oak trees, lifting their branches high over the head of a tangled mass of forest shrubbery. Its one door is nailed shut, and strong boards cover the two squares on either side where windows once let in a timid light by day and sent out a ghostly glimmer of oil lamps by night.

For ten years not a foot has been set inside the door. The little old hand press was removed long ago and the worn type. One might find a rusty stick nestling here and there in the cracks of the board floor, and he might see a bit of yellow paper tacked near the door bearing the words in Josh's own handwriting:

"Loafers are invited to the blacksmith shop down the road. This is a printery."

Coming from anybody else this hint might have invited trouble, but respect for Josh Kinney's iron muscles and his teeming brain brought it only silent obedience.

Lower Corners, which, by the way, is not a village, but a farming community, made sport of Josh when he first came and started his newspaper. That was before they knew anything about the big brain that dominated his angular body. He managed to get something into every issue that set his neighbors thinking and made them respect him for his learning.

In Lower Corners today there are men of families who were boys ten years ago—big, lusty, mischievous boys who loved a fish fry in the summer and a bobsled ride when the snow was knee deep on the Rochester road. Of course, they remember the night when a dozen of them, playing the gallant to as many country girls with ruddy cheeks, rode past Kinney's little office and bombarded the door with snowballs.

Kinney never forgot it, because the crash of those snowballs sent a shock to his heart that changed the current of his life. All night long he had heard nothing but the monotonous beating of the little press which his foot kept in motion. How prosaic it was against the rollicking jingle of the sleighbells, how harsh against the musical laughter of the girls in the sled! And what a strange thrill went through him as he heard one of these cry out: "Please don't throw any more, boys. You oughtn't to disturb Mr. Kinney when he's busy. Please don't."

"And is there really somebody who cares enough about me to think of that?" he asked himself. "Am I doing right to shut myself up here when I might be out with these boys and girls? I wonder whose voice that was. It sounded like—but what reason have I to think that?"

Maybe he didn't have any reason to think it, but a vague, tender hope rose above reason. "Mary"—what a pretty name it was, he thought—"Mary Manning—Kinney." So timid was this big, strong man that he actually blushed at his own audacity when he coupled her name with his. "Mary Manning Kinney!" It kept ringing in his spiritual ear like the melody of a favorite song. When the last issue of The Sangamon Boy was run off and Josh Kinney crept into bed, a host of sentimental fancies kept him awake until far into the morning and then wove themselves into the fabric of his dreams.

Mary Manning was the only daughter of the richest farmer in Lower Corners and the one girl in the community who had tossed aside the blue bonnet of the district school and become a seminary girl abroad. She saw in Kinney something more than a clod, something higher than the creator of a weekly rural paper. She respected him for his wide fund of information, for his rugged sincerity, for his physical and mental power. She—but she herself could not have told by what process she came to hold a tender regard for this modest giant among pygmies. Possibly it was because he was at once so gentle and so strong.

Lower Corners was suspicious enough about most things, but it did not stop to give the subject a second thought when Josh Kinney took Mary Manning home after choir practice. He was just the bass singer and she the organist, and of course he would not let her go unprotected. Lower Corners thought he was accommodating, that was all.

Would she protest also when he should tell her of his longing, of his love? You, gentle reader, know she would not, and Josh made bold enough one night when the moonlight was glowing on the hills to find out for himself. It was not for others to know what he said.

"Not necessarily for publication, but just as an evidence of good faith," said Josh long after when twitted about it.

There came another night when the moon was not shining. The little office was as dark as the great world outside and as quiet. It was Thursday night, and the hand press was still. That seemed strange to passersby on the road. They were used to hearing the steady clack of the press on that night long after 12. If they had observed closely, they might possibly have seen that the door was standing wide open and that over it was a square white patch of something.

The next day—ah, what a Friday that was for Lower Corners! It has been written in great big letters into the history of the neighborhood. By some freak of fortune or misfortune John Manning was the first man to ride down the road past Kinney's office. The sun was just lifting its red disk over the cornfields to the east. He was whistling his favorite tune, the one he had learned in the old days when he wooed and won Nancy Corwin. He spied the bit of paper over Kinney's open doorway. He passed through the latticed gate and up the hill to the cabin. There he adjusted his spectacles and read these words: "To subscribers: Walk in and get your paper. The editor is busy elsewhere."

Manning, consumed with curiosity and never bashful about getting what was coming to him, went in and picked up a paper from a huge pile stacked on the office table. He glanced over the first page and then turned to Kinney's editorials—he always liked to read them even though he was not always convinced by them. There was something there this time that blanched his face and made him totter to a chair for support.

His first impulse was to tear his paper into fragments and burn the rest, but instead he folded it up, thrust it into his pocket and hurried from the office.

"Drat his hide!" he mumbled to himself. "He might at least have asked me. How'd he know what I might have said?"

In two hours every man, woman and child in Lower Corners who could had devoured these double leaded lines:

"With this issue publication of The Sangamon Boy is suspended for lack of an editor. He came to you empty handed; he has gone with the fairest flower of Lower Corners, with the 'queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls.' He hopes he has gone, too, with the kindly wishes of all this worthy people. He bears with him no enmities, no regrets, save those that come from the sense of a work ill done. If he had ideals and failed to reach them, it was not because he lacked the inspiration of your generous support.

"Better The Sangamon Boy should die in his youth than be cast a waif upon the world. Of him I shall hold for myself the tenderest remembrance; to you I bequeath whatever of good he may have done. I loved him the more that he was only a boy, just a strip of a lad who longed to be a man and wield a man's power. Pity that one so young should not have had a wiser hand to point his way and guide his wavering feet. When you, my friends, shall read these lines, his life will have closed, and mine—will have begun in fuller measure. Do you doubt my prophecy? Read:

"KINNEY—MANNING.—Married, June 17, in Springfield, at midnight, by Rev. John Ingalls, pastor of the Grand Avenue M. E. church, at his residence, Joshua Kinney and Miss Mary Manning, both of Lower Corners. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Kinney left on the Alton for Kansas City, where the late editor of The Sangamon Boy will give his entire time to newspaper work. The bride is the daughter of John Manning, one of the best known farmers of Sangamon county.

Two hours after he had read this concise notice John Manning held in one of his hands a telegram from St. Louis signed "Mary." It simply stated that she was very happy with the "dearest man in the world."

A cynical neighbor said Manning was conciliated by that statement about "one of the most prominent farmers," but, whatever the cause, Manning declared that "Kinney is a mighty long way from being the worst man in the world."—Chicago Record-Herald.

NEW USES FOR HOG SKINS.

It seems there is a possibility that hog skins, which are now left on the animal when killed to be cured with bacon, then cooked and thrown away because no one ever succeeds in chewing them up enough to make them digestible, will probably be put to some better use, says the Journal of Agriculture. But of course the pork packers must be convinced that there will be enough profit in the change to make them quit selling skins on the pork and cured meats at prices from eight to fourteen cents a pound. The National Provisioner says: The oily, greasy, thick, pig skin is arousing new interest. Heretofore the slaughterhouse has not seriously bothered itself about skinning the hog while his green hide left on the carcass and unencumbered with expense, brought 8 cents per pound and more as pork, or 12 cents per pound when weighed in as cured ham or smoked bacon.

The scientist will not let things alone, however, and it may yet pay to strip the hide from the hog for commercial purposes. The leather splitter has demonstrated his ability to shave hides almost into tissue leather. With this implement at his command and a new process in his possession, an American claims that he can split a pig skin to the fineness of a cologne bottle stopper cover and manufacture that article at a ridiculously low price. He can make the finest "imported" kid glove stock, can displace oiled paper with a better and a cheaper article and do the same with the fine texture of rubbered goods now used for waist shields. A hog hide can be treated so finely and split into so many separate skins as to astound the uninitiated. With this prospect before it, the hog skin has a right to come off and to expect much, in the near future.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

The combined circulation of the four Journals secures by far the largest circulation in Texas, and also the best circulation in Texas, offering the best medium in the state to get good results from "want." "for sale," and bargain advertisements.

Only one black line can be used in notices in this department, and it counts as twenty words.

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls country. Rain and grain belt. References: City or Panhandle National Banks. ANDERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest established agency in Northwest Texas.

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

$1,500 00 house, good rents, no encumbrance; trade for cattle.
Wanted—One-fourth interest in ranch and cattle, not exceeding $5,000 00 cash. Must be good bargain. W. E. KAYE, Box 9, Fort Worth, Texas.

READ THIS—For sale or trade, a new 2-story brick Hotel covering nearly an entire block, now running to its full capacity. Three store-rooms, 25 bed-rooms on Main st., half block of depot. County seat, 3000 pop., 2 large colleges. Will sell this entire property or trade for a good farm or W. Texas cattle ranch. W. P. Davis, Liberty, Mo.

FOR SALE—1120 acres near the Territory line and two miles from Kansas City Southern Railway. Good summer range and a large part of this tract covered with switch cane, where feed in winter is unnecessary. Price and terms favorable. Write for particulars. M. W. GREESON, Prescott, Ark.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address.
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

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

A 25 SECTION RANCH in Tom Green county, well improved, Concho river running through it; with 1,800 head well graded Hereford and Durham cattle. The land is all owned. Terms easy. Write SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

RANCHES—Large or small, improved or unimproved, with or without cattle. State what you want. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

RANCH AND CATTLE for sale. 900 acres, 2 miles from Hico, 30 acres in cultivation, well improved, everlasting water. Also 150 head of cattle, 50 Hereford calves this spring; will be 75 more next spring. Also 2 registered Hereford bulls. I have plenty of feed on ranch to carry until grass. J. W. STOVALL, Hico, Texas.

IMPROVED RANCH, 80,000 to 90,000 acres. Will cut in 10,000 to 40,000 acre tracts. All fine grass land, north of quarantine line, 23 miles from railroad shipping point, 20 miles living water also wells and windmills. Don't write; come and see me. No price, terms or description given except to bona fide buyers. Any deferred payments at 6 per cent. Bring bank references with you and I will convince you of my authority to sell. W. E. KAYNE, P. O. Box 9, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

WRAY BROS have all kinds of bargains for piano buyers this week. Write for our list. 349 Main street, Dallas.

STOCK FARMS.

FOR SALE—Three first-class stock farms, 700, 1000, 1800 acres. Near station, 22 miles to Fort Worth. OWNER, Box 24, Cresson, Tex.

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

214 ACRES FINE black land, in Collin Co., at $42.50; also 177 acres at $30; other bargains in farms and ranches. MACK & MAGNER, McKinney, Texas.

THE ERECTION of two mammoth packing plants will make land in the vicinity of Fort Worth very high, as it will be much in demand for stockraising and feeding places. Buy these bargains while you have an opportunity: 320-acre stock farm, 180 acres in cultivation and finest valley land, 140 acres timbered pasture, 225 tillable, pasture is upland, three good wells and spring, plenty of everlasting water, three houses, one 6-room, one and one-half story house, hall porches, one 4-room, one 3-room, good barn, cribs and sheds, on public road, 12 miles from city, 1 1-2 miles to two schools, also implements, price $6000; one-half cash, balance to suit. 70 head of graded cattle, 25 steer yearlings, 45 cows and heifers, 3 colts, price $1000, or $7000 for all; one-half cash, balance to suit. Stock must go with place. 373 acres pastures for stock until middle of April, besides above 320 acres.

215 acres timber and bottom land, 110 acres in cultivation, 105 acres pasture, 3 artesian wells, 1 dug well and everlasting water, 1 mile river front 2 houses, 5 rooms and 2 rooms, good stable, fine orchard, 1000 peach trees, 4 1-2 miles from city, on graveled road, price $35 per acre, one-third cash, balance to suit.

Other farms, large and small, to sell on easy terms. Write for printed list. M. L. CHAMBERS & CO., 810 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE, for immediate or future delivery, four to five hundred good grade Durham calves in Howard county, Texas. H. O. PERKINS, Big Springs, Tex.

FOR SALE—125 high-class, non-registered Shorthorn calves. J. W. MEDLIN- Roanoke, Texas.

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

FIRST PREMIUM Red Polled Bull, Central Texas Fair. Twenty-eight months old. Sure breeder. Breeding unsurpassed. HOWELL BROTHERS, Bryan, Texas.

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

FORTY REGISTERED Hereford bulls, 5 yearling, balance two's past, big growthy fellows. Buy of breeder and save speculator's profit. Prices delivered in Texas, $140 per head. W. H. PRENTICE, Lewiston, Mo. Breeder of registerede Herefords.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—60 high grade Hereford cows, bred to registered bulls, some with calves at foot, for $45. This herd was built up in the well known Gordon herd, all raised below quarantine line. For particulars address HERM. SPECHT, Iowa Park, Wichita county, Texas.

