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THE FARM.

The country is dotted over thickly with threshing rigs unprotected from the weather, although threshing is over ditto harvesters, binders, mowers, plows, etc. Thus does the slothful man play into the hands of the manufacture, whose bank account waxeth facturer, whose bank account waxeth does make of himself a constant market, by allowing his machinery to rot and rust for want of protection.

Every farmer who lives where ice can conveniently cut should own an ice use. It will probably pay as large s profit every year, as any investment of like cost he can make. Besides, it is always convenient to have ice for the refrigerator so as to preserve meats and fruits that would otherwise go to waste. In the dairy ice is essential to making good butter in hot weather and also to keep it in good condition.

Many farmers make a practice of wintering their hogs in the barnyard, letting them gather refuse that would otherwise be wasted. It is a good plan where the other animals are stabled and fed, so that the hogs will not annow them by solling their feed. If cattle them by soiling their feed. If cattle are fed whole grain a few hogs will get much of their living by eating grain voided in an undigested state. In such cases the hogs often get quite as much benefit from grain so fed as do the animals to which it is given.

The sausages that come on the famer's table ought always to be made rose which are purchas 1 in made of meat that is nearly ready to decay, and the high seasoning they get with spices is for the purpose of con-cealing their unwholesomeness. A well made sausage is not at all unwhole-some, though it is usually harder to digest than meat not so highly spiced. The home made sausage ought to have not more than one-fourth of its meat fat. Most bought sausages contain more fat than this, the sausage being used to get rid of fat meat that would not be otherwise salable.

Many farmers salt their cows only in summer when on green feed. But the salt is just as much needed now, and if given will make the butter come more quickly. It is probably true that part of the difficulty in making good winter butter is due to the feed, and especially to the lack of sufficient and regular supplies of salt. The best way is, if stock have not been accustomed to having salt beside them, to give a little each day until the appetite for salt is partially sated. An overdose of salt will result in an attack of scours probably to permanent injury to digestive organs.

It is not the number but the quality of the farmer's stock which determines whether he is prosperous or other-wise. In olden times mere numbers were counted, as there was probably less difference in the specimens than there is now. Probably the thousands of sheep and camels owned by the patriarch Job would not today be worth as much as one thoroughbred animal of present day. It is sometimes said that having too valuable animals is risky business, but it will be recalled by those who read their Bibles that position of affluence became a poor

Almost all stock suffers early in winter from the change to dry feed. Farmers are very careful in spring not to change toc suddenly from dry feed to green, but the injury from constipation is quite as great as that from diarrhoea. The dry feed keeps the animal in a feverish condition, and unless supplemented with a good deal of grain the animal will become poor and its coat staring. A small quantity of linseed meal per day will remedy the evil. There is less liability to constipation in stock now that ensilage is so common But even the dry corn stalks early in the winter have a good deal of sap in and are better feed for stock than either all hay or straw.

winter wheat. It is a very hardy grain and will live when it has just germinated before the soil freezes, while wheat under like circumstances will be good for nothing. There are some advantages in sowing rye very late. It is less likely to winter kill than when it has a large top which frost may snap at the surface of the ground, leaving the roots and upper growth disconnected. Rye is no more exempt from such winter killing than wheat. Hardy as rye is, no grain can live when its root is held fast by frost below, while its top is alternately lifted and depressed frequent freezing and thawing of

An exchange says in the rotation of the crops we find a species of rest for the ground. It is certain, too, for the ground. It is certain, that no two sorts of grain draw ex-actly on the same chemical constituof the farm, if we may so speak, an opportunity for the coming year to fill again with the necessary breath. Nature, however, is very much assisted by fall plowing. This should be done as early as possible for several reasons, among which are: First, the stubble turned under is a good manure and of that character which aerates the soil; second, there comes up a dense aftermath from the scattered grain which, if not pastured, makes a od mulch; third, fall plowing saves a good deal of work in the spring, when the farmer is hurried, as a rule. Then we believe corn in many localities does est on fall plowing.

The farmer who fails to plow this fall and winter will deserve but little sympathy if he fails to make a crop next year. There is now such a sea-son in the ground as will enable farmers, who will plow to any reasonable depth, and it is a fact well known to every man who has considered the formation of these soils that the soils change but little in productiveness to siderable depth, it is also well established that our subsoils are of such character that disturbing them will greatly increase their ability and tendency to hold moisture. We are thoroughly satisfied that there is no country where deep plowing will accountry. Deep plowing in time inportant from more than one standfor the freeze to pulverize is also very the productive-You increase as of the land and do much to destroy many hurtful insects. The farm-ar who will subsoil once every three rears will be rewarded .- Anson West-

In speaking of the advantage of grain growing under irrigation B. C. Buffum of Laramie, Wyoming, says; "With plenty of water for irrigation there never need be a failure of crop. The results of experiments indicate that the failure of a wheat crop for a single season would entail a loss equivalent to the expense of irrigating

the land for not less than ten years. Larger yields are obtained from irrigated farms. The statistician's report for 1890 gives the average yield of wheat in the United States for the preceding period of ten years as twelve bushels an acre. In no irrigated state was it as low as twelve bush-bushels, Wyoming and Colorado being the highest with eighteen and nine-teen and one-half bushels respectively. In our three years' experiments upon the different experiment farms, one one of them being unirrigated, the average yield is 32.9 bushels an acre. An increase of two bushels an acre more than pays the cost of irrigation. Irrigated grain is heavier and of bet-ter quality than grain raised without irrigation. Some of our varieties of wheat at the world's fair weighed 66 wheat at the world's fair weighed be pounds a bushel and 60 pound wheat is below the average. Such grain is of greater value than a lighter and poorer product. To illustrate the difference in value between trrigated and unirrigated grain, I may mention that at the present time in the Laramie market outs from invicated districts are ket oats from irrigated districts are selling at 10 cents more per cwt. than oats from unirrigated farms. Irriga-tion tends to keep up the fertility of the soil. This is equally true where the water contains sediment. I be-lleve this item alone of sufficient value to overbalance the expense of irriga-

The Western Dent corn does not dry out so quickly as the Flint varieties. It has more weight per busnel of ears, especially if the kernels are well filled out. In cold weather or on poor soil the Dent corn will much of it be light and chaffy, escecially toward the tip end. The Flint corn is less likely to be chaffy, but if the season is unfavorable, mere or less of it will not be filled cut
the end. Where the pollenization is
deficient the corn will be scattering
the cob though the kernels will be
and better than when they are ased in an ear where there is not a missing grain.

WIDE WAGON TIRES.

Farmers can help themselves very materially and in such a gradual man-ner that it will scarcely be felt. Experiments were made in various parts of the country during 1894, in New York, Utah and by the Studebaker Wagon company of Indiana to determine the relative merits of narrow and broad wagon tires. These experiments were, as a whole, decidedly in favor of wide tires. In New York the experiment was made of using wide tires on a road about five miles long leading to a stone quarry. The heavy wagons used were equipped with rear wheels having tires six inches wide and the forward wheels having tires four inches wide, the forward wheels tracking just the rear wheels. Each wagon was thus transformed into a roller covering 20 inches in width every time it passed along. Smaller wagons were equipped with wheels similar in prin-The road, which formerly rutted incessantly and deeply, was covered with stone chips, which these wagons soon rolled into a hard mass. The road now supports loads of from 8000 to 10,000 pounds, and consequently has a hard compact and regular surface. The cost of hauling loads over this road is about 20 per cent.

OUR WHEAT EXPORTS.

The New York Journal regrets that wheat has not been exported to Europe in the large volume that it has attained in other years. Since the first of last July the deficiency has been between eleven and twelve million bushels. But our crop this year is fully forty million bushels short, and our exports since July have been fully as large, if not larger, than we can maintain during the year. Prices of wheat have been very low, owing to the very heavy receipts of spring wheat in the north-They would have been still lower if there had not been a most extraordinary demand for spring wheat from the winter wheat regions and sales of flour in all sections, which have kept millions everywhere busy The Minneapolis mills never put out so much flour in two months as they during the past two. Most of this has been sold at home.

Apparently our own people have been taking advantage of the extremely low prices of wheat and flour to a greater extent than foreigners have done. As we view it, this, instead of being a cause of regret, should be one for most hearty congratulation. If it be true that the amount of wheat and flour exported is larger than we can keep up through the year, it is better that Europe should pay the higher prices that will rule during the remainder of the crop season than we should do Last year this condition was re-Europe bought our wheat during August, September, November and December, at lower rates than it could get them this year. This possibly was one of the reasons why European wheat merchants did not buy here this They were waiting to get year's extremely low prices, and they have apparently waited too long. on the contrary, had smaller stocks of wheat and flour last spring than we usually had. That made possible the sudden advance in price of wheat which flour consumers had to pay. Our wheat and flour exports are not, however, so small as the Journal of Commerce represents. Last week they

were officially reported as equivalent to 3,156,000 bushels of wheat. This is at the rate of more than 160,000,000 per year, which is a larger amount than we exported from the biggest wheat crop in recent years. Week before last the exports in wheat and flour were 2,460,000. This, also, is larger than the average of our exports in recent years. It is undoubtedly the increase in the eign demand that has made wheat higher the past few days. The call for our wheat has been put off as long as possible. Russia's wheat and rye crops ere lower than last year, and England has been drawing on this lessened stock more freely than usual. The ndia wheat crop is a failure this voar and it is a partial failure in Argentina. Usually, Australia has about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat to export. This year Australia is importing wheat from San Francisco, and at higher prices than wheat has yet sold for on the eastern coast of this continent. It is evident that most if not all the Pacific coast wheat supply will be sold before reaches Europe. English wheat mer-chants may be reluctant to come to this country and pay higher prices than wheat could have been purchased for during the past few weeks, but if they can get supplies nowhere else they will

everal years past. The English wheat crop is estimated at only 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels. This is much smaller than usual, and England must get from abroad fully 7,200,000 bushels per week to meet its home requirements. This has been done mainly until now by imports of wheat But with all this English stocks of wheat have begun to decrease instead of increasing, as they usually do at this season of the year. If there were large crops in Argentina and Auscall upon America for supplies. The

be forced to do so, and pay us larger prices for wheat than have ruled for

harvest in these countries is now commencing. The increased demand for wheat from this country shows that England can get no large amount of wheat there.

It will be fortunate for the whole country if the wheat yet in farmer's hands should bring several cents more per bushel than it has recently done. per ousnet than it has recently done. It is equally fortunate that there has been a good home demand for flour at the prevalent low prices, for this flour has been purchased lower than it is likely to be again until another harvest it may not be lower than rest. It may not be lower then. All indications point to a deficient winter wheat crop. Less than the usual acreage was sown, and so much of it was put in very late that the yield of what grows until harvest cannot be up to the average. If wheat advances as it the average. If wheat advances as it seems likely to do before spring, there will be a large area sown with spring wheat. But there are very few states where spring wheat can be grown. Usually the winter wheat acreage is much the largest, and even if spring wheat should be as largely sown as the present acreage of winter wheat wheat should be as largely sown as the present acreage of winter wheat, it cannot bring the whole up to the usual average. This means that when an advance in wheat comes it must be a full year before with good harvests prices can reach the former low levels.

VALUE OF SUBSOILING.

In reply to the query so often profounded, "When is the time to subsoil?" the answer is, whenever the soil is in good condition for surface plowing. Contrary to the belief of many, the subsoil plow does not bring to the surface of the ground the lower stratum of soil, but merely follows in stratum of soil, but merely follows in the last furrow made by the common stirring plow, loosening the under soil and allowing it to fall back after being aerated and rendered loose and mellow. This being the case, the next surface furrow covers the subsoiled part, and the ground is left, so far as outward appearances are concerned, precisely the same as if subsoiling had

not been performed.

As to the kind of lands that would be benefited by subsoiling, there is no doubt that the greater part of our Western soils belong to this class. Where the subsoil is composed of rock, loose gravel or sand, subsoiling would be impossible in the former, and of no benefit in the latter. But on prai-rie, timber and bottom lands, where the subsoil is of a stiff, tenacious nature, rendered more so by repeated surface plowing, subsoiling would undoubtedly be highly beneficial.

The more the surface soil is cultivated the more compact the subsoil becomes, and every observing farmer can tell in a moment, when he is plowing, when fresh soil is turned up. And the team is also aware of the increased deptn, not only by the increased weight of the furrow on the mold board of the plow, but by the increased resistance to the shear in cutting and the parting of the impacted soil, loos-ened up for the first time. The great of subsoiling is to loosen the hard, tenacious underlying soil, to aerate it, so that in times of extreme rainfall it will absorb the moisture, thus relieving the surface soil. In seasons of drouth this supply can be drawn upon, and by means of capillary attraction the evil effects of drought will in a measure be obviated and at least delayed.

The objection urged against subsoil-

ing in the past has been the additional labor required, the ground being practically plowed twice. But inventors and manufacturers have not been idle, and seeing that the necessity has arisen and that a demand would follow for subsoil plows, a combined stirring and subsoil plow is now being placed upon the market. As explained in the "Iowa Homestead," already quoted, the subsoil attachment is secured to the sulky or gang plow, with one plow removed, in such a manner to run in the bot-tom of the preceding furrow, loosening the soil to the desired depth. The stirring plow, following, covers the loosened soil at once, and the horses are thus prevented from tramping on the loosened soil.

SMUT IN OATS. Joe W. Harris of Wayne county, O.,

asks:

"If germs or smut will stay in the ground and inoculate grain, why is it that some oats heads have both smutty and sound grains on?"

August D. Selby, botanist Ohio experiment station, answers: "The quustion of Mr. aHrris confuses different sorts of smut. The teaching of nearly all investigators is to the effect that spores of oat smut in the ground do not affect the seed oats Oats have been treated to kill possible spo resinside the husk, and then rolled in smut and sown alongside those treated, but not afterwards smutted. The crop from the plots showed practically the same amount of smutted heads. It is the supply of spores within the opening of the husk that appears to produce the smutty heads after sow It is very different with respect to the spores of smut of wheat, which may attach to the outside of the

Sound kernels are sometimes found on smutted heads of oats. The ex-planation seems to be that the fungus which grows up in the plant tissues fails to reach those branchlets oat panicles. If the fungus does not grow into them no smut results"

SUGAR BEETS IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

George R. Buckman. The reports which have recently been received of the partial failure of the sugar beet crop in Nebraska, as well as a like disaster in portions of France and Germany, emphasize the wonderful results which are being obtained this season in the Pecos Valley in New Mexico. It had been known for several years that beets yielding high percentages in sugar and purity could be grown in the Pecos Valley, but about two years ago the Pecos company undertook by an extended series of experiments to determine accurately the capabilities of the section for beet culture. It engaged for this work E. M. Skeats, an agricultural chemist of Woolrich, England, who had had wide experience not only in that coun try but in South America and the United States. Under his direction several improved kinds of seed were distributed to the farmers in various portions of the valley, the growth and cultivation was watched and analyses of the beets made at various stages of their growth.

During the present season in particular these experiments have been carried on quite extensively, with results that are astonishing even to those who en-tertained the highest opinion of the Pecos Valley as a sugar beet country. During the early days of November, analyses were made of beets grown in about twenty different places in the valley. The results are remarkable, Beets were analyzed which ran as Beets were analyzed which ran as high as 21.10 per cent in sugar and 86,90 per cent in purity, while the average of one entire field was 19.40 per cent sugar and 84.66 per cent purity. These high percentages were found in almost every part of the valley, the only exceptions being where proper care and cultivation had been denied.

None of the beets examined at that time attained full ripeness and hence it was expected that later they would

to be the case, by analyses made two weeks later. The average twenty-five beets was 20.87 percent sugar and 87 percent purity. One beet yielded 23.75 percent sugar, which is believed to be the highest saccharine percentage of which there is any authentic re-cord. From the weight of these twen-ty-five beets it is estimated that the field, would yield at the rate of thirtyone dons an acre. These results are sufficiently astonishing, but this is not all. The climate conditions of the Pe-cos Valley make it possible to arrange the times of planting as to insure a continuous harvesting season from September until April. This is of immende importance in the practical manufacture of heet sugar, for the reason that it virtually doubles the average length of the sugar campaign. This ripening of beets throughout the winter seems almost increditable, but it is an undoubted fact nevertheless. M. Alfred Musey, the noted French beet sugar expert, who visited the Pecos Valley last April, was astonished at what he there found in relation to sugar beet culture and sugar manufacture of which he had knowledge. It is almost unnecessary to point out that such a misfortune as has overtaken the Nebraska beet raisers cannot occur in the Pecos Vallley. In the first place a summer drouth to retard the growth of the beet is there impossible; and in the next place there are no frosts to harm the beet during the last few weeks of its sacharine stores. Pos sessing these numerous and great advantages, the Pecos Valley cannot fail to become a most important center of the beet sugar industry. Plans are maturing for the erection in season for for next year's crop of a factory with a daily capacity of 500 tons of beets.

Wheat, oats and barley are all used in Colorado for hay making, but only under certain conditions. On the plains no grain is ever used for hay since it will not grow without irrigation, and if irrigating water can be had, then al-falfa is more profitably raised for hay than any grain could be. In the mountains, where it is too cold for the profitable growth of alfalfa, much of the grain is cut for hay. At 8000 feet, with plenty of water, some of the larger varieties of oats, like the White Silesian, grow over five feet tall, and make fully four tops of roll water. four tons of well cured hay to the acre at one cutting. At the upper-limit of the growth of wheat, where the frost is likely to come before the wheat ripens, it is quite common to make hay of it. When the grain is in the dough, teamsters claim that this is both grain and hay to their horses and that the animals do hard work all winter on this wheat alone. A few years ago the Colorado agricultural college distributed samples of Success barley among the farmers of the foothills. It seemed to fill a need for a crop that could be used either for grain or hay and was not injured by frost and was sure of growth. Its use has rapidly spread until now it is one of the commonest grains grown in northern Colorado be-tween 7000 and 8000 feet altitude.

Over in California they have found a new plant that has proved valuable as a crop for alkali lands called Modi-ola decumbens. This plant, which is a native of Chili, has been observed growing freely on alkali lands in Kern county. How the plant was introduced alkali land without irrigation and we are anxious to know if it will grow anywhere in-Colorado. Sheep eat it ely, it seems as well fitted for horse feed as alfalfa, and cows eat it in preference to alfalfa, and improve in flow of milk. Analysis of the plant shows that it is almost as rich in fleshforming ingredients as alfalfa. In this respect it is superior to the salt bushes. Judging from the Kern county servations this plant may be valuable on dry and waste places, even when strongly alkalines, but it must be introduced with caution, because it has a habit of rooting from its prostrate stems, and therefore will be very diffi-cult to eradicate. In this respect it is very different from the salt bushes.

Professors Failyer and Willard of Manhattan, Kans., began in 1888 a line of work which is of much importance not only in the matter of improving a certain variety of plants but also in showing the method of improving seed generally. They began experimenting with several hundred sorghums, but rejected all but a few of the most promising, after careful trial. The seed of the best stalk, as shown by the per-cent of sugar it contained, was saved each year and used for seed the next, and so on. By this method the average per cent of sugar in Kansas or-ange sorghum has been increased from 12.62, in 1888, to 17.3 in 1892. Early Amber yielded 13.95 per cent in 1889 and 15.62, in 1892. Link's Hybrid yielded 14.01 per cent of sugar in 1883 and 16.4 per cent in 1892. In their report they say that while other causes influence the per cent of sugar in different years there still remains a large improvement which can be accounted for only by admitting the efficiency of persistent scientific seed selection

ARTICHOKES.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin Agriculturist furnishes the following in response to an inquiry about artichokes:

In answer to your request, I will state that I have fed artichokes to hogs for the last thirteen years. There are artichokes and artichokes. In many parts of North America the wild artichoke is a native, but it is merely a bad weed. The Jerusalem and red Brazilians are little better. Many farmers who have seen them grow understand this fully. Then there are the tame sorts that have been imported from France and are known as the Improved White French artichoke They are as easily grown as potatoes

and corn.
On good land, with the same culture, they will produce from 400 to 1000 bush els per acre, and are used as feed in the fall, after planting in spring. Forty head of hogs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again and from Octo ber 1 until the ground freezes again. The hogs harvest the crop themselves, and freezing and thawing many times does not hurt them. Hogs taken from artichoke pastures are free from intes-tinal worms, constipation, indigestion and fever, caused by feeding corn.

They are a wholesome corrective of the system, so that a pig with cholera, pastured on artichokes, is almost unknown. The planting of an artichoke field and its subsequent culture does not involve very great labor.

Many readers of the Stock and Farm Journal will indorse the above. Arti-chokes have succeeded well in Texas wherever tried, and are worthy of much more general cultivation.

August Spiell of the Winters country made twenty bales of cotton this year off of thirty-five acres of ground, beside something over twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and any amount of forage feed stuff.—Ballinger Leader.

HORSES AND MULES.

During the recent Fasig sale in New York over \$100,000 were put in circulation by the buyers.

The owner of Wistful, 2:11 1-4, was recently offered \$7500 for that mare by a man who wanted her to drive on the

Paul, 2.07 1-2, and Lee H., 2.13 1-4, make one of the fastest pole teams in New England.

J. G. Taylor and Jack Curry say that Joe Patchen is without a pimple and as sound as he ever was

The names of twenty-three mares nave been placed on Baron Wilkes' book since he was taken to New En-

Gruppo, an Italian-bred 3-year-old by Atlantic, 2.21, won over \$7000 on the European tracks this year.

David Snell, the New Bedford (Mass.) horseman, has wagered \$200 with Dr. Bailey that a horse will trot in 2:00 in

Ohio farmers are using broken down horses for fertilizer, and thousands of them have been disposed of in this manner during the past year.

Gil Currey has added the colt Red Bud, 2:14 1-4 to the list of geldings, and he will be seen next year on the track in the green pacing class.

It is stated upon apparently good authority that the noted 3-year-old campaigner Zombro really trotted the last half of the mile in 1.01 in the heat that he got a record of 2.13.

M. S. de Beauvais, the French horseman who has been buying American trotters in this country for several weeks, is said to have over 100 horses quartered in New York ready for shipment to Paris.

Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., 12, the dam of Maud S., 2.08 3-4, Is now 30 years old, and Nutwood, 600, her son, and one of the greatest living sires, is 25 years old. About 2500 trotters and pacers en-tered the 2:36 list during 1895.

A 3-year-old filly by Patchen Wilkes, out of the dam of Ninescah, 2:20 3-4, recently turned a mile in 2:17 for J. Hessell, at Cheney, Kans. Nineschah, it will be remembered by many, is the horse that sprung a surprise party on the boys at Dallas during its last meet-

A Kansas firm has contracted to supply the Mexican government with 600 cavalry horses. It is stipulated that the horses shall be geldings of between 1000 and 1100 pounds' weight, well broken to saddle, and that they shall be delivered by December 15. The price agreed upon is \$60 per head.

The manner of timing races in Australia is as follows: Each starting post is connected by wire with a chrono-graph in the judges' box, and when the starter gives the order to move an official at the same time touches a button on the post, which sets the clock in motion, and on the winning post being reached another official, who is stationed in the judges' box, presses a button, which stops the chronograph. The face of the latter is at the back of the judges' box, so that anyone in the inclosure can see for himself what time has been made. It may also be mentioned that the electric current not only sets the clock in motion, but also strikes a b's bell in the paddock, giv-ing everyone warning that the horses have been sent on their journey.

The Electioneer stock farm, Dallas, Tex., has at the head of its stud the great bred son of Electioneer, Electrite, 2.24 1-4. The record of 2.24 1-4 made by Electrite is not a fair estimate of his speed, as he has shown his ability to trot in 2.15. The get of Electrite are a very handsome lot of youngsters, the oldest of which are two years There has never been any of Electrite's colts handled for speed. Mr. French, the manager of Electioneer stock farm, informed the writer that next season there would be several yearlings and 2-year-olds by Electrite that will be handled for speed.

The horseless age that one hears about sometimes as having arrived, because there happens to be about fifty motor carriages in use in Paris, and a few ordered for trial in New York city, does not seem to scare the men in the horse business very much. The Herald says that carriage makers are much more concerned about the matter, for they see, or fancy they see, an additional branch of trade openan additional branch of trade an additional branch arriagemaker, ing up. Every such carriagemaker, however, is of the opinion that the motor used in France will not do here. because of the difference in our road-ways, and at its best, and used under most favorable circumstances, these carriages fairly come under the title of rattletraps. It is very ques-tionable if a man used to a light American vehicle and a smooth-going road horse would willingly take a second ride in one of these horseless ma-

According to the New York Sun, European buyers are just now putting a lot of money into the horse market, and the demand for high class coach and carriage horses is, perhaps, bet-ter than it has been at this season for two or three years past. It is only recently that the foreign demand for horses of this class has grown to considerable proportions. At W. Grand's recent "Silver Cup" sa Grand's recent "Silver Cup" sale a firm of Berlin dealers bought nineteen head of trotting-bred park horses, and head of trotting-bred park having are still in the market, having paid \$2000 for a pair of the right sort at Grand's second special sale last week. John Borbisher, who has re-cently returned form a trip abroad with a consignment of American trotters, says that our horses are well-liked in Europe when they have the trappy action which is now so much in demand. They are stouter and more serviceable for pleasure driving than any other breed of harvass than any other breed of harness horses, and the French and Germans fancy them because there is now and then a trotter fast enough for the track The legitimate place to breed any

class of horses, says the Spirit of the West, is on the farm. There have West, is on the farm. There have been too many people in the cities and towns attempting to make money by breeding trotters. No matter how good a market there is for horses, it costs too much money to raise them anywhere except on the farm. The city man can afford to buy them when ready for sale much better than he can raise them. There is no harm, of can raise them. There is no harm, or course, in owning a good brood mare in the city and raising a nice colt now and then where one is interested in horses. But to go into the business, either by owning several mares or buying a good stallion to keep in the city as an investment, is out of the question and the expense is too high as his full brother, Pale Alto, 2.08 2-4.

to leave any profit. It will take time for the business to settle back to its normal condition. As soon as this occurs horse breeding will be profit-able again, provided the right kind of horses are produced. One thing is sure horses are produced. One thing is sure the craze to breed trotters that swept over the country a few years ago, ex-tending to the cities and towns, has had the effect of educating the people to know a good horse from a poor one. And the poor one will always sell cheap, no matter what the demand may be.

MADDOXIA FARK FARM. This beautiful stock farm is located about one and one-half miles east of Fort Worth, Tex. Colonel R. E. Maddox, the proprietor, is one of the most widely known horsemen as well as one of the oldest breeders in the state.

The palatial stables upon this farm contain 100 box stalls 10x12 each, with sheded track on the inside for exercising horses in bad weather, and sup-plied with artesian water all through the main building and in every stall

The stable has a hay storage capacity of more than four hundred tons, and is filled from floor to garret with Ber-muda, alfalfa and Colorado grass hay, and possibly the only farm in Texas supplied with such an abundance of these new and nutritious feeds.

The plans for the stables were gotten

up solely by the proprietor, who gave the matter considerable thought before building, and it is safe to say there is hardly an objectionable feature about them, being so constructed as to

about them, being so constructed as to use one-half of same for trotters and the other half for runners, and is thoroughly equipped with all the modern labor-saving conveniences.

There are four stallion stables 14x15 each, two of which are occupied by trotting and two by running stallions. These stables are disconnected and enclosed in raddenks of one acre are belowed in raddenks of one acre are belowed. closed in paddocks of one acre each and set with Bermuda grass, giving each stallion ample room for exercise as well as furnishing all the grazing

needed.

The farm contains about 900 acre The farm contains about 900 acres, mostly valley land of a sandy soll. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the raising of Bermuda grass, alfalfa, clover and Colorado grass. The farm has in meadow 150 acres of Bermuda grass which yields annually 200 tons of the finest of hay; also fifty acres of alfalfa, which yields annually 150 tons of the best feed. Colonel Maddox is a great believer in the above grasses and regrets very much that there are not more people in Texas who appreciate their worth. Colonel Maddox breeds thoroughbreds, trotters, pacers and saddle horses, and some fine specimens of these different breeds can be seen upon his place. seen upon his place.

HORSEFLESH IN GERMANY. Frankfurter Zeitung.

Everybody is aware that the horse is the cleanliest of all domestic animals. It will not eat anything but could healthy food, nor drink anything but pure water. A horse would right starve than swill the rotten stuff eften given to pigs and cattle. It is nothing but prejudice that prevents us from eating horseflesh. A similar prejudice retared the introduction of the potats

Today we could not get along with out it. Yet the prejudice against potatoes can be explained. The people had been told that this American roos caused fever, and rendered the ground unfit for all other crops. The exception. unfit for all other crops. The exception against horseflesh is not even founded upon any objection to its properties. It is solely due to the influence of the church. The clergy did everything possible to prevent the newly converted Saxons from returning to their heathenish practices and prohibited the use of horseflesh to stop the sacrifice to Odin and Thor. A long time passe before these sacrifices were altogether discontinued. The nations of Europe

have suffered enormous loss by this probibition of horsefiesh.
Especially from the humanitarian point of view, the results are almost point of view, the r deplorable. Millions deplorable. Millions of people are forced to live on potatoes and similar food wanting in nutritive qualities while millions of pounds of the very best meat are wasted. Horseflesh the most nourishing of all meats, and its taste is hardly to be distinguish from that of beef. The flesh of a horse fed on oats has a smell similar to flesh. The fat is preferable to lard. Above all, it should be remembered that no flesh is so healthy as that of horses. Amelinosis and similar diseases are unknown in horses. Tubervery common in cattle, is very rare in horses.

RACING ASSOCIATION AND LIVE STOCK SHOW. There is a movement on foot, headed by some of the most prominent business men of Fort Worth, to organize a racing association and live stock show, to hold its first annual meeting in Fort Worth next fall.

At the first meeting held last week Mr. Kellner was elected temporary chairman, Stewart Harrison, secretary. Capt. Paddock made a very interesting speech relative to the merits and bene fits that would be derived from an institution of the proposed kind.

The chair appointed a committee of six to find suitable location, ascertain what same could be bought for, and report at next meeting.

Next meeting was held at the city hall December 16. Judge F. E. Albright was elected chairman, in place of Mr. Kellner. The committee appointed at previous meeting reported that owing to lack of time they had not been able to secure a location.

The chair allowed them until next

meeting to make their report.

Considerable interest is being taken in this movement, and 'tis to be hoped that the farmers of Tarrant county, as well as the merchants of Fort Worth, will come to the front, put their shoulder to the wheel and help push this institution along.

PAOLA, 2:18.

Paola, the fastest son of the great Electioneer, owned in Texas, was bred by Senator Stanford of California.
Dame Winnie, the dam of Paola, is a
thoroughbred mare by Planet, out of Liz Wardis, by Glencoe, and has five with records of 2.23 1-2 and better, three with records better than 2.20,

Palo Pinto, b. s., by Electioneer.2.08 3-4 Paola, b. s., by Electioneer...2.18 Altiro, b. s., by Electioneer2.18 1-2 Gertrude Russel, b. m., by Elec-

Winnie is Palo Alto, whose work of 2.08 3-4 was made to high wheel sulky. Not only was he a great race horse, but breeders are beginning to realize the loss they sustained by the untimely death of this illustrious horse. Palo Alto was mated to a very few mares, and has proven himself to be a sire of extreme and early speed, and would undoubtedly have been a credit to his sire had he lived to a ripe old age.

The horsemen of Texas are fortunate

CATTLE.

Cattle at Kansas City last week, 29,900, the largest December receipts on

Cattle at Chicago last week, 71,684, the largest week's total in nearly two

M. Z. Smissen has received from Fort Stockton 850 steers, which he will feed this winter.

Anson & Verner of Tom Green county are making arrangements to feed 800 big steers at Temple.

James Leehugh sold a half interest in his ranch on Wildcat Hollow, Tom Green county, to J. C. Johnson.

The Ozona Courier says J. M. Shannon has bought the C. Terris cattle, in Val Verde county, about 600 head, at nine dollars.

Receipts at Chicago a year ago this week, 61,770 cattle, 174,675 hogs and 62,593 sheep, and two years ago 63,254 cattle, 175,190 hogs and 57,547 sheep.

J. M. Shannon bought the stock of cattle belonging to C. Torris in Val Verde county for \$9 a head. This stock numbers some 600 head and includes s great many large steers.

C. C. Lane of Santa Anna sold 400 head of steers, 4s up, to Coon of Weatherford for \$22.75 a head. Mr. Lane has 400 head of steers left, and Mr. Coon will fatten these at Weatherford for \$8 a head .- Concho Herald .

Of the 847,736 cattle and 1,907,759 hogs slaughtered in Kansas City the first cleven months of this year, Armour killed 301,802 cattle, 733,026 hogs; Swift, 252,364 cattle, 411,405 hogs; Schwartz-child, 222,980 cattle, 69,639 hogs; Dold, 32,681 cattle, 261,058 hogs; Fowler, 25,781 cattle, 353,486 hogs.

Receipts at the four markets last week compared with previous week in-creased 46,300 cattle, 72,600 hogs and 14,100 sheep, and compared with a year ago cattle increased 27,700, hogs decreased 16,400 and sheep decreased 3400.

The Prairie Cattle company has just purchased 400 head of Herefords from F. L. Lubers of Bent county. The stock will be wintered at the J. J. ranch and will be driven to the breedng farm in Texas in the spring.

There appears to be a very limited demand for cattle this year, and they scarcely command the premium that cattle so well finished usually do at this season of the year. Fancy cattle are the lowest in over sixteen years, being relatively below the usual ratio of fat cattle and medium steers.

Discouraged cattle feeders have lately been letting go very freely. Those who have greatest cause for feeling blue are those who fed last winter and spring on corn that could have sold at high prices and who have lately been com-pelled to feed corn without having hogs

N. B. Fisk sold his ranch on the head draws of Main Concho, in Tom Green county, this week, to W. J. Jimerