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

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

VOL. XXII. No. 36. Established 1880.

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

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

RICE MEETING.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL MEETING OF RTCE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA AT CROWLEY, LA., DEC. 12.

The Rice association of America will hold its first general meeting at Crowley, La., on Thursday, December 2, 1901. The association starts out with over $3,000 in its treasury as the earnings of the rice kitchen at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, which, in addition to turning this money into the treasury of the association, has been of very great advantage and benefit to the rice industry.

Secretary Oswald Wilson of Houston, says that Crowley will spare no effort to contribute to the welfare and pleasure of all who attend the meeting.

The following is the programme as arranged.

The meeting will be held at the city hall and will be called to order by the president, Dr. S. A. Knapp, at 2 p. m.

Address of welcome, Mayor W. P. Campbell.

Response, S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans; R. M. Johnston, Houston.

Officers' reports.

Committee reports.

Rice kitchen committee.

"Rice kitchen," F. N. Gray, Houston.

"Soil survey of the rice belt," W. H. Hielman, United States department of agriculture.

"Different species of rough rice," E. Daboral, Jr., Rayne, La.

"Economic marketing of rice," Captain William Dunovant, Lakeside, Texas; Gordon S. Orme, New Orleans, La.; W. C. Moore, Liberty, Texas; Miron Abbott, Crowley, La.

"Caroline rice," De L. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

Committee on organization.

"Benefits of the Rice association to the industry," C. C. Duson, Crowley, La.; S. F. B. Morse, Houston, Texas.

Recess until 7:30 p. m.

Adoption of report on organization.

"Membership," H. L. Gueydan.

Recess for enrollment of members.

Election of officers.

"Milling Interests," J. E. Brousard, Beaumont, Texas; Asa Kennedy, Gueydan, La.; C. A. Lowery, Jennings, La.; C. A. Bier, Crowley, La.

"Newspapers in rice development," Marcellus E. Foster, Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas; Sim Shattuck, Lake Charles Press, Lake Charles, La.; L. S. Scott, Crowley Signal, Crowley, La.

"Canals," E. L. Vogelsang, Bay City, Texas.

"Wells," S. L. Cary, Jennings La.

"Other products of the rice belt," H. P. Attwater, Houston.

Addresses will be limited to ten minutes.

The officers of the association, are:

President, Dr. De L. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

Secretary, Oswald Wilson, Houston, Texas.

Treasurer, H. T. Wheeler, Galveston, Texas.

The above officers, with Messrs. E. T. Rowson, Jennings, La.; John Green, Crowley, La., and S. Locke Breaux, New Orleans, are the directors.

WANTED.

3000 Good Young Cows

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

1000 One-Year Old Steers

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

Rural Delivery Service.—President Roosevelt last week signed an order bringing the rural free delivery service into the classified civil service. The order became effective immediately, so far as the 250 clerks, special agents and route inspectors of that service are concerned, but provides that, until regulations are formulated for the appointment of rural carriers, such employes shall not be treated as within the classified service. These carriers number 6,000 and are steadily increasing. Vacancies other than those of carriers will be filled by appointments from eligible registers of the commission. Rural carriers will not have to undergo a scholastic examination. Appointments of them will be made from persons residents of the neighborhood, wholly for fitness, and irrespective of political or personal considerations. Transfers will not be allowed from the position of rural free delivery carrier to any other position in the classified service.

Call to Cotton Growers.—Col. E. S. Peters has sent out the following call to cotton producers and all persons interested in cotton:

Office of E. S. Peters, president Texas Cotton Growers' Protective association, Waco, Texas, Nov. 28.—To the Farmers, Merchants and all Interested in the Production of Cotton: You are requested to call meetings and have resolutions passed requesting the secretary of agriculture to ask for the immediate appropriation of at least $50,000 to be used in experimenting to find the best mode of destroying the Mexican cotton boll weevil, which is now well established over the southern and south central portion of the state and is fast spreading and threatens the destruction of the cotton growing industry, and all allied interests—ginning, oil mills, compresses, etc., as well as the welfare of the entire state and the south if not checked and destroyed. This is a matter that demands immediate attention, or the production of cotton will be a memory. —E. S. Peters, President Texas Cotton Growers' association.

A truck growers association has been organized at Golden, Raines county.



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

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



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

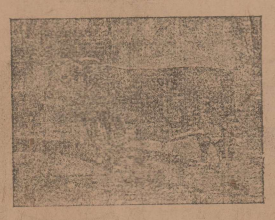
Will be sold at Public Auction, consisting of 100 Bulls and 50 Heifers from 8 months old to 3 years old, 40 head of them having been inoculated by Dr. Connoway of the Missouri Agricultural College as a preventive against Texas fever and a certificate to this effect will be furnished with each animal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

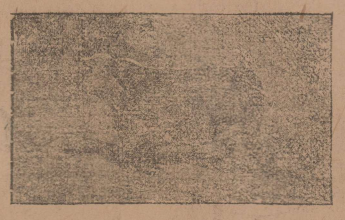
The Cattle to be sold in this sale are in thrifty breeding condition and every annimal is guaranteed a breeder. They have been carefully selected and every animal offered will be A GOOD ONE and a fair representative from the herd of the breeder selling it. Among them are prize winners at the leading 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.

AUCTIONEERS....

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

SCOTT & MARCH, BELTON, MISSOURI.
GUDGELL & SIMPSON, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.
C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.





REVIEWED BY SECRETARY

GREAT ACTIVITY IN INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN PLANTS—WORK OF THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

In his annual report, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson states that great activity has characterized the introduction of valuable seeds and plants from abroad, with most satisfactory results. The development of the rice industry in Louisiana and Texas since the introduction by the department of the Japanese rice, during the past three years, has been remarkable. At the same time our imports of this product have decreased from 154,000,000 to 73,000,000 pounds.

The United States imports yearly nearly $800,000 worth of macaroni. Macaroni wheats have been introduced in the past two years very successfully into the Dakotas and also into Kansas and Nebraska. Fully 90 per cent of the date palms introduced in recent years from Africa are now growing vigorously in Arizona and southern California. This year a collection of the choicest varieties in Egypt have been obtained.

Progress is reported in the introduction of Egyptian cotton. The imports of this product now amount to about $8,000,000 yearly.

Attention is directed to the growth of irrigation in the humid regions, and the remarkable fact is stated that in Louisiana more money has been expended on pumping plants in the past two years than in any arid state. By irrigation, rice growing in Louisiana and Texas has raised the price of land originally worth $5 to $10 per acre to $50 and even $100 per acre.

The secretary expresses the belief that irrigation will, in the near future, become a subject for legislation by congress, there being important reasons why it should have the attention of that body. At the same time, he says that those best informed believe that the uncertain character of water rights can only be remedied by a larger measure of public control and the making of certain classes of irrigation structures permanently public works. These, it is argued, should not be owned by private parties, and the argument produced in favor of constructing reservoirs by act of congress is the same which justifies setting aside forest reserves and the maintaining of a force to control them. On the other hand, the secretary points out that an appropriation of money by congress to construct such irrigation works will bring the country face to face with a new government policy and will carry a larger measure of public control over the water resources of the west than has hitherto prevailed or been sanctioned by public sentiment.

He reviews the influence of land laws on irrigation development, stating that laws which control the disposal of 500,000,000 acres of arid public lands must have a vital influence upon the success of irrigated agriculture. He condemns the desert land act, stating that 640 acres is more land than a man of moderate means can cultivate under irrigation. Cutting down the entries from 640 to 320 acres is an improvement, but he believes in the entire repeal of the desert land act and in requiring settlers or homesteaders to cultivate as well as live on their land.

The secretary reports as the result of a broad inquiry made through the office of experiment stations that by far the largest part of the work of the stations has direct relation to the important agricultural interests of the communities in which they are located.

The work of the stations is becoming better understood by the farmers, and a broader, deeper foundation of scientific inquiry is being laid each year. Co-operation between this department and the stations continues to increase, and the value of these co-operative methods to the agricultural interests are very generally acknowledged. As a result of the practical confidence so attained, congress and the state legislatures have shown a disposition to be liberal with this department and with the stations. The movement for the separation of the office of director of the stations from that of president of the college had advanced, and at present there are but eleven states and territories in which the college president exercises the functions of director of the station. At the same time, the amount of teaching required of station officers has been materially reduced.

The experiments of the station in Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka, and subsidiary stations at Kenai, on Cook Inlet, and at Rampart in the Yukon valley, are regarded as distinctly encouraging. From all the evidence received at the department, it seems clear that agriculture may be sufficiently established in this territory to serve as an important aid to the mining, lumbering, and fishery industries. During the year a station has been established in Hawaii. Among the first work at this station was the planting of taro, with the special object of studying the diseases seriously affecting that crop. Probably 50 per cent of the working population in those islands depend on taro for their daily food, and, owing to these diseases and the attendant deterioration of the crop, the price of taro has increased 500 per cent in the last decade. Some other diseases of fruits and vegetables call for study, and poultry experiments have been inaugurated with a view to increasing the supply of poultry. It is reported that live chickens sell in Honolulu at $15 a dozen and eggs at 40 to 50 cents a dozen. Hogs bring from 10 to 17 cents a pound on the hoof, and experiments have been undertaken in the feeding of swine with various tubers and roots.

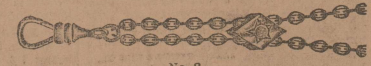
The station at Porto Rico has not yet been fully established, owing to the difficulty of securing suitable land for the purpose. In the meantime, such investigations will be undertaken as can be pursued on lands leased or loaned by persons ready to engage in co-operative work with the station director. Some preliminary investigations in coffee culture have already been arranged for.

Cotton Goods for Turkey.—The experimental introduction of American cotton goods into Turkey, according to a report received at the state department from the consulate at Harpoot, has been entirely successful and there is every prospect of opening a profitable trade with that country. The goods met the competition of English mills both in price and quality and the local dealers preferred the American makes because of their superior weight and strength while the latter were landed at Harpoot at 7 1-8 cents a yard against 10 cents for the English makes.

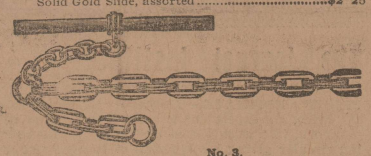
There will be a great event at the Fort Worth union stockyards on December 19 when the fifty red Durham bulls, Iowa bred, brought to Texas by Gilbert H. Hoxie will be sold. Mr. Hoxie bears an honored name, dear to the people of Fort Worth, for it was his father, the lamented H. M. Hoxie, who established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


No. 1.

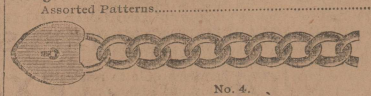
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Warranted for 10 years, with Standard Movement $5 00


No. 2.

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


No. 3.

No. 3. Gents' Solid Gold Filled Vest Chains—
Assorted Patterns $1 50


No. 4.

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


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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


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The Yankee Watch, every one guaranteed, for $1 00
Rogers' Knives and Forks, while they last, per dozen, only 2 90

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

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This firm is perfectly reliable.—EDITOR.
In writing please mention this paper.

50 RED DURHAM BULLS 50
IOWA BRED YEARLINGS
ALL RED -- REGISTERED
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EXTRA GOOD QUALITY
Dec. 19
IMMUNED AT COLUMBIA, MO.
BEST BUNCH OF BULLS TO BE FOUND
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WHY?

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



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

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

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

SKUNK



KILL THE CHICKEN THIEF! SKIN HIM AND SHIP HIS SKIN AND ALL.

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A better fence than you can build, all ready to stretch and staple. The

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is low in price, high in quality —lasts a lifetime. Fully guaranteed. Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it, write to

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FARM NEWS.

Truck farmers around Paris, Lamar county, have received 35,000 peach trees ordered from a northern nursery.

Some one recently stole five hundred trees from the nursery of E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney.

T. Crane, a small truck farmer of Denison during the past season marketed $250 worth of tomatoes from a

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

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

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

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

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

quarter of an acre of land.

The exportation of cotton to the Orient by way of Puget sound during the past few years has made a wonderful increase. November has been a record-breaker in that line. According to customs house records the shipments amounted to 14,000 bales of cotton, valued at $800,000.

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

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

Mr. R. H. Bingham has a curiosity growing in his yard on the Bluff in the shape of a fig tree which, while not two years old, has borne nicely forty large figs this fall, some of them measuring 7¾ inches in circumference, the figs being of a purple color. In addition to this fine variety of figs (and the tree has a number of figs on it yet) Mr. Bingham has the yellow fig—a large tree which has been bearing ever since last May and is still loaded with fruit. A look at such trees is enough to readily convince one that this is a fig country and there is no reason why every citizen should not have such trees growing in his yrad.—Beeville Tribune.

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

Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued Nov. 29, shows an increase in the movement into sight compared with the seven days that date last year in round figures 26,000, an increase over the same days year before last of 73,000 bales and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 53,000 bales. For the twenty-nine days of November the totals show a increase over last year of 164,000 bales, an increase over the same period year before last of 269,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 383,000. For the ninety days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the ninety days of last year 27,000, ahead of the same days year before last of 249,000 and behind 1898 by 790,000.

Farmers in Lamar county will put in big crops of peanuts next year, and a firm of ginners at Detroit is preparing to run a peanut picker and baling press to bale the vines. Last year F. A. Brown, who lives near Detroit, planted an acre of wornout sandy land in corn, from which he gathered five bushels. This year he started to throw it out of cultivation as being too poor to even sprout a crop of weeds. He finally decided to plant it in peanuts, and gathered 60½ bushels, which he sold in Paris for $45.50. In addition to this, he sold the vines for $15 for hay, making $60.40 realized from an acre of poor sandy land that was consisdtred unproductive. Peanuts sell readily in Paris for 75 cents a bushel, and the yield is from 50 to 125 bushels per acre. This year the crop was light on account of drouth, but still the yield was over fifty bushels.

THE COTTON CROP.—Frosts over practically the entire of the crop country have made those who entertained short crop views decidedly bolder in their operations, says the Cotton Trade Journal, for they feel assured that no larger revisions to the estimates including the yield up to the time of reported frosts will have to be made. Many of these estimates are for a moderate crop, not exceeding 10,250,000 to 10,500,000, and few going above 10,750,000 bales. An estimate of ten and a half came from a prominent English source, and affected the accuracy of the several big crop guesses of a few weeks ago. Opinions of a moderate yield are advanced with more confidence than a week ago, and there are evidences that this feeling is growing. This is in a measure due to the prospective government report on Dec. 3, which is expected by many to be bullish, judging from the previous reports by the government as to the condition, and the changes in the outlook since those reports as to the condition were given out.

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

CURES COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

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

HOW GOOD CORN IS OBTAINABLE.

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

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

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

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I am selling a hundred varieties of Plums and over a hundred of Peaches. I have many sure bearing varieties of Texas origin. I can select an orchard for any part of Texas that will contain no drones. I pay express. Catalogue free.

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The Munson Nurseries,

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Have a full line of general nursery stock, as well as the newest creations in grapes. Catalogue and special circular free to applicants.

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Bale your own hay, millet, sorghum, pea vines, etc., with a Little Giant the only perfected HIGH CAPACITY hand power Press on the market. Feeds in charge, finishes a perfectly smooth and compact bale; standard size; either light or heavy. Write for descriptive circulars.

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Chillicothe Commercial College.
Chillicothe Shorthand College
Chillicothe Telegraph College
Chillicothe Pen-Art College
Chillicothe School of Oratory
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ALLEN MOORE, Pres., Box L. Chillicothe, Mo.

FREE TREATMENT AND PERMANENT CURES FOR

Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Journal Institute

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

On the 20th of September last I issued a circular in regard to the cotton crop of 1901-11902 in which, basing my opinion on the closest possible analysis of the weather conditions that prevaled for the six months ending the 1st of September, 1901, as compared with the weather conditions for the previous nine years, I stated it to be my belief that the cotton crop for the years 1901-1902 would not much exceed 9,500,000 bales, unless as a result of an exceptionally favorable autumn the yield should be greatly augmented. Within the past three weeks killing frosts and freezing weather havt been generally reported throughout the entire cotton belt, and it may be accepted that the growth of the plant is finally at an end.

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

The very exhaustive report of the United States census, issued on the 28th of September has afforded a basis for this investigation that has never previously existed. In this report the census has been able to accurately determine through advices received from some 29,000 ginners almost exactly the number of bales produced last year in each county in the cotton belt. According to this report the cotton crop for the season ending the 1st of September, 1901 (omitting Virginia), was produced in 761 counties, and the total of the crop, as given below, was 10,474,031 bales. Taking this report, therefore, as a basis of calculation, I have caused to be addressed to three parties in each county a return postal card asking the estimated production for the county in which the person addressed resided.

In each of the postal cards so addressed I caused to be filled in the production of the county, according to the census last year, thus making clear the exact scope of my question. To this inquiry I have received in all 813 replies, covering 540 counties. From 221 counties I have received no replies, but of the counties not heard from 101 produced less than 5,000 bales last year so that it may be safely assumed I have replies from a very large proportion of the entire belt. A a matter of fact, the replies received include counties which last year produced 80 per cent of the entire crop, and in my opinion the investigation may therefore be regarded as decidedly comprehensive.

The estimated yield of 540 counties which last year produced 8,312,041 bales is this year stated to be 6,727,268 bales, and applying the average percentage of increase or decrease in the counties reporting by states, to those counties which I have not heard from. I have arrived at the indicated yield in the counties from which no reports have been received. On the basis of these reports the indicated crop is 8,545,743 bales. By states the comparison is as follows:

Total production 1900-1901 estimated and indicated according to United States census:

State—	1900.	1901.
Alabama	1,061,678	995,736
Arkansas	828,820	505,333
Florida	55,696	47,963
Georgia	1,270,579	1,229,454
Indian Territory	288,114	320,704
Louisiana	714,073	758,326
Mississippi	1,055,968	1,089,585
Missouri	27,980	24,818
North Carolina	509,341	359,643
Oklahoma	116,875	94,413
South Carolina	780,752	588,168
Tennessee	227,601	163,458
Texas	3,536,506	2,277,829
Total	10,474,031	8,545,473

When more than one reply has been received from a county the average of all the replies received has been taken as the basis of calculation for that county. As the area of the cotton-producing counties of the south is about twenty by thirty miles, the estimate thus made may be considered as expressing the opinion and observation of the parties making them for a maximum radius of, say, thirty miles, in a district in which they are permanently residents, and with the conditions of which, it may safely be assumed, they should be thoroughly familiar.

Whenever possible, I addressed my inquiries to banks and bankers, believing that from them I would secure probably the most conservative information as to the production of cotton in their immediate pocality. Where it was not practicable to obtain this information from bankers I have addressed the most prominent merchants or cotton manufacturers, and it is my belief that I have secured the most conservative expression of opinion possible.

The various parties who have answered my inquirits may be classed as follows: Banks and bankers, 376; merchants and others, 437. The result is, of course, a surprise to me, as it probably will be to all those interested in the subject. It seems hard to btlieve, in fact it is almost impossible to believe, that the crop will be as small as reports indicate. Those experienced in the compilation of such statistics in practice make an allowance for the pessimism naturally prevailing in agricultural sections as to the crop outturn, and in my experience I have found an allowance of about 8 per cent is the equivalent of this factor. On this basis the indicated crop, figured from the above returns, would be 9,229,111 bales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROPS IN THE PHILIPPINES

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

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

"The work is crude. The water buffalo is employed to haul a wooden-pointed plow, guided by two or more natives. American plows are needed. There are no shovels, hoes, picks or other tools available. The natives prepare the soil with theids on their knees, or with little tobacco sticks. Sometimes they have iron bars or bolo knives.

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

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

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

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

"The productions are hauled mostly by carribou, dragging sleds. Wheeled vehicles are in service in some places. The roads of the country are bad, but have been improved under American rule. Water buffalo vehicles, with native drivers, can be hired for 25 cents a day. During the war the native troops burned many of the mills.

"Americans have bought a number of these deserted mills at ridiculously low prices. There is a good domestic market for sugar. The natives eat vast quantities of it. Prices are low, usually two to two and a half cents a pound. All the planters seem to flourish. There is a good future for the sugar industry of the Philippines."

THE ANTI-TRUST Whiskey



4 FULL QUARTS OF BEST $5.00 Trust Whiskey FOR $2.85

Prepaid to your nearest express station.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

One ounce of Green Mountain Whiskey goes farther than two ounces of any other—this is what the U. S. Gauger, who knows what he is talking about, says. It is prescribed by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because of its purity and utter absence of all health-destroying substances. It is distilled from choicest small Pennsylvania and Maryland Rye, and the Bourbon is guaranteed Kentucky inspection. Send $2.85 for a trial case of four full quart bottles, and get a beautiful etched whiskey glass and cork-screw free—all charges prepaid to your nearest express station. If not satisfactory your $2.85 will be refunded by first return mail. The Green Mountain Distillery sells only to consumers—direct from distillery to family. Send for special anti-trust cut price list for assorted combination case of best brands. Address

M. C. BEEFER, President, Warehouse 671, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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KIDNEY PAINS

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

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

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

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

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

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

LOUIA E. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. 30 head registered yearling heifers, they are an extra good, well bred lot, all good colors (27 red, 3 roan), and all in the breeding condition. We are now feeding them to our Cruickshank show bull, Orange Viscount, 157352, second prize calf at the Kansas City National show, 1900. Also 25 head of red bulls, ranging in age from 7 to 13 months. They are an extra good lot of low-down, beefy bows of excellent breeding. We also have some younger calves of both sexes, ranging in age from 1 week to 4 months old. L. DAWDY & CO., Arrington, Atchison county, Kansas.

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

T. DAY, RHOME, TEXAS. Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Ten bulls and ten heifers, from 6 months to two year old, for sale.

DIAMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bulls for sale. Registration pago with each animal sold. Address T. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

ALEXANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 163607—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

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

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

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

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

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly home own raising. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS. Chief Victor 172310, head of herd, first prize winner at Denison and Dallas fairs, 1901. Thirty head of registered yearling heifers, thirty high-grade yearling heifers, two registered bulls now for sale. All guaranteed against Texas fever. J. W. CAREY, Armstrong, I. T.

HEREFORDS.

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

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1883. Herd consists of 100 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. 50 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

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

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY County, Texas. Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford 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, QUANAH 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, mgr. 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 48976) at head of herd. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale cheap, considering quality. Paid $410 for Stretton when a yearling, and having used him two seasons, I would sell him. His offspring here will convince anybody that he, like Corrector, is a great breeder.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. Ali Panhandle 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. P. 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 or 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.

The statement comes from Seattle that the farmers of eastern Washington are securing large numbers of thoroughbred cattle from the drouth-stricken districts of Kansas and Missouri this fall, and will hereafter engage more extensively in raising high-bred animals. The farmers of this section have heretofore devoted themselves almost exclusively for several years to wheat raising.

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.

MAVERICKS.

Stock in San Saba county is doing fairly well, considering the extremely drouthy season just past. There is plenty of stock water now and winter vegetation is growing nicely.

Mrs. Cornelia Adair has donated $100 for the purchase of books for the children's department of the Carnegie library at Fort Worth. Mr. Adair, who was in Fort Worth last week owns the J. A. ranch n Texas, and has large interests in Ireland. She lives in London, and at periods visits her properties in Texas. Her last visit was in 1887.

In a roping contest recently held in Beeville there were seven entries and the time made was as follows: Richard Gallagher, 2:45 1-5 minutes; Wm Cody, 3:34; E. R. Anderson, Gregory, 2:13¾; Rupert Gordon, 3:03; R. E. Miller, Mathis, 1:30; Dennis McBride, 1:12½; Owen Oliver, 1:04.

A special train on the Rock Island road made the fast tme of fifty-four miles an hour one day last week in an emergency run from Chickasha, I. T., to Fort Worth. The train, consisting of an engine and one car, was chartered by H. R Johnson, a cattleman of that place, who determined to reach Fort Worth in time to make connection with an eastbound Texas and Pacific train. The distance from Chickasha to Fort Worth is 178 miles, and including stops of fifty-two minutes taking water and coal, the time consumed was four hours and ten minutes, actual running time, averaging fifty-four miles an hour.

With doubt the finest herd of pure bred Herefords ever in Pecos were here last Friday en route to Roswell. There were 57 in the bunch, 28 heifers and 29 bulls. They were each one registered and the lot represented a cash value of more than $13,000. They are the property of W. T. Jones and G. W. Medley, two of west Texas' prominent cattle men. Six of the heifers are two years old and cost $400 each, and weigh an average of 1,400 pounds while the bulls range in age from six to thirteen months of age and cost from $225 to $500 each.

These catttle will be placed on alfalfa and in the spring some of them will be put on their ranges and some kept for special breeding purposes on their farms.

The herd was bought from the world-famous Hereford ranch of John Sparks, Reno, Nevada.—Pecos Valley News.

Stockmen in the vicinity of Crosby are jubilant, having just passed through a prosperous eason of ready sales at fair prices, and having no losses from disease or otherwise. Prospects that stock will go through the winter with little or no loss were never better. The range is simply splendid. Cattle and horses are all fat and the mast is the best in many year; but, alas! very few hogs to eat it. Owing to the low price of cotton, farmers have about quit picking and are turning their stock in the field. Pickers have been demanding and receiving from 75 cents to $1 per 100 pounds for some time. The farmers are complaining that there is no money in cotton at present prices, and they say that they prefer seing thir cows eat it than to have it picked at $1 per 100 and then sell it at 7 cents.

Judge H. W. Eubank's fat show steer was brought into town Saturday, and attracted a large degree of interest and also occasioned much favorable comment. He is but a 2-year-old and weighs 1,400 pounds. This remarkable animal has received real full feed for the space of only two months, which makes more wonderful the fact of his having attained such weight and perfection. So well developed in flesh is he that the remark, "you could come pretty near cutting a steak down to that fellow's hock," was quite applicable to the case in point. He was put in a car from the Channing yards Monday and sent to Chicago where he will be entered in the class to which he is entitled. If he doesn't win a prize it will be a wonder.—Channing Courier.

Frank Gaston, editor of the Granbury News, called at the Fort Worth office of the Journal a few days ago. He stated that California beardless barley has been extensively hown for grazing in his section and that a large acreage has been put in wheat for the same purpose.

J. A. Candill of Randal's Store, Tex., writes: "Stock is looking well, considering the dry weather. Feed is scarce and high. We look for a big loss this winter. There is not much trading and that done is at loosening prices."

Witt Sears of Lipan, Tex., writes: "I can not do without the Journal. Grass here is short and stock is poor."

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.

In 1900 the total value of dairy products of Wisconsin was $16,000,000.

VACCINATING BUGS.

The science of medicine has reached wonderful perfection. The microbe theory in certain diseases has been proven true beyond doubt. The inoculation of chintz bugs with the microbes of contagious diseases, in order that epidemics may spread among the little pests, is a practical method now in use. Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist for cancer, of Indianapolis, Ind., says that dosing with medicines cutting with knives or burning with plasters to cure cancer is no longer to be recognized, but that he has discovered a combination of soothing balmy oils which kill the cancer microbes and cure the most malignant cases. Those who read this will confer a great favor by cutting it out and sending it to a friend who is afflicted. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Lock Box 462, Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE SALES.

F. G. Oxsheer of Fort Worth reports the sale of 12 bull calves at $45 each.

C. S. Green of Rock Springs has sold to Will and T. Brown 14 Hereford bulls at $60 and 11 Hereford bulls to Wm. Whorton at $70.

S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth has purchased from S. T. Howard of Quanah 82 head of pure bred Hereford cattle at private terms. The cattle will be taken to Capt. Burnett's Figure 8 ranch, in King county. He also closed a deal with United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey for twenty-five full-blood Durhams, recently bought in Kentucky by the latter. These also will be used on the Figure 8 ranch for breeding purposes.

At Ozona last week R. S. Campbell of San Angelo bought 5 cars of cattle from J. M. Shannon and one car from Bob Massie.

C. B. Metcalf of Tom Green county has sold to J. S. Todd, owner of the N H Ranch, 1,000 3 and 4-year-old steers.

Ed Corbett recently sold all of his cattle, about 800 head, to Geo. McKenzie at $14 around.

Phil Perner of Crockett county has bought from Geo. Reynolds about 50 head of mixed cattle at $13.50 around.

Everhardy & Slaughter last week purchased from J. N. Porter his ranches and cattle on Eagle creek. The cattle are in the N O—and 4—4 brands, and are well graded and in prime condition. It is one of the best and most extensive ranch properties in the county.—Clifton (Ariz.) Era.

Allen & Sparks have sold their 40-section ranch and cattle on Howard Draw to J. S. Todd of the N. H. ranch. The ranch sold for $7,000 and the 2,500 head of cattle went at $14 a head.

E. O. Lockhausen of Pecos last week delivered 700 head out of 3,500 head sold to the L F D Ranch.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

We are informed the great railway systems of this Country are unable to keep in their employ a sufficient supply of Stenographers and dispatchers. Brown Business College of Kansas City Mo., offer an exceptional opportunity to some young man to go to the top—see their announcement in this paper. It will not appear again.

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.

ONCE IN A LIFE TIME
is often enough to do some things, but often enough to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. The



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON
lasts that long under ordinary conditions. First the life 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, felloes 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 Sayings."
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Grinds CORN AND COB With or without shuck, makes **Best Feed in World.** Ready mixed, grinds shelled corn, oats and makes family meal. 25 different styles of Feed Mills, Horse Powers and Corn Shellers. Send for prices to
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KNIGHT & JETTON, Polk Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Smokes meat perfectly in from five to ten hours. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smokehouse needed. Send for the free circular
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E. G. SENTER,
...LAWYER...
341 Main Street, - - DALLAS.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE

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

Lacasa, Texas, Nov. 26.

To the Journal.

I see that the columns of the Journal are open to the discussion of the tick and fever business. Little more grape and cannister, Boophilis Bovis and Texan. I, too, think the quarantine line an imposition upon the people below the line. It is claimed that there are no ticks above the line; if that be so why is it that cattle shipped from above the line into this section, in the winter time too, die with the fever before a tick makes its appearance in the spring?

I see a notice to all stockmen, north of the Brazos river and west of the quarantine line, to meet at Quanah on the 21st inst. to formulate some plan of co-operation with the commission to enforce its orders. I hope they will succeed, as I see from reports that a man was stopped in Howard county, with over 1000 head of cattle, who had a certificate of health and permit from a duly authorized inspector. Is it possible that a few men in Howard county can override the authority of the commission? If that be so, we had better do away with the commission.

To quarantine against anything, you have first to investigate and establish the fact that it is dangerous. Now it is a fact, that it never has been established that the tick is the cause of the fever. It is only a theory and accepted by a few north of the line and the commission. The quarantine business proves, by its own works, that it is the cattle and not the tick that they are quarantining against from the fact that the way is open for all other tick infested animals to pass without inspection.

"SHORT LUKE."

Vernon, Texas, Nov. 30.

To the Journal.

As I have noticed several articles written and published in your columns in regard to the quarantine, I desire to express my views upon the question. I have been in the cow business for more than twenty years, and went up the trail when I was a boy in 1869, from Weatherford, Texas to Abilene, Kansas; when there were thousands upon thousands of cattle driven at all seasons every year. We had then an abundance of ticks, but I never heard of the fever. This tick theory is a humbug. There are weeds and other things that cause cattle to die, but when they die there are certain people who rush to send out the report that they died from fever after they have had so-called experts to examine them, who invariably make that report no matter what the circumstances are, nor under what conditions they died. The tick theory is hatched up to keep back the southern cattle from the markets so that the northern states can compete with the southern states and the Panhandle people have caught the same idea, and the result is that the northern markets give three separate quotations. (1). For northern or native cattle, (2). Texas Panhandle cattle ,and (3). Texas quarantine cattle and they are quoted at $4.50, $3.50, and $3.25 respectively, making a difference of $1.00 per hundred in favor of the native cattle and from 25 cents to 75 cents difference in favor of the Panhandle cattle regardless of weights. But the buyer will ease his conscience by saying that these are good prices for quarantine cattle. The national quarantine line that we have here is a fraud and the ruling of our livestock board is a greater fraud still. They were gotten up to keep the eastern and southern cattle from being carried to the grass. Any practical cowman with a knowledge of the range cattle knows that it is the worst thing that can be done to move cattle in the winter, and besides they have more ticks then than at any other time of the year. May and June is the proper time to move them and it would not hurt them to move them then. Our board, in some instances, has quarantined small pastures above the national line so that the cattle there cannot be moved any way for feed or water and the owner cannot even move his milch cow, unless she is inspected. Now, the people are tired of these conditions and they want to be freed from such unjust and unfair discriminations. The quarantine has killed 100 cows where the tick has killed one. I think where a man has feed and water and grass, he should have the privilege to drive to them or ship to them without any restrictions whatever.

S. W. MCLARTY.

Dunlay, Texas.

To the Journal.

As the appreciated Journal offers its columns free to the discussion about ticks and quarantine, I hope the following will not be rejected:

Our northern brethren know, as well as we do, that there is no danger at the winter season to infest the northern cattle with southern ticks or Texas fever. The whole question is a question of money. Open your eyes, you southern stock farmers, and see that monster called Texas quarantine law. Let us have a plain talk with out law makers below the line about this unjust and unnecessary measure. If necessary, talk something about the next election, etc., and I bet you that common sense will triumph very soon.

J. U. Z.

The province of Ontario, Canada, spends nearly $400,000 annually in the promotion of agricultural associations mainly in annual exhibitions.

Tutt's Pills
This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness
And ALL DISEASES arising from a
Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion
The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.
Take No Substitute.

Chips of Experience

THE TEMPERAMENT OF BEEF CATTLE.

In order for a person or cattle to fatten up quickly, it is necessary that an even temperament should be had, says Farm News. An excitable, nervous temperament can never produce good beef. The small, energetic, nervous type may be a good milker, but it is heardly satisfactory for beef raising. The beef cattle are always heavy, phlegmatic animals, who seem not to be possed of any nerves at all. These animals take their food and rest on it, and the process of digestion and assimilation go on without interruption. There is nothing so injurious to cattle as any excitement or fright, which will interrupt digestion.

This concerns the dairyman and cattleraiser in two ways. He should first consider the temperament of the animal very carefully. The temperament decides more than anything else the characteristics of the animal. The high-strung racehorse or trotter could no more be fattened than the high-strung, nervous dairy cows, whose temperaments have long been characteristic of them. They may be good milkers, but even to do this they must be carefully handled and not frightened or excited, but never good beef producers. The form of the beef cattle is quite well known, but it is even possible to secure an animal that has the beef form and yet possesses too many nerves to be thoroughly profitable for beef. The cattleraiser should inquire into the temperament of the animal, for in spite of everything else this will concern his welfare fully as much as the question of breed.

The second point which must be considered is the matter of handling the animals. There is nothing in the world so difficult as to handle properly a high-strung, nervous cow, and yet upon the success of this must largely depend the ultimate question of profit or loss. We cannot afford to worry or frighten cattle, especially dairy cattle, but then we cannot afford to mix excitable animals with the ordinary herd in the pasture. It is absolutely essential that the herd should be weeded of all such animals. They must be kept separate, where little or no trouble will be experienced in handling them. We may be reaching a high milk-producing standard in rearing nervous, highly-strung animals, but we are also adding to our burdens. It requires higher scientific methods of breeding and feeding to make such animals at all profitable.

ANTHRAX.—A correspondent living in Nebraska writes as follows: Will you give a description of the disease in cattle known as anthrax? Where is the trouble located, how does it affect them, etc.?

Anthrax, sometimes called charbon, is a very contagious and virulent disease which attacks cattle and sheep chiefly, but is also occasionally found in horses, mules and goats, as well as some kinds of game. Dogs and swine are nearly insusceptible. It is not infrequently, too, communicated to man, and occurs especially among those who handle the hides or wool of animals that have died of the disease. It is very fatal, and is caused by what is known as the anthrax bacilli, a rod-like body about one five-thousandth to one twenty-five hundreth of an inch long, which has the power of multiplying indefinitely by diversion. The germ is very long-lived, even under unfavorable conditions, and may exist outside of the animal body, often infecting pasturage for years. The conditions, however, are more favorable to rapid growth with.n the body of the animal. The grave of an animal that has died of anthrax will keep a pasture infected for a decade, and a stream of running water near such a grave will carry the infection along its entire course. Hay or fodder cut near it will also convey the disease. Flies and other insects also carry it. There is no known cure for anthrax.

As to how it affects cattle, there are three clearly defined forms of the disease. What is known as the acute form is most common in cattle. There are no external swellings, the disease begins with a high fever, feeding and ruminating are suspended, chills and muscular tremors may appear, and the skin show an uneven temperature, the ears and base of the horns are cold, the coat staring and the animal is dull and stupid and manifests great weakness. Later the dullness may give way to great uneasiness, champing of the jaws, spasms of the limbs and kicking and pawing the ground, the breathing becomes labored, the nostrils dilate, the mouth remains open, the head is raised and the muscles of the chest are strained during breathing, while the visible mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, rectum and vagina becomes bluish. If the disease starts in the bowels, much pain is shown by the animal and the discharges, which are at first firm, become softer and are covered with serum, mucous blood. As the disease approaches a fatal termination the weakness of the animal increases, it leans against supports or lies down, blood vessels may become ruptured and give rise to spots of blood on the various mucous membranes, and blood discharges from the nose, mouth, rectum and vagina. The urine not unfrequently contains blood, and this phase is commonly called "red water." Death ensues in one or two days. There is another form called the apoplectic form, which usually occurs at the beginning of an outbreak. In this form the animal dies very suddenly as from apoplexy, dropping in the pasture and dying of convulsions without having previously shown any signs of disease. Animals apparently well at night are found dead in the morning. A third type is called the sub-acute form, and may last from three to seven days and terminate fatally, or sometimes end in recovery. This type is rarely observed.

Sometimes in any of these types anthrax swellings appear under the skin in different parts of the body, or the disease may start from a swelling, which then indicates the point at which inoculation with anthrax germs has probably taken place. If the disease begins this way its symptoms generally agree with those of the sub-acute form, and if the swelling are thoroughly incised and treated may occasionally terminate in recovery.

As there is no known cure for the disease, prevention is the only recourse. The carcass of every victim of the disease must be immediately burned, suspected pasturage should be temporarily quarantined, and there should be an immediate vaccination of the livestock with anthrax vaccine, which is furnished by one, or perhaps several establishments in the country. Those visibly affected must be separated from those apparently well. This course will check the disease, and where vaccination is practiced upon all livestock susceptible to anthrax less than one per cent die, whereas, if not vaccinated, and anthrax should break out in the herd, the loss would probably not be less than 80 per cent. The vaccination consists of two inoculations representing two different strengths of the serum, one mild and the other strong, the weak vaccination being followed by the stronger one after an interval of five days. Anthrax is principally a summer and fall disease, and these are the best seasons for vaccination, although animals may be vaccinated at any time. The protection which this treatment affords is not permanent; it only lasts from six months to a year, but when anthrax has been established in the soil of a pasture, vaccination should be practiced every spring before time for turning on pasture arrives.—Livestock Indicator.

THE BIG HEREFORD SALE AT FT. WORTH IN DECEMBER.

The cattle breeding fraternity of the Southwest could make no greater mistake than overlooking the public sale of 150 head of registered Herefords to be held by Scott & March, Gudgell & Simpson, Sunny Slope Farm, and others at Fort Worth, December 17th and 18th. The breeders holding this sale have had such a large trade from the Southwest in the past that they know just what class of cattle are wanted at this time, and with their large breeding herds, are enabled to supply just what is wanted. This sale should be of special interest to the smaller breeders who could not well go north and purchase bulls in carload lots, for by patronizing this sale, excessive freights are avoided and in other ways will work greatly to their advantage.

The 100 bulls and 50 heifers are practically all young, ranging from 6 to 24 months of age. Should the buyer want a bull for heavy service the coming season or should he want something the right age and condition for inoculation, he can be accommodated with equal facility. Forty head have previously been inoculated by Prof. Connoway of the Missouri Experimental Station, and these should find appreciative bidders. This will be a large consignment of extra good quality and we can consider it only as a piece of good fortune that they will be brought down here for sale. Write Gudgell & Simpson, Indepence, Mo., for a catalogue. E. L. PITTMAN.

The best Hungarian, English and French authorities agree that this year's wheat crop is from 5 to 10 per cent better than it was last year.

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.

CHICKEN FLEAS.

Hempstead, Texas, Nov. 29.

To the Journal.

Dear Sir: I wish to know through your paper if there is any way to kill out chicken fleas? I have tried different things, but to no avail . The little pests seem harder to destroy than are mites or any other pest. If there is any remedy you will confer a very great favor by publishing same.

E. TUCKER PINCKNEY.

(Try a good insect powder and have the chickens quarters thoroughly cleaned.)

DRIED BLOOD.

Beeville, Texas, Nov. 26.

To the Journal:

Where can we get "dried blood"? Under what conditions should it be used with young calves, and how much, and how often given? Do you know of any case where it has been used on calves being acclimated?

INQUIRER.

(Dried blood may be obtained from the big packing houses of Kansas City and Chicago. The Kansas experiment station, we believe, has made a number of experiments with dried blood as a food for calves, and by application to the director of the station at Manhattan, Kan., you can doubtless secure, free of charge, a bulletin giving complete information as to the experiments made. We do not know of any experiment that has been made with calves that have been acclimated in Texas. Dr. M. Francis of the A. and M. college, College Station, Tex., could probably tell you if anything of the sort has been tried.)

EATS BUT GAINS NO FLESH.

Gilmer, Tex.

To the Journal:

Please tell me what to do for my horse. His legs swell at night and hair and eyes look bad. The swelling goes down in the day time. The horse is very thin in flesh, but has a good appetite. T. M. B.

(The trouble is probably with the animal's digestive organs. Try the following: Aloes, six drachms; calomel, two drachms; raw linseed oil, one pint. Give at one dose and give the following tonic: Powdered ginger, four ounces; powdered nux vomica, four ounces; nitrate of potash, four ounces; granular hyposulphite of soda, fourteen ounces. Mix thoroughly and give one tablespoonful twice daily in the feed.)

COW WITH COUGH.

Belton, Texas, Nov. 28.

To the Journal.

I have a valuable cow that has had a cough for two months; won't eat much, and is getting worse and poor. My neighbor's cows have coughs the same but don't seem to hurt any of them so bad. Please give me remedy through the Journal.

SUBSCRIBER.

REMEDY WANTED.

Navasota, Texas, Nov. 30.

To the Journal.

Please send remedy for one sow, 4 years old, that is down in loins. Can't walk. Hog raisers tell me it is kidney worms and can't be cured. She is with pig and I value her, and wish you to tell me what to do at once.

R. Q.

Purify the sewers of the body and stimulate the digestive organs to maintain health, strength and energy. Prickly Ash Bitters is a tonic for the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels.

Galloway Cattle
FOR SALE.—Two car-loads yearling bulls, all registered; 30 head of registered cows from 2 to 4 years old, all bred to Imported Woolfel 15055 (7245). Correspondence solicited.
C. N. MOODY, Atlanta, Mo.

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THE JOURNAL.

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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.

SIGN YOUR NAME.

Within the past few weeks the Journal has received a very large number of unsigned letters containing remittances for subscriptions. In other instances letters were signed but the postoffice addresses of the writers were not stated. In such cases the proper credit can not be given.

If letters are unsigned the Journal has no method whatever by which to determine the name of the sender and to find the address of an individual among the many thousands of names on the Journal's list is practically impossible. The Journal spares no pains to correct these errors of omission but in many instances there is no clue whatever to the writers of the letters.

In all cases when remitting for the Journal on requesting any change or transfer be sure to sign your name in full and give your postoffice address.

CONNELL FOR PRESIDENT.

The death of Col. L. L. Foster, president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, leaves vacant a post which the governor will be called upon to fill. In the past Texas has been very fortunate in the appointments of executive officers for this school and to the distinguished ability of such men as Gov. Ross and Col. Foster, much of the rapid advancement of the institution is due. It is to be hoped that in the appointment of a new chief executive for the college fitness for the place will be considered above all things else, and a man named for the place who will carry forward the work of the college with a view to obtaining the best results for the agricultural interests of the state.

In this connection, the Journal desires to state that, in its opinion, no man could be found in the state better fitted for the duties of president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college than the present director of the experiment station, Prof. J. H. Connell. His long experience at the college has made him thoroughly familiar with the needs of the institution and the highly satisfactory way in which he has performed his duties as station director and his conspicuous efforts to advance the agricultural and livestock interests of Texas, afford ample evidence of his great ability.

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

OUTLOOK FOR WOOL.