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

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

HORSES.

500 one, two and three-year-old horses and also 500 mares, three to eight years old, all good improved stock. Spring delivery. For further information address F. O. SKIDMORE & SONS, Rio Grande City, Starr county, Texas.

MULES.

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

GOATS.

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

ANGORA GOATS—Pairs, trios, or bucks, shipped anywhere. W. G. HUGHES & CO., Hastings, Kendall county, Texas.

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

POULTRY.

BUFF LEGHORN and Buff Cochin cocks from $1.00 to $3.00. M. STRIBLING, Glendale, Texas.

SEEDS.

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

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

POSITIONS.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

COTTONSEED, C. S. meal, hulls, corn, oats, alfalfa and prairie hay, car lots; for delivered price address PELTON BROS., McKinney, Tex.

WANTED AT ONCE—Traveling salesmen. Experience not absolutely necessary. $60 and expenses. CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penicks, Va.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Good paying livery stable in the town of San Saba. 24 miles to the nearest railroad. The only stable in town, and one of the best stands in West Texas. Want to sell on account too much other business. Apply to W. H. GIBBONS, Richland Springs, Texas, or to Davenport & Alexander, San Saba, Texas.

BECOME A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR and be independent; easily learned, pays good wages, steady employment. Few students wanted to qualify for immediate service. Positions secured or tuition refunded. Write at once for particulars. HOUSTON SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Houston, Texas.

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

HYPNOTISM—Mastery of science means everything. Comprehensive treatise at ridiculously low prices. Particulars free. J. POSTAL MERCANTILE CO., Dallas, Texas.

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

FOUR GALLONS $1 guaranteed whiskey. Circular for stamp. Address, EATON SPECIALTY CO., Fort Smith, Ark.

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

GREATEST OF ALL HEALERS—McKain's Magic Salve cures burns in a day, leaves no scar, stops pain in a minute. Piles cured for a quarter. Quickest cure for wire cuts; no bandaging or washing. Keeps away flies; a large box and beautiful souvenir by mail for 25 cents. McKAIN MFG. CO., Greenville, Texas.

RODS for locating gold and Silver, positively guaranteed. A. L. BRYANT, Box 1063, Dallas, Texas.

PROFESSIONAL DETECTIVES—Do you want evidence for private or criminal prosecution? Detectives furnished at reasonable rates. TEXAS CHICK, Box 284, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 227 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

RED SUITS THE WEST.

Any color, so long as it's red,
Is the color that suits me best,
Though I will allow there is much to be said
For yellow and green and the rest;
But the feeble tints which some affect
In the things they make or buy
Have never—I say it with all respect—
Appealed to my critical eye.

There's that in red that warmeth the blood
And quickeneth a man within
And bringeth to speedy and perfect bud
The germs of original sin.
So, though I'm properly born and bred,
I'll own, with a certain zest,
That any color, so long as it's red,
Is the color that suits me best.

Through acres and acres of art I've strayed
In Italy, Germany, France.
On many a picture a master has made
I've squandered a passing glance.
Marines I hate; Madonnas and
Those Dutch freaks I detest;
But the peerless daubs of my native land—
They're red, and I like them best.

'Tis little I care folk deride.
I'm backed by the West at least,
And we are free to say that we can't abide
The tastes that obtain down East.
And we're mighty proud to have it said
That here in the versatile West
Most any color, so long as it's red,
Is the color that suits us best.
—Eugene Field.

HOPE, Mexia, Tex.—The address of John D. Rockefeller is 26 Broadway, New York.

* * *

MARCELLA, Alvin, Tex.—The Roman Catholic is the larges Christian denomination in the world.

* * *

POLLY T., Cass County, Tex.—The vice presidency is now vacant. "Vice" is unknown where Teddy reigns, be he president or police commissioner.

* * *

BONNY JEAN, Grapeland, Tex.—The Modern Priscilla, Boston, Mass., is devoted entirely to fancy work. (2.) Mrs. Grover Cleveland's address is Princeton, N. J.

* * *

LITTLE DORRIT, Shiner, Tex.—Mary Angela Dickens is a granddaughter of Charles Dickens. Miss Dickens has written "Cross Currents," "Prisoners of Silence" and other works, but it cannot be said that she inherited her grandfather's pen.

* * *

GOLDEN HAIR, Ennis, Tex.—This department is not conducted as a matrimonial bureau. If you are the lovely bit of perfection you describe yourself to be I do not see why you care to advertise your charms. It would rather seem necessary to hire a substitute to accept the devotion of a numerous train of admirers while you take a much needed rest. Are the young men of Ennis blind to eyes of heaven's own blue, a roseleaf complexion and golden curls? If so, surely they can at least see the manifold beauties of that "house and lot, piano, two cows and a wealthy maiden aunt."

* * *

O. K. Ninnehak, I. T.—Walking skirts are made from two to four inches above the floor. (2.) Mexican carved leather belts, purses are stylish, but rather expensive. I cannot give the address of business firms in this column, but if you will send a stamped envelope I will send you the address of a dealer in carved leather goods.

* * *

MINNEHAHA, Vinita, I. T.—If you can write fairly good stories for children you should have no trouble finding a market for them, usually at a fair price. There are few people with a talent for this particular branch of literature, so there is usually room for those writers unknown to fame.

* * *

INVALID, Palestine, Tex.—Stale bread is more wholesome than fresh bread chiefly for the reason that it must be thoroughly masticated, while the soft, fresh bread is likely to be swallowed without sufficient mastication. If eaten properly, there is no reason why you should not enjoy fresh bread.

* * *

UNLUCKY JANE, Hughes Springs, Tex.—Peddling books or soap is not working for a living—it is wheedling a living from an innocent and long suffering public. Taking subscriptions to a good periodical is a different matter; the victims will at least get the worth of their money in the end, though they may have felt forced to part with it at the time. But every civilized man or woman prefers a certain brand of soap—and its not usually a brand that requires to be forced on the public by agents; and the people who care for good literature suffer intensely when compelled to pay the price of three readable books for one impossible volume thrust upon them by an agent. For almost invariably the books sold by agents are high-priced and unsalable in a legitimate way. Raise chickens, tomatoes, dogs, cats or canaries for a living, but do not, if you have any regard for humanity, peddle White Lily soap or the autobiography of Carrie Nation.

* * *

SWEET SINGER, Holland, Tex.—In regard to the necessary training for a successful operatic career, Emma Calve, the famous prima donna, says: "I have often been asked whether it is necessary for a vocal student to go abroad. I reply, 'Yes, it is absolutely necessary for many reasons. First, there is abroad an atmosphere of tranquility impossible to obtain in this country. There is, so to speak, a habit or method in a student's life that she must follow as a matter of course. The artistic standard is much higher, and operas are more frequently sung under the baton of the composer, and always according to the traditions of those who have been under his influence. Second, there is an opportunity to hear and study languages. A young woman with serious operatic ambition should be familiar with French, Italian and German. One absorbs these languages abroad.

"A last word: No girl should go abroad without being fully prepared to meet the expenses of these three preliminary years of study. I use the term, 'preliminary,' for they only prepare for the next three years, which is the real period of acquisition. One may starve in a garret and paint a great canvas, one may subsist on bread and water and write a great book, but to sing one must be without anxiety; and physical well being is a necessity, not a luxury. Unless the would-be prima donna is equipped financially, as well as artistically, she cannot hope for a successful career as a singer. Such a thing as rising from poverty to great wealth and world-wide renown as a prima donna may have been possible in the past; as for the present it is wholly out of the question. A month of folly can ruin a beautiful voice past recall, therefore every step in its development should be wisely considered."

* * *

A NOVEL LUNCHEON.

I went to luncheon last Thanksgiving day that was quite the most amusing repast I ever sat down to. There were ten of us, all girls, at the table. The big dining room was lighted with red-shaded candles, and the pretty round table, gleaming with silver and glass, was decorated with tiny silk flags and broad tri-color ribbons than ran out from the center of the table and down to the floor.

"Whether or not you get enough to eat depends on your own wits," our hostess said, as we settled ourselves. "If you give the right answers to the questions that are on those little cards by your plates, Thomas will help you; if you don't you go without. So I warn you to be careful what you write."

We picked up the slips of paper.

"What will you be in if your answer is wrong?" was the question. I smiled slightly, and wrote down the answer at once, rather proud of my own quickness.

It happened that the butler came behind me first. I held up my card for him to see.

"I'd be in a pickle," I said.

The girls tittered, and the solemn Thomas put his hand over his mouth, but not until he had set a cup of bouillon before my right hand neighbor did I realize that I was indeed in the "soup."

The next question was: "What do you often do when you're in a rocking chair?" The answer occurred to me at once, but I was hungry, and I trembled to risk writing it down.

"Are you ready?" asked the hostess. In desperation I dashed off 'Rock,' and this time the butler did not pass me by. But two girls on the other side of the table got the answer wrong, and had to go without their fish, much to the amusement of the rest.

These are some of the questions and answers that I remember:

"What meat have the czars of Russia a traditional fondness for?" Turkey.

"What does a good soldier do when a bullet is aimed at his head?" Duck.

"What does a girl suffer from who has too bad a headache to go down to see a bore?" Champagne.

"What was Noah's second son when he fell overboard?" Cold Ham.

"If we wanted to go to Europe we'd ask our fathers to what?" Lettuce.

"What's an original name for a stere?" Celery.

"What would a goat do to a young woman who stood still and looked him straight in the eyes?" Butter.

"If you sit down a bandbox what does it do?" Squash.

"What are the nearest things to engagement rings?" Lady-fingers.

There were more questions than these, of course, and the mistakes were many. Some of the wrong answers were delightfully funny. One poor girl didn't get a bit of meat of any kind, and another for the third course got only gravy, dressing, salt, French mustard and a slice of bread. I was particularly fortunte, and was rather elated over the fact; but just at the last I had another fall.

"What do you do when a mouse runs under your skirt?" was the question. I racked my brain, went over every edible I had ever tasted or heard of, but for the life of me I couldn't think of any better answer than "turn-over."

There was a burst of merriment when I read it out.

"Do you, really?" cried my vis-a-vis. "How funny of you! Now, ice cream."

Wasn't that hard luck?—Sunny South.

* * *

FEMININE INTERESTS.

Miss Imogen Wallace, an American woman who went to France to study pharmacy, has passed her examination and opened a large drug store in Paris.

* * *

A Brooklyn, New York widower sold his 2-year-old child for one dollar. The man is now married again, so if the purchase had only waited awhile the baby would no doubt have been marked down to 98 cents.

* * *

Sarah Grand will lecture in the United States on "Mere Man." It seems strange a busy woman can afford to give her time to the discussion of such an important and uninteresting creature as the grand Sarah must find "mere" man.

* * *

Princess Sophia Bamba Dhudeep Snigh, daughter of the late Maharajah Dhuleep Snigh of India is a student at the medical college of the Northwestern University, Chicago. The princess feels the need of another title to balance the rest of her name, but probably if she remains in Chicago a few years she will be no longer Dr. Princess Sophia Bamba Dhudeep Snigh, but just Mrs. Jones.

* * *

Bible study is at present a fad with society women of Chicago. Doubtless there remains nothing new under the sun to Chicago women, except the Bible, and since it has been at last discovered it will no longer be a novelty to them.

* * *

An epidemic of diptheria among cats has been reported from Chicago. Though it is well-known that cats are subject to this and other dreaded diseases, yet children continue to hug any stray cat without reproof.

* * *

Some cynical man has defined a five o'clock tea as giggle, gabble and gobble. He means, of course, that the feminine portion must console themselves with giggle and gabble while they watch the men silently gobble, gobble.

* * *

The young men of Jersey City have organized a matrimonial club with a fixed membership of ten and an award of $90 to each member who marries and makes way for a successor. Jersey City must have an oversupply of marriageable young men. They could doubtless obtain a better price in another market. Boston, for example, would gladly raise the bonus and pay the freight on a large shipment.

* * *

Dr. Mary E. Walker, the woman suffragist and dress reform advocate, who was granted a pension of $15 a month a few years ago for her services as nurse in the civil war will probably find her pension discontinued as the result of her free expression of opinion in regard to the last president at a railway station at Oswego, N. Y. Clothes do not make the man, after all. Slander of the dead cannot be considered a manly attribute, and Dr. Marv still falls short of her ambition.

* * *

GOOD TO KNOW

In the healing of burns and scalds, where there is danger of scars, rub the new skin several times a day with good sweet oil. Persist in this rubbing until the skin is soft and flexible.

* * *

To insure good coffee, keep the inside of your coffee pot bright. Boil it out occasionally with water to which a little soda has been added.

* * *

Cream sauces should be thickened with flour instead of corn-starch, as the latter requires a long time to become thoroughly cooked, whereas the milk in the sauce should never boil.

* * *

Some one has at last discovered that the best way to bake a turkey is with the breast down. The breast is turned to the bottom of the pan, and instead of being dry and tasteless when it is served is richly flavored and as sweet and juicy as one would care to have it. All the fine flavoring of the turkey, and the juices of the dressing flow down toward the breast of the fowl and when the white meat is served you get the full benefit of every flavor added during the process of preparing and baking the turkey in addition to the distinctive taste of the fowl itself."

All the irrigated cabbage fields in the Corpus Christi country are doing well, and in some the cabbage are heading. On other farms the growth is slow, and cabbage will be late in maturing.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

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

DIP AND FEED MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms and PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of Five Cents Per Hog Per Year. A postal gets particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address Moore Chem. Co. Dept. M 1501 Genesee St. Kansas City, Mo.



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

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

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

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Address all communications to

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Greenville, Tex.

As a Christmas Gift

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

See Page 4.

Trial Package FREE

Have you got dyspepsia or indigestion? YOU CAN BE CURED. I will send you FREE a trial package of my Stomach Tablets. This FREE TRIAL is the very best evidence I can furnish you of the very great merit of my Tablets.

My Stomach Tablets cured me of dyspepsia when everything else had failed, and I want you to try them.

I am a druggist of over twenty years experience, and my Stomach Tablets are the very best I have ever known for the positive cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, and all ailments caused by bad digestion, such as poor appetite, loss of flesh, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness and loss of energy.

My Stomach Tablets

Assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They DO THIS by setting things right in the stomach. Create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach.

ANY FORM OF STOMACH TROUBLES

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

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

JOHN MORROW, Chemist, SPRINGFIELD, O.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform anyone addicted to COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM, of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address MRS. MARY BALDWIN, Box 1212 Z, Chicago, Ill.

THE GAMEKEEPER'S .....DAUGHTER

Pretty Maribel Weize leaned against the stile by the lodge, a smile playing about her Cupid bow mouth, whereon the kiss of Captain Lurt of the dragoons was responsible for the charming blush which framed so sweet a smile.

Brier-Bonnat shambled along the hedged and tree arched highway.

When he reached the lodge gate, he deliberately sat upon the fender rock.

"Why, Brier," exclaimed Maribel, turning quickly to return to the lodge, "where did you come from?"

"From home, Maribel, and a-purpose to see ye," soberly replied the simple farmer, "I've heard ye have been receiving attentions from a soldier."

Maribel laughed merrily and blushed.

"Ye has a guilty look, Maribel, and I fear what I hear be true. But ye must not encourage those chaps, Maribel, for ye know ye are promised to me."

"I am promised to you, Brier? Why, you must be mad! And when, pray, gave I such a promise?"

"It was not ye, Maribel, as gave the promise. It was yer father told me ye should be mine."

"Look to my father, then, to fulfill the promise!" exclaimed the quick tempered Maribel, casting a glance where the dust had risen, then turning and walking quickly up the avenue toward the lodge.

Brier-Bonnat looked puzzledly after her, but he neither called her back nor manifested chagrin.

He dranged his corduroy cap from his glossy, black head and twirled it in his hand, his eyes fixed on the turf reflectively, until Herr Weize came along homeward from the village.

"What do ye here, Brier?" called out the jolly gamekeeper.

"Sit a minute, Herr Weize," called out Brier, straightening up. "Did ye not tell me I should have Maribel for me wife?"

"I did. Why?"

"An hour ago I came up the road from the place to pass an hour with Maribel. As I turned the bend of the road beyond I saw the girl and a soldier"—

"Captain Lurt?"

"The same. I stopped just beyond the stile to wait for them to separate. I heard the soldier ask Maribel to be his wife. She gave him her promise, and, Herr Weize, they sealed it with a kiss. Now, Herr Weize, never has Maribel honored me with a kiss"—

"And ye saw this, Brier?"

"With me own eyes."

The sturdy, gray bearded gamekeeper strode up the graveled avenue toward his lodge.

Brier shambled off down the road.

It was a stormy interview that took place between the father and daughter. The motherless girl pleaded her love for the dragoon.

Her stern father swore she should wed in her rank and that his wish was that she become the wife of Brier-Bonnat.

The same blood flowed in their veins. Their quarrel increased until the dark browed parent, goaded by disobedience and love's obstinacy, threw open his door and bade his high spirited child leave his sight forever.

* * * * * * *

"Yes, here was the very spot. Do you remember, dear?"

"As if it were yesterday. Come here, Myrtle, I want to show you something."

A tall, beautiful young woman approached the gray mustached, florid, portly man, upon whose arms leaned the gracious, well preserved lady who made the first remark and who was regarding an old broken down gate with peculiar interest.

"Myrtle," said the gentleman, "it was at this very spot that mamma promised to be mine."

He looked into the bright eyes of his daughter as he added:

"Just here we sealed our troth with a kiss."

Then he took the face of the contented looking lady in his gloved hands and said:

"And mother doesn't regret that first kiss, does she?"

The response was not in words.

"What were you then, papa?" asked the girl.

"A captain, my child."

"And you, mamma?"

"A gamekeeper's motherless daughter, Myrtle. This is the first time I have been here since your grandfather drove me from home because I was in love with your father."

"Where is grandpa, mamma?"

"Dead, dear, years ago."

"And was he gamekeeper here?"

"Yes. Yonder in the trees was our lodge."

"Who is the gamekeeper now, mamma?"

"There is none, my child. The estate has been closed years since. Let us walk up under the old trees, and I'll show you where your mother's childhood days were passed."

In the doorway stood an old man.

The lady looked at him steadily for a moment and then gave a little gasp. The general lifted his hat in response to the salutation of the beggarly looking fellow.

"You live here, my good man?" he asked.

The old man bowed his head.

The general tossed him a piece of money as the party walked away.

The old man leaned against the door frame and watched them until they left the avenue by the gate.

The coin lay unheeded at his feet.

Tears stood in the heavy eyes of Brier-Bonnat as he huskily whispered:

"Her father promised her to me."

Don't forget to use a little Prickly Ash Bitters whenever the stomach or bowels are disordered. It quickly corrects such troubles and makes you feel bright and cheerful.

THE STRANGEST DINNER THAT WAS EVER EATEN.

The strangest dinner ever eaten, so far as gastronomic efforts show, was eaten recently in Liverpool. Both host and guest—the dinner was served for two—were antiquarians, and their fare consisted of apples, bread, butter and wine.

But the astounding part of it was that the apples were at least 1800 years old, having been taken from a hermetically sealed jar unearthed at Pompeii.

The bread was made from wheat icoted from a recently opened Egyptian tomb, the hieroglphics thereon showing it to have been grown in the region of that Pharoah "who knew not Joseph," and who afterward perished, together with his armies, in the Red sea.

The butter, discovered on a stone shelf in an ancient and long disused well, dated from the days of "Good Queen Bess," while the wine was old when Columbus was a boy, and came from a vault in Corinth.

Less remarkable, but far more costly, was the dinner given by Sir William Curtis in London some years back. The bill averaged $180 a head; but the dinner committee reveled in wanton expenses, even dispatching a special messenger to Westphalia to select a ham upon the spot, and another to the banks of the Volga for a pot of freshly-made caviarie.

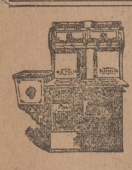
In 1897 the Viscompte de Viel-Castel undertook for a wager to expend 500 francs upon a dinner for himself, alone at the Cafe de Paris, selecting only the ordinary viands, wines, etc., as set out in the bill of fare, and paying the ordinary prices. He won his bet, the actual amount of his bill being 548 francs 50 centimes. The time was midwinter, and the items included 12 francs for a plate of young peas, 20 francs for a dish of strawberries and 24 francs for a pineapple.

Death dinners, as they were called were a gruesome fad early in the 80's. There is still living a certain lady of high rank, who, not so very long ago, used annually to give one of these sombre banquets in memory of her dead husband. The room was draped in black and mauve, the linen was mauve, the ladies wore dresses to match, while the waiters were attired in black silk knee-breeches, black coats and mauve stockings. The menu was modeled after the memorium cards in fashion, and even the viands were either black, mauve or white.

Dinners of sauces have been not infrequently tried by epicures craving for new gastronomic sensations. One of the most famous was given some few years back by an eccentric member of a well known west-end club. The soup was represented by gravy sauce and, in lieu of fish, oysters and lobsters sauces were handed around. Egg sauce did duty for a joint, and bread sauce recalled the memory of pheasant; while the absent plum pudding was suggested by brandy sauce.

Flower breakfasts threatened to become a society fad the season before last. the viands of these unique repasts were entirely composed of flowers, and infinite was the ingenuity expended in devising new and appetising dishes. Salad made from the showy, warm-tasting blossoms of the nasturtium alternated with caper jelly and myrtle-flower soup. Usually the flowers of a particular species of pumpkin-vine constituted the principal dish. They were yellow in color, fleshy and about the size of a dollar. The edible blooms were plucked before the petals were fully expanded, baked, or stewed in fresh milk and flavored with cloves. The feast was finished off with a plentiful supply of candied dose leaves, violets, etc.

One of the most eccentric dinners the world has ever seen was a certain regular customer of a famous Parisian restaurant, known to the waiters as "the butter-man." He ate next to nothing, but his soup-tureen, filled with a consomme specially prepared for hm, was always put before him. He took a few spoonfuls and had it taken away. Next came a whole fillet of beef, which he barely tasted. The next course consisted of a fine fat capon, or four quails, but, whichever it was, he consumed of it but one mouthful, together with two lettuce leaves and one radish.



I will ship to any station in the United States for THE CELEBRATED WILLARD STEEL RANGE $25.00

It has six 8-in. lids; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet; oven 21 in. deep, 17 ins. wide, 12 ins. high; top cooking surface, 30x36 inches; lined throughout with Asbestos; Duplex grate; burns wood or coal. Guaranteed in every respect; weighs 400 lbs. Terms: $10 with your order, balance payable, five notes of $3 each or one note of $15. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.

WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 10, 619-21 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

LARGEST FOUR YEAR OLD HORSE IN THE WORLD

WEIGHT 2500 Lbs., Age 4 Years, PERCHERON. Owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our four Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It Fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

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This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Horse. It cost us $3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions:

1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is Absolutely Free.

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3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

ASTHMA CURE FREE

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

Sent absolutely free on receipt of postal. Write your name and address plainly.



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

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

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,

Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Drs. Taft Bros'. Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen your Asthamalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,

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

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

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

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Feb. 5, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 129 st., New York City.

Home address, 235 Rivington street,

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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

American and European Plan. 200 ROOMS. $1.50 and $2.00 Per Day.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-6, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners; 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen s by Russell and Dallabarger from 9 t to 93. B. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

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

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS. Breeds prize winning, Barred and White P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes and Br. Leghorns. I have won more premiums on my stock in the last 5 years, than any man in the South. Send for circular prices, winnings, matings, etc. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

INCUBATORS.

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

DOGS.

T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of the best English strains in America; 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

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

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

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

POULTRY

W. H. Norton of the Norton Poultry Yards of Dallas, who is state agent for a nothern incubator company, a few days ago received the largest shipment of incubators and brooders ever brought to Texas, which is a pretty sure indication of his faith in the growth of the poultry business in the state. Mr. Norton sent twenty birds to the Fort Worth show and captured a pretty bunch of premiums.

FORT WORTH SHOW.—The show which was at Fort Worth last week was highly successful in all respects. A big lot of birds were on exhibition and many of them were among the highest-scoring fowls ever shown in the state. R. A. Davis of Merit, had two White Rock pullets that scored 96½ and were cut a little in weight. Judge Owen gave universal satisfaction in making the awards which were as follows:

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Chas. M. Brown, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, first, 94; W. J. Warriner, Fort Worth, cock, second, 92; third, 92; hen, second, 93½; cockerel, first, 94½; third, 93½; pullet, third, 94½; pen, first, 188¼. R. A. Davis, Merit, Tex., hen, first, 95½; pullet, first, 95½; second, 95½; pen, second 187½. Norton Poultry Yards, Dallas, Tex., hen, third, 93½; cockerel, second, 94½; pen, third, 186⅜.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—J. E. Randall, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, first, 92½; second, 92½; hen, third, 93; pullet, first, 94; second, 93½. J. F. Henderson, Fort Worth, cock, third, 90½; hen, first, 93½; second, 93½; pen, second, 182⅝.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—Norton Poultry Yards, cock, fidst, 91½; hen, first, 94½; second, 92; cockerel, first, 92½; pullet, first, 94½; second, 93½; pen, first, 186⅛.

Single Comb White Leghorns--Norton Poultry Yards, cock, first, 93½; hen, third, 94; cockerel, first, 94; second, 93½; pullet, second, 95½; third, 95½; pen, first, 188⅞. Vaughn & Zink, Texarkana, Ark., hen, first, 95; second, 94; cockerel, third, 93; hen, second, 186½. R. W. Haywood, Marine, Tex., pullet, first, 96.

Blue Adalusians—S. Ferguson, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, first, 93; hen, first, 93; second, 92½; third, 92½; pullet, first, 94½; second, 93½; third, 92½; pen, first, 186⅜.

Black Minorcas—P. W. Evans, Fort Worth, Tex., cockerel, first, 92; pullet, second, 94. R. H. Tucker, Fort Worth, pullet, first, 94½.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—X. Boaz, Benbrook, Tex., cock, first, 90½; hen, first, 93; pen, third, 184¼; T. J. Sansherry, Smithfield, Tex., cock, second, 88½; C. M. Brown, Fort Worth, cock, third, 88; McKinley & McNatt, Arlington, Tex., hen, second, 92½; cockerel, third, 93; pullet, first, 94½, second, 94; pen, first, 186⅝; R. A. Davis, hen, third, 92½; cockerel, first, 93½; second, 93½; pen, second, 186⅝; J. W. Pittman Benbrook, Tex., pullet, third, 94.

White Plymouth Rocks—R. A.Davis cock, first, 94; cockerel, first, 94; second, 94; pullet, first, 96½; second, third 94½; pen, first, 189⅜.

White Wyandottes—Wm. Plumhoff, Waxahachie, Tex., cock, first 87½; hen, first, 95½; second, 93½; third, 92½; pen, first 180½.

Silver Wyandottes—C. M. Brown, cock, first, 88½; hen, first, 92; T. M. Cullum, Dallas, Tex., hen, second, 90½; cockerel, third, 91; pullet, first, 93; second, 93; pen, second, 183; R. A. Davis, cockerel, first, 93½; hen, third, 90⅝; pullet, third, 92½; pen, first, 185¾; Vaughn & Zink, cockerel, second, 91; pen, third, 182¼.

S. S. Hamburgs—R. A. Nagel, Cuero, Tex., cock, first, 91½; hen, first, 95; second, 93; cockerel, first, 91; pullet, first, 95; second, 94½; pen, 185⅞.

C. I. Games—G. D. Ackley, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, first, 93; hen, first, 92; second, 90½; third, 90; pullet, first, 92½; second, 92½; third, 92; pen, first, 185⅝.

White Indian Games—G. D. Ackley, cockerel, first, 84½; pullet first, 93; second, 89½; third, 89½.

Pit Games—R. W. Haywood, Marine, Tex., cockerel, first, second and third; largest and best display; Vincent Holmes, cock, second; Clay Sandidge, cock, third; C. W. Randle, hen, first and second; R. D. McCombs, third; pen, first; J. W. Williams, pullet, third; pen, second.

B. B. Red Games, Bantams—H. H. Shonfeld, Dallas, Tex., cock, first, 95½; hen, first, 94½; S. B. Ferrell, Granbury. Tex., cock, second, 95; hen, second, 93; pullet, second, 94; J. T. Fox, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, third, 92; hen, third, 91; cockerel, third, 92, R. A. Davis, cockerel, first, 95½; pullet, first, 96.

R. C. Black Bantams—Ferrell, cock, first, 94; hen, first. 94; pullet, first, 95½.

R. C. White Bantams—Ferrell, cock, first, 92; hen, first. 92½.

Golden Duckwing Game Bantams—Nagel, hen, first, 92½; pullet, first, 92.

Black Game Bantams—Mrs. D. D. Shannon, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, first, 93½; hen, first, 94; pullet, first, 95½.

Buff Cochin Bantams—Ferrell, cock, first, 94; hen, first, 93½; second, 93½; cockerel, first, 94. Fox, pullet, first, 94; second, 94.

Black Cochin Bantams—Ferrell, hen, first, 94; pullet, first, 95; second, 93.

White Cochin Bantams—Ferrell, cock, first, 91½; hen, first, 92½; pullet, first, 95½; second, 95; third, 95; pen, first, 186.

Silver Seabright Bantams—Nagel, cock, first, 95½; third, 92; hen, third, 93½; pullet, second, 94; third, 94; pen, first, 189⅛. Davis, cock, second, 94; hen, first, 94½; second, 94½; cockerel, first, 94; second, 92½; pen, second, 188¼.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—Ferrell, cockerel, first, 94; hen, first, 92½; second, 92; third, 91; pullet, first, 93½; pen, first, 186¼.

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—Ferrell, hen, first, 92½; second, 92½; third, 91; cockerel, first, 92; pullet, first, 93½; pen, first, 184⅜.

Golden Seabright Bantams—Ferrell, hen, first, 92½; cockerel, first, 90½; pullet, first, 92½.

Brown Red Game—Ferrell, cock, first, 93½; hen, first, 94½; second, 93½; third, 93; pullet, first, 95; pen, first, 187½. Ackley, cock, second, 89½.

Partridge Cochin—Davis, cock, first, 91½; hen, first, 92; second, 89½.

Buff Cochins—Randall, first, 93; hen, first, 95½; second, 94½; third, 94. Pullet, first, 94½; second, 94; third 94; pen, first, 187⅞. Vaughn & Zink, cockerel, first, 91.

Black Langshans—Bruce Moore, cockerel, first, 89; pullet, first, 90.

Light Brahmas—Geo. W. Ratliff, Fort Worth, Tex., cock, first, 92; hen, first, 93½; second, 92½; third, 91½; cockerel, first, 91½; pullet, first, 94; second, 93; third, 92; pen, first, 185¼.

Best pen, American class—R. A. Davis.

Best pen, Asiatic class—J. E. Randall.

Best pen, Mediterranean—W. J. Warriner.

Best pen Bantams—R. A. Nagel.

Largest and best display games—R. W. Haywood.

Best pen in show—R. A. Nagel.

Largest and best exhibit—R. A. Davis.

FRESH EGGS.—Late summer and fall eggs are profitable and every poultry keeper who is looking for a profit from his flock should see to it that conditions are right for the hens to do their best at this season of the year. The cock birds should not be allowed to run with the hens (use the males with the females only during the breeding season), as they are all moulting more or less, and the attentions of the male are an injury to the plumage if nothing more, says the Northwest Pacific Farmer.

Eggs laid by hens which have not been alloyed with the male will keep a great deal better than those from mated females. In warm weather, especially, fertile eggs spoil very rapidly, while an infertile egg will preserve its freshness for a considerable length of time.

The demand for strictly fresh eggs is growing, and the more eggs of that quality placed on the market the greater will be the demand. There is no place where care in marketing a product is of much more importance than in selling eggs for table purposes, and few places in which it pays better to be particular. Some people seem to think that the profit in a business depends on the quantity produced and disposed of, but it is nearly always true that those who are careful to produce an article of first quality and place it on the market in the best condition, realize the greatest profit from their labor.

L. S. Friday has leased the J. W. J. ranch, near Exile, for five years and has purchased the goats thereon from Mrs. T. S. Evans. There was 3852 head in all. The ranch, which is partly in Uvalde and partly in Edwards counties, contains 12,000 acres and is said to be the largest goat ranch in the world.

SALE OF RED POLLED CATTLE

L. K. Haseltine, of Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo., will sell at public sale, a nice lot of registered Red Polled bull calves, 6 to 24 months old, at Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1901.

DAIRY

ALTA VISTA HERD RECORDS.—Writing to the Jersey Bulletin, Frank Simpson, superintendent of the Alta Vista herd, Fort Worth, says:

Denise's Ida 54942, as represented in the Alta Vista herd at Fort Worth, Tex., is carrying out her promises. This great cow had a record of 1234 pounds 9¼ ounces of milk in 30 days, from which 90 pounds 6¼ ounces of butter were made. Denise's Ida's Son 43180 has several young daughters in this herd at present, but few of which are in milk, however. Minerva of A. V. 138084 has given with her first calf 4584 pounds in 30 weeks, and is yet milking 16 pounds daily. If the other daughters of Denise's Ida's Son do as well, Mr. Anderson must be congratulated. This herd, however, has made a practice of carrying very fine cows. A week or two ago I mentioned the milk record of some of the Alta Vista cows, and now wish to mention the fact that the entire herd output, when bottled ready for market in Fort Worth, shows more than 20 per cent cream. Mirah Landseer 74207, has a butter record of 17 pounds 1½ ounces; Helene of St. Lambert 73601, 20 pounds 1½ ounces, and Pena Eric, 22 pounds 10 ounces in seven days.

HOME PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.—A bulletin from the New Jersey station says: The spoiling or turning sour of milk in warm weather is due to the presence of germs which make the milk a breeding place. The most favorable temperature for the development of these germs is between 70 and 90 degrees. An immense number are needed to affect the milk and cause it to sour; the longer the germs are in the milk the greater is their total increase, hence it is necessary, whenever milk is to be kept any length of time, to ccol it as soon as possible below the temperature at which the germs flourish, and to keep it continuously cool, never letting it get above 50 degrees. If this is not done the milk may become chemically decomposed and tend to cause trouble with delicate stomachs, particularly those of infants, even though no disease germs may be present. The germs of typhoid fever scarlet fever and tuberculosis are sometimes present in milk, and while at a low temperature they do not alter the milk, when taken into susceptible systems they will multiply and produce serious results. The keeping of the milk cold does not destroy these disease germs, and hence if they are to be destroyed it must be done by heating the milk to the proper temperature. All disease germs, and most other germs in milk, are killed by a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit, or above, for periods varying from ten minutes to half an hour. The higher the temperature the shorter the time needed. Germs of tuberculosis are the hardest to kill in milk, but they are destroyed if the milk is heated momentarily to 185 degrees, or held at 155 for twenty minutes. It is necessary to stir the milk constantly to make sure of this. Milk heated above 158 degrees acquires a cooked taste, and is less easily digested. Milk heated rapidly to 185 degrees and then rapidly cooled below 158 soon gets rid of the cooked taste. Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated hot enough to kill any disease germs that may be present, but not hot enough to give it a permanent cooked flavor. The germs that cause the milk to sour are also destroyed and the milk will keep sweet longer by being Pasteurized. Germs that are not killed at the temperatures named are those in the spore condition, or dormant. After the milk is cooled, unless it at once is made very cold, the spores germinate or hatch and become active germs, and soon produce other spores, and thus the work of fermentation is renewed. If Pasteurizing is repeated after they germinate and before they make new spores, the milk will be practically sterilized. Sterilized milk is that in which all the germs have been destroyed by heat. If a single one is left it will soon become a host by reproduction. If such milk is guarded against later contamination it will keep sweet indefinitely at summer temperature. It may be prepared by steaming the milk under pressure at temperatures higher than the boiling point, or by Pasteurization repeated once on each of five or six days. To preserve milk successfully it is necessary to apply both heat and cold, but the heating is more important than the refrigeration, as ice may be entirely dispensed with. To keep milk long in the absence of ice, it should be relatively pure at the start, and must be sterilized or Pasteurized as soon as received, and the heating should be repeated, at intervals of six to twelve hours according to the temperature where the milk is kept. The warmer the air the sooner the heating should be repeated. But with a good refrigerator one heating will suffice. Pasteurization at home should not relieve dairymen of the duty of supplying the purest possible product. Even if Pasteurized by the dairyman, it may be necessary for the consumer to repeat it if no ice is at hand. To Pasteurize in small quantities requires no special apparatus. Put the milk in a seamless graniteware dish and place over the fire. Stir briskly with one hand while with the other hold a thermometer in the milk. In a few minutes the mercury will rise to 185. Then remove the pan, cover and set aside in a cool place, or not, as desired. If not cooled below 60 degrees the heating must be repeated after eight or ten hours. A lower temperature will answer, but it is more trouble to hold the milk at the desired temperature a proper time than to use the high heat. The Pasteurizing may be done in bottles or tall, narrow tin cans holding from half a pint to a pint. They are placed in a steamer and subjected to the action of live steam thirty to sixty minutes, or are put in a boiler on a false bottom or perforated platform so as not to come in contact with the bottom of the boiler. Water in the boiler should be the same height as the milk. It is heated to boiling and the bottles removed and cooled. Then for infants the sterilized bottle can be used as a feeding bottle by attaching the nipple so that there will be no contamination.

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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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

J. P. VISSERING, Box 1. Mellville, Ill.

A TURTLE FARM.

The British government conducts a turtle farm at Ascension island. January in each year sees the commencement of the turtle season, which does not, as a rule, last more than three months. All turtles caught at Ascension island are the property of the crown and are only sent to England and other places for disposal as directed by the admiralty, in whose hands the government of the whole island practically rests. The particular species which favors Ascension with its visits is the green turtle, from whose green fat and portion of the fins that particular brand of soup is made which is proverbially associated with the banquets of London's civic dignitaries.

BERKSHIRE.



ED L. OLIVER COOPER, TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 2d 33343, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Baron Victor VI, 54711 Champion, Dallas Fair, 1901, at head of herd. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

TIP TOP BERKSHIRES. My Berkshires have won more prizes and more money at the last six Dallas Fairs and San Antonio International Fairs than all other Berkshire herds in the State combined. Good pigs for sale at reasonable prices. GEO. P. LILLARD, Seguin, Texas.

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Nine good premiums at San Antonio Fair, 1901. First in class and sweepstakes on boar, 1900. Choice stock for sale. H. H. McBRIDE, O'Daniel, Tex.

ELM GROVE FARM, Walter E. Davis & Bro., proprietors, breeders of thoroughbred Berkshire hogs. Barrey Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpington chickens. Young stock for sale at all times. Terms reasonable. BOX 126, Sherman, Texas.

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REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine, full blood milk Durham cattle, B. P. Rock chickens, registered premium Scotch Collie dogs, also full blood New Foundland dogs; pigs not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell Co., Texas.

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

POLAND CHINA.

CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS. The ribbon eaters. Of the first thirteen prizes offered at Texas State Fair, 1900, Cedar Vale productions won 8. At San Antonio Fair, 1900, of the 12 firsts offered, Cedar Vale productions carried off 10 of them. We show our own breeding and breed the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Pairs and trios not akin. Bronze turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

PEDIGREED POLAND CHINAS. $5 each; registered Shorthorns cheap. M. C. HEMENWAY, Hope, Kans.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

STEWART & MILLER, SHERMAN TEX., Breeders of Poland China swine of the best breeding and individuality. Winners at the Texas State Fair for past four years. Good stock for sale at all times.

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

HIGHLAND HERD DUROC 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.

SWINE

A POUND OF PORK.—B. L. Myers says:

1. It requires 13.80 pounds of skim milk to produce one pound of pork when fed with corn meal, ration 1:14.7 to fattening hogs.

2. Skim milk could not be economically fed to fattening hogs unless it was a product which could not be otherwise utilized.

3. It requires on an average 4 1-4 pounds of shelled corn to produce one pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced 13 1-4 pounds.

4. It required 4 1-4 pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed will produce 12 3-4 pounds of pork.

5. When dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed fattening hogs.

6. It required 7 1-2 pounds, or one bushel of ground oats to produce one pound of pork when fed with equal parts by weight of corn meal.

7. One bushel of corn meal is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fattening hogs.

8. Corn-fed pigs gained 4 1-2 pounds per week and ate about 21 pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight.

9. Pork was produced during the cold weather, with corn at 28 cents per bushel, for less than 3 cents per pound.

10. Indian corn is the most economical producing material during the winter months in regions where extensively grown.

HOME-CURED HAMS.—It is unnecessary to have a barrel in which to make a pickle. We have had excellent success by the following method, says an exchange: Cut off the skin except around the end to hold the cord to hang them up by. A small teacup of fine salt is rubbed together with two heaping tablespoonsful of powdered saltpeter. This mixture is heated and rubbed over the hams.

For convenience each ham is placed on a folded newspaper, with a sheet of plain white or manilla paper next the ham, and whenever the ham is moved it is done by placing the hands under the paper on which it rests. While curing, the hams are kept in a cool lace, but are not allowed to freeze. The mixture is used every few days for about three weeks, and it is imossible to get hams two salty in this way. Two or three times during the curing process we rub the hams with molasses into which a little soda has been stirred.

For a smoke house a tight barrel is all that is necessary. Some live coals are put in a pan that has been partly filled with ashes. Corn cobs are broken up and laid on the coals. They do not blaze, but give a dense smoke. When the smoke is going nicely the pan is quickly placed on the bottom of the barrel and a stick on which the hams are strung is placed across the top. If the cord is short the hams do not hang near enough to the fire to do any harm.

The barrel is covered, first with a newspaper, then with an old piece of sacking or carpeting, and the whole pressed down with boards. The hams are left here for three or four hours, the longer the better. The smoking process can be repeated as many times as desired, but probably two or three times would be enough for most families. They are not ready to eat for at least two weeks after smoking. In fact the longer they are kept, provided they do not spoil, the better they are.

PURE-BRED SWINE.—In a paper read before the Illinois Swine Breeders' association, R. D. Burnham of Champaign, Ill., said:

In the breeding of pure-bred swine we must begin, not with the individual we contemplate using as our foundation, but must make a study of the family the individual represents. I care not how perfect the individual may be, unless it comes from a family prepotent enough to establish the points we aim to produce, failure instead of success will likely attend our efforts. We should have a well-established ideal in our minds, and when we can produce individuals true to our ideal, then we can say we are successful breeders. Generally speaking, it makes no difference whether our ideal is right or not, when we reach the point where a majority of the produce are true to our ideal, then and not till then are we successful. If we are thoughtful men and breeders, we will change our ideal as time passes, aiming always to keep a little ahead of the demand and produce superior individuals. If you will pardon me, I will cite in this connection one of the first matings I made before I studied family traits. I had what I considered nearly a perfect pair, and mated them, expecting to produce very superior individuals. When the produce arrived I was disappointed, but said they will improve as they grow; instead of improving, they got worse, grew leggy, flat-sided, long noses and bad head and ears; in fact, I never saw a poorer litter from blooded parents. Upon looking into the families represented, I found that while I had mated almost perfect individuals, yet they both came from families noted for these undesirable traits; consequently, I got all these traits intensified in the produce. Again, the strain has a great deal to do with success; there are families and families, some desirable, others not. It is a noteworthy fact that two individuals equal in every way, one of a prominent and desirable strain, the other of a less noted family, the the first will clearly outsell the latter; consequently, the breeder must keep informed of the demand and try to breed for it. I have attended sale after sale, one successful, the other a failure, simply because of the strains represented, and the character of the breeder. The purchaser must know that the breeder has the right strains and the individual is thoroughly honest, then success will attend the seller.

In our breeding we aim to select the females from tried and prominent families, and as choice in individuality as it is possible to get, but not too fine; then we try to mate her with a male equally prominent in breeding, but as near perfect as we can get him. In other words, we aim to mate a male compactly built and extra fine in head, ears, body, etc., with a female perhaps a trifle too long and coarse and weak where he is strong expecting him to correct her bad points.

Generally speaking, and I would not advocate mating show-yard winners, as their produce would probably be too fine. I mean by this, neat in every way, but lacking in size, substance, constitution, etc., and although they would probably be very pretty to look at, yet if they lack in size, substance, constitution, etc., they are failures. Again, a great many of the most successful sires are not show animals. Personally, I would prefer to mate with a little brother, if a good individual, as I believe he would be a more successful sire, since he has never been overfed or pampered. In this, however, I find I am not wholly in accord with prevailing sentiments. Again, I would prefer to get the dam of a show animal and mate her with the male that had produced the shaw animal, then I could safely count on the produce being good. If I could not get the dam, I would try to get a full sister, and mate as before. Again, certain families nick well with others, so it is well to study the breeding of winners, and see what families are represented, what crosses occur, etc., but if we follow this too closely we find we are not breeders in the true sense, but are simply following some one else's ideas. We should be progressive and study out our own matings.

Feeding and care, of course, have a great deal to do with the success or failure of the breeding business. We aim to have our males in good breeding order, not too fat, but in such condition that two or four weeks crowding will put them in show shape. Our females, a trifling thin at coupling period, from then to farrowing time we want them to show a material increase in weight, laying by a store for the suckling period. We want them in good condition at farrowing time, all their organs doing what is required of them, then we have no fear of the outcome. We always aim to have an attendant with our females at farrowing time, even if it is in the middle of the night and zero weather. The first few hours mean everything with a young pig. It may take weeks to overcome a bad start. We endeavor to feed so as to compel the sow to do her best toward raising the litter, and as soon as the little ones will eat they are fed and kept growing. A backset in a pig is hard to remedy, and I doubt whether it is possible to make a really good pig out of a stunted one.

DEATH BY NEGLECT.

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife, or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Lock Box 462, Dallas Texas

SHEEP---GOATS

PROBLEMS IN SHEEP BREEDING.—In breeding sheep the first necessity is a knowledge of condition and an understanding of what market demand you want to meet. If you expect to go into business as a breeder of fine stock to supply the market for breeders then you need the best there is to be had at reasonable figures. If you expect to raise fat lambs for the market (and this is the best plan to follow), then you may be satisfied to get your experience with common sheep. Good natives make a very satisfactory foundation, but be sure to use a good mutton ram of known family. Avoid buying a cheap ram.

In my personal experience the April lamb is the lamb for Iowa conditions. The early lamb needs too much feed before grass comes, and the late lamb gets the stomarch worm and the hot weather. Breeding sheep is a simple mattle, but caring for them is different. They need the closest watchfulness. In building sheep barns or sheds I always have the doors in the ends of the sheds and never less than eight feet wide. I rarely shut breeding ewes in the sheds; sheep must have abundance of air. In going among your sheep go quietly and don't hustle things and make them jump and run.

The lambing season is a delicate time with the shepherd. Where possible it is profitable to have someone with them all the time, especially at night. I have sometimes thought that daybreak was the most popular time with the ewes, but experience confirms the opinion that a ewe drops her lamb whenever she gets ready. On one occasion I had 17 lambs dropped between the hours of midnight and 1:30 a. m. When the lamb is dropped it is necessary to see that the ewe milks freely. A thick, stringy matter fills the teats and in many cases the lamb cannot start the milk. It should be done by hand. The long ends and tags of the wool surrounding the udders should be clipped so that the lamb won't get them in its mouth. I let my lambs run with the ewes until August, when they are weaned.

The lamb has its enemies, and the shepherd that can succeed in constantly getting crops of lambs on the market without serious loss is deserving of a statue. The stomach worm is the worst enemy of the tender lamb. I have read and studied and experimented with all or nearly all of the so-called remedies, worm powders, gasoline, turpentine, etc., but the conclusion of the whole matter is that in the long run they do not pay. The damage to the lambs' thrift is not compensated for in results. My practice is to feed the ewes and lambs grain until the lambs are in the habit of seeking grain on their own account, then feed corn with a tonic that will aid digestion and keep the stomach in the most vigorous condition. This is the only cure or prevention against stomach worms that is practicable and profitable.

MERINOS AND MUTTON SHEEP.—Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin experiment stations, says:

The Merino is peculiarly a wool bearer, and nearly all lines descended from the Spanish stock have been selected with that single end in view. The story of the Spanish Merinos in their home countrty forms one of the most interesting chapters extant in the history of live stock.

In Spain each spring, and on their return in the fall, the Spanish flocks make annual journeys covering in all about 1,000 miles. Only the strongest and most rugged animals survive the long, fatiguing and perilous marches. The ability to exist in enormous flocks, to range over a vast territory and to subsist upon scant food, are the leading of the many remarkable qualities wrought by stern fate into the very fibre and constitution of the Merino.

Almost opposite in some respects are the English mutton breeds of sheep, which have been reared in small flocks, confined to limited pastures, the best specimens being saved and matued by kindly hands with intelligent attention to all their wants. They have been sheltered from storms and supplied with roughage and grain from barn and stacks whenever the fields were scant of herbage or the weather severe.

In general the life of the English mutton sheep has been one of plenty almost to surfeit and quiet contentment. In this country we cannot hope to attain the wonderful success reached by British sheep owners unless we follow closely or improve upon their methods. The rules and practices prevalent in this country in handling Merino sheep will prove unsatisfactory with the mutton breeds and the feeder in the very inception of his flock experience should carefully consider the habits and characteristics of the animals he is handling.

The sheep is distinctly a gregarious animal. The American Merino of today, improved as it is over its ancestors, still shows in a marked manner the result of inheritance by its adaptability to exist in large flocks and thrive under ordinary conditions of care and keep.

With reasonable oversight, thousands of Merino sheep can be held in single bands where the range is ample; and for the period of fattening tens of thousands can be successfully fed together, as is now commonly done with range sheep taken to feeding points in the trans-Missouri corn states.

To give the highest returns, the English mutton sheep must be kept in small flocks, where each member can receive attention when needed from the shepherd. Of the mutton breeds, 200 sheep are probably as many as can be successfully managed in one flock, and to secure the best returns from so large a number as this, one should have experience in their management. The novice would better begin with a flock of twenty-five, increasing the number as experience grows into intelligent, well directed management.

Strawberries were ripening fast at Alvin last week.

GOATS.

R. H. LOWREY, CAMP SAN SABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

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

SHEEP.

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

PAN-AMERICAN DAIRY LESSONS.—Now that the dairy test of different breeds at Buffalo is ended, it is in order to learn some lessons from it. Mr. Edward Van Alstyne, superintendent of the test, has written various conclusions, some of which are interesting and valuable. He says:

The grain ration, as a rule, costs about one-third more than the coarse food, and was from 8 to 18 pounds a day to a cow. The usual feed was two parts of bran with one part of gluten feed, 28 per cent protein, supplemented in some cases by one or two pounds oats, linseed or cottonseed meal, as the case might be. Very little cornmeal was fed, except to the Shorthorns and to different cows that were inclined to keep a little thin.

Some cows would do better on cottonseed than linseed meal, others the reverse, while still others needed a little more heat and fat, as obtained from the cornmeal. As a milk producer oats were not to be compared with the other feed, but as a strengthener and a nerve force were a very necessary part of the ration.

Here is a point I would like to emphasize: Many men during the milking period allow their cows to become reduced in flesh to such an extent that their milk and fat record are lowered, or an extra amount of feed is required to restore their lost flesh.

There are those who are very zealous for the large cow. It has been stated that they necessarily require more to keep them, also that a cow's food also produces milk, fat in the milk or on her back. The following will be interesting in this connection: The Holstein cow, Meg, weighed 1362 pounds and Inka Mercedes 951 pounds. The former ate $34 worth of feed and made 282.84 pounds estimated butter, worth $70.71, or 900.61 pounds solids, worth $81.05; the latter ate $32.37 worth of feed and made 288.34 pounds estimated butter worth $72.08, or 943.43 pounds solids, worth $84.90. Meg gained in weight 101 pounds, Inka 72 pounds. In this case the large cow ate but $1.63 more feed, yet for it gave $3 less value in her butter and $5.48 less in her solids, and had only 29 pounds meat to her credit, worth at 3 cents per pound, 87 cents. What did she do with her feed?

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

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

MARKETS

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, Dec. 9.—The run of hogs was more liberal last week than for some time past, and prices as a rule more satisfactory. The market showed another advance of 10@15c on the mixed packers class, as they sold as high as $5.75. There were no fancy sorted hogs in the offerings, but according to the way the bulk of hogs sold it would have placed strictly fancy hogs near the 6c mark. We feel safe in saying that Dallas is paying more for hogs than any other Texas market, and, the bulk of sales, considering class and quality, within 25c of Kansas City. Sales on light half fat pigs ranged from $3.50 to $4.50, and we advise shippers to be a little careful on this stuff, as they will not sell for fancy prices. We look for a continuation of a strong and active market, and believe it will be to your interest to communicate with us before shipping elsewhere, as the local and outside demand is better than it has been for several months. Receipts of cattle were only moderate and only a few loads of good butcher stuff among the offerings. Part of the cows we had were good enough to bring 3c, but were sold with others on the off grade order at 2.75c, as the straight bids are better for the shippers. Our market is short on choice heavy steers and cows, also light weight butcher stuff. The demand is increasing for good feeding steers and bulls and we would be pleased to have shippers send in something on this order, as they will find a ready sale at satisfactory prices. The supply of common half fat stuff continues heavy, and we find it hard to dispose of this class of cattle at prices satisfactory to shippers, and we advise you not to bring them unless you can afford to accept canner prices. The sheep market is active on choice mutton or top feeders. The northern hog and cattle market came in steady.

Quotations to-day were as follows: Prime steers 900 pounds up $3.00@3.50, choice steers 700 to 900 pounds $2.75@3.00, stockers and feeders $2.25@2.75, choice cows 800 pounds up $2.75@3.00, choice heifers $2.25@2.75, fair to good cows $2.25@2.50, medium fat cows $2.00@2.25, bulls $1.50@2.25, canners, $1.00@2.00, sorted hogs 180 pounds up $5.85@5.95, choice hogs 170 pounds up $5.75@5.85, mixed packers 150 pounds up $5.65@5.75, rough heavies $5.25@5.60, light fat hogs $4.50@5.00.

FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 9.—The receipts of hogs last week were 23 cars of hogs and sorted hogs sold for $5.82 1-2, and we sold several lots straight at $5.75 and $5.72 1-2, bulk light mixed hogs selling at $5.30 to $5.50 and heavy mixed $5.50 to $5.60. The markets north to-day came in steady to higher and we look for choice sorted hogs to bring $5.80 to $5.90, heavy mixed hogs $5.60 to $5.70.

The receipts of cattle were quite liberal last week, the majority of which, however, ran below the average in quality. The market was not very strong on this class of stuff, some of it selling as low as $2.25, while anything choice would be readily grabbed up at 3c. Bad weather in the range sections will have a tendency to check the runs from these parts and we look for a strong market the coming week on good to choice stuff, but this common half fat stuff will continue to sell about on the present basis.

We quote our market to-day as follows: Choice fat steers $3.00@3.50, medium fat steers $2.50@3.00, choice fat cows $2.50@2.75, medium fat cows $2.25@2.40, bulls, stags and oxen $1.50@2.15, canners $1.25@1.75; choice sorted hogs $5.80@5.90, heavy mixed hogs $5.60@5.70, light fat mixed $5.30 @ 5.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.—Cattle receipts 24,000 head. General market 5@10c lower. Good to prime $6.40 @8.00, poor to medium $4.00@6.25, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.50, cows $1.25@4.35, heifers $2.50@5.50, canners $1.25@2.50, bulls $2.00@4.15, calves $2.50@5.50.

Hog receipts 50,000 head. Market 5@10c higher, closing weak. Mixed and butchers $5.85@6.35, good to choice heavy $5.95@6.45, rough heavy $5.60@5.90, light $5.25@5.90, bulk of sales $5.80@6.30.

Sheep receipts 25,000 head. Sheep and lambs steady to strong. Good to choice weathers $3.50@$5.25, fair to choice mixed $2.75@3.50, western sheep $3.00@4.00, native lambs $2.50@5.00, western lambs $2.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9.—Cattle receipts 5,000 natives, 700 Texans, 300 calves. Beef cattle steady, others strong. Choice export and dressed beef steers $5.90@6.20, fair to good $4.75@5.80, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.50, western fed steers $5.00@6.25, western range steers $3.50@4.80, Texas and Indian steers$3.00@4.25, Texas cows $2.00@3.75, heifers $3.25@5.50, canners $1.75@2.65, bulls $2.50@4.25. Market $3.25@5.00.

Hog receipts 13,000 head. Market 5@10c higher. Heavy $6.50@6.60, mixed packer $6.20@6.50, light $5.50@6.35, pigs $4.60@5.50.

Sheep receipts 2,000 head. Market strong. Native lambs $4.25@4.75, western lambs $4.00@4.50, native wethers $3.50@4.00, western wethers $3.25@3.50 western yearlings $3.85@4.25, ewes $2.75@4.40, culls and feeders $2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9.—Cattle receipts 4,500 head, including 2,200 Texans. Market steady for natives, strong for Texans. Native shipping and export steers $5.40@6.55, with the top at $7.00; dressed beef and butcher steers $3.50@6.35, steers under 1,000 pounds $3.40@6.50, stockers and feeders $2.45@3.75, calves and heifers $2.00@5.00, bulls $2.25@4.50, canners $1.50@2.85, Texas and Indian steers $4.10@5.30, fed $3.25@4.30, grass cows and heifers $2.30@3.35.

Hog receipts 8,000 head. Market steady to 5c higher. Pigs and lights $5.90@6.05, packers $5.95@6.10, butchers $6.15@6.45.

Sheep receipts 800 head. Market steady. Native muttons $2.75@3.80, lambs $4.00@5.10, culls and bucks $1.75@3.50, stockers $1.50@2.00.

GALVESTON.

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

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 7.—Beeves—Good to choice, $3.00 to 3.25; common to fair, $2.50 to 2.75.

Cows—Good to choice, $2.50 to 2.75; common to fair, $2.00 to 2.25.

Yearlings—Good to choice, $2.75 to 3.00; common to fair, $2.25 to 2.50.

Calves.—Good to choice, $3.00 to 3.25; common to fair, $2.50 to 2.75.

Hogs—Cornfed, $5.50 to 6.00; mastfed, $4.00 to 4.50.

The market for good beeves kept active; supply light; cows and calves arriving in excess of the demand. Hogs wanted.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7.—Receipts the past week have been light, and trading fairly active, especially for good fat steers and fat cows; for this class there was and is a good demand. The market closed this day nearly bare, and the outlook is favorable for next week for all classes of cattle suitable for butchers. Hogs in full supply and dull. Sheep, butchers supplied for the present.

Beeves—Choice, gross, 3 1-2 to 4 1-4c; fair to good, 2 1-2 to 3 1-4c.

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

Bulls and Stags—Bulls, 1 3-4 to 2 1-4c; stags, 2 to 2 1-2c.

Yearlings—Choice, $350 to 500 lbs., 2 3-4 to 3 1-4c; fair to good, per head, $9 to $11.

Calves—Choice, 200 to 300 lbs., 3 to 3 3-4c; fair to good, 100 to 200 lbs., per head, $5 to $8.

Hogs—Cornfed, gross, 5 to 5 3-4c; mastfed, gross, 3 to 4c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4c; common to fair, per head, 75 to $1.25.

HOUSTON.

(Reported by the Dunn Commission Co.)

Houston, Dec. 6.—Beeves—Choice, $2.75 to $3.00; medium, $2.50 to 2.75.

Cows and Heifers—Choice $2.25 to $2.50.

Bulls and Stags, $1.75 to 2.25.

Work oxen, $2.00 to 2.25.

Yearlings—Choice, $2.75 to 3.00; medium, $2.50 to 2.75.

Calves—Choice, $275 to 3.00; medium $2.50 to 2.75.

Choice muttons, $2.50 to 2.75

Hogs—Cornfed tops, 160 lbs. and up, $5.00 to 5.50; cornfed lights and roughs, $4.50 to 4.75.

Choice fat cattle sell on arrival; no demand for inferior stuff. Top cornfed hogs wanted.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 9.

Immediately following the announcement of the government estimate of the cotton crop last week, advances of about 40 points were scored. Prices for spots have been firm all the week, with a tendency to rise

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

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 9.—Spot cotton firm and revised. Sales, 2,415 bales spot and 3,500 f. o. b.

Low ordinary, 5⅝; ordinary, 6¼; good ordinary, 6⅞; low middling, 7⅝; middling, 8; good middling, 8¼; middling fair, 8⅝.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 9.—Spot cotton market steady and revised. Sales 796 bales.

Ordinary, 5 9-16; good ordinary, 6 13-16; low middling 7 9-16; middling, 8; good middling, 8¼; middling fair, 8⅝.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 9.—Spot cotton steady and ⅛c up. Sales, 5,800 bales spot and 3,700 to arrive.

Ordinary, 6; good ordinary, 6 9-16; low middling, 7⅝; middling, 8; good middling, 8¼; middling fair, 8 11-16;

New York, Dec. 9.—Spot cotton market ⅛c higher. Sales, 2,900 bales.

Good ordinary 7 13-16; low middling, 8 1-16; middling 8⅛; good middling, 8.82; middling fair, 9.30; fair, 9.64.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 9.

Wheat, No. 2, 90c.

Corn, shelled, 90c.

Oats, 60c.

Bran, $1.35.

Chopped corn, $1.55.

Cornmeal, 35-lb. sack, 75c.

Flour, $3.50@4.50 per barrel.

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

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

Broom corn, per ton, $65 to $100.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, steady.

Wheat, No. 3, 75@76½c; No. 2 red, 84c

Corn, No. 2, yellow, 68½c.

No. 2 oats, 47@47½c; No. 2 white, 48¾@49½c.

No. 2 rye, 64c.

Barley, fair to choice malting, 58½@63c.

No. 1 flax seed, $1.14; No. 1, northwestern, $1.45.

Prime timothy seed $6.40@6.50.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 9.

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

Cabbage, per pound, 2c.

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

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 to 6c per pound; chickens, choice hens, $2.25 to $2.50; choice springs, $2.75 to $3.00; ducks, large, $2.50; small, $2.

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.

The tomato crop at Craft, Cherokee county, Tex., is expected to be three times as great next year as in the past season.

CORN RAISING

SELECTION OF SEED CORN DISCUSSED BY H. B. HILLYER OF BOWIE, TEXAS.

Bowie, Tex.

To the Journal:

The past season has been the most disastrous one on the corn crop known for many years, and this is especially true of Texas; hence, it stands us in hand to learn again the lessons of corn growing in drouthy years. It is true that some farmers have made fairly good corn crops, while scores of others have made entire failures. Why so? Therefore I have concluded to write two short articles upon this all-important subject—one upon improved seed, and the other upon cultivation.

The loss of a corn crop is more hurtmul to a farmer than the loss of a cotton crop. Corn means a man's living, his meat and bread, his eggs, milk and butter, and still more important, if possible, his stock feed, to carry over his stock, and to make the next year's crop plow stock must be well fed.

Every farmer who owns his own land ought to have it divided into several small fields, so that his corn ground can be planted in peas, pumpkins, etc., and used for pasturing after the corn has been gathered.

"Seed corn" is a matter of great moment, and the value of "improved seed, has never received the attention it has deserved at the hands of the average farmer. I want to lay down a few simple principles upon selection of seed:

Early corn is never a large corn, nor a heavy producer. A small cob variety can never be a heavy producer. The same is true of a short grain.

Northern corn, brought down into Texas, will always produce an early crop of small ears and short grains. Any good variety of home-grown corn will out-produce it by at least 25 per cent. It requires no more plant food, moisture or labor to grow a large ear, that 60 or 80 will shell a bushel, than it does to grow a small ear that will require 150 to shell a bushel, yet the larger ear will produce twice as much per acre as the small one. Hon. Jeff Wellborn has grown a white corn, of which 32 ears will shell a bushel. My mammoth yellow corn, in a good season and on good soil, will produce corn of which 50 selected ears will shell a bushel, and this is easily attainable by any pains-taking farmer who will improve his corn seed. We do not need an early corn, but we do need a corn with a strong, vigorous vitality that will stand the drouth; then, with proper preparation and cultivation of the soil, we need never fail in making a fairly good corn crop. Of course, the better the season the bigger the crop—longer grains and larger ears.

I want a heavy-set, large but short-jointed stalk, with thick, broad blades and a big system of roots. Such will always stand the drouth, and will not be easily blown down.

In selecting my seed from the crib I do not care so much for a large ear as I do to have a nice short, compact ear, filled out to the end of the cob, at least 18 rows to the cob, with long grains. My corn will run from 18 to 24 rows, grains from center of cob in good ears, three-fourths inches in long, and is the greatest sheller I have ever seen.

And lastly, many farmers nub off about one-third of each end and plant from the middle. This is absolutely suicidal and unscientific. I nub off only a few of the faulty grains of the small end, and then I shell all the rest for seed. Thus you have small grains from the small end, long grains from the center and short, stubby grains from the butt end. Why do I do this? Nature's god makes no mistake. Follow nature and you will always be right. Experience has demonstrated that the grains from the small end are at least two weeks earlier than those from the large end. Hence, when corn is thus planted it will be maturing during two or three weeks. You will have roastingears during all these days. Then, in case the season is a wet one, and the corn throws out two or three extra shoots, as it is sure to do, these late blooming stalks will furnish pollen for them. They will be fertilized, and make good ears, if the season continues good.

If farmers would only learn to do less work, then spend their leisure moments studying up the scientific principles of their calling, farm life would be vastly more pleasant. Yes, even fascinating, and far more profitable.

By careful selection and improvement, year by year, of farm seed, and a more scientific method of preparing the soil and cultivating the crop, it is an easy matter to add from 50 to 100 fold to the yield of any farm crop.

H. B. HILLYER.

HORSE.

The celebrated stallion, Cresceus, with a world's record of 2:02¼, will trot on the race track of the Texas State Fair grounds, Dallas, Tex., Jan. 1, 1902, at 2 p. m., for the benefit of the Confederate reunion fund.

JACKS AND MULES.—John L. Jones, of Columbia, Tenn., in charge of the mule and jack department of the St. Louis fair, says:

Ten millions of dollars have been left in the United States lately by European governments for army mules, Great Britain taking the largest number, and now the papers inform us that 1000 carloads are being shipped from the city of Fort Worth, in the state of Texas, for the use of the government in her wars. Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans and a number of other places have shipped its thousands, until the mule is scarce and becoming an item of great export trade in the Union.

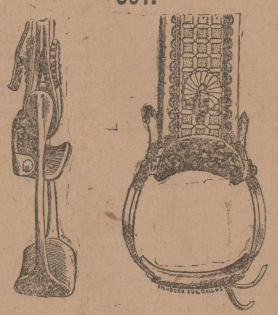
Don't be afraid to breed them. There will be demands for more than you will raise. Facts and figures tell the tale. Nearly every state in the Union has more or less mules, and in the great majority of them the mule is valued on an aberage of $10 higher than the horse. Is this not wonderful? Since you have $25, and even $100 horses, and numbers galore valued at $1000 to $10,000, yet the mule with his even valuation is worth more than the horse per head.

But one says, "this is in the mule states." But is Connector a mule state? In that state horses were valued at $73.06, and mules at $87.73 in 1900. Take the District of Columbia, in which is situated the capital of the nation, and mules are valued at $74.69, while horses are only valued at $67.93. This is the range generally, and the data for the other states are not at hand, but will run about the same. Now if the mule can do this, when his dam is only bred in the country generally to the jack, when she is deemed too much blemished or unfit to breed to a horse, what could the mule do if he had the chance of having for his dam the best mares in the land, such as are bred by these fine horses? We dont want these horse breeders to quit breeding, nor will they do it, for we are looking for better mares to get better mules from. Now if we can increase the value of the horses of the country, and bring them up to the valuation of the mule, then the country would be richer by $150,000,000, that is $10 per head on her 15,000,000 of horses in the United States in 1890.

The livestock of the United States in 1880 was $1,500,000,000, and in 1890 it was $2,200,000,000 in round numbers, an increase of 50 per cent in ten years. Take the state of Illinois, with her 1,135,000 horses in 1890, and put the valuation of the mule on them and you have a state richer by $13,350,000. These illustrations show the pissibilities you may attain.

Five carloads of prize hogs at the Chicago exposition were sold at auction, bringing $6.55, $6.52½, $6.45, $6.20 and $5.85.

K-T STIRRUP — THE LATEST OUT.



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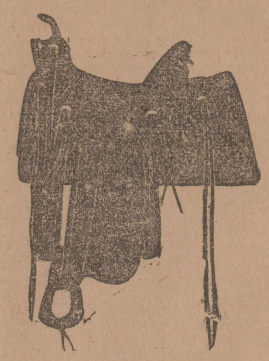
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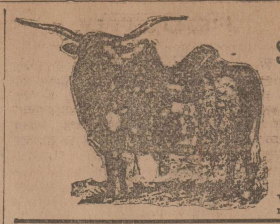
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N. B.—If you want to get choice locations you may HAVE TO HASTEN; and remember this: "Only One Road," and "You Don't Have to Apologize."

Things at Home and Abroad.

Would Bar Divorced People.—At the East Texas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held at Tyler last week a resolution was referred to the committee on memorials calling upon the general conference which meets in Dallas next May to enact a law prohibiting persons who are divorced for other than the one scriptural cause from holding membership in the Methodist church.

Work of Congress. Hundreds of bills have been introduced in congress, but the majority of them are private bills. Practically nothing has been done so far by congress in the way of enacting legislation. A number of bills of special interest to Texas have been introduced by representatives from this state.

Mr. Wooten has introduced a bill for the improvement of the Trinity river. It provides for $150,000 in cash and $850,000 as a continuing contract, the work to begin at Dallas; also a bill appropriating $250,000 for the enlargement of the federal building at Dallas.

Mr. Burleson has introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the Brazos river from its mouth to Old Washington. This is the same project which the rivers and harbors bill defeated last session provided for.

The project then and now was presented and urged by Messrs. Burleson and Henry and contended for in committee by Mr. Ball.

Senator Culberson was in charge of the project in the senate. If the rivers and harbors bill gets through this time the Brazos river is in good shape for an appropriation and will be amply backed by those most directly interested in the improvement of the river.

Mr. Cooper has introduced bills for his district as follows:

A survey for a ship channel from the mouth of the Sabine and Neches rivers to Sabine Pass; another appropriation of $1,000,000 to construct this channel; the third for an appropriation of $500,000 for completing the improvement of Sabine Pass and the repair of the jetties. He will introduce a bill next week to make Port Arthur a sub port of entry.

Representative Ball introduced four bills relating to the trust problem as follows:

1. To prohibit shipment of articles controlled by a trust from one state to another state or territory, or from a territory to another territory or state.

2. To prohibit the use of the mails to advertise or carry on the business of a trust, combination or monopoly.

3. To admit free of duty articles controlled by a trust.

4. To appoint a special committee of nine members, not more than five of whom shall be members of any one political party, to consider all bills, amendments and resolutions relating to the control, suppression, prohibition or regulation of trusts, monopolies, combinations of capital or corporations of any character; to frame and report at an early date a general bill to suppress trusts.

Status of the Philippines.—By a late decision the supreme court held the Philippine Islands to be for commercial purposes practically a part of the United States. The ultimate results of the decision are in a measure speculative, with the exception that the customs duties collected in this country on goods shipped to the Philippines since the ratification of the Par is treaty will have to be refunded. It is thought, however, that the aggregate will not be large. Secretary Gage expects that it will be within $1,000,000. The present tariff now in operation in the Philippines, Mr. Gage thinks, will need little or no revision. It is said to be highly satisfactory to the business interests of the islands.

Canal Commission's Report.—The report of the Isthmian Canal commission was sent to congress last week. The commission, as anticipated, favors the Nicaraguan route, and makes an estimate of $189,864,962 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua.

The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,234,358, but the report says it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at $40,000,000.

The report says the Panama route is favorable as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal.

The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side.

With the adequate force and plant the commission estimates that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles.

The estimated cost of opening and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is twelve hours and through the Nicaragua canal thirty-three hours.

The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce, save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua.

The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea through which to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can be easily secured.

The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama Canal company have many years to run and new concessions can not be granted to the United States.

George S. Morrison, a member of the committee, submitted a minority report favoring the Panama route. He says the estimates for the Nicaragua canal do not make sufficient provisions for unknown conditions and contingencies.

Several canal bills have been introduced in congress.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

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

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

This is an age of great concerns that undertake vast enterprises. All our people are informed regarding the magnitude of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, which so interested millions of visitors. All the beautiful buildings have been sold to the Chicago House Wrecking company which will carefully dismantle them so that nothing will be wasted. The Chicago House Wrecking company stands alone in the world in a class by itself and no other concern could undertake such a tremendous task.

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

On next Tuesday and Wednesday, December 17 and 18, Messrs. Scott & March, Gudgell & Simpson, the Sunny Slope Farm and others will sell 150 registered Herefords at the northern division of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, and this is our last opportunity to remind our readers that if they desire Hereford breeding stock this is a great opportunity to buy it. These breeders have a reputation for raising good cattle, and we have their assurance that the offering at Fort Worth will be a fair sample from their herds, and in no sense of the word culls. One hundred bulls and fifty heifers will go to the highest bidders and the range of ages is such that no matter whether an animal for immediate heavy service or one for immunizing is wanted they can be supplied with equal facility. Forty head have already been immunized, and as the sale is in the northern division of the yards any animal purchased can be taken north of the line without danger. Don't fail to attend. Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., will supply you with a catalogue for the asking.

One of the most substantial and enterprising business colleges in the state of Texas is the Gainesville Business College, located on South Dixon street in that city. The management is up-to-date and makes no wild claims of turning out full-fledged business men in six months, but does impart a thorough business education in the shortest possible time. Write for information.

C. S. Mitchell of Dallas has bought from J. K. Tomson of Missouri a beautiful full red bull 10 months old that he will send to his ranch in Bosque county. The bull Adam 4 is a perfect animal, and will undoubtedly make a good record. He is on a Young Mary foundation, sired by Gallant Knight, a Scotch bull owned by T. K. Tomson & Son, whose get won 14 prizes at the Kansas City Royal in 1900. Mr. Mitchell is justly proud of his purchase.

A CHANCE TO GO HOME

For your Christmas and New Year is offered by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. This popular line which has always been most prominent in handling Holiday Excursions will sell round trip tickets between all points on their line in Texas and Louisiana and to points on other lines in Texas on December 23rd, to 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st, and January 1st, with final limit to return as late as January 3rd, 1902, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. Also on December 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, will sell round trip tickets to points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, all Southeastern States and to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado, and to Mexico, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. These latter tickets to be limited to return 30 days from date of sale. Choice of inviting routes will be offered and every politeness will be shown and every effort made by our employes to see that patrons are enabled to make trip pleasantly and comfortably, and our equipment cannot be equaled.

For further information in regard to sleeping car accommodations, rates, etc., see any ticket agent, or write H. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ft. Worth, or E. P. Turner, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Dallas, Texas.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Numerous prairie and forest fires have broken out in the Choctaw nation recently, being caused mainly by the carelessness of hunters.

Senator Fairbanks has introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state, and providing that the capital shall be located in a town to be called McKinley, in honor of the late president.

EX-GOV. JENKINS' CLAIMS.—Gov. Jenkins, who was removed from office by President Roosevelt for alleged connection with a contract for the care of the insane, a few days ago, gave out a statement declaring that he has not received just or fair treatment at the hands of the president and the secretary of the interior. His statement in past is as follows:

"A great and inexcusable injustice and inujry has been done me. I have stated repeatedly, and I reiterate it now, that I acted with the purest motives in letting the sanitarium contract. The people of the territory knew the contract would be let, and I gave out to the press, and it was freely published, that I would take up this matter. That no other bid than that of the Sanitarium company was filed was because of the large investment necessary and the hazard of the contract, the strong likelihood that the next legislature would build an asylum and leave the contractor for the care of the insane with a valueless investment. There being but one bid, and that at the statutory price, what else could be done but to let the contract to the company which got it? Three governors have let contracts at $300 per year, without competition, and were never condemned for it. All I could do was to hedge the contract with safeguards. I had inserted in the contract clauses making it the best contract in requirements and as low in price as any made by the territory. In addition to this, I used care as to who were to be the stockholders. I was determined that only men should own this stock who had the means to keep it and would keep it out of the hands of speculators. This precaution is what seems to produce trouble for me, and yet it is well understood by the people of Oklahoma and the authorities at Washington that I never owned a penny of stock or had any pecuniary interest in the contract, or hoped to, or realized a profit from the letting of this contract. No stock was ever issued to me, and I never saw a share of it in my life, and no one was trustee for me. The deposit of the stock was made purely that it might be turned over to one in whom I had confidence and whom I felt would be the right man to have in a company which had been given such a sacred trust.

"President Roosevelt, as did Secretary Hitchcock, told me he did not believe me dishonest; that I, no doubt, had acted with pure motives, but that an attempt to dictate any of the stockholders was an indiscretion they could not excuse. After telling me this, President Roosevelt sent to the world a memorandum giving a very difference inference. Not only did he violate this statement to me, but, to cast all the odium possible, he garbled my written statement to the secretary of the interior, my answer to the charges. In this answer I said: I told them that it was an important contract and that I must know that the officers of the company and the employes at the asylum were suitable persons, etc., and that I had some friends whom I would have interested in the company.'

"The president makes me say 'that it was an important contract, and I had some friends whom I would liked to have interested.' Is it not very remarkable that the president of a great nation would garble a statement, an official document, that he might the better construe a political memorandum for the public eye? He was either insincere when he told me he believed I had acted honestly or he was insincere, not to say more, when he sent out a document which the people generally will understand to be purely a political attempt to make personal political prestige over the political remains of one whose life he had determined to blast forever. In all political annals I believe the people of this country will look in vain to find a parallel to this ungenerous, cruel and wholly unjustified 'memorandum.'"



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REPORT OF NEW YORKERS

The Chamber of Commerce of New York last Thursday adopted resolutions thanking the committee which visited Texas with a view of establishing closer relations between this state and New York, and thanking Gov. Sayers and the people of Texas for their courteous and hospitable reception to the committee while it was in Texas.

Following is the report of the committee of the Merchants' association that visited Texas at the invitation of Gov. Sayers:

"1. It was happily put by one of the speakers from Texas, when he said that 'New York has been as much misunderstood in Texas as Texas has been misunderstood in New York.'

"Any attempt at analysis of the scheme of Texas laws and legislation from a New York standpoint would simply result in the axiomatic finding that 'what is one man's meat is another man's poison.' Texas' laws are better fitted for Texas, and New York's laws are better adapted to New York transactions.

"If it be true that, from the New York standpoint, Texas' scheme of legislation seems in any wise deficient, or even burdensome, just so far is it equally true that examination from Texas' standpoint and Texas' requirements New York's theory of legislated justice would be found equally open to criticism, and in as many respects. Therefore no examination, exhaustive or otherwise, into the history, growth and structure of Texas, from a legal standpoint, whether embodied in her legislative enactments or the decision of her judges has been made, or attempted to be made.

"2. From the academic standpoint a report can be of little or no interest, but from the practical standpoint it seems not inappropriate to say that your committee has formed certain impressions from contact with the people, with the members of the legislature, with the judges and with the members of the bar of the state of Texas. The character, intelligence, fitness and integrity of these elemnts might seem to be more fundemental and quite as important as the mere language law of the statute, or the interpretation of these statutes by the courts. Statute law is nothing more than the formulation of public opinion expressed in the shape of legislative enactment, and case law is but the interpretation of individual judges of such legislation. The character of the people dominates in the public sentiment, which in turn creates the statute. The character of the legislator becoms an integral part of the legislation, while the same element in the members of the bench and bar impresses itself upon the interpretation of public opinion thus formulated by the legislature and thus interpreted by the courts.

"In general it is true that all statutes and decisions must be eventually governed and controlled, both in their enactment and in their administration, by an intelligent public opinion. On the other hand, it is equally well established that no law can long be unreversed which is contrary to the best sentiment. Public sentiment always precedes legislation, and in turn legislation always follows the course indicated by the best public opinion. To a limited extent, the same is true with regard to the decisions of the courts. No decision can long prevail, or stand unreversed, unmodified and undistinguished, provided that decision is contary to the sentiment prevailing among the best and most intelligent classes of the citizens of any state. Neither legislators, nor judges nor members of the bar can long successfully stand out against a sound, widespread public opinion. The verbiage of the statute, the language of the judges are therefore of lesser importance than the foundation of all legislation, the character of the legislature.

"The inquiry in this respect was made with care and in divers parts of the state, and, what is more important, from men who knew the facts and whose relations were such that they were not prejudged in favor of the legislation of the state of Texas. The situation is summed up in the expression of a gentleman well versed in these matters, who said, 'that the legislature might be charged sometimes with being prejudiced; it had been urged that some were ignorant, but no man had every successfully asserted that they were dishonest.' 'To the humblest member of the legislature,' he added, 'argument for or against a bill must be addressed to the head of that legislator and not to his pocket.'

"To the extent that the statement is accurate, to that extent the state of Texas is to be congratulated as being entitled to a high rank among the best states of this country. With a legislature that is honest, no state is in danger of long going wrong, or continuing wrong.

"As to the charcater of the bench, your committee from personal contact with the judges of the state were impressed with the fact that they were inclined to be rigidly honest and impartial in the administration of justice. More than this that there were no affiliations or relations—social, political or otherwise, by reason of which certain members of the bar were preferred as against others not so situated.

"An impression was derived by your committee that somtimes the interpretation of the statute was based upon the belief that this interpretation correctly expressed the will of the people as enacted by the legislature, but that in some instances the individual and unofficial judgment of the judicial officer might differ from his opinion as an officer of the court. The laws of the state of Texas are honestly administered by the judges as they find them.

"Some members of the bench have had a wider contast with the world than individual members of the legislature, and are therefore broader in their views. They recognize the dangers of unlimited language, as found in some of the statutes, and endeavor to impress broader views upon what is sometimes narrow legislation.

"3. One finds that among the legislation which has been most criticed in Texas is the anti-trust law. This is not modern legislation. It may be, to a certain extent, an opinion that has been and is to-day somewhat modified. Nevertheless, the provisions of this anti-trust law are a reflex of a sharp antipathy against monooplies; are a protest against the suppression of individualism, and to the extent that they properly represent these principles, they are not open to criticism from a New York standpoint.

"True, the various anti-trust acts betray sometimes the 'fatal gift of oratory' in the creator of the legislation; the act contains many words which, so far as could be ascertained from conversation with different elements of the people, it is not expected will be literally carried out to their logical extent.

"Without being unjust, the act may be criticised as extravagant in language, as carrying to an illogical extent the principle of the protection of the individual against the encroachment of the monopoly.

"One might be inclined to the belief that if the legislature of Texas were to-day to draw afresh an anti-trust act which should express the opinions today prevailing among the larger in number and better in class of citizens of that state, that different and more temperate language and less words would be used than is at present upon the statute books. This, therefore, leads to two conclusions:

"1. That the anti-trust acts of today are to a certain limited extent in the nature of landmarks of a former popular opinon, which to-day does not prevail to quite the same extent. We do not go to the extent of saying that Texas to-day would have no anti-trust act. We do not mean to intimate that Texas should have no law tending to correct what every one must recognize as the dangerous tendencies of large corporations, but we do believe that it would be to-day expressed in different form and would not be open to the suggestion of going further than it was intended to go, namely, beyond the mere pale in effecting a suppression of wrongs and into the field of making dangerous acts which otherwise are quite legitimate.

"As to the anti-trust act, one sums up the position in the single statement that, as a protest in favor of individualism, and as an attempt, however vigorous, to recognize the dangerous tendencies of modern large combinations, it is not to be carelessly criticised, although it may be true, from the New York standpoint, the dangers of these combinations have been overestimated in Texas, and the language of the statute overshoots the mark of to-day and threatens honest business enterprises. As a matter of caution, it must be added, that this statement is made with reference to the effect which the statute has upon those outside of Texas who are not familiar with the character of her people, her legislation, her officials, her judges and her bar.

"To say that the language of the anti-trust act of Texas to-day does not deter certain legitimate capital from coming into Texas is to deny the fact that more people are frightened by thunder than are killed by lightning. In financial matters it is the preliminary impression upon which the capitalist acts, as a rule, in seeking to locate capital, nothing so easily deterred from entering a state and nothing so easily withdrawn.

"In closing with this subject, one may say with regard to the Texas anti-trust acts that they but represent the swing of the pendulum, and that the true equilibrium, the true rule for dealing with trusts and combinations may be found to lie somewhere between the swing of the pendulum in New York and the reflex swing in Texas. The growth of rationality has not been limited to New York during the last few years, and any one may rest assured of the fact that rationality will be the basis of Texas' action in the future in dealing with the trust problem.

"The corporation laws of the state of Texas reflect to a limited extent a prejudice more of a former time than of the present against corporations. The main criticism that one makes is that they lack some of the more modern provisions for the modern business companies. Not that it is so much restricted as that it fails to provide for certain happenings and contingencies for certain everyday wants and needs of the business corporation, all of which matters are sure to be corrected at the hands of an intelligent legislature as soon as the state of Texas shall have fully and practically experienced what to-day is certainly coming to its border, namely, the movement and growth of the modern business company and the tendency of business men to transact their business in proper corporate, rather than in individual form.

"In the third place, the homestead act has been the subject of criticism.

"This act seems to be the enunciation of the principle, as Texas sees it, of the preservation of the home and the protection of the children, the widow and the orphan. The Texan properly says that this statute is clearly on the books and that every one dealing with Texas has full notice of its provisions. One agrees with the Texan in saying that every state has its laws of exemption, and that if the state of Texas has a broader law of exemption than some other states, it is a matter with which Texans alone are directly concerned, for the reason stated that outsiders dealing with Texas have full knowledge of its reservation and its provisions.

"On the other hand, it cannot be successfully denied that in some instances attempts have been made by persons lacking in the delicate sense of integrity to avail themselves of the provisions of this act for the purpose of evading creditors. But this only leads to the logical conclusion that in Texas, as in other states, there are some people who try to avoid the payment of just obligations. The courts of Texas are, however, inclined to construe the homestead act fairly, and there is no intention in this report to criticise that act.

"Finally, the system of commercial collection of debts. This is not open to severe criticism. It is different from New York's methods, but New York's methods have been criticised just as sharply as some people have been disposed to criticise Texas' methods. Indeed, the state of Texas has not been as sharply criticised as has been the state of Massachusetts, which represents a third system of the collection of debts.

"The conclusion of your committee is that substantial justice is done as between man and man, and your committee failed to find any information which would lead it to the conclusion that a man from New York did not have the same chance as a man from Texas to collect a local debt in Texas.

"This being true, the situation is summed up in the conclusion that the Texas of to-day is a different state from the Texas of yesterday. Because Texas is, indeed, the progressive state of to-day and of to-morrow, rather than merely of yesterday, the natural progression of affairs in Texas will lead to such changes, amendments and alterations in her scheme of legislative work as shall be found by practical experience in Texas to be essential to keep progress with the industrial movement of to-day.

"Any legitimate business enterprise and legitimate capital seeking investment in Texas, which is willing to be governed in Texas by Texas laws and customs, and does not seek to be regulated by New York law and custom, seems quite as safe in Texas as elsewhere."

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