

The Journal gives the most complete and reliable market reports printed in any weekly paper in the Southwest.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1901.

An ad in the Special Notice columns of the Journal will bring results. The cost is only two cents a word.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

THE PREMIUM LIST FOR THE BIG SHOW TO BE HELD IN FORT WORTH IN MARCH.

The complete premium list for the fat stock show to be given during the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association in March, has been arranged as follows:

First class—Beef cattle: Not less than 15 beef cattle 3 years old and over, and 18 2-year-olds will constitute a car. Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in beef class. The judges will decide whether cattle are admissible to this class.

Three years old and over steers: Best car Texas-raised and fattened steers, \$200; second-best \$100; third-best \$50.

Two-year-old steers: Best car Texas-raised and fattened steers, 2 years old and under 3, \$200; second-best \$100, third-best \$50. In addition to the above premiums \$100 will be given for the best car of Texas-raised and fattened 2-year-old steers, and \$100 for the best car of Texas-raised and fattened 3 years old and over, by G. W. Simpson.

Single steers: (Single steers not eligible if shown in car lots.) Three years old and over: Best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard \$50, second-best \$20, third-best \$10.

Steers 2 years old and under 3: Best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard \$25, second-best \$15, third-best \$10.

Second class—Grade cattle, single cows, 3 years old and over: Best grade cow bred and raised in Texas, beef standard, of any breed \$25, second-best \$15, third-best \$10. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Grade short-horns: Best grade short-horn heifer, 2 years old and under 3, \$10; best grade short-horn heifer 1 year old and under 2, \$7.50; best grade short-horn heifer calf under 1 year \$25. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Grade Herefords: Best grade Hereford heifer 2 years old and under 3, \$10; best grade Hereford heifer 1 year old and under 2, \$7.50; best grade Hereford cow, any age, \$25. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Grade Red Polls: Best grade heifer 1 year and under 2, \$7.50; best grade heifer calf under 1 year, \$7.50; best grade cow, any age, \$25. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Third class—Range cattle: Cattle must be bred and raised by exhibitor who must make affidavit that they have been fed nothing but grass. Not less than twenty to a car. Best car cows, 3 years old and over \$100, second-best car \$75, third-best car \$50; best car cows 2 years old and over \$75, second-best car \$50, third-best car \$25.

Fourth class—Short-horns: Best bull 3 years old and over \$40, second-best \$30, third-best \$20; best bull 2 years old and under 3 \$30, second-best \$20, third-best \$10; best bull 1 year old and under 2 \$25, second-best \$20, third-best \$10; best bull calf under 1 year \$15, second-best \$10, third-best \$5.

Good Short-horn Average.—At C. D. Bellows' sale of purebred Short-horns lately held at South Omaha an average of \$232.45 was received for the 55 head sold. There were no sensational prices, \$615 for the bull Parkdale Champion being the highest.

Hawkeye Short-horn Sale.—At Manila, Iowa, C. A. Saunders recently held a sale of Short-horns at which the 4-year-old cow Grand Nerissa 2d brought \$1825, being purchased by J. R. Crawford & Son, Newton, Iowa. The 48 animals sold brought an average of \$231.97.

Inspection May Be Stopped.—Chicago packers have received notice from D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industries in Washington, to the effect that the microscopic inspection of meat will cease March 1, 1902. The reason for the suspension is the exhaustion of the amount appropriated for the work. Secretary Wilson, however, is confident that congress will make provision for keeping up the inspection as its discontinuance would undoubtedly have a serious effect on the foreign meat trade, especially that with Germany.

Lawsuit Over Loco.—Out in Colorado the loco plant has gotten into the courts. In a suit recently commenced in the district court of Arapahoe county, John P. Sanderson accuses Jarvis Richards and the Bison Ranch company of driving his cattle on to land in Elbert county infested with loco poison weeds, and he asks for damages. He says ten died, ten were so poisoned as to become worthless, fifty were so poisoned as to be of little value, fifty cows were prevented from breeding, 125 cows were put into bad condition, and others were more or less stunted. Sanderson says his herd of 425 cattle were worth \$12,000, and that the company has been driving it from its accustomed ranges for the purpose of breaking up his business. He seeks \$15,000 damages.

America Increasing Trade.—In its editorial review of the British imports of live cattle and sheep and dressed carcasses for the past eleven months, the Meat Trades Journal of London says:

From the official returns just issued we learn that the total number of live cattle imported during the eleven months ending November amounted to 463,349, an increase of 6293 over the same period of last year, and only \$240 less than in 1899, when the shipments of cattle from Argentina alone represented \$0,716. The increase this year is wholly in United States cattle, the consignments from that country aggregating 376,219 beasts, or fully 81

per cent of the entire imports. From Canada we have received only 85,482 head, a decrease from last year of 14,059 cattle, but only 4949 less than in 1899. In the matter of sheep, the United States is also the principal shipper, having sent us no less than 286,140 sheep, as compared with 122,958 last year and 108,949 the year before last (1899). In 1900, the Argentine republic has sent us 178,969 sheep before the scheduling restrictions took effect, and the year previous they held held premier position with 361,106. Although the dominion shipments of sheep show a considerable increase over last year—viz., 26,184—there is short of the number sent in 1899 by 2113 head. The imports from "other countries"—alias Iceland—show a big falling off, being 9853 less than last year and 25,283 less than in 1899. The total number of sheep imported from all countries is only 17,456 less than in 1900, but falls short of the total received (for the period) in 1899, by 229,311, the imports in that year having been swelled by Argentine shipments aggregating 361,106 sheep, or something like 63 per cent of the entire imports. The United States, it is obvious, is filling up the gap caused by shutting out Argentine cattle and sheep, and having once done so it will be a serious matter for the republic to recover its lost ground. Turning to the imports of fresh meat we find the United States holds the record, the weight imported thence being close on three million cwts., more than equal to the beef of 41,000 bullocks of 90st. each. Compared with last year, there is an excess of 336,595 cwts. United States fresh beef, the total increase of 344,408 cwts. being arrived at by adding the extra 282,701 cwts. credited to "Other Countries," and deducting the 274,888 cwts. short on Australian and New Zealand.

Joint Meeting Postponed.—The joint meeting of the Texas Truck Growers' association, the State Horticultural society and the Texas Nurserymen's association, announced for January 9, 10 and 11, has been indefinitely postponed. The reason given for the postponement is that the railroads leading into Dallas refused to make a rate which was considered low enough to assure a good attendance, and it was deemed best to change the date of the meeting to some time when better rates could be secured. A very entertaining program had been prepared for the occasion.

The Abilene Institute.—The farmers' institute, recently held at Abilene, brought together a considerable number of very enthusiastic agricultural workers and numerous subjects relating to farm and home crops, stock growing and fruit and nut culture received attention. Prominent among the visitors were Prof. J. H. Connell of the A. and M. college, H. E. Singleton of McKinney and E. W. Kirkpatrick. Swine raising was discussed at length by Mr. Singleton, and Mr. Kirkpatrick talked on nut growing and exhibited a fine collection of pecan nuts. Col. G. W. Dress, president of the institute, and a large number of the citizens of Abilene exerted themselves to the utmost to entertain the visitors.

Sugar Men to Meet.—According to New Orleans advices, the Louisiana sugar planters are so badly scared over the Republican-Roosevelt reciprocity policy toward Cuba that they have called a big mass-meeting of all persons interested in sugar from Louisiana and Texas to meet at the Grand opera house, New Orleans, January 9.

Women Farmers in Russia.—After long continued agitation the Russian government has authorized the Moscow Polytechnic museum to open a course in agriculture for women. This step is regarded as a victory for women in their struggle for higher scientific education. It has been largely by the capacity women have shown in the medical profession and in certain departments of officialdom, especially as famine inspectors. The frequent famines of the last fifteen years have impressed the government with the necessity for raising the national standard of agriculture. The number of Russian women of fairly high education is comparatively small.

Fight on Boll Weevil.—President Peters of the Texas Cotton Growers' Protective association is meeting with great encouragement in his efforts to secure federal aid to help stamp out the boll weevil in Texas. He has received notification that the New Orleans cotton exchange and the Memphis cotton exchange have agreed to contribute to the appropriation of \$50,000 for federal experiments in Texas.