Of late there has been unusual activity in the wool market and some improvement in prices has been noted. A very large number of the Texas and Territory wool growers have taken advantage of this activity to dispose of their holdings. What the future of the wool market may be is entirely problematical and the legislation to be enacted by congress at the present session may have more or less effect.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, which is an organ of the manufacturers rather than of the producers of wool, speaks very encouragingly of the outlook. It says:

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

On what are these renewed hopes based? There does not appear to be much in the situation abroad to impart additional hopefulness to the holders of wool in this country, neither the news from London, where a new series of auction sales have just opened, nor that from Australia, being very stimulating. The present hopefulness on the part of the trade in the United States is due almost entirely to the expectations entertained regarding the opening of the new heavyweight season. If orders are forthcoming in anything like the prices that are predicted, the demand for wool should be of such proportions as to greatly encourage the holders of the commodity. It is now believed that even at last year's prices for heavy weights the manufacturers could afford to pay something more for their wool than the prices now quoted, and it is on the strength of this fact that the wool trade are now busy, in many cases, in an attempt to replenish certain lines.

It would certainly seem that the people of the United States should be in a position at this time to warrant the clothiers in buying liberally of the products of our wool textile mills. The country is enjoying a remarkable period of industrial prosperity; labor was never better employed than now; wages are on a high level. Conditions will not always be as sound as they are at the present moment, but that consideration plays a very small part indeed in regulating the conduct of our merchants and manufacturers.

COLORADO ITCH.

Some of the cattle of Colorado are affected with a kind of itch or mange which the newspapers of that state insist on calling "Texas itch"—possibly for the reason that the disease is entirely unknown in Texas. For a good many years splenetic fever has gone chiefly by the name, "Texas fever," although the disease is by no means confined to Texas and no satisfactory reason can be found why the term "Texas fever," should be retained.

When it comes to the new itch that the Colorado cowmen have discovered, let them call at Colorado itch, if they choose, but Texas isn't offering any trophy for a new namesake.

The printed copies of the proceedings of the fourth annual session of the Texas Farmers' Congress held at College Station last July, are now ready for distribution. The report makes a book of 190 pages, containing the various papers read at the congress and much information of value to any farmer. It well worth the price, 50 cents, fixed by the congress. Copies may be obtained by addressing Secretary B. C. Pittuck, College Station, Texas.

Secretary Wilson is of the opinion that he doesn't need another assistant to help him look after the live stock interests of the country. His support of the nefarious Grout bill hitherto has created the impression that he didn't have time to look into the matter.

The truck farmers and merchants of Atlanta, Cass county, have formed a company and will conduct an experiment farm on their own hook. In view of the failure of the Texas legislature to provide an adequate number of state experiment stations the move is a wise and timely one. When the next legislature meets—but the members of the next legislature will know beforehand that the people are in earnest about experiment stations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT OPINION

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

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

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

Baylor county is not, by any means, slow on the matter of raising hogs. It has been shown to us that the export of fat hogs from this county to the packeries has nearly, if not quite, equaled the import of bacon. As Texas packeries take all the animals now being raised and furnish in return the bacon and lard, we are, at least, independent of Kansas and Northern markets, and now only have to contribute toward the keeping up of home industries and home railroads in shipping our hogs out and buying them back in packing-house lard and bacon. That is one step toward retrenchment, at least.—Seymour News.

So long as Baylor county continues to put her trust in hogs, she will have no occasion to worry over short cotton crops or oil dusters. The Texas hog is a money-maker every day in the week.

The Kaufman Herald speaks right out in meeting, and its utterances will find a hearty indorsement from many other points in Texas, as well as in Kaufman. It says:

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

THE SON of ABULFEDA

How He Provided His Palace With Statues.

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

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

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

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

Among the youngest of his many children was Ali. For years he had brooded over and planned on the idea of a wonderful edifice that he hoped in time to construct. Of all the magnificent structures it had been his privilege as a son of the commander of the faithful to see none was in all things the perfection of which the young prince dreamed; therefore on the death of his father the prince began the building of the long deferred happiness.

In time there arose on the banks of the river the most wonderful architectural dream that even that magic age and that wonderful city had produced. Yet to the prince it was unfinished; something was yet lacking to make it the abode of perfect pleasure.

One evening the prince was sauntering along one of the most magnificent of the curiously carved arcades of the palace when a voice called his name:

"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda! Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda!"

The young prince glanced quickly around on all sides, but beheld no one except the silent sentinels on guard around the palace and the picturesque horsemen that at a little distance rode slowly back and forth as safeguards against approaching danger.

Again came the voice:

"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda! Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda!"

Quick as a flash the prince drew the splendidly ornamented and equally splendidly tempered blade at his side and stood ready to face any opponent.

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

"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda!" he began.

"I am," assented Prince Ali, scarcely knowing whether to tower up to his full height and answer with the pride he felt in his noble name or acknowledge his inferiority before a higher power.

"I know you, I know you," answered the aged man. "I knew your honored father and your father's father, and"—a supernatural expression spreading over his visage—"and I stood side by side with the prophet himself in many a dearly won fight with the enemies of the only true belief. But I wronged him. I did him an injustice, and therefore is my slumber in the tomb disturbed. When the commander of the faithful or one of his children has an earnest longing or desire, I or some other who has wronged the prophet is called from his tomb in answer to their prayers.

"Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda, what is thy desire?"

The prince thereupon began at the birth of his hope for the possession of an architectural wonder and related all until its completion.

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

"It is," answered the prince, "and I now yearn for something beyond the power of man to accomplish or understand."

"Be it then as you desire," answered the aged father. "Behold this staff. Ask not from whence it came nor discover the mystery to any living man until I return for its possession."

The prince took the staff and looked it curiously over, but nothing extraordinary occurred. Seeing his expectancy, the aged man continued:

"The followers of the good man Jesus, whom the Christians believe and the worshipers of the stars and moon and the elements and other works and doings of the one and only God—for there is but one God, and Mohammed is his prophet—have images beautiful to behold, yet far from the handiwork of the Creator. To us is forbidden such images. Would you fill the structure you have built with more wonderful images, beyond the construction or understanding of mankind?"

"I would, I would!" exclaimed the prince, delighted with the expectation.

"The power is in your hand," answered the strange visitor and vanished.

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

As a statue of the whitest marble she stood before him.

As the prince stood wondering at the magic power of the apparently commonplace staff a courier approached in all haste with a message from a distant province governed by a very dear friend of Prince Ali.

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

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

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

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

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

"It is beautiful, most beautiful," answered the prince, "but her laugh would be to me more beautiful than all."

"And that!" exclaimed the aged man. "Look how natural that courier is about to relate his message!"

"Most natural, most natural," sighed the prince, "but the unspoken message is locked in that marble breast."

To several others the strange visitor drew the shrinking prince and commented on the peculiar beauty of each. But the prince could not be diverted from the melancholy that possessed him.

"Take them away! Take them away!" exclaimed the prince. "Leave my palace as it was, and I will be happy, perfectly happy!"

"Be it as you say," answered the aged man, "and profit by the lesson."

There was a slight rustle in the courts of the palace, and when it passed all was as it had been. Even the strange visitor himself was gone.

The palace of Prince Ali of Bagdad stood for ages as it was erected, except this inscription over the main entrance:

ALI, SON OF ABULFEDA, TO THE PRINCES OF THE WORLD.

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

HOW FIELD WATCHED THE PIES.

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

There were visitors in prospect one afternoon in the Field household and a strike in the culinary department. Mischief was at flood tide, and Mrs. Field was vainly endeavoring to be everywhere at once, when the man of "Sharps and Flats" appeared in the kitchen doorway with a portfolio in his hand.

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

"They're ruined!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Why didn't you keep the oven door shut?"

"Keep the door shut?" Mr. Field repeated in very genuine amazement. "Why, you told me to watch them every instant, and I'd like to know how I could do that with the oven door shut!"

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.

BUSH & GERTS' pianos will bear close inspection and the severest tests. WRAY BROS., factor representatives, 349 Main street, Dallas.

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

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.

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

$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.

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.

THERE can't be too much said in favor of the high-grade Bush & Gerts pianos. WRAY BROS., 349 Main st., Dallas, will tell you all about them on receipt of your address.

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.

NICE FARM AND RANCH—Located on the beautiful central plains in Floyd Co., Tex. 1440 acres owned, and one section leased. 1800 acres fenced, good house, windmill, orchard, farm, etc. Price, $5000; terms, $3596 cash, and purchaser to assume $1404 on long-time, with 3 per cent. interest. Other rich unimproved lands adjoining to sell cheap. Address W. M. MASSIE, Land Agent, Floydada, 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 3, 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.

WRAY BROS. are the leaders of low prices for high-grade pianos in Texas. Don't buy a piano for your home until you have written us for our illustrated catalogue and prices and terms. Warerooms, 349 Main street, Dallas.

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 grainery on the property. A bargain will be given. write SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, 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, nail porches, one 4-room, one 2-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, 7 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., 310 Main st., Fort Worth, Texas.

WRAY BROS. have a beautiful high-grade piano, slightly used, worth new $425.00. You can have it for $285.00, and it's as good as new. Write us for our catalogue showing a cut of this piano. 349 Main st., Dallas.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE, 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.

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

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

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.

WANTED—1,000 or 1,500 yearlings, or from 5 to 800 cows, to purchase or hold on shares in Indian Territory; fine range and water. W. E. HILSEWECK, Atoka, Indian Territory.

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

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

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

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

IT'S not guesswork in buying a high grade Bush & Gerts piano. Sold by WRAY BROS., 349 Main st., Dallas.

HORSES.

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

MULES.

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

GOATS.

FOR SALE—On account of removal enty nannies, twenty-five bucks, f wethers. CHARLES TANNER Ch ville, La.

ANGORA GOATS—Pairs, trios, or shipped anywhere. W. G. HUGH CO., Hastings, Kendall county, Te

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BR ERS' ASSOCIATION. For full inf tion as to registering, etc., addres T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live S Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

ARE you going to buy a piano for your home? If so, write WRAY BROS. for prices of the reliable high-grade Bush & Gerts and Victor pianos. Two cents will save you money on your purchase, and you will get a high-grade piano at factory prices, and on terms to suit you. 349 Main st., Dallas.

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.

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.

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

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.

WHY buy a cheap piano when you can get one of those beautiful Bush & Gerts pianos of WRAY BROS. at factory prices, and on terms to suit you. Warerooms, 349 Main street, Dallas.

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 at once. 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 10G, 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.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKEY HABIT CURED IN 10 TO 15 DAYS.—No pain or injury to patient. No pay until cured. Deposit money in bank to your credit, pay us when cured. In case of failure to cure we bear all your expenses while here, also pay your railroad fare both ways. Homes on car line out from center of cities, which insures absolute privacy. We will put you in correspondence with patients cured. Special care given lady patients. Best references. Address THE MATTHEWS HOME, 300 Day ave., San Antonio; or, 408 Missouri ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

HOTELS.

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION.

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

The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the city.

Our rates are reasonable.

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

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

THE SONGS MIRANDY SINGS.

Mirandy's voice is gettin' cracked; a little quaver floats
From out her pretty mouth when she attempts the higher notes;
An', all in all, though still I love her just as much, I know,
She can not warble like she did some thirty years ago.
But lots o' times when I'm at work around the barn I hear
In some old song I'd half forgot, her voice a-ringin' clear,
A honeysuckle of a tune that 'round my ol' heart clings—
An' fresh with youthful blossoms are the songs Mirandy sings.

It's "Hard Times Come Again No More," "John Anderson, My Jo,"
Or where that feller talks to Tom 'bout "Twenty Years Ago."
"Ben Bolt," "Lorena," "Home, Sweet Home," er maybe that ol' tune
That makes you walk with Bobby Burns the banks o' "Bonnie Doon."
I wouldn't trade a one o' them ol' melodies we knew
Fer all these new ones write about a Hannah gal er Lou,
Since we had sweet ol' tunes them days an' not these ragtime things,
An' somehow love jest gushes out the songs Mirandy sings.

The one that of some Maggie tells, "When You an' I Were Young,"
It 'pears ter me's the sweetest thing a mortal ever sung;
An' better yet than that, a glimpse of heaven I behold
When to my ears comes stealin' "Silver Threads Among the Gold."
Though modern songs an' operays the younger folks may please,
I'd rather hear a cracked voice in the old-time melodies
Than Patti's throat er Melba's warble hifalutin' things—
The songs of thirty years ago—the songs Mirandy sings.

BEE, Vinita, I. T.—Straight form corsets are still gaining popularity. They are quite as comfortable as the old style.

* * *

PET, Shiner, Tex.—I cannot give crochet patterns in this department. (2) You can procure the works of Laura Jean Libbey from any dealer in light literature.

* * *

M. M., Uvalde, Tex.—"Saute" is to fry brown in a small amount of fat; "rechauffe" means warmed over, though it sounds more appetizing; "fricassee" is a stew with the meat slightly browned by frying.

* * *

C. B., Lufkin, Tex.—There is a Woman's exchange in Houston, located at 706 Main street. I believe no entrance fee is charged, but 10 per cent commission on sales is required. Cakes and fancy goods have the best sale at this exchange.

* * *

MRS. W., Dallas, Tex.—To fill cracks in a floor that is to be painted, cook flour and water, and stir into this while hot newspapers that have been torn in strips and moistened; add paper until a thick pulp is formed, stirring thoroughly, and put in the cracks like putty.

* * *

FORLORN, Clinton, Mo.—A nursery governess is required to have a fair education, and usually a knowledge of music and drawing, good manners and an even temper. Her duties are many and varied, amounting almost to the entire care and management of the children placed in her charge.

* * *

SUNSHINE, Grapevine, Tex.—The following mixture is said to be a good dose for moths: One quart of alcohol, one ounce each of carbolic acid crystals and camphor, a quarter of an ounce each of oil of cedar and oil of eucalypus. Keep the bottle well corked, and spray some of the mixture from an atomizer in the places where the moths appear.

* * *

HALLIE, Cass County, Texas.—I have read the advertisement you enclosed with interest. Don't you really think the set of diamonds would be inadequate pay for the fifteen minutes time expended in selling six genuine brass rings? I't hold out for better pay; possibly in a few months when trade gets better, the company will offer to throw in a brown stone front and an automobile to keep the diamonds from being lonesome.

* * *

ELBERTA, Smith county, Tex.—I know nothing of the jewelry house named. Do not buy diamonds from any but a well-known and reuptable firm. (2.) The best time to propose to a girl is when the spirit strikes you. You are rather late considering the matter in the hope of a Christmas wedding. There will be another Christmas next year though if nothing happens, and perhaps the girl in the case would prefer a few months engagement; its customary, you know.

* * *

CLODHOPPER, Brownwood, Tex.—It is supposed to require intelligence to write a novel, but it takes a genius to find a publisher. While there have been more than 200 novels published in the United States this fall, probably 5000 have failed to secure a publisher, and like the modest violet are doomed to blush unseen. Of course, if your bank account and self-confidence are unlimited, you can scorn the decision of publishers and bring out your novel without their aid.

* * *

BROKEN HEARTED ONE, Roswell, N. M.—I'm sure if the young lady had realized the depth of your love she would never have given you the "shake" as you term it. Of course it was rather careless in you to forget your engagement with her,—you will need a course in memory culture before making a great success as a "lady's man." (2.) Certainly you should not sptak to the young lady you've "long admired at a distance" until you have gone through the formality of an introduction. By the way are you sure the first girl shook you hard enough? It seem a "broken heart" is a common occurrence with you.

* * *

TEACHER, Paris, Tex.—A most appropriate entertainment for your music pupils would be a musical evening, following this plan; to each guest is handed a card cut out in the shape of a man's head, presumably Mozart. At the top are the words "Who—What" with numbered spaces beneath for answers. Behind a large screen, or in an adjoining room the piano is placed, and as the player gives several bars of music, the guests write down the name of the melody and also of the composer where possible. Beginning with Yankee Doodle, the selections may range through the Maiden's Prayer, Ben Bolt, Doxology, Georgia Camp-Meeting or any twenty or thirty airs chosen. Suitable prizes are given for the most complete lists. (2) Yes, cake and coffee will be sufficient refreshment for the evening.

* * *

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Can any mortal woman be saleswoman, dressmaker, housekeeper and cook? An exchange says:

"For the benefit of the young woman who thinks she is overworked when she has dusted her own apartment and looked over the clothes fresh from the laundry to see if they need mending, the duties undertaken by a young woman in one of the shops might be mentioned. The young woman in question is of slight build and delicate aspect, yet she is the buyer in the lace department of the store in which she is employer. Every day except Saturday she is kept busy from eight in the morning until six in the evening, behind the counter, and on Saturday it is eleven at night before she is finally released from durance vile and allowed to go home to rest.

"She makes every piece of the clothes she wears—underwear, gowns and even coats sometimes. She trims her own hats, and darns her own stockings, and does the hundred and one little things that are necessary to keeep a wardrobe in order.

"But this is not all—besides, she keeps house, ordering the three meals a day and exercising a watchful supervision over windows and corners to see that dust does not unduly collect on them.

"How does she accompish all this? Only a persistent, tireless, energetic woman can answer, and yet the hard working one does not consider herself ill used at all. She says that she even has time to see the best things that come to the theaters and to read a number of the new books. She reads a daily newspaper as well, of course. "It's only another instance to prove that when a woman will she will, no matter how impossible the task may seem. A man couldn't think of performing such a diversity of duties, but, then a man wouldn't be expected to. Reminds one of that unpleasant old adage "A man's work is from sun to sun but a woman's work is never done," doesn't it?"

Yes and the adage probably explains the fact that it often requires two women to outlast one man. Evidently the writer of the above admires the untiring energy of the saleswoman and would encourage her to further effort, whereas what Mis Perpetual motion really needs is a course of nervine and a guardian. In our own state some few weeks ago occurred the death of a young woman who aspired to fill the position of housekeeper in her father's home and at the same time retain her work as a teacher in the public school. She was praised for her "tireless, persistent energy," but she exhausted her life supply to meet the demands of a few months' doubled labor.

It is not the weaker sex alone who make the fatal mistake of "burning both ends of the candle." But it is more often woman who views her slow suicide as a praiseworthy act, and adds to her reasonable labor unreasonable tasks which necessity does not demand, as though deliberately searching for the "last straw" which brings the seemingly desired end,—a handsome funeral and a laudatory obituary.

* * *

DON'TS FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

Don't leave your shopping for Christmas eve in the hope of getting bargains. It is a decidedly false idea.

Don't do your shopping late in the day when sales clerks are cross and tired from over-work, and you are in "the same boat."

Don't forget that the saleswoman is human, like yourself.

Don't become excited and abuse the clerk if the counter is crowded and you cannot be waited upon immediately.

Don't waste your time waiting for the saleswoman who is conversing with some one else when she oughtth to be attending to customers.

Don't become offended if clerks put on lordly airs. There are other stores.

Don't take up the clerk's time at this busy season by looking at what you do not want to purchase.

Don't throw books or any other articles into confusion when inspecting same. thus giving the already tired girl extra work.

Don't try to do shopping while you are hungry or tired.

Don't overload yourself with parcels if you must go home in a crowded car.

Don't order small parcels sent which you can just as well carry in your shopping bag.

Don't waste time waiting for change, but get a transfer card in large stores and when purchases are completed pay for same all at once.

Don't take small children with you when shopping for Christmas, as you will both become cross.

Don't buy Christmas gifts on the instalment plan nor on the investment plan.

Don't spend the landlord's money for Christmas gifts, and don't buy gifts you cannot afford simply to keep up appearances.

Don't stop to converse with friends

Don't be rude and disagreeable in a crowd because other are so.

In a crowded spot and thereby prove annoying to others.

Don't have the children's toys sent to your own house if you wish them to believe in Santa Claus.

Don't buy a present simply becaust you expect one from the recipient.

Don't forget to use discretion in selecting gifts. It is the much-desired gift that is mostly appreciated.

Don't forget your servants and washerwoman.

Don't buy a gift in the presence of the person for whom it is intended.

Don't forget to remove the price mark from gifts before you present them.

Don't attempt a shopping expedition without a carefully compiled list of articles desired.—Emile Hoffman, in Housekeeper.

* * *

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Remove candle grease with the aid of brown paper and a hot iron.

* * *

To prevent black stockings from fading, add a teaspoonful of good vinegar to the last rinsing water when washing them.

* * *

To remove tar from clothing, put lard on the spot and rub thoroughly with the hands, then wash the lard and tar out in warm water to which soda has been added.

* * *

It is said that if a scorched article is placed where bright sunlight will fall directly on it the scorched spot will disappear entirely.

* * *

Salt will remove egg stains from silver. Silver should not be polished with whiting oftener than once a month.

* * *

If you have painted floors to sweep, make a bag of some old piece of blanket or other woolen goods to slip over the broom. Wet this bag when sweeping and you'll have the satisfaction of seeing a bright floor instead of one streaked with dust.

* * *

Here is a remedy for cockroaches given by Prof. Willis G. Johnson, in Good Housekeeping: "Mix equal parts of dry flour and plaster of paris, stirring in a little pulverized sugar; spread it on a plate or shallow basin or pan and set on the floor where the pests are most numerous. Fill a second plate or pan with water and connect the two with a few small pieces of wood, thus forming a bridge from the one to the other. The roaches will ravenously eat the mixture, drink the water and find themselves miniature plaster casts a little later."

STAGE DRESSES SOLD FOR A SONG.

It is well known that whenever there is a sale of actresses' dresses in New York the bargains are snapped up by or on behalf of society dames of restricted income. The materials are always of the best, and in the hand of a clever dress-maker can be turned to capital advantage, being so disguised in the new makeup as to be totally unrecognizable. About two years ago an extensive stage wardrobe relonging to a former society woman was sold. One purchaser secured for $90 three gowns, either of which cost thrice as much. Costumes in the "Three Musketees" were disposed of at $5 each, the original cost being $55. Six brocaded satin "Juliet" dresses, trimmed with lace and pears, were knocked down for $20, and six "Romeo" costumes, trimmed with silver lace, realized only $25. Twenty pairs of buckle shoes worn by the chorus girls in a comic opera sold for $4.50. Costumes originally costing $25,000 usually bring about $2.500.

A COLLECTOR OF HORSE SHOES.

Mrs. Arthur Stannard, who writes novels of English army life under the name of "John Strange Winter," carefully brings home and nails up in her home every horseshoe which she finds. She recalls with pride that her first stroke of literary luck came to her the very day when she picked up her first horseshoe.

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 1561 Genesee St. Kansas City, Mo.



RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hydrocele. No Cure no Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free. DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

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.

Miller Medical Institute,

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Specialist.

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

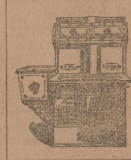
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If you can't call, write and enclose stamp for question blank for our perfect mail treatment. We refer to: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank,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

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DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Greenville, Tex.



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.

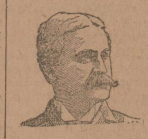
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CURED IN 10 DAYS. CURED IN 5 DAYS.

BY DR. O. H. RIGGS,

ALTMAN BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.



His many years of experience in the special line of treatment of Rupture and Varicocele has been marked with wonderful success. He uses no knife nor ligature. There is no danger. The treatment is mild yet effective. His fame as a successful specialist is world-wide. He has cured patients from nearly every State in the Union. Thousands are to-day living monuments of joy over this Twentieth Century Triumph.

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.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

THE BACHELOR'S COOK

He was a bachelor who kept house in a fine street in a city, both of which shall be nameless. One day he advertised for a cook. Twenty-five young women and ten old ones answered the advertisement. Among the twenty-five young women was a slim creature in the shabbiest shawl and bonnet there, with exactly enough flesh on her bones to hold them together, but a lady every inch of her.

"Reference," he said to her as she sat before him.

She took off a mended glove and showed him a forefinger rough as a nutmeg with much sewing.

"There's the only proof I have that I've been trying to earn an honest living," said she.

"An odd reference for a cook," said he.

"That's for character," said she. I'll show you how I can cook. I'll give practical proof of that."

"You are not a servant," said he.

"Not yet. I mean to be. I've been sewing for a living, and I am sick of it," said she.

He named the wages and took her down into the kitchen, where the young person who was general assistant received her with a bewildered stare.

After that he did not see her for four weeks, but his meals were delicious. At the end of the time he went down stairs to pay her wages. It was late in the evening. A plump lady with pink cheeks sat before the fire stoning raisins. He did not know her at first, but as the knowledge dawned on him he realized how nearly she had been to starvation on the day when he hired her. All he said was:

"I like my steak broiled less."

After that he saw her once in four weeks regularly. She never said anything to him but "Thank ye, sir." He always found fault with something, his eyes fixed on vacancy the while. He was a trim and big bachelor of forty, with handsome black side whiskers. She was thirty and a warm tinted blond, not red haired, though the kitchen girl thought so. Her hair was Titian's pet color. Outwardly she called her master "that bear." Secretly she thought him very handsome.

One day the dinner came down untasted.

"What fault has he found with it now?"

"None," said the girl. "He's sick."

At breakfast no one came to the table.

Then the cook ascended the stairs and, finding a pair of boots outside one door, knocked at it.

"Come in," said a faint voice.

She went in, and the result of her investigation was a telegram to the doctor. Her master, who had always been proud of not being vaccinated, had caught the smallpox.

"You'd better go. You'll catch it," said he.

"I'm not afraid," said she. "Somebody must stay, you know."

She stayed. As he got better he rewarded her—as convalescent men always do reward their nurses—by scolding her and finding fault with everything.

One day, however, he, being well, though still in quarantine, had some vile concoction brought him for his dinner.

"What is this?" he asked.

"It's the best I could do," said Bridget, who, having been a victim to the disorder in her childhood, had no fear of it. "Cook has gone off."

"Where has she gone?" asked the master.

"To the hospital," said Bridget. "She did be getting the smallpox, and she went."

He tried in vain to discover her whereabouts, but Bridget showed sagacity. "The wages are owing and the trunk's in the bedroom. Cook will come back."

So "the master" waited. A month passed; another week; then another; then one evening some one rang the bell.

"Cook is back and wants to see you," said Bridget.

"The master" went into the parlor. There sat the long absent woman. Her hair had been cut short and curled up about her temples, but her complexion was not spoiled, though she was thin and worn again.

"I've come to see whether you wanted me to cook for you again," said she.

"No," said he.

"Very well," said she.

"You had no business to go off that way," said he.

"Who'd have taken care of me?" she asked.

"It was my duty to see to that after all you'd done for me," said he.

"Not at all," said she. "And about the wages? I don't want to hurry you, but I need the money."

"Oh, you do?" said he.

Then he sat down near her.

"What a bear I was to you!" said he.

"Yes, indeed," said she.

"Fretted and found fault with you."

"So unreasonable, too," said she.

"And yet you'd cook for me again?" said he.

"If I suit you," said she.

"You do," said he.

"You might have said so before," said she.

"Not as cook," said he.

"Oh!" said she.

"The kitchen is no place for you," he said.

"It's better than sewing," said she.

"But if I make you another offer," said he, "will you marry me? I like you better than any woman I ever knew."

"Yes."

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

WHY CHAFFEE IS POPULAR.

The Manila American tells this story. "While General Chaffee was on his southern trip he visited Masbate, and at the place where he landed inspected the hospital. 'What is the matter with you?' was the question asked one of the patients. 'Dysentery,' was the response. 'Have you any complaint to make?' 'No-o, except that I can't get what the doctor orders.' 'What does the doctor order that you don't get?' 'Milk.' General Chaffee called the post quartermaster before him and asked if there was no milk in the post. 'Yes-s,' the officer relunctantly responded, 'but Lieutenant L—— has ordered it for the use of the women of the post.' 'You order a hundred more cases of milk at once.' General Chaffee commanded, 'and, meanwhile, send those two cases up to the hospital right away.' And that, perhaps, is one of the reasons why General Chaffee is liked by the enlisted men of the army."

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.

At a recent dinner given in honor of a certain man of letters, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, who was one of the speakers of the evening, said, in the course of his remarks, that a pessimist might be defined as a person who has the choice between two evils and selects both. A Columbia student who happened to attend the dinner sat, the next morning, under Prof. Brander Matthews, who delivered a characteristic lecture, with statistics, on everything in general. During the lecture Mr. Matthews remarked with the air of a man conscious of tossing off an original jewel of epigrammatic wisdom: "You know, gentlemen, we may define a pessimist as a man who has the choice between two evils and takes both."

The student, who was certain that Mr. Matthews had not been present the eening before, looked the professor up at the conclusion of the lecture, saying:

"Your definition of pessimist struck me forcibly, but I heard Mr. Mabie give the same one last night.'

'Is that so?" replied Mr. Matthews suavely. "He forestalled me by half a day then. We both heard it from Mark Twain two evenings ago."

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.

FUNERAL STENOGRAPHERS.

A "funeral stenographer" is one of New York's functionaries. She is a young woman skilled in the art of shorthand writing, who attends the obsequies of people of prominence and wealth and jots down in her notebook all the complimentary things the preacher says about the deceased. If the mourning relatives desire, she transcribes these notes and either arranges them in book form or engrosses them upon parchment, for which she receives adequate and sometimes exceedingly liberal compensation. Of course, the prayers are all about alike and do not require preservation, but in his sermon the preacher is apt to say some pretty fine things and it is the desire of many up-to-date families to keep a record of them. In no way other than by the employment of a stenographer can this record be secured, for, as a rule, funeral sermons are extemporaneous speeches.

THE COMBINATION OIL CURE FOR CANCER.

Has the endorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have heretofroe been attended with such fatal rtsoults. The fact that in the last six years over 100 doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oil. Address Dr Bye, Drawer 1111, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Feb. 5, 1901.

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, Home address, 235 Rivington street, 67 East 129 st., New York City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

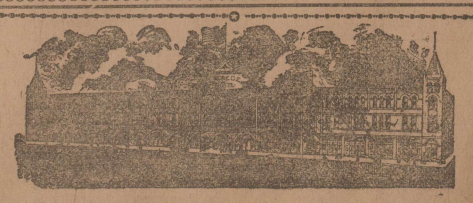
Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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.



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

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

E. EDWARDS PITT RG 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 12. White Guinea eggs, $1.00 for 12. 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 2d pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 2d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 93. B. Langshans, Pelch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

EX. BOAZ BENEROOK, 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. Leg horns. I have won more premiums on my stock in the last 5 years, than any man in the South. Send for circular prices, winnings, mailings, 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 4cts 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; 38 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The fifth convention of the National Live Stock association began here at Studebaker theater to-day with nearly 1000 delegates present. It is expected that the convention will be in session till Friday. The programme for Wednesday and Thursday contains little beside papers on subjects of interest to grangers and others interested in the cattle business. They will cover a wide range of thought and be presented by men who are specialists. The annual address of Hon. John W. Springer, president of the association, was read during the morning.

At Chicago last week Nelson Morris, the packer, purchased five head of Clydesdale horses that were brought over from Scotland for exhibition. The price paid was $1,000 each, said to be the highest figure ever paid for this class of draft horses in Chicago.

POULTRY

FARMERS AND POULTRY.—In driving about the country in different parts of the state recently, we have been somewhat chagrined to find so few thoroughbred fowls on farms, says Poultry News. Every farmer has chickens, but the greater majority of them are of purely mongrel and scrub stock; all colors, sizes and of as many characteristics as there are colors and sizes. There is still great work for the breeder and fancier to do among farmers. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that more than half of our subscription list is among the farmers of the west, and it is to them we appeal to study and investigate the many advantages pure bred or standard bred poultry has over the common stock. Month after month there has always been one, sometimes two or more articles in our columns touching on this particular subject, and we know of no better place for fanciers to demonstrate the greater utility and the more profit to be derived from standard bred poultry than at the state and county fairs which occur during the fall and the poultry shows which are held in the winter.

There is more profit to be derived from poultry than from any other branch of the animal industry, and when our farmer friends realize this fully and give the hen credit that is due her as a producer of wealth, the sooner we will have more farmers who are making money out of poultry. Poultry requires no more attention than other stock and less capital is required as an investment, and it will yield far greater returns with the same care and attention.

That standard bred poultry matures earlier, will produce a greater number of eggs in a year, and requires no more care and attention than scrub poultry has been demonstrated over and over again, both by breeders and by the different agricultural experiment stations scattered throughout the country. That poultry is one of the greater wealth producers of the west is proven by the fact that one concern in the city of Lincoln last year paid out more than one million dollars in cash for poultry and eggs. The odds are all in favor of the farmer fancier.

TO POULTRY SHIPPERS.—The Sprague Commission Co., of Chicago, gives the following instructions for preparing poultry for the market:

"In the first place, poultry should be well fed and well watered, and then kept from 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

"Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should be removed immediately very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then plump by dipping ten second in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break or tear the skin.

"Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 or 200 pounds are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs, so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover."

POINTS ON TURKEY CULTURE.—The following twenty-six pointers on turkey raising are taken from a catalogue of an Indiana turkey raiser:

1. Never let the young turkeys get wet. The slightest dampness is fatal.
2. Feed nothing the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched.
3. Before putting them in the coop see that it is perfectly clean and free from lice, and dust them three times a week with Persian insect powder.
4. Be sure the hen is free from lice. Dust her, too.
5. Look out for mites and the large lice on the heads, neck and vents. Grease heads, necks and vents with lard, but avoid kerosene.
6. Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Remember that.
7. Filth will soon make short work of them. Feed on clean surfaces. Give water in a manner so they can only wet their beaks.
8. The first week feed a mixture of one egg beaten, and grated ground oats or rolled oats, mixed with salt to taste, and cooked as bread, then crumbled for them; with milk or curds so they can drink all they want. Feed every two hours early and late.
9. Give a little raw meat every day; also finely chopped onions or other tender green food.
10. After the first week keep wheat and ground bone in boxes before them all the time, but feed three times a day on a mixture of corn meal, wheat middlings, ground oats, all cooked, and to which cropped green food is added.
11. Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, cold rice and such will always be in order.
12. Too much of hard-boiled egg will cause bowel disease.
13. Remove coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid filth.
14. Ground bone, fine gravel, ground shells and a dust bath must be provided.
15. Give them liberty on dry, warm days.
16. They must be carefully attended to until well feathered.
17. Finely cut fresh bones, from the butcher's, with adhering meat, are excellent.
18. A high roost in an open shed, which faces the south, is better than a closed house for grown turkeys.
19. A single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for the season, hence one gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens.
20. Two-year-old gobblers with pullets or a yearling gobbler with two-year-old hens is good mating.
21. Turkeys can be hatched in an incubator and raised to the age of three months in a brooder, but only in lots of twenty-five, as they require constant care.
22. Capons make excellent nurses for turkey and chicks.
23. It is not advisable to mate a forty-pound gobbler with common hens, as the result will be an injury. A medium-sized bobbler is better.
24. Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carcunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast. A little experience may be required at first.
25. Adult turkeys can not be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barn yard a little night and morning, they will not stray off very far, but they can not be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.
26. Gobblers and hens of the same age may be mated, but it is better to have a difference in the age.

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.

The creamery industry in Kansas is ported as having had a good year. Dairymen say more cows are being milked than a year ago, but with a scarcity of feed probably less milk is being produced per cow. The summer drouth had little perceptible effect on the industry. Farmers generally have been protecting themselves by raising alfalfa; besides, the rye and wheat pastures are abundant.

The best sugar production of this country for 1901 is estimated at 189,500 tons.

DAIRY

The first public sale of Jersey cattle from the Biltmore farms was held recently when 25 head were disposed of at an average of $73.58. The highest priced animal, Biltmore's Golden Blaze, bull calf, was sold to W. R. Crabtree of Chattanooga, Tenn., for $162.

J. P. Bradbury of Pomeroy, O., recently held a sale of Jerseys from his Charter Oak herd. Eighty-four head were sold for an average of $69.10. The top price of the sale was $400, paid for a 6-year-old cow, St. Lambert's Nora, by E. R. Hicks of Oshkosh, Wis.

COMMON DIFFICULTIES OF CREAMERIES.—During the course of an interesting conversation with Mr. Bouska, assistant dairy commissioner for Iowa, he advanced some very practical ideas regarding the common difficulties of creameries and how they may be overcome, says the Homestead. These difficulties, it will be noted, are common everywhere, and the same remedies apply; hence it is of special value to have the opinion of an expert regarding them. Considering the matter from the patron's side, the most common trouble is bringing in milk that is sour or tainted. It is almost impossible for the butter maker to make satisfactory butter with milk under such conditions, though, if he is well informed in his work, it is possible for him to lessen their effect to a considerable degree. As the quality of the butter is the feature which determines the price, it may be easily understood that this important feature reacts on the patrons to the extent which it influences the price which they obtain for the milk. The fact that the milk has soured or become tainted is most frequently due to improper cleaning of the cans, or more frequently to not cleaning them thoroughly. The cans to protect the milk from souring and tainting, should be thoroughly cleansed. Another cause of this trouble is due to the fact that the milk has not been aerated and cooled. The cooling is especially preventive of souring. The milk, to be perfectly cooled, should be set in cold water, or if it is not posssible to do this, it may be reduced in temperature by pouring it from one can to another where the air is cool. These are the chief troubles which are traceable to the patrons, and it would seem that they could be easily overcome; but it is simply remarkable the degree to which they continue to give trouble at all our creameries.

Viewing the matter from the other standpoint, that is, the troubles that are due to the butter makers, we find that there are some just as hard to remove, though always in evidence. In most of the creameries the butter maker is not vested with sufficient authority. While he may remonstrate with the patrons when they deliver their milk in bad condition, yet in most creameries the butter maker cannot refuse the milk without submitting the case to other authorities. This usually results in non-observance of the suggestions of the butter maker. It places him in rather an unfavorable position to be continually telling his patrons about the condition of their milk; but persistency on his part with proper authority to refuse milk that is unfit for use, is sure to bring about a reformation.

Another feature requiring more attention on the part of butter makers is that of cleanliness in their creameries. As this feature is so essential to making butter of the best flavor, it would seem that it would not be necessary to even mention it, but the fact is that it is one of the things which the butter maker most commonly neglects. As very few of the butter makers throughout the country are graduates of our dairy schools, there are not many of them who understand the influences that affect the flavor of butter. They have learned butter making in a mechanical way and go through the process according to rule; but if anything should occur to interfere with the working of these general rules they find themselves at sea. There is nothing more difficult to understand than the production of flavor in butter; but in most of our dairy schools the principles of producing it are taught in such a way as to place it almost completely under the control of the butter maker. The butter maker finds it hard, unless he has studied his work at a school where principles are taught, to adjust himself to conditions and consequently some of the bad butter which is produced is traceable to his lack of information as to the best method of treatment. We would naturally expect from the fact that few of our butter makers are graduates of dairy schools, that considerable difficulty is experienced in testing milk. Every well equipped creamery at this time has a Babcock milk test, and its operation is one of the important features of the factory. If a butter maker is incompetent in this direction he is sure to have lots of trouble, as it is quite common for farmers to become skeptical about their test even if it is accurate. We have had inquiries come to us along this line asking where an official test should be obtained, as the patron did not think that his factory was giving him a fair test. It may be said here that the dairy commissioner makes such tests and the creamery departments of the various experiment stations are also willing to make tests of this kind. This is work, however, which should be performed by the butter maker, and the fact that there is so much trouble over it simply indicates that more of our butter makers should be graduates of dairy schools.

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.

The Rock Island has such a taking way about it. It takes you to Chicago without changing cars, and lands you in the heart of the city. If you are going east of Chicago, to Buffalo, or New York or Boston, you can make connections in same depot and get the first-class lines out, too.

The Rock Island takes you to Omaha and Lincoln ten hours quicker than you can get there via any other route. It takes you to Kansas City, or Denver, Topeka, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Wichita—and its agents sell tickets through to any destination, and check your baggage through so you don't have to worry about it.

The Rock Island takes pleasure, therefore in inviting you to become one of its friends by becoming one of its passengers, and promises to treat you right all the time. Chas. B. Sloat, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

In Spain a man who works on a farm receives about 25 cents. In the vineyards wages range from 14 cents a day for women and boys to 21 cents for unskilled men, and to 42 or 56 cents for those upon whose skill the whole responsibility of the raisin crop rests.

The Iowa experiment station finds that corn will shrink 15 per cent of its weight in a year. This has been determined by holding a crib on a set of scales.

SHARPLES DAIRY CREAM SEPARATORS, ALWAYS THE BEST. "Business Dairying," a very valuable book and Catalogue No. 136 free. Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



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POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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ED L. OLIVER COOPER, TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 2d 23243, 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 128, Sherman, Texas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE swine, thoroughbred Black Polled Durham cattle, B. P. Rock chickens, M. B. Turkeys, registered Scotch Collie dogs. Pigs not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell County, 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. Falls 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.

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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.

DUROC JERSEY.

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

The tenth annual meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Record association will be held in Des Moines, Ia., Thursday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m. The place of meeting will be announced later. Secretary Robt. J. Evans writes: "The year has been a most prosperous one for the association and there is much inquiry for stock and a great amount of recording being done. The meeting will be an important one, as there are several questions to come up that are of vital interest to the members of the association, and it is desired that there will be a full attendance. One of the matters to come up is the increase of the capital stock. The coming report of the secretary and treasurer will be the most promising ever submitted."

ARTICHOKES FOR HOGS.—A contributor to the Journal of Agriculture says: How many of our farmers have given the artichoke a showing to see what it will do for them? If not, I am of the opinion that they have left one of the best paying crops out of their list. We who raise hogs must make arrangements each year for a good supply of feed to winter and market our stock. Corn alone is the principal food fed by the farmer, and it is the basis of all feeding throughout the corn [illegible] manifold meaning, viz.: It is always [illegible] and consume a great quantity. And so it goes along in the same old rut. Sometimes the hog fattens well; at other times no gain scarcely. Yet corn is fed—fed—fed— threee times per day, or hauled by the wagon load to them, enough for a week at a time. Now, let us stop and see if we can't use feed just a little more saing. Say you plant one acre of your good corn ground to the White French artichoke. This will raise you from 500 to 1000 bushels of tubers instead of fifty bushels of corn. They can be raised with half the cost of the corn. Now, we will feed your hogs what tubers they want with one-half the corn they have been getting, and you will see healthier, fatter, larger hogs at the close of the test than had they been fed on full corn diet. You have saved half your corn by feeding something that has cost you but a trifle.

No doubt some of the readers are like I was before I knew the difference in artichokes. There was a kind that I was used to that when planted they were with you always. They just literally run all over the ground and could not be eradicated; but not so with the White French. They grow a solid mat right around the root, not branching, and when you dig them, you can, if the ground is anything like loose, take hold of the stalk and lift the whole bunch out. To those who have never seen them growing I will say, you cannot believe so many tubers could grow so closely. I will give my method of planting: I prepare the ground about the same as for corn or Irish potatoes, lay it off in rows about three and one-half feet apart, cut my artichokes in pieces with one or two eyes to the piece, plant fifteen inches apart, cover with a plow. About ten days later, if they are sprouting and seem about ready to peep through the ground, I harrow with common "A" harrow, cross ridges to level. This also puts all young grass and weeds back. I wait as long as I can, so that this working will run my crop until they are some twelve or eighteen inches high, then plow with cultivator or double shovel. Be sure that you don't plow more than once. If you do, finding room to house in winter will be an object. I try to plant as soon as the earth gets warm in spring. You will find no cholera where hogs have access to artichokes, and you will also find your milch cows will show their appreciation of a few by the increase in the milk. Try them. They won't cost you much.

EARLY FATTENING OF HOGS.—Many farmers have deluded themselves with the idea that cold or winter weather is the proper and most profitable season for converting corn into pork. Acting on this idea they pay little heeed to beginning the process which is to change their lean and restless shoats to the dignity of fattening hogs whose business it is to rest, eat and grow fat, until the frost and biting winds suggests that autumn is rapidly waning. It is strange, too, that such a state of affairs should exist among some of our intelligent farmers, writes G. W. Clark in the "Prairie Farmer." All experiments made in that direction demonstrate that in warm or moderate weather the conditions for realizing the utmost gain for food consumed, are in every way most favorable, while in cold weather and exposed situations a large share of, and in some instances maintenance ration, giving no appreciable gain.

Those who begin fattening their hogs with the earliest of their new corn crop, as soon as it is in "roasting ear," using stalks as well as ears, find it wonderfully efficacious in the animal's improvement, giving as large, if not larger, returns than when more matured and thereby enabling the feeder to have the benefit of thirty or forty days' feeding in the most genial season which would be lost if he waited for the corn to ripen, or become fit to gather for cribbing. The juices in the green cornstalks, leaves and ears seem especially adapted at that time of the year to the health and vigorous growth of the hog and, although making what might appear too bulky a food for fat production, it puts them in the best possible condition for finishing off—to the greatest advantage—later on more matured gain. In some carefully conducted experiments made by some of our best farmers it has been shown that it takes one-fourth or more of the feed to keep the hogs warm in cold weather and exposure in all kinds of stormy weather. It is very important that much of the fattening be done in autumn that is usually done in December and later. Early pork in market generally brings the highest price for the farmer.

THE BALANCED RATION.—Every breeder and feeder is interested in securing the largest returns in pork from the feed consumed that are possible.

It is well known that some feeders are able to get much larger returns than others. It is pretty generally believed that feeders who get the largest returns from the feed consumed are those that balance their rations. They come the nearest to using the perfect ration to meet the wants of the animal, says "American Swineherd."

It is necessary to build bone and muscle in growing animals, and in doing this experiments have shown the feed required to produce this most successfully.

One reason that there are so many complaints from inexperienced feeders in regard to the value of separator milk, from which the butter oil has been entirely abstracted, is because they do not understand balancing the ration. It is this balancing that makes it a good, profitable feed for either pigs or calves, and recent experiments have shown that germ oil meal and gluten feed is the cheapest article of feed to balance the ration and supply the place of the butter fat extracted. Oil cake meal will also supply this deficiency, but it is more expensive than germ oil meal, and therefore the latter is a profitable one to use.

A slop made of one-fourth gluten feed, one-fourth germ oil meal and one-half corn mixed into a slop has been found to be an ideal hog feed for growth and gain, and there is every reason to believe that it will take the place of thousands of bushels of corn the coming season.

It is but recently that general farmers have had their attention called to gluten feed and germ oil meal, but the experiment stations have investigated the matter and tested it thoroughly, with the results that insures the recognition of this economical feed by farmers, especially since the price of corn has advanced to such a high point. High-priced corn necessitates a careful study on the part of every farmer, as the feeding proposition is one of the chief problems that he has to consider.

Gluten feed and germ oil meal are excellent and profitable feed in dairy as producers of milk, and many of the up-to-date dairymen are using it extensively, while the feeders of sheep are handling it on a larger scale.

While this is a feed and not a medicine and is sold at feed prices in contra-distinction to medical prices yet at the same time it is a natural balanced feed that enables the functions of the stomach to preperly assimilate and produce healthful, natural actions. It is coming into quite general use by hog men, who are reporting most excellent results.

We can recommend feeders to investigate this and test it, as each man will then decide for himself the advantage and benefits to be derived from feeding these articles of food.

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.

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SHEEP---GOATS

IN THE MATING SEASON.—Autumn is the beginning season for the shepherd. He may have faults of size or type to correct, and he certainly always has a chance to cull something that doesn't just suit his fancy and that destroys flock beauty and uniformity. Apart from this, he has certain important matters to attend to relating to care and management.

Strength and vigor and lambs, J. McCaig in Farmers' Advocate tells us, is considerably a matter of the care and feeding of the lamb, but is, besides, a transmitted or inherited quality, and it should be the aim of the breeder to have his breeding stock in vigorous condition at mating time. This vigor depends on care. Good vigor means plenty of blood and the active exercise of all the animal functions, and plenty of blood requires plenty of feed; so to have all the ewes strong, they must be generously fed.

At weaning time a shepherd at looking at his ewes, will see some in good flesh and some thin and wasted. If a buyer comes in, he will pick the fat ones. The shepherd, on the other hand, knows that the thin ones are generally the milkers, and are the ones with the big lambs running beside them. His selection of ewes for his next year's flock is not a matter of good looks alone, but of history as well. The milkers, however, if not too old, generally make up quickly after weaning, because they are hearty feeders, and five or six weeks after weaning there is not much difference observable among the eyes.

In any case, the eyes should be brought up into fresh condition before mating time. They should be round and plump and strong. Good health means general activity of the animal functions—nutritive, circulatory, nervous and generative—and as these are of course closely sympathetic and relational, and the fundamental one is nutritive, the breeder builds up the sheep's general system by generous feeding. It is well known that good feeding is a most obvious and universal stimulant to the proceative functions, as may be seen in the earlier breeding of all domestic animals that have been brought to early maturity by intense feeding. Extra feed to ewes, then, is to be given as a stimulant rather than a fattener, and should come as a decided, not to say exactly sudden, addition to ordinary rations, and it should be given about three weeks before the mating season. Before the mating season the ewes should neatly and carefully trimmed about the tail. It is not only necessary, but if done nicely gives a tidy appearance to the flock. It is perhaps an opportune place here to emphasize the need of cutting the tails of ewe lambs quite shot in the spring. It reduces the tendency to scalding, fouling and maggots among good feeding sorts, and the tendency is greater of course in ewes than in lambs.

Perhaps we are not expected to let up on talking about rams. We don't intend to. How is it that a man who thoroughly loves being with his sheep aspires above everything else to be a breeder of real good rams? Not entirely profit, we think. The males seem to be more potent as transforming agents (as any breeder soon finds out) than the ewes are; and, again, they come with a most tantalizing combination of various good or bad qualities. Ewes look all pretty much alike, but who ever saw anything like absolute uniformity in a bunch of males? They seem to express more individuality than the ewes. They keep you guessing harder in securing the correct type. Perhaps this is an element in their attractiveness. Their faults, as well as excellencies, are more glaring than they are in ewes. Just the same, we intend to keep right on making the best rams we can.

The ram should be in strong condition in the fall. He will stand higher feeding and require higher feeding than the ewe, so long as his feeding does not tend to induce obesity or overfatness, and consequently indifference. It is impossible to develop a ram past the highest usefulness by fat, but it is necessary to bring him up to good heart at least.

A ram will serve more ewes by being kept up and allowing only one service than he will if let run with the ewes, but if a flock consists of only twenty or thirty, the exercise he secures in outdoor feeding is an advantage to him. A mature ram that is allowed to serve but once is good for 75 ewes. If he is allowed to run with them, forty is plenty among the heavier, well bred breeds. The ranchers say 50 to 80 for a mature ram. This number seems high when we consider that the rams used are not rams raised under range conditions, but that have been accustomed to traveling only short distances for their daily food. Not more than fifty should insure a safer and stronger lamb crop.

SHEEP AS MEAT PRODUCERS.—It is only within very recent years that sheep have been thought of in this country as meat producers. It is still a very general belief that mutton is a far more expensive meat to produce than pork or beef. Investigations at several experiment stations do not support that belief. Lambs are found to compare very favorably with steers and pigs in the amount of meat they will produce from one hundred pounds of feed. Aside from this consideration, there is another of considerable importance in favor of sheep. That is, they will consume a much larger amount of coarse feeds, such as hay, fodder and straw in proportion to the grain required. This is highly important, as on every farm more food value is produced in the form of fodder than in grains. The hog may profitably consume blue grass, pasture, rape, sorghum, clover, soy beans and cow peas when allowed to graze them, but corn fodder, hay and straw cannot be utilized as hog feed, and to make the most out of these as feed for other stock, grain must be fed with them, writes H. P. Miller in the Ohio Farmer.

The result is that the coaser feeding stuffs that really have much food value are largely wasted on farms where hogs are the principal stock. Cattle may be maintained through winter on the coarse fodders alone, but it is doubtful whether the practice is very profitable. Then, when cattle are put upon fall grain feed for fattening they do not consume over half as many pounds of rough feed as of grain, while the various trials with sheep have shown that they consume about equal amounts of the two classes of feed, even during the fattening period, and that an average of two pounds of hay and corn fodder may be substituted within certain limits for one pound of grain. There is no other animal that eats so wide a range of the products of the farm or which utilizes them so thoroughly.

But it is the actual relative gain for a given amount of feed consumed to which most interest and importance will be attached. At the Utah station it was found that pigs running on blue grass pasture and fed one-half the grain they would eat, made 100 pounds gain from 352 pounds of grain. When the grain was fed heavier, three-fourths of what they eat, 377 pounds were required for 100 pounds gain. A third lot having all the grain they would eat, consumed 417 pounds for each 100 pounds of gain in weight. A fourth lot consumed 465 pounds for each 100 pounds gain.

The amount of feed required by cattle for each 100 pounds gain varies greatly, depending on the length of the period they are fed. In general, it may be stated that about 1,000 pounds of grain is required for each 100 pounds of gain.

With fattening lambs at an average weight of 81 pounds at the beginning of the feeding, which lasted thirteen weeks, the average five trials at three different stations agve an average of 508 pounds of corn and 378 pounds of hay consumed for each 100 pounds of gain. After viewing all the investigations on lamb feeding, Prof. Henry concludes that 500 pounds of corn is the average amount required for each 100 pounds gain.

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MARKETS

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Live-stock Commission company.)

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

Receipts of hogs have been fairly liberal during the past week, but the quality was not very good. There was not a load of good, smooth, desirable weights among the offerings, and consequently no top prices. The bulk of receipts were mixed packers, badly mixed with lightweights. The market closed about 20c higher for the week, and sales generally were very satisfactory, considering class and quality as they ranged from 10@15c better than a week ago for the same kind of hogs. Strictly choice hogs would sell as high as $5.90 on to-day's market, and we predict a strong to higher market throughout the week. We believe your hogs will net you more on the Dallas market than any place you can send them to. The northern markets show a very healthy condition, and we think shippers are safe in buying on basis of present quotations. We have outside orders which we are unable to fill on account of light receipts, and would be pleased to have you give us your next shipment. Northern markets came in steady to strong to-day.

Quotations were as follows:

Prime steers, 900 pounds up, $3.00@$3 50; choice steers, 700 to 900 pounds, $2.75@$3; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$2.75; choice cows, 800 pounds up, $2.75@$3; choice heifers, $2.25&$2.75; fair to good cows, $2.25@$2.50; bulls, $1.50@$2.25; canners, $1@$2; sorted hogs, 180 pounds up, $5.80@$5.90; choice hogs, 170 pounds up, $5.70@$5.80; mixed packers, 150 pounds up, $5.55@$5.65; rough heavies, $5.10@$5.50; light fat hogs, $4.50@$5.40.

FORT WORTH.

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

Fort Worth, Dec. 2.—The receipt of hogs on our market the past week were a little heavier than previous week, there being 21 cars, tops of the week $5.60 for sorted hogs. The market came in latter part of the week from 10 cents to 15 cents higher but came in to-day 10 cents lower. Best sorted hogs are gringing to-day $5.60 to $5.70; mixed hogs bringing $5.45 to $5.55; light mixed $5 20 to $5 30, according to quality. Chicago had a very heavy run, there being 60,000 hogs—big 10 per cent lower.

We had only moderate receipts last week on cattle, consisting largely of feeder stuff, with but very few good cattle among the offerings. It was rather a dull week on account of Thanksgiving, most people taking a lay off from beef on to turkey. Some signs of strength in the butcher market to-day and a very light run in sight. We look for good cattle to command steady to strong prices and find ready sale. We have orders for good feeder bulls in car lots at $2.10. We would be glad to have you communicate with us if you have anything in this line. We quote our market below:

Choice fat steers $3. to 3.50; medium fat steers, $2.50 to 3.00.

Choice fat cows, $2.50 to 2.75; medium fat cows, $2.25 to 2.40.

Bulls, stags, and oxen, $1.50 to 2.15; canners $1.25 to 1.75.

Choice sorted hogs, $5.60 to 5.70; mixed fat hogs (light) $5.20 to 5.30.

Prime packers, $5.45 to 5.55; light fat, $4.75 to 5.25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2.—Cattle receipts 21,000, including 200 Texans, 500 Westerns; market strong. Fancy cattle $7.50@9.00, good to prime $6.35@7.30, poor to medium $3.90@5.90, stockers and feeders $2.00@4.25, cows $1.25@5.00, heifers $2.00@5.50, canners $1.50@2.50, bulls $2.00@4.00, calves $2.50@5.00, Western steers $4.50@5.50.

Hog receipts 60,000; market 10@15c lower. Choice heavy $5.90@6.15, light $5.00@5.95, bulk of sales $5.70@5.90.

Sheep receipts 34,000; market steady to 10c lower; lambs weaker. Good to choice wethers $3.50@4.25, fair to choice mixed $2.70@3.50, Western sheep $3.00@4.00, native lambs $2.75@5.00, Western lambs $3.00@4.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2.—Cattle receipts 3,300 head, including 1,500 Texans; market steady to strong. Native steers $4.75@6.25, dressed beef and butchers $3.65@5.40, light $3.00@5.00, stockers and feeders $2.25@3.60, cows and heifers $2.00@5.00, canners $1.50@2.50, bulls $2.25@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $3.00@4.20, grassers $4.05@5.05, good cows and heifers $2.25@3.30.

Hog receipts 7,600; market 5@10c lower. Pigs and lights $5.60@5.70, packers $5.50@5.75, butchers $5.75@6.20.

Sheep receipts 1,800; market steady. Native muttons $3.25@3.75, lambs $4.00@4.75, culls and bucks $2.00@3.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—Cattle receipts 8,400; market steady to 10c lower. Choice steers $5.85@6.25, fair to good $4.50@5.75, stockers and feeders $3.00@4.40, Western fed steers $4.75@6.00, Western range steers $3.50@4.70, Texas and Indian steers $3.50@4.85, Texas cows $1.75@3.40, native cows $2.50@4.75, heifers $3.25@4.75, canners $1.50@2.40, bulls $2.00@4.00, calves $3.45@5.25.

Hog receipts 11,000; market strong. Heavy $6.25@6.30, light $5,35@6.12 1-2, pigs $4.60@5.30.

Sheep receipts 2,000; market 10@15c higher. Native lambs $4.50@4.75, Western lambs $4.00@4.50, native wethers $3.25@3.75, Western wethers $3.10@3.50, ewes $2.00@3.50, culls and feeders $1.50@3.25.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.)

Galveston, Nov. 30.

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, $200 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.

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

NEW ORLEANS.

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

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

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

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

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

Yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 pounds, 2 3-4 to 3 1-4; fair to good, per head, $8 to $10.

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

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

Sheep, good fat sheep, per pound, 3 to 3 3-4; common to fair, per head, .75 to $1.25.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 2.

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

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 2.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged.

Low ordinary 5c, ordinary 5 5-8c, good ordinary 6 1-4c, low middling 7 1-16c, middling 7 1-2c, good middling 7 3-4c, middling fair 8 1-2c.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 2.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 867 bales.

Ordinary 5 1-2c, good ordinary 6 1-8c, low middling 7c, middling 7 1-2c, good middling 7 3-4c, middling fair 8 1-8c.

New York, Dec. 2.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 14,815 bales.

Good ordinary 7 5-16c, low middling 7 9-16c, middling 8c, good middling 8 5-16c, middling fair 8 3-4c, fair 9 1-8c.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 2.

Wheat, No. 2, 80c.
Corn in ear, 75c.
Oats, 57c.
Bran, $1.25.
Chopped corn, $1.55.
Cornmeal, 35-lb. sack, 65c.
Flour, $3 to $4 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. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows:

No. 3 wheat 71@72 7-8c, No. 2 red 77@78c.

No. 2 oats 43 3-4@45 1-2c, No. 2. white 45 1-2@46 1-2, No. 3 white 46 @47c.

No. 2 rye 61@61 1-4c.

Barley, fair to choice malting 59@62c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.39, No. 1 northwestern $1.39.

Prime timothy seed $6.10.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 2.

Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to 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, 21 to 23.
Poultry—Turkeys, 4 to 5c per pound; chickens, choice hens, $2.25 to 2.50; choice springs, $3; ducks, large $2.50; small, $2.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Hides—Dry flint, 16 pounds and up, 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.

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

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

HORSE.

Lord Derby, 2:06¾, brought $10,000 at an auction sale in New York Saturday. E. E. Smathers of New York was the purchaser.

DRAFT HORSE FOR FARMERS.—"The draft horse is the best and most profitable horse for the farmer to raise," says A. Latimer Wilson in Orange Judd Farmer. "By breeding to a good draft sire, the farmer will raise ninety per cent marketable horses. When breeding to harness sires, he does well if he produces twenty-five per cent marketable. No farmer can or will do his farm justice by taking the time that is necessary and putting his mind on educating, shoeing and fitting the harness horse for market. While I admit that, in breeding the harness horse, a chance trotter or a high knee actor is frequently secured, the average farmer does not realize it, nor does he reap the benefit.

"I am often asked which is the safest and best draft breed to mate with your mares. I answer each of the recognized breeds has its merits. While I am a great admirer of the Percheron horse, in view of the great foreign demand that has grown up in the past few years for the heavy draft horse, I am forced to believe that the Shire horse is the best and safest sire. Three-fourths of the foreign demand for draft horses comes from England, and they must have the bone and 'feather,' as they call it. Many times when on the market I have heard prominent English buyers say: 'Can't use that horse he is too Frenchy.'

"We farmers say the buyer is too clannish but however that may be we must not let our own prejudices run away with our pocketbooks. Raise the kind that can be sold to the foreign and home buyer for the highest price.

"Certainly there is a great future for the breeder of first-class draft horses. In selecting your mares to breed be careful that you do not get them too fine or light boned, but rather on the coarse and open order. Mate with a heavy-boned sire of quality and style and you will reap the best results. Always looking out for the bone in draft horses. We can usually put on the rest, but we cannot feed on bone."

WATERING HORSES.—To the casual observer and the ordinary horse owner it will appear to be a very inappropriate matter to speak of watering horses. Almost any farmer knows enough to water his horses with great regularity and not to water them when in a heated condition, says the "Iowa Homestead." This is all granted, and yet a great many farmers pursue the practice of watering horses at unseemly times. It is a common practice among farmers to water the teams upon coming out of th field at noon, or night, and again after the meal at noon. We have known farmers so particular about watering horses after dinner that they would almost send a hired man or a boy back who had neglected to offer a team water. We have studied this problem for years and have practiced watering horses in a certain way.

We never had a horse hurt by drinking water, even when quite warm, although we know there is some danger in doing so. We have always watered horses when warm, letting them take a few swallows, then holding them away from the water a few moments before allowing them to satisfy their thirst. Horses do very well on this plan. As to the practice of watering horses after dinner we have not practiced it. At the noon meal the horse has a stomach full of grain and hay and to take on a copious lot of water soon after eating will wash the undigested food out of the stomach into tht intestine, which is fruitful of colic and other stomach disorders. Some say the reason they water their horses after eating is because their horses want water then. If the horse is to be the judge as to what is best for him, why not turn him to the oats bin or let him run in a corn field when not at work? Why not as well let a horse eat his fill as to let him drink his fill when it will be a direct injury? If a horse always knows what is best for him there is no need of placing a restraint on either his eating or dinking. It is argued that the wild horse will take care of himself, and why not the domestic animal? In the state of nature a horse will take care of himself, but under the conditions which man has provided for him he must be cared for. A horse will show his care very quickly and many of them show what manner of horsemen their owners are by their appearance. The stomach of a horse is small and not like that of a cow. The man who persists in watering his horses after eating will find it will soon result in a chronic disease.

When it can be done a good practice is to water a horse about thirty minutes before he is fed his grain. If it cannot be done then, a very good time is to water immediately before the grain is fed. If water must be given after eating it should not be furnished for two hours. This is a simple rule that any horse owner can understand and if it is practiced much trouble will be avoided.

SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.

The world has never seen anything like the sheep farms of Australia, says the St. Louis Reporter. There were big flocks in the days of the patriarchs, but there are farms in Australia as big as all Palestine. Some sheep stations are one hundred miles long.

These bix stations are actual farms. The land is divided into great fields or paddocks, fenced with smooth wire, except along the roads, where barbed wire is used. The average paddock contains 800 acres, but there are many which are larger. Some contain several thousand acres, and single paddocks have from 2000 to 20,000 sheep. Out of the millions of sheep owned in New South Wales, the greater number are kept in fenced paddocks.

Some of the big herders live like lords. They have low, one-story houses, roofed with galvanized iron. Their homes have a score or more rooms, with wide verandas running around the outside. They have many servants, and their surroundings are more like those of a feudal baron than of the ordinary sheep farmer. Most of them are well educated, many are college bred, and their establishments show all the evidences of culture and taste. One squatter has a picture gallery which has cost him 25,000 pounds. Others have fine libraries and music rooms, and in all you will find the leading Australian and London newspapers. There are large stables connected with these establishments, with horses for riding and driving, as well as those for men employed on the estate.

Among the employes of every station are the boundary riders, men who ride about the fences day after day and see that everything is all right. These men spend all the time in the saddle, riding 40, 50 and sometimes 100 miles daily. They carry their blankets with them, and at night sleep on the ground, hobbling their horses beside them.

At present there are millions of sheep bieng shorn every year by machinery. With sheep-shearing machines which are run by steam, compressed air, and electricity. The clippers consist of little knives, which move backward and forward over each other like those of a mowing machine. They go at the rate of 4000 revolutions per minute, cutting through wool as a hot knife cuts through butter, and taking it off smoothly and cleanly.

Many of the stations are miles from the railroads, and in such cases the wool has to be carried there on carts drawn by oxen. In New South Wales the state government is doing its best to extend the state railway system into the most remote districts, with the object of assisting the further development of the pastoral and agricultural industries.

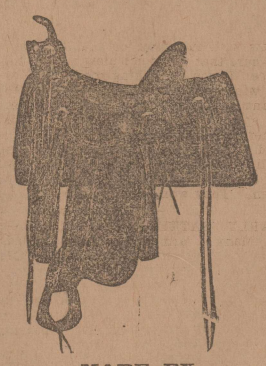
EVERYTHING IN TEXAS.

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

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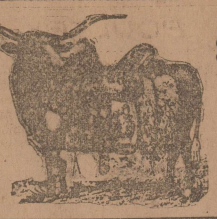
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THE EASIEST WAY IS THE BEST
AND THE BEST WAY IS THE
Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD
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Free Chair Cars
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TO
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NO MATTER WHERE YOU WISH TO GO USE THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
SUNSET ROUTE.
FREE CHAIR CARS, SPLENDID EQUIPMENT,
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EQUIPMENT THE BEST, ROUTE THE QUICKEST
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Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS
The I. & G. N.
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Between TEXAS and MEXICO
IS THE SHORT LINE
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RAILROADS CREATE PROSPERITY
This has been demonstrated by the marked improvement in conditions along
"THE DENVER ROAD"
IN
THE TEXAS PANHANDLE
Whither other lines have come to share in the results of DALLAS, TEXAS.
PROSPERITY DEMANDS RAILROADS
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & MEXICO
Already crossing "THE DENVER ROAD" at Dalhart.
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Soon to join "THE DENVERROAD" at Wichita Falls and Amarillo.
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THE FRISCO SYSTEM
Which may meet "THE DENVER ROAD" at Acme.
THE ARKANSAS & CHOCTAW
Headed for "THE DENVER ROAD" at Wichita Falls.
All this, taken with the activity of immigration and real estate agents, many new settlers, numbers buying Special 30 Day Home Seekers' Tickets, and others seeking information, indicates that "THE DENVER ROAD" is considered good company in a desirable neighborhood.
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The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.
N. B.—If you want to get choice locations you may HAVE TO HASTEN; and remember this: "Only One Road," and "You Don't Have to Apologize."

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Count the cost of repairs on an *ordinary* wire fence. Count on a long lifetime of wear out of the

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Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver.

Things at Home and Abroad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary Root's Report.—The report of the secretary of war for the fiscal year just ended shows that on Nov. 3, 1900, the date of the last report, the army of the United States, according to the latest reports received from the field, consisted of 2,535 officers and 68,221 enlisted men of the regular establishment, and 1,548 officers (of whom 233 were regular army officers holding volunteer commissions) and 31,079 enlisted men of the volunteer force, making a total force of 103,150, consisting of 3,850 officers and 99,300 enlisted men. Of these 4360 were enlisted men of the hospital corps. There are now in the United States 33,874 officers and enlisted men; in the Philippines 43,239, and in Cuba 4914.

On the subject of the proposed Pacific cable the secretary says:

"The chief of the signal corps again urges attention to the great importance of an American trans-Pacific cable. The requirements for the use of such a cable by our own government in Hawaii and in the Philippine Islands are so great that either it should be constructed by a private corporation the landing rights should be granted upon such conditions that the owners shall always remain, in fact, an American corporation, and shall be subject to such control and regulation by congress as will insure government control when necessary, and commercial freedom in the use of the cable at all times."

The secretary pays this tribute to the army in the Philippines:

"I can not speak too highly of the work of the army in the Philippines. The officers and men have been equal to the best requirements, not only of military service, but of the civil administration with which they were charged in all its details from the date of our occupancy in August, 1898, until the inauguration of a civil governor on the 4th of July, 1901.

"The recent disturbances in Samar and Southern Luzon are of minor importance, and are being stamped out by the vigorous operations of the troops. Small disturbances of this character are, unfortunately, to be expected, but will be controlled and guarded against by every means possible.

"The army in the Philippines has been reduced since my last report from 2,367 officers and 71,727 enlisted men to 1,111 officers and 42,128 enlisted men."

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

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

Free mail delivery was inaugurated at Terrell yesterday.

Two more oil wells are reported at Beaumont.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"One of the duties of the territorial governor is to enter into a contract with some person or corporation for the proper keeping of th insane of the territory. Gov. Jenkns made such contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium company, a corporation, the promoters of which reserved $10,000 of its stock for the governor and subject to his orders.

"In the governor's explanation of the affair he says he told the promoters at the time they desired him to sanction the contract, 'that it was an important contract, and that I had some friends whom I would like to have interested in the company, to whom I owed some political obligations, which I would not be able to pay by an appointment or anything of that kind' The stock was delivered to a banker, subject to the governor's orders, and was turned over to these friends, whose political services the governor thus sought to reward.

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

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

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

his office as to unfit him for their further discharge.

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

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

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

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

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

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

It gives us pleasure to refer our readers to the announcement of the Branaman Medical Institute of Kansas City, Mo., in this issue. The best way in which to judge the merits of men and institutions is by what their neighbors say. If we judge the Branaman Institute by what the people of Kansas City say about it, and what their patients say about it, we can not arrive at any other conclusion than that it is just what it claims to be. They extend to those suffering with the diseases they treat a very generus and philanthropic offer in the Journal, and we trust that any sufferer who may read their announcement will write to them promptly.

Arrangements have been made with the 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.

FACTS ABOUT ROOFING.

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

Whether you want metal or fabric roofing (all fire and weather proof), or roof paint, a line to the Kansas City Roofing and Corrugating Co., 218-220 W. 3d St., Kansas City, Mo., will put you on the right track, and their information may be relied upon in every respect. They are headquarters for everything in roofing and siding.

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

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra: have your meals at any 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.

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

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

J. H. CONNELL.



FREE WHISKEY
FOR MEDICINE

THE REASON WE SAY IT'S FOR MEDICINE IS BECAUSE IT'S PURE

DIRECT FROM A UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

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

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

KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO.,
ADDRESS EITHER OFFICE. 706 Kellerstrass Block. KANSAS CITY, MO. Warehouse 706, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for symptom blank. Address

DR. E. A. HOLLAND,
1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS, DALLAS. AND FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH.

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

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

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

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STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

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

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V. S. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.

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Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest.
The only Market in Texas where you can secure

TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

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

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

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

Finest equipped stockyards in the Southwest. Capacity 2,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep daily.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS

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

L. C. (JACK) SHARP, Yardmaster. W. H. BRADRICK, General Manager.

HOME, SWEET HOME

REDUCED RATES FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

M. K. T.

SOUTHEAST

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

Tickets Sold Dec. 21, 22, 23

Good to return 30 days from date of sale.

Through Sleepers & Free Katy Chair Cars

For information ask any Katy Agent or write to

W. G. CRUSH, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Dallas, Tex.



At the A. and M. College And Texas Experiment Station

College Station, Texas.

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

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The short live stock course is prepared for those who desire to study the practical and scientific facts of the stock farm, including the breeding, feeding, care and sale of horses, mules, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats and the protection of the soil's fertilty. The truths taught in lectures and text books will be impressed by practical observation as far as practicable, using the equipment and the livestock of college and station, together with such specimens of live stock and forage crops as may be found in this section.

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

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

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

Local Holiday Excursion Tickets on Sale
Dec. 23 24 25 26 and 31, and Jan. 1,
Limited to Jan. 3 1902.
See any Santa Fe Agent or write
W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent,
GALVESTON.

NEW MEXICO

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

SHEEP GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—

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

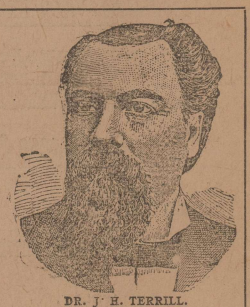
A motion was carried to levy an assessment of $1 upon each 1,000 head of sheep represented in the association, to be collected monthly for the months of December and January for the purpose of raising funds to pay the salary of an inspector and other legitimate expenses.

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

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

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



DR. J. H. TERRILL.

Like leprosy of old, specific blood poison was for ages considered incurable. This ancient idea is not yet altogether extinct. It still exists in the minds of many uninformed and back-woods doctors who continue to use poisons and salivate their patients with potash, mercury, and other dangerous mixtures, which instead of forcing the disease out of the system, drives it deeper in, where it lies dormant for a time and then breaks out again in some frightful skin, bone or blood disease. I cure this awful disease to stay cured forever. And I challenge the medical world for a case of blood poison in any stags, hereditary or contracted, that I can not positively cure, never to return. My treatment for this disease is indorsed by the best physicians throughout this country. Thousands of men, many of whom have tried Hot Springs, electric belts and specifics of various kinds in vain, have been completely and forever cured by my treatment. Physicians baffled by stubborn cases of blood poison are cordially invited to consult me by special appointment. Ialso invite those suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Nervo-Sexual Debility and all Reflex Complications and associate diseases to come to my office and consult me. To these special maladies alone I have earnestly devoted many years of hard study and researches. I make no charges for private counsel and give to each patient a legal contract in writing backed by abundant capital to hold my promise. Is it not worth while to investigate a cure that has made life anew to multitudes of men all over this country?

I find from experience that a majority of the cases can be successfully treated at home, however, one personal visit is desired, but if such is impossible, write me a full and unreserved history of your case, stating plainly your symptoms. My system of home treatment is unsurpassed by medical science.

285 Main St. **DR. J. H. TERRILL** Dallas, Texas.

President Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute.

Send for my new improved question blank and my 100-page book in plain wrapper.