Russian Wheat in Texas.—M. A. Carleton, cerealist of the United States department of agriculture, who has been traveling over Texas to look after the wheat interests, was in San Antonio recently and was quoted by the Express as saying:

"There has been but little rain in this section since the Russian drouth resistant wheat was planted on the Blalock place, near this city; yet I find that most of it has come up and with rain any time soon a fair crop will be made. Much of the grain germinated and came up even with the very little moisture in the soil, and that which has not yet germinated is as sound today as it was when put in the ground, and with rain it will germinate and make wheat."

"This wheat not only resists drouth after it comes up and starts to grow, much more successfully than the ordinary wheats of this country, but the grain in the ground remains sound much longer, and where the ordinary wheat would rot this keeps its condition, germinates, grows and makes good crops, the average yield being about 30 per cent greater than the usual yield of other wheat in this

country. I have every reason to believe that this wheat will be the crop for this section. The experiments with it in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and other states have been very satisfactory, the results being fully up to expectations. "It is a mistake to think that the Russian drouth wheat is good only for macaroni purposes; it is used in South Dakota in making bread and the people who once use it prefer it to the other varieties; the bread after baking keeps much longer. True, it is a little harder to mill, and requires more moistening than the other, but once converted into flour it is preferred by a large number of people who use it. The French people, who are the largest bread eating people in the world, are great admirers of flour made from this wheat and use it in preference to any other, shipping it from the Russian fields in great quantities. It is the wheat for those sections inclined to be drouthy and the general cultivation of it in America will, I believe, in time become general. It is a mistake also to think that there will be no market for the grain outside the United States; it will be in demand in all those countries where the wheat crop is not equal to the home demand, and thus it will increase our export trade and be profitable to the agriculturists. The department of agriculture will push experiments with this wheat, as it will with other varieties. Winter wheats are receiving especial attention by the department and new varieties that are more hardy than those that have heretofore been relied on will be tried in the colder section of the country."

Battle with Boll Weevil.—Col. E. S. Peters who is working to secure federal aid in fighting the boll weevil in Texas said a few days ago: "We are very hopeful of being able to do some effective work. The proposition is up to congress for the present at least. Secretary Wilson is in reality the secretary of agriculture—the farmers' secretary. He is the first real one the government has ever had. He knows no North no

South, no West, no East. Where the fields call for him, there this department goes. When the great grain fields of the West want him, he is there. When cotton of the South wants him and is in trouble, he is there with his most destructive weapons of war. He is with the man with the hoe heart and hand. Our Texas congressmen and senators are all with us; I know that to be true. The congressmen of the Middle and the Western States are with us, and I believe that we will surely get an appropriation at the hands of congress large enough to make a successful fight with. We count upon the cooperation of other congressmen because the Mexican weevil is coming toward their States. They must stop him if they can. With a fit appropriation I believe we can find the dread enemy."

"While we are fighting the bug there are other things that must not be lost sight of. "Yes, the farmers have other troubles that may be lessened by proper measures. Among these are the marketing of their crops, particularly cotton. The notes or paper of farmers generally fall due in October. I want to see that changed so that they fall due 1st of January. Then they can handle their products to much greater advantage. By this course they will not have to make forced sales of their crops to meet obligations. "Right here will come in the benefit of bonded warehouses and gin houses. I think that there should be bonded warehouses and gin houses in all the country. The general government should overlook them in a certain way, that is, the owner or conductor of a bonded warehouse or gin house should pay a small tax to the general government and be required to conduct the establishment according to a law. Let them pay a tax of \$1 or \$5 nominal, and be required during the crop growing and harvesting season to make weekly reports, much like the weather bureau does now. These reports should be published at every postoffice and furnished to every newspaper in the country. The

farmer then could keep right up with the supply and demand and would always be posted. The guesses at cotton crops would then be of small value. In fact, they wouldn't be in it at all. You have doubtless noticed how accurate the government reports in late years have been. They would be even more accurate under my plan. To insure the promptness of these suggested reports, the government would have to only place a penalty upon failure and the reports would be forthcoming. Uncle Sam doesn't make requests, if you please, that the people ignore. They sometimes violate or ignore state laws, but not those of Uncle Sam. Even if one or a half dozen states could enforce a law to compel reports to be sent in, a half dozen, or two or one state might not do it, then the whole estimate would be worthless and the plan a failure. Uncle Sam would enforce the law, however, and it would be worth millions to the farmers. "A special point of great benefit to the farmer from the bonded warehouse plan is that he could land his cotton in it and raise money to meet emergencies, without being forced to sacrifice it at early sale when thousands of dollars might be made to him by holding it. The better way perhaps, however, would be to exempt the warehouse from making the weekly report but compel the gin houses to do it because a gin house would be in every community and the report would then come almost right from the farmers themselves. Furthermore, the gins would be in all states while in some places might not be a single bonded warehouse. A gin is a necessity to the cotton grower. The other is not, but is a good thing. "I am satisfied that this will be done anyway, in course of time, but I want to see it done right away, because it is good in the distant future, it is better in the near future, inasmuch as millions will be saved to the farmer before the distant future arrives."

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It is estimated that the number of hogs received at the Chicago stock yards for the year 1901 will be 8,280,000 and the average weight about 227 lbs. For 1900 the total receipts were 8,109,064 and the average weight 233 lbs., or six pounds heavier than for this year. While in number of hogs this year's total exceeds last year by 160,000, the actual weight of hogs on the hoof shows a shortage of 9,851,000 lbs.

ADVISE TO WHEAT GROWERS. In a recent interview Prof. M. A. Carleton of the U. S. department of agriculture said:

"I have been struck with the fact that many of the farmers of Texas are negligent in the manner in which they sow their wheat. Much of the wheat is sown broadcast, and I believe that fully 20 per cent of the seed is lost, failing to germinate. Furthermore, the ground is left open and porous, and the plants suffer because of lack of moisture and because the freezes penetrate below the surface. We saw some impressive object lessons today in fields which were sown broadcast where the stand was poor, and the plants nipped and sickly, while in other fields, planted with press drills, the stand was good and the wheat looked healthy. The press drill puts the seeds down deep, where they get more moisture than if sown broadcast; the ground is packed down and is therefore not penetrated so readily by frost. Then on either side of the furrow a little ridge is left, which, if pointed in the right direction, will serve as a windbreak to shelter the plants. In Kansas the farmers understand the importance of these furrows, and they plant with press drills, always running the furrows east and west in order to protect the wheat from the north winds. It is highly important that the planting should be done with press drills; also that the ground should be plowed some months in advance of planting. The department will issue a bulletin in regard to this matter before the next planting season, but it will probably do good to call attention to it now."

THE GREAT HEREFORD COMBINATION SALE

AT KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY 14, 15 and 16, 1902.

200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

A Breeders' Sale of Breeding Cattle. The herds contributing number jointly about 3,500 head of Registered Cattle, with an annual increase of 1,400 head.

Many of the plums of the last three crops of calves will go to the highest bidders in this sale. Sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, January 14.

CONTRIBUTORS

FOR CATALOGUE WRITE

C. R. THOMAS, 225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

I could not rise to my feet without fainting.

"I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. "It seemed as though I would die with pains in my back and stomach. I could not rise to my feet at all without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I felt taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets a pleasant and effective laxative for women.



SEED CORN.

Our Iowa grown Seed Corn is thoroughly well matured, tested, and of best quality for Southern planting. Our improved varieties yield 20 to 30 bu. per acre more than other sorts, under ordinary conditions—have yielded 40 bu. per acre in the past. Choice seed corn \$1.00 per bu. and upwards.

SEED OATS. Sow some of the new varieties of oats. They are hardier, more vigorous, and more productive. Iowa grown, new crop, tested and of best quality. Large descriptive catalog of Seed Corn, Oats, and other seed crops, free of charge. Write for it. IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Paint Your Roofs WITH DONKEY PAINT. One Coat will last 5 Years. On metal, wood or felt. Must be proof against moisture, acids, alkalis, ammonia, coal smoke, heat and cold. Good time to get your roof repainted. One gallon will cover 300 square feet of surface. Requires no thinning. Comes ready to apply. Write for low cash prices and descriptive literature. THE KANSAS CITY ROOFING & CORRUGATING CO., 218-220 W. 3rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Journal Institute

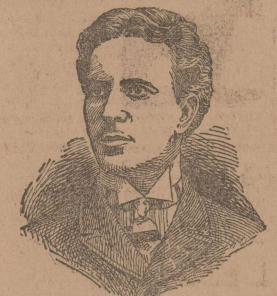
TOMATO CULTURE.—J. M. B. McKnight, a tomato grower of Dialville, Cherokee county, says of tomato culture:

"I have tried several varieties of tomato seed and prefer the Acme. I prefer to plant seed in hot beds about the middle of February. It is my opinion that plants grow best in hot beds. I suppose because of the more evenness of temperature."

If the temperature is very good seeds will come up in four days though I have known them to be two weeks coming. Should they come quick and grow well by the 5th to 10th of March they should be moved to the cold frame. I prefer this should be made north and south or nearly so. About 8 feet is a favorable width, though this should be regulated by the width of sheeting and a common grade of domestic is preferable to heavy cloth."

The ground should be well fertilized with stable manure well worked in and thoroughly raked in order to remove all cobs, sticks or any thing that will impede the course of knife or spade when you go to move plants to the open field. Make this cold frame

I LIMIT MY PRACTICE



Dr. Joseph Daly,
Eminent and Successful Eye Expert

281 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Daly has discovered a new and improved method of treating the eye with mild remedies that is astonishing the medical world.

Cross Eyes Straightened and Cataracts Removed Without the Knife.

My new Home Treatment for Cataract is the most complete and perfect remedy for this dreaded disease that has ever been offered to a suffering people. It not only cures the Cataract in the Nose, Head and Throat, but entirely eradicates it from the entire system.

MY HOME TREATMENT

Consists of a system tonic to cleanse and purify the blood and put the entire system in strong, vigorous and healthy condition. The wash that is used with an atomizer to thoroughly cleanse the nasal passages and throat and feet, but not least, a healing salve that is applied in a new and improved way to all the raw and sore places, thus quickly healing them and removing the violent, poisonous droppings into the throat, the source of systemic disease.

MY HOME TREATMENT

Do not delay. Order a month's treatment at once. Satisfaction and best results guaranteed.

Dr. JOSEPH DALY,
281 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

FARM NEWS.

The wheat acreage in Hood county is said to be four times that of last year.

There will be a meeting of the truck growers of Hood county at Granbury, Jan. 4.

It is estimated that 200 acres in Johnson will be devoted to truck growing next season.

The short peach crop has forced the retail price up to 15 to 20 cents per pound at some points.

The truck growers of Alto, Cherokee county, have run in something over \$350 for fertilizing material.

A tomato growers' association has been organized at Naples, Tex. Eight thousand fruit trees have arrived and will be set out at once and two carloads of potatoes for planting have been ordered.

The Des Moines Rice company of Ferry, Texas, has planted 1100 acres this year, from which was harvested an average of thirteen barrels to the acre of fine rice as was ever grown, there not being a particle of red rice in the entire lot. The company will put in 1500 acres next year.

Over 100,000 peach trees have been received this season, and will be planted around Pittsburg, Tex. The truck growers have placed advance orders for four cars of seed potatoes, and will also plant a large acreage in cantaloupes and tomatoes. Experienced men have been employed to grow plants and instruct the farmers in the latest and most scientific methods of farming.

The following summary of the weather conditions in the cotton section of the south was published in Saturday's issue of the Financial Chronicle: "Advises to the south indicate that the weather has been more favorable as a rule during the week. Rain has fallen at most points, but on the whole the precipitation has been lighter and the temperature has been higher. It is stated that the movement of cotton to market has been hindered at some points by bad roads, scarcity of cars and the holidays."

A newly formed East Asiatic society, whose purpose is the promotion of German interests in Asia, at a meeting lately held in Berlin discussed the possibility of breaking the American cotton monopoly by the introduction of the Russian product grown in territory east of the Caspian sea. Dr. August Edenne read a paper affirming that the Caspian sea territory already supplies nearly half of Russia's requirements of cotton. He said that as a result of special investigations he was convinced that the central Asian cotton output could be indefinitely extended, and that it would be a good

thing for Germany if Russia became an exporter of cotton, not only because Germany would thus become less dependent upon the United States but because, since Russia constituted such an important market for German manufactures, it would be desirable to take Russian cotton for manufacturing purposes.

A report from Lyons, Tex., says: "Since the many days of the cold weather J. B. Jones, a farmer living near here, found several handfuls of Mexican weevils in driftwood and experimented with them by building a fire near them for the purpose of seeing whether or not he could warm them into life, with the following result: The first handful were all dead; the second and third came to life. The farmers generally contiguous to town feel very much encouraged by the belief that the recent freezes have killed myriads of weevils."

FARMING BY IRRIGATION.—What was accomplished on 30 acres in the arid region is told by the Brownwood Bulletin as follows:

T. T. Maxwell and son, W. E. Maxwell, who own a little irrigable farm of thirty acres twelve miles from Lometa on Rough Creek in San Saba county, have this year sold \$4,530 worth of onions, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, peas, turnips, etc., saying nothing of corn and hay sufficient for their own use and not included in above figures. There has been considerable talk of how much the Maxwells had made this year truck farming and yesterday one of them came to market here with cabbage and the merchant whom he sold to (Mr. Horn) got him to make a statement of his crop. The above figures are those of Mr. Horn and Mr. Maxwell's and are at patch prices of the products. The Maxwells marketed their truck at Lometa, Llano, Thompson and Goldthwaite, and sold at patch prices plus use of their team and services. On the same ten acres they raised 1500 bushels of onions they raised 1500 bushels of potatoes; last is, they raised the onions and potatoes on the same ten acres the same year. In some other places in San Saba county where they irrigated this year they made two bales of cotton per acre. No wonder the president in his message had more to say about irrigation than any other subject.

"A little farm well tilled and a little store well filled" is the thing to coin cash. The Maxwell's postoffice address is Chapell, San Saba county Texas.

HESTER'S STATEMENT.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton exchange statement, Dec. 27, shows an increase in the movement in sight compared with the seven days ending that date last year in round figures of 19,000 bales, an increase over the same days year before last of 123,000 and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 7,100.

For the twenty-seven days of December the totals show a decrease under last year of 21,000 bales, an increase over the same period year before

last of 313,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 349,000.

For the 118 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 118 days of last year 55,000 bales, ahead of the same days year before last 574,000 and behind 1898 by 1,070,000.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 4,242,287 bales, against 4,431,487 last year, 3,875,046 year before last; 5,822,897 same time in 1898; overland across the Mississippi and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 531,816, against 634,130 last year, 807,105 year before last and 719,471 same time in 1898; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 536,115, against 72,453 last year, 526,489 year before last and 581,479 same time in 1898; southern mill takings 669,000 against 566,442 last year, 578,350 year before last and 507,549 same time in 1898.

These make the total movement for the 118 days from Sept. 1 to date 6,312,188 bales, against 6,416,532 last year, 5,738,940 year before last and 7,431,936 same time in 1898.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The Nacogdoches Sentinel gives the following account of an experimental farm to be established in Nacogdoches county:

A local syndicate has been organized among the merchants and business men of Nacogdoches with three hundred dollars capital for the purpose of running a truck farm on an experimental plan. Robt. Lindsey is manager and Mr. J. C. Sharp, formerly of Forest, Cherokee county, is superintendent. The company has secured 20 acres of land about two miles from town on North street, and 30 acres about half a mile further out on the same street. Plants are now being propagated by Mr. Sharp on the land of Col. B. S. Wettermark just back of Col. Wettermark's residence. He has immense hot beds covered with plants, some of which are now ready for transplanting. The ground is being prepared for the first year's crop.

This move will be worth thousands to the farmers of Nacogdoches county. It is not made with the view to making money but chiefly as an experiment. The first year especially will be devoted to experimenting and the second year to making money. It is not dollars and cents unless it proves that the right crops were put upon the right land and everything turns out as it is hoped that it will. Whether there will be money in the first year's result or not, every farmer in Nacogdoches county is invited to visit this farm, see the seeds, plants, and to come and inspect the hot beds, plants, and the mode of constructing beds, planting seeds and caring for plants. The company is anxious for every farmer to get the benefits of their experiments in the hope that truck farming will become one of the chief industries of the vicinity of Nacogdoches.

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.

MR. WILLIAM LOEBKE, 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.

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

BRANAMAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 103 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

EMPIRE STEEL MILLS AND TOWERS.

GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETED.

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

CHALLENGE GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

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THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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

MR. WILLIAM LOEBKE, 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.

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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.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
SELDOEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

OFFICES:
Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio.

CARRICO BROS. & ALLEN,
SPECIAL AGENTS,
Chicago, St. Louis and New York.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas,
Tex., as second class mail matter.

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.

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DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 2-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
May 7-9, 1902—Kansas City, Collin Cameron, Hereford.
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.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.
When the Texas farmer makes up his list of New Year's resolutions he must resolve, among other things:

- To raise less Cain and more long sweetenins'.
- To plant an orchard.
- To abandon razorbacks and moss-backs and to raise Poland-Chinas and diversify.
- To have a garden.
- To quit raising \$5 yearlings on \$50 land.
- To raise a few mule colts.
- To raise beef cattle or else go into the goat business.
- To have a potato patch.
- To have poultry that will pay and raise fewer dunghill hogs.
- To spray for boll weevils.
- To get rural delivery service or ask Uncle Sam the reason why.
- To get out of debt.
- To pay less for wear and tear of vehicles and have good roads.
- To keep his resolutions.

THE YEAR'S CATTLE TRADE.

During the year just closing there have been some remarkable records made in the marketing of cattle. The great drought which extended over the major portion of the cattle growing states was in the main responsible for the heavy shipments, especially of cattle that were shipped without being well finished, but the general prosperity of the country had an appreciable effect on the demand for good beef and materially influenced the preparation of first-class beef cattle for the block. There were, too, very noticeable improvements in the breeding of cattle offered, and had it not been for the depression caused by the rushing of unfinished cattle to market on account of the scarcity of feed, it is not improbable that the prices for 1901 would have been considerably above the average for several years.

Under existing conditions the prices for range cattle have been in the main somewhat lower, though some other classes have held up well. At Chicago the top prices on Texas cattle each month for the past three years were:

	1901	1900	1899
January	\$4.85	\$5.90	\$5.25
February	5.05	5.15	5.05
March	4.95	5.40	5.00
April	5.40	5.40	5.35
May	4.90	5.05	5.00
June	5.60	5.35	5.15
July	5.20	4.90	5.65
August	5.25	4.90	5.35
September	4.70	4.85	5.15
October	4.10	4.50	4.65
November	4.75	5.00	4.65
December	5.15	5.90	5.50

Top, 1901.....5.60 5.90 6.75

In reviewing the year's business at Chicago, which may be taken as fairly representative of the great cattle markets of the country, the Live Stock World says:

While current belief was that the whole total of all kinds of cattle in the country was short, the market movement began early to show an increase over the previous year. But it remained for the beginning of the drought period to start a volume of cattle to market that would astonish humanity and send statisticians back into the last decade of the nineteenth century for a parallel. The total receipts for 1901 exceeding that of the previous year by 300,000 and providing the largest since 1894.

With the coming on of the drought, which began to be seriously felt in July, an era of record breaking receipts was ushered in. There was a general rush from all over the corn states to get rid of stock and the markets were at once flooded with cattle in everything but killing condition. Since April 25th, receipts had stood at

12,677, but on July 24th, 1901, this record went to smash and since then 35,472 stands as the banner day's cattle Union Stock yards. The week of Sept. 19th, 1901, still stands as the banner cattle week when 95,524 was the record, the highest week of this year having been for the one ending July 27th when 81,207 cattle arrived, but the year beats all former records for one month, the September total having been 447,889 against 385,466, the former month record which was for September, 1892.

Up to the beginning of the drought period the range of prices for beef cattle had stood comparatively narrow, in fact the spread between poorest and best grades was fairly normal, but when these drought cattle began to pour in in numbers never before equaled on this market, which is equivalent to saying they were world beaters, there was an accompanying widening out in the range of prices. While in January the spread between cheapest 900 lb. killers and the best 1500 lb. beefs was \$2.80 per hundred weight, in November it was \$3.50. The narrowest range of prices for any month during the year was in June, when on deductions made from the weights mentioned above the extreme range was \$1.90.

THE QUARANTINE DISCUSSION.

The Journal desires to call the special attention of those of its readers who are interested in the quarantine question to the communication of Mr. Ferrell of Wichita, Kan., in this issue. His suggestions to the cattlemen below the line are both timely and practical. A convention and the appointment of a committee to make investigations would perhaps be one of the best methods of bringing about a more thorough understanding and recognition of the existing situation.

In regard to the controversy itself, the Journal is not waging any war for the abolition of the quarantine line, as some of its correspondents appear to think. It is in favor of a quarantine line, and until some better explanation of the cause of splenic fever is given it must accept the statements of scientists who have made careful researches and announced their conclusions in the matter. The Journal is not hide-bound, however, and does not hesitate to give space to those who hold views different from its own. On the tick theory or any other theory or question touching the interests of the farmers and stockmen the columns of this paper are open for free discussion as long as personalities are avoided.

The Journal desires, however, to request some of those who send communications to remember that the space that can be given to any subject is necessarily limited. If you have anything to say, say it and quit. Do not take five hundred words to say something that might better be said in fifty. And if you expect your communication to be printed give your true name as well as the one you wish signed to the article. The Journal has on hand now several communications that failed to appear because the writers did not give their names.

A statement from the census bureau comparing the cotton products of the United States in 1900 with those of 1890 places the total value of cotton manufacturing products at \$336,974,882, a gain of over 25 per cent since 1890. The number of establishments in 1900 was 1051, a gain of 16 per cent; the capital employed \$467,240,157, a gain of 32 per cent; salaried officials 4996, a gain of 84 per cent; amount paid in salaries \$7,555,129, a gain of 117 per cent; total amount of wages paid \$90,384,532, a gain of 36 per cent; cost of materials used \$176,551,527, a gain of 14 per cent. The increase in manufactured products in the South has been one of the most notable features of the decade.

An Austin dispatch says: "It has been demonstrated that the system of employing the state penitentiary convicts on plantations owned by the state is exceedingly profitable. As an evidence of this fact it is only necessary to cite that the state this year derived a revenue of \$50,000 from the cane crop of the Harlem convict farm, which embraces 2,500 acres."

But how about the gain to the Texas cotton farmer, the price of whose product is cut down by the increased production of the state cotton farms?

When Fort Worth starts in to do anything she usually does it. She started in some time ago to prepare for the biggest fat stock show next March ever held in the Southwest. The list of premiums and the reports from the cattle breeders who will make exhibits indicate that Fort Worth's plans will be carried out to the letter.

Union brick layers at Hot Springs, Ark., have gone out on a strike because they were required to handle convict-made brick. Has there been any objection to using convict-made cotton from the state farms of Texas?

The British, it is said, are willing for Tod Sloane to ride anywhere next season provided he keeps away from the British. They would probably be willing to grant the same license to Gen. DeWet.

At the recent good roads congress in Atlanta, Ga., experts stated that the average cost of transportation by water is one-tenth of 1 per cent per mile per ton. The average cost of transportation by rail is one-fifth of 1 per

cent per mile per ton. But the average cost of transportation by common roads is 25 cents per mile per ton. Isn't it time to lessen the cost of wagon hauls by building better roads?

A scientific periodical has been devoting considerable space lately to the water cure for lunacy. We don't know about lunatics, but the cure ought to prove a dead shot for tramps.

Uncle Sam hasn't any vessels to sell to Chile and Argentina, but he could afford to close out a job lot of naval commanders cheap.

If Chile and Argentina absolutely refuse to be satisfied without a navy, couldn't somebody tell them where to buy the Harvey?

One new experiment station is the record of Texas for 1901. There is plenty of room for improvement in succeeding years.

Senator Depew is one man in the public eye who has not been reprimanded by President Roosevelt.

A new year begins this week, but good road question hasn't lost any of its importance.

President Roosevelt has been recently giving an exhibition of his vanishing cabinet trick.

CURRENT OPINION

Texas has forty counties that contain not a single attorney within their borders. When in need of legal advice those counties have to borrow some other county's lawyer.—Taylor County News.

Yes, and there are a whole lot of counties that wouldn't care of some of their borrowed legal talent never come back.

J. M. Lewis of Jacksonville, Fla., has a curiosity in a blood grape fruit. It is the first year that the tree has fruited, and the fruit is a revelation to Mr. Lewis.—Truck Farmer.

And by the way, J. M. Lewis of Houston, Tex., has produced some pretty queer stuff, though not exactly in the fruit class.

The Texas Swine Breeders' association will meet here on the 4th of February, and Hillsboro and Hill county should make the occasion the happiest the association ever had.—Hillsboro Mirror.

The suggestion is all right, but Hillsboro and Hill county will have to hustle if they beat the record made by McKinney and Collin county in entertaining the swine breeders.

The Truck Growers' association is on a regular boom. It nearly doubled its membership at the last meeting and the prospects are good that the shipments of fruit, vegetables, etc., will be great next spring.—Nacogdoches Sentinel.

The same kind of encouraging news comes from all over the fruit belt. Texas is rapidly traveling toward that point where the failure of the cotton crop will not be regarded as such a great state calamity.

Gen. Miles speaks out of the fullness of his heart touching the Society business. He knows how it is himself. He has been persecuted by the war department clique as Schley and Dewey have been by the navy department clique.—Waxahatchie Eagle.

Possibly, but people who remember that Gen. Miles was the officer who needlessly placed from shackles on Jefferson Davis may be inclined to believe that the commanding general of the army isn't altogether a novice in the persecuting business himself and there is an old saying about chickens coming home to roost.

The farmer who raises cotton exclusively and buys all his meat and bread supplies from the stores will never get beyond the renter days of cotton farming. Diversified farming is the only way for the farmer to get a profit out of his labor.—Denison Herald.

And the single crop tomato farmer, or the single crop fruit farmer, is not a whit better than the all cotton farmer. Men have quit hunting ducks with single-barreled muzzle-loading shotguns, and the same principle ought to be carried out in farming. Use a gun that will shoot more than once.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' association, the largest and wealthiest organization of the kind on earth, will withdraw from the National association, at the regular annual meeting in Fort Worth next March. This announcement will occasion much surprise, not only to members of the National association, but to members of the state organization as well, who are not on to the drift of affairs.

The reasons for the withdrawal are several, the most cogent of which is the objection to the manner in which the National association is conducted. The plan of procedure favors too much of gag rule for free-and-easy, liberty-loving Texans. The programs are too much of the out-and-out bribery and one-man rule too evident to be compatible with the Texas idea of how such things should be done.

Of course the publication of this exclusive information at this time will call for vigorous and vociferous denials. But be that as it may, the Stockman is in position to know just exactly what it is talking about, and again repeats that the withdrawal of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association from membership in the National association, at the regular annual meeting next March, is just as sure as if that event had already been accomplished. The National organization will doubtless be able to survive the act

of withdrawal, as it will have to do, for the two big associations have come to the parting of the ways, and henceforth their paths must be apart.—West Texas Stockman.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' association may withdraw from the National organization, as the Stockman suggests, but the action, if taken, will not come as any particular surprise to most of the cattlemen who have kept in close touch with the work of the Texas association. The opinion was held by a good many Texas cowmen that affiliation with the national body would be severed at the meeting a year ago, not because of any opposition to the methods of conducting the National organization, but because the aims and purposes of the two associations were not in all respects identical, and it was felt that the national body was to a certain extent representing the interests of another section. There was no particular agitation of the matter, however, most of the Texas cowmen apparently not considering the game worth the candle, and the matter was not brought up at San Antonio.

T. P. Wood was in from Delk Monday and we find that although he thought at one time last summer that he would make nothing in the shape of crops, he did very well indeed. Without having any work done except to take a boy's place in picking after school opened, he made and gathered 31 bales of cotton, enough corn to fatten hogs for his year's meat and sorghum and other feed stuff to last through to another crop and a lot to sell. In fact, he has sold \$50 worth and still more to market. If he hasn't reason to enjoy Christmas, what then? There is no occasion for his contribution to the support of northern hog growers and he will not do it. If every farmer in our country could say as much a half million a year would be saved our people. We are glad that there are such farmers in our country as Mr. Wood, and we hope his kind will increase until not a pound of pork products will be shipped to Abilene and that the shipments will go the other way.—Abilene Reporter.

There are a good many farmers throughout the state who have found that their crops were not as short as they anticipated. The cry of short crops and hard times are nearly always more or less exaggerated and to the farmer who practices intelligent diversification they should be unknown.

South Texas potatoes come in about a week ahead of our potatoes, and the crop raised in South Texas is just about sufficient to get the appetite of the Northern markets whetted up to where the consumer will pay almost any price for new potatoes. The potato crop of this section would come in from a week to ten days earlier than North Texas and Arkansas—come in just at the right time to bring fancy prices. Then would follow North Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, Michigan and other recognized potato centers, but they would get in too late to get the benefit of the best prices. East Texas is situated just right to get the best prices on everything in the truck and vegetable line and especially on potatoes.

Raise all the potatoes that you possibly can, brother! It will pay you and pay you handsomely. If you don't know how to raise them, just ask anybody who was raised in East Texas, and who was ever guilty of raising a garden; they can give you a few pointers, which with plenty of fertilizer, especially with cotton seed meal and stable manure—and a little labor judiciously applied or expended, will do the rest.

As for the market for them, just rest easy, the buyers will be on hand if you will only let them know that you have a potato crop.

If you are afraid to tackle a potato crop on account of inexperience we will suggest that you break your ground well, lay it off in rows 3 1/2 to 4 feet wide, open your drill with a shovel about 4 to 6 inches deep, put in plenty of leaves, pea straw or hay, plenty of stable manure if obtainable, and plenty of cotton seed meal anyway (whether you put anything else or not), get "Tennessee Triumph" potatoes to seed, cut them to two eyes, drop them 20 to 24 inches apart in the drill, and when the time comes, work them. When fully matured, dig and sell. You'll come out on top.—East Texas Fruit Journal.

East Texas has done remarkably well with peaches and tomatoes and there is every reason to believe that potatoes would do well in that section. In the northern part of the state potato-growing has in the past two or three years developed into a paying industry and according to present indications it will not be long before Texas will be cultivating enough potato fields to make a good sized state.

RECEIVED CASH PRIZES.
Bluffton, Tex., Dec. 26, 1901.
To the Journal:
I have just received three dollars as prize for essay, for which I thank you very much.
DOVIE LIGON.

To the Journal:
I received the one-dollar for winning second prize in the last contest. Accept my sincere thanks, for it was indeed a pleasant surprise.
MAMIE SNOW, Summers, Ark.

To the Journal:
I received your reward of one dollar last Tuesday, and thank you very much for it.
WILLIE CAMPBELL.

SHOULD READ THE JOURNAL.

Farmers who want to diversify crops, raise stock, poultry, etc., will find the Texas Farm Journal, published at Dallas, San Antonio and Fort Worth, excellent and helpful literature.—Nacogdoches Sentinel.

ONLY LITTLE DRUSA.

When John Dering died, he left three daughters to comfort his bereaved spouse, Arabella. The eldest was tall and stately, with a full, well developed form, large, handsome features, black eyes and coarse black curls.

She was the ruling spirit in the Dering household. Passionate and proud, she made, as she herself expressed it, "everybody stand around."

Lavinia, the second daughter, was tall and fleshy, with a plump face, sleepy blue eyes and light brown hair. She was the very opposite of Arabella. The latter was quick in her movements, with a lively temperament, while Lavinia was lazy and languid.

Drusa, or Little Drusa, as she was generally called, resembled neither of her sisters. She was small and slight, but very graceful, with a complexion as delicately tinted as the heart of a shell, exquisitely chiseled features, great bronze brown eyes, above which was a broad, white forehead, shaded by silken curls, the hollows of whose

temples seemed dark, while the crests shone like burnished gold.

One day she was startled by a brother, and, hastily looking up, she saw Carl Ruthven, her sister's music teacher. He was only thirty-two, handsome, talented, with a name well known in all the select music circles in New York city. He had come into the country village to spend the summer and at the time of which we speak was getting up a concert in behalf of a church which needed repairs.

Arabella and Lavinia were to take part in the concert, and he had kindly undertaken to train them. He was on his way to the house when, passing through the woods, Drusa's melodious lay fell on his ear.

He had heard many celebrated singers, but never before had he heard such a voice—rich, deep, clear.

"Excuse me, miss," he said, with a courtly bow—"excuse me for startling you; but, really, I heard you singing, and—"

The sentence was ended with an admiring look.

Then he continued: "Will you pardon my rudeness if I ask you if you ever took lessons in vocal music?"

"Oh, no, sir," stammered Drusa. "I have only caught up the exercises that Arabella—that my sisters practice."

"Would you permit me to give you some instruction by way of preparing you to sing at the church concert?"

Drusa looked frightened.

"If I, sir? Why, I—I hardly think the rest would like it."

"Why not?" bluntly.

She looked down and said simply: "I'm only Drusa, you know."

"Well, one thing is certain, and that is that 'only Drusa' has a wonderful voice," he said, with a smile. "And she will not do right if she does not cultivate the beautiful talent the good God has given her."

Arabella was supposed to be the best performer and was reserved for the last. Solos and duets were over, and then Lavinia, arrayed in her blue silk, came forward.

She was excited and nervous—faltering and finally broke down.

Much annoyed at her sister's failure, Arabella determined to do her best, and, forgetting in her maize silk, cape and, forgetting to sing her operatic aria in a loud, clear voice. Not a white ember glowed in this young lady. She was loudly applauded.

"I'm so glad that I was last, for I know I did the best," she whispered to the weeping Lavinia. "Did you see how devoted Mr. Ruthven looked when he handed me my bouquet? I know he'll propose tomorrow. Yes, I'm awfully glad that I was the last singer."

I'm sure I made an impression, for I—why, my goodness! Who is that?" looking toward the stage.

For just then Carl Ruthven appeared, looking proud and happy, leading Drusa.

And standing there, with her little hands simply folded before her, she held the great audience spellbound by the magic of her matchless voice, which rang out clear as a silver bell or trilled like a bird soaring to the heavens.

The song ended. With a graceful bow the singer disappeared behind the curtain. Then, with a universal sigh, the audience recovered itself, and, oh, what applause!

Again and again she was encored. It was enough to turn the head of an older person, but Drusa was just as simple and childlike as ever.

As for Mrs. Dering and her two elder daughters, they were overcome with astonishment, but were obliged to acknowledge the superiority of Drusa's wondrous voice.—New York News.

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 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.

\$1500.00 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. E. B. KAYE, Box 9, Fort Worth, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Several desirable ranches and cattle, above average, in good condition, eastern New Mexico. H. O. PERKINS, Commission Merchant, Big Springs, Texas.

RANCH TO SELL—\$4,000, 2,500 acres, lots of timber, water, grass and improvements. M. BROWNFIELD, Sweetwater, Texas.

FOR SALE—A 21-section leased ranch and outfit in Sutton county, near Owensville, Texas. Seven hundred cattle for sale at reasonable prices. Also have the stock and improvements go with the ranch. The sub-lease of the ranch brings \$1,600 per year. Nothing better for making money can be found in that section.

SELDOEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

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

FOR SALE—A nine-section ranch near Italian, Texas, with 1,200 cattle. This ranch is well improved and is owned by a breeder of fine cattle who wants to retire. There is an abundance of water, fine grass, good practical and good location. A bargain can be had.

SELDOEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—20 section pasture, patented lands in solid bottom, 11 to 14 sections included; plenty of water, good windmills, tanks, etc., feed enough to run cattle a year, price \$2,000. Also have for sale patent lands in Hale, Crosby, Lynn, Castro, Lubbock and Swisher counties, in tracts of 160 to 1,000 acres. For price and terms address C. E. McCLELLAND, Plainview, Texas.

FOR SALE—A 2,000-acre ranch in Randall county, one-half mile of railroad, 10 sections, good fence, 3-room house, good stock-sheds and windmills. Will take part payment in small farm or country store in good locality, or give and take milk; balance on easy payments. This is a good proposition for one who wants to go into the cattle business.

SELDOEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

IMPROVED RANCH, \$6,000 to \$9,000 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 prices. Terms of sale, cash or country store to bona fide buyers. Any deferred payments at 6 per cent. Bring bank references with you and I will give you of my authority to sell. W. E. KAYE, P. O. Box 9, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

W. RAY BROS., Dallas, Texas, sell the famous Bush & Gerts Plano. You will be a pleased customer if you buy one of these instruments. Save money and get the best by buying from factory representatives.

STOCK FARMS.

FOR SALE—Three first-class stock farms, 100, 100, 100 acres each, with 22 miles to Fort Worth. OWNER, Box 24, Cresson, Tex.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A well-improved, black-lake farm of 24 acres, Collin county, at \$24.50. Also fifty acres at \$35 per acre. MACK & MAGNER, McKinney, Texas.

A BARGAIN—133 acres 5 miles north of Vernon, Tex., well improved, 300 head of wheat; balance fine mesquite grass; \$50 per acre; half cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, 6 per cent interest. For further information, write N. H. LEWIS & CO., Vernon, Tex.

ALL LANDS HAVE ADVANCED in the last ten years, despite the hard times, low prices of products and periodical short crops and lack of water. Now times are easy, products are a fair price, immigration from everywhere will land advance rapidly, and they will be almost double in five years, even if we do have a short crop occasionally. The operation of the two mammoth packing plants which are now in course of construction will make stock farms especially in demand within 15 miles of Fort Worth.

Here is a No. 1 farm of 1000 acres, 10 1/2 miles from City, two good houses, barn, good granary, and 100 acres in cultivation, 250 acres pasture, 100 acres in timber on the river, artesian well, windmill, tank and mixer, all in one place. 50 acres in oats; price \$20.00 per acre, one-third cash, balance to suit.

We have any kind of farm you want. Write for printed list. AL. L. CHAMBERS & CO., 501 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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

FOR SALE—Carload of registered Shorthorn bulls, 6 to 20 months old, mostly reds, in fine condition. Price \$100.00 per head. Price, \$90 per head. P. O. Box 8, Louisville, if taken at once. Also some heifers and calves. Registered and unregistered and blues. L. L. DORSEY, Anchorage, near Louisville, Ky.

WRAY BROS., Dallas, Texas, factory representatives of the high-grade Bush & Gerts Plano and Victor Organ, invite you to compare their instruments with any made. Save money by buying from factory agents. Write us for prices and terms.

CATTLE.

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

REGISTERED POLL DURHAM Cattle for sale, either sex. Prices reasonable. LOWMY AUSTIN, Norris City, Ill.

RANCH WANTED—We have customer for a 1,000 to 10,000 acre ranch with 500 to 1,000 head of cattle. Write to J. F. and between Shackelford and Throckmorton and Borden and Garza Counties. Will put in cash and 100 Dallas County black land farms. Write us what you have. GILLESPIE & CULLUM, Dallas.

WANT TO BUY 200 good stock cattle; prefer all young cows with calf. Write: state price and when you can be reached. They must be good colors. GEORGE W. ADAMS, Lawton, O. T.

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

A GOOD PIANO will last a lifetime. There is no better than the Bush & Gerts.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

SOO, Tarrant County, Tex.—Yes, when married in a traveling dress, the hat should be worn also. (2) Have a thin waist of black tulle or chiffon for evening wear with the black velvet skirt.

SCRUB, Ferris, Tex.—The "javelle" water so often recommended for cleaning various things, is made of eight parts of boiling water to four of bicarbonate of soda and one part of chloride of lime.

HARLEY L'ESTRANGE, Fort Worth, Tex.—Eugene Aram was a real person, born in Ramsgill, Yorkshire, England, in 1704. He was a teacher, and a murderer. The main part of the story as told by Bulwer is according to facts. (2) The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, which destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum occurred A. D. 79.

GOLDIE, Ladonia, Tex.—You can not dye a dark color light. You can dye the red goods brown, green, navy or black. (2) In the language of flowers heliotrope means devotion, and the blue violet, love. He evidently means a devoted lover, but let him say so in plain English, which also express sentiments of devotion, before giving him any reply.

MRS. HOPE, Whitney, Tex.—Try lemon juice to take out those ink stains. (2) Meat may be kept fresh for a week or two in warm water by putting it in sour milk or buttermilk, and keeping in cellar or other cool place. Rinse well when ready to use. (3) The firm you mention is a reliable one. (4) Consult a lawyer about your pension claim.

IGNORANCE, San Antonio, Tex.—If we are to judge from the opinion of numerous aspiring authors, the so-called literary bureaus are all that they ought not to be—a snare and a delusion, whose only object is to take in the dollars of inexperienced writers. Usually a "bureau" will charge more for typewriting and revising your story than the story will bring when sold.

MOTHER, Georgetown, Tex.—Here is a recipe for the old-fashioned household candy used for coughs and colds. Steep one tablespoonful of horehound leaves in one cupful of boiling water. When the liquid becomes cold, strain and add one pound of granulated sugar and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Boil slowly, removing any scum that may come to the surface, but do not stir. Drop a little of the

heating of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in 1851. The book does not rank high in literature, in spite of its wonderful popularity. (2) Mrs. Sarah F. Adams was the authoress of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." She was a native of Cambridge, England.

HENRY, San Augustine, Tex.—The first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic was the "Savannah." She was built in New York by Francis Picket, and her engines were by Stephen Hall of Morrisstown. She was launched on the 22nd of August, 1818. She could carry only 75 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood. She sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 25th of May, 1819, for St. Petersburg, via Liverpool, which latter port she reached on the 20th of June, having used steam 18 days out of the 26. (2) The greatest known depth of the ocean is 4,920 fathoms. The average depth between 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south is almost three miles. (3) The longest tunnel in the world is the Mt. St. Gothard, which is 49,170 feet long.

MAT, San Augustine, Tex.—Here is a recipe for cornmeal griddle cakes, recommended by an authority on culinary matters: In a bowl mix one pint of cornmeal and one level teaspoonful of salt; pour on enough boiling water to just moisten the mass; cover for fifteen minutes or two or three hours as suits convenience. When about ready to serve add the yolks of three eggs (two will do) and milk to thin, then the whites of the eggs stiffly beaten. As to the exact amount of milk, make the cakes as thick as you can, so they will spread out and sputter on the griddle, the edges going into little holes. Neither soda nor baking-powder need be used. If made of sweet, fresh cornmeal these cakes are as delicious as a nut, while so delicate that it is not always possible to take off a single one in serving.

HER NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS. I'll not envy my neighbor's hat, nor her gown, nor her coat, but will straightway proceed to get one a little better. I'll try not to spend my allowance before it's due, thereby lessening my pleasure in receiving it. I'll be unselfish and allow people the pleasure of doing things for me, remembering that it is "more blessed to give than to receive." By allowing others the privilege of giving to me, I'll be giving them my share of "blessedness" and cultivating an unselfish spirit. I will try to be content with a little more than the family purse can afford, instead of desiring everything possessed by any and all of my friends and neighbors. Instead of having my shopping list read by my friends, I'll endeavor to follow the straight and narrow path to the grocer's and invest in flour and sugar, while all my friends travel the broad road which leads to destruction and the bargain counter where fifteen cent pin trays are going at two for a quarter. I'll be truthful in all things—especially when Mrs. Blank asks me if that

horrible new hat of her's is becoming. I'll be careful to avoid gossip—I'll just call on the neighborhood information bureau occasionally and let her chatter without comment or interruption from me. I'll attend church regularly so long as the preacher is unmarried and interesting, and my clothes are new and becoming. In fact, I'll "count each day last whose low, descending sun, views from my hand no worthy action done."

FEMININE INTERESTS. Joan of Arc is to be canonized. The formal ceremony will take place at St. Peter's, Rome, in the near future.

The next thing is a "woman's dog show" at New York. Isn't it time we had a woman's prize fight?

Julius Verne, the great French writer of imaginary tales, lies dying in want in his home at Amiens, France.

Lillian Nordica made a mistake in Chicago when she responded to an encore with a "coon song." The audience who went to hear an interpretation of classical music, resented being subjected to music of the May Irwin style. Moreover, the coon-song is very dead, even with Chicago people.

Seventy thousand dollars is to be offered for Miss Stone. Missionaries come high, but we must have 'em.

YOUR BLOOD MADE NEW. Your heart beats about sixty thousand times a day. Every drop of blood in your veins visits every part of your body about five hundred times each twenty-four hours. Is it any wonder that many troubles arise when the blood is not right?

It is hard to understand why health quickly returns when you take a remedy like Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, a remedy that purifies and enriches the blood? It does far more than that, because it is the perfect example of everything that "tonic" stands for. But it would be a wonderful remedy if its power to make the blood new was its only property. It is far better than so-called blood purifiers because it both makes and purifies the blood.

It is not one of the crude forms of iron that injures the teeth and stomach, but a delicate harmless form that is almost instantly passed from the stomach to the blood. In the blood it battles against the poisons which cause the various ailments, and it cleanses the system of all impurities and builds a strong, healthy organ to do its full duty.

If you have any skin disease, rheumatism, or any ailment which is due to impure blood, you have a reason to believe that your blood is disordered or that your health is being made only by the Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic Co., Dayton, O. Sold everywhere.

MY EXPERIENCE. An Easy Way for Women and Girls to Become Self-supporting.

To the Journal: With an abiding faith in the ability of the average American woman, having through the vicissitudes of life placed upon my own resources, with a dismal future staring me in the face, but having through good fortune, emerged from the Stygian gloom that enshrouded me, I would like, if you will permit, to say a word or two to other young women who are struggling for a livelihood, as to a good method of relieving themselves of the bondage which apparently surrounds them, striking from them the imaginary shackles with which they are bound, and stepping out into the broad sunlight of independence and prosperity.

The thought has often occurred to me that there would be much less agitation of methods for ameliorating the condition of women and girls who, at an early age are left to their own resources, if the said young women were more self-reliant, and exercised for themselves at least a portion of the energy of others are expected to exercise for them.

The idea has been strongly impressed upon my mind, by reviewing the present (apparently chosen) occupation of a number of my school-girl friends. I can truthfully say that with the exception of myself each one is dependent upon some one else for the means of securing a livelihood. Here in Des Moines, Iowa, are a number of institutions of learning of various kinds, and as a consequence, many of

vases," the small boy, who wrote to "Santa" for a \$21.50 hobby horse with real hair, got a 25-cent drum and a 10-cent horn; and the small girl who dreamed of the lovely doll with closing eyes and yellow curls, has a little trumpp of a doll that loses legs and arms and sawdust all over the house, and Santa Claus stock is 'way, 'way down.

The harrowing reports of children being burned to death are beginning to fill the newspapers. Meantime, her caller, while Benny was climbing over Mrs. Marmaduke, tearing her lace ruffles and crushing her dress.

"I knew she was saying to herself that Sue was a little green goose, and that she should not trouble to cultivate a woman who did not know that common courtesy demanded that she should give her time and attention to a guest."

"You think me dreadfully ill-natured, don't you," she said in half apology, "but you never bore people with your children—little dears! Give Sue a leaf out of your book, won't you?"

I pursued my way home in a thoughtful frame of mind. My friend was no commonplace egotist; what she said on any subject was worthy of consideration. She had sugar-coated the pill for me, but it was a pill no less.

I have profited by the hint she threw out. I hope, although I had always prided myself on pleading "not guilty" to this charge. But what mother ever did realize her defects on this score? So it may be well for us to take warning, and shun this too common fault ourselves while passing on the little sermon for the benefit of other Sues—Phoebe W. Humphrey in the Household.

THE WRONG KIND OF MOTHER. "I have just been to call at the house of the unfinished sentence," said a lady, as she mentioned a recent visit at the home of a mutual friend. "What do you mean?" was my question.

"Surely you don't need to ask," was her reply, "if you have seen anything of Sue since her babies came. We grew up together like sisters, you know, with common interests and sympathies—had the same tastes, the same friends, and all that—but now Sue is so changed. I go to see her, longing for an old-time chat, with something special to confide, needing advice and sympathy. I find her with the two children hanging to her skirts (not a particle of necessity for it for she has a nursery and a competent nurse), and after I have done my duty to the little ones, and listened to the last health bulletin, I think I may lead the conversation to some other subject."

"She gives me divided attention, with her eyes and thoughts on the children—maybe asking a question every now and then that shows she has not understood a word I have been saying—then, just as I arrive at the climax, 'Oh, she cries, 'do look, Mary! Baby is standing alone!' or, 'I do believe she has a tooth almost through—just feel!'"

With a shy, triumphant look or gesture, she calls my attention to some wonderful feat Benny is performing. And that's the way it goes—never a thought or a word for anything under the sun but the children. The rest of the world might just as well not exist.

"I don't think I am inordinately full of myself, and I do love her little ones;

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. EACH TABLET IS THE VERY BEST EVIDENCE I can furnish you of the very great merit of my Tablets. My Stomach Tablets are based on the very best scientific principles, and have 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 acting 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 RIGHT REMEDY. I have seen hundreds of very bad cases cured by them. My offer to let you try them is based on my faith in and experience with my Tablets in curing dyspepsia.

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

JOHN MORROW, Chemist, SPRINGFIELD, O.

Cancer Cured

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for a FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. We can cure you. DISEASES OF WOMEN AND ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES YIELD SPECIFICALLY TO OUR TREATMENT.

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 INCURABLE CONSUMPTION AND BROUEN'S TRACHEA we can cure you. DISEASES OF WOMEN AND ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES YIELD SPECIFICALLY TO OUR TREATMENT.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

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

X-Ray examinations made of persons injured in railroad accidents. Photographs made for use in suits against railroad companies.

Address all communications to

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Greenville, Tex.

I will ship to any station in the United States for

THE CELEBRATED WILLARD STEEL RANCE \$25.00

It has six 8-in. ribs; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet; oven 21 in. deep, 17 in. wide, 12 in. high; top cooking surface, 30x38 inches; lined throughout with Asbestos; Duplex grate; burns wood or coal. Guaranteed in every respect; weighs 40 lbs. Terms: \$10 with your order, balance payable, five notes of \$3 each or one note of \$15. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.

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

WOMAN'S FRIEND

A wonderfully successful and convenient instrument to use in the application of sanitary powder for the purpose of curing all forms of

FEMALE DISEASES

Over 5000 in use by the very best people in Texas and giving the very best of satisfaction, removing every trace of disease and leaving no uncertainty, alarm or discomfort. Guaranteeing perfect health by removing all disturbing influences. No experiment. No nauseous drugs to be taken into the system. A local application, thoroughly tested and reliable. Price \$5.00, including a generous supply of the powder. Address

Chambers Chemical Co., 281 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

RUPTURE CURED

It requires only 10 days' treatment to cure rupture by the method discovered by Dr. O. H. Riggs. Those coming from a distance need to remain only ten days, then they can return home cured. Those living in the city or near to it can be cured without losing any time from business or work. You come to the doctor's office for the treatment, then return to your business. The treatment attends to its business of gradually producing the growth of new tissue to close the opening, while you are attending to your every day routine of business. You are thus cured almost before you know it.

Address 211 ALTMAN BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

VARIOCOCELE

A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and Book Free, by mail or at office. Write to DOCTOR G. M. COE, 615 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

RUPTURE OR PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Fistula, Piles, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

WHISKY MORPHINE

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

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

human shaped, but a giant in size and oddly clad in a robe of oak leaves curiously woven together. "I am the Gnipe, the king of all the woodland spirits. Maiden, what is it that you wish?" Briefly Norma related the terrible fate that was to be forced upon her. Then Gnipe mused for awhile. "I know the woodcutter well," he said at last. "Many of my fine trees have fallen beneath his ax, and often have I hovered in the woodland near, hoping that by some rash word power would be given me to punish this wretch. He fears neither the power of the Master's sign nor the vengeance of the wood spirits, but his own rashness may lead to his undoing. Seek him in the morning, and dare him to fell the old oak known as the Gnipe tree. If he attempts it, perchance you may be freed."

And then the wonderful spirit faded away as rapidly as he had appeared. In the morning Norma used her woman's wits so well that Swain set out to fell the Gnipe tree.

The first blow that the woodman gave the ax rebounded out of his hand and fell a dozen paces off.

"I wish the devil was here to take that ax!" Swain cried in anger, advancing to pick up the tool.

Then through the woods came a Franciscan monk, all hooded and sandaled, and Swain mocked at the holy man.

"Oh, lazy elf, lay aside thy frock and toll with me!"

"My arm is not weak, though I wear frock," the monk replied, "and I trow I can fell that tree as well as thee."

"If you fell that tree as well as thee, may the gray Gnipe take thy soul to the flames below!" Swain loudly cried.

Up caught the monk the ax and, with a single blow, leveled the oak; then, rising to a form gigantic, sank with the wicked Swain to the flames the woodman had spoken of, for the gray monk was the wood spirit in disguise.

Norma married the fisherman and never forgot at the evening hour to say a prayer for the salvation of the gray Gnipe.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT of visiting El Paso during the second annual MIDWINTER CARNIVAL to be held January 14-18, 1902? It is a great show. The large attendance and splendid success of the last season prove it. During the festivities meetings of the American Association of Shorthorn Breeders and the National Association of Hereford Breeders will be held. These organizations will bring to the city an extensive exhibit of highest grade show stock. The Texas Live Stock association will hold its annual convention in El Paso January 15-18, 1902. There will probably be 3000 cattlemen in attendance. Efforts are being directed toward securing a miners' drilling contest. \$1000 in cash prizes will be offered if contest is arranged. Camps in almost every section of Arizona, New Mexico or the Mexican Republic will send drillers to compete. The carnival association will present the attractions characteristic of

our young people take to education for a living—a very laudable aspiration—but, unfortunately the supply seems to be greater than the demand. One day I began to think, nothing particularly strange about that, decided I would not travel in the same old rut; looked around for something to my liking; too independent to do as the other girls were doing; decided to establish a business of my own that would be both pleasant and profitable. But what should it be? People will always eat. Chickens! the very thing. For them there was always been a steady market at remunerative prices.

The result—bought all the hens I could find for sale, and started a poultry yard for profit. Succeeded fairly well, but the profits were not what they should have been, as the best part of the hen's life was spent in hatching the chicks and raising them. There was generally a dearth of eggs, the chickens were covered with mites, and the hens wandered so much that many of the chicks were lost or destroyed.

The next year I changed my tactics, and decided to hatch chickens by machinery, the product of which I found to be more healthy and cleanly, and after much inquiry I bought an incubator and brooder and went to work with a zest. My first efforts were somewhat disappointing, as I had not been sufficiently careful in observing instructions. But by the time the second hatch came, I had learned to operate it to the best advantage, and succeeded admirably. By watching all the points carefully, I came out at the end of the season a little over \$135 ahead of all expenses. But I had learned a lesson more valuable than the number of dollars I had received, and determined to profit by it.

The past season has been a revelation to me. Early in the year I bought two incubators and brooders, one of which I used for chickens, and the other for the raising of blooded stock, and so well did I succeed that when I balanced the book Nov. 1, 1901, I found a credit to my account in the bank of \$364.75, with my machines and large variety of chickens all my own, and my living expenses paid for the year.

I contemplate enlarging my sphere of operations, and am inclined to add to my enterprises the raising of Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and Bronze turkeys, although some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from so doing on account of the increased cost. But if the incubator I am using does as well with turkeys, ducks and geese as it has with chickens, I can see no reason why I should not more than double my income.

Girls, do as I have done. Strike out for yourselves; decide upon some line of business that will make you independent, and don't, for goodness sake, always be a burden upon some one else. Mind, I don't say go into the chicken business as I have done, but go into something whereby you can maintain your independence, and not be dependent upon those who are supposed to furnish you at least a comfortable living. Stand straight up and be independent.

MRS. LOUIE E. FLETCHER, Des Moines, Iowa.

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 Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with a puril 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. Gentlemen: your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of Asthma. I was exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 19th street, New York, I once to the first of November, I Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November, I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

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

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 doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. Home address, 235 Rivington street, 67 East 123 st., New York City.

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Cabinet Changes.—The appointment of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin to succeed Postmaster General Smith and of Gov. Shaw of Iowa to relieve Secretary Gage of the treasury portfolio has given rise to the rumor that practically all of the McKinley cabinet will be displaced with the exception of Secretary of Agriculture Wil-

The purpose for which the Texas board of commissioners to the Louisiana exposition was created is to raise funds and procure products for a Texas exhibit. It is proposed to raise \$100,-

tion of \$2,000,000 be made to enable the satisfaction of claims received from Americans. The naval and military expenses were less than \$5,000,000. In justice to China, therefore, the

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The Russian minister to China, M. Paul Lessar, has informed the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao, that the Russian government will refuse to amend the Manchurian treaty, and the situation is practically a deadlock.

The Journal has a great many more communications on the tick and quarantine question than it can give space to in this issue. Those who wish to say anything on the subject should stick closely to the subject, make their communications as brief as possible and avoid personalities.

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

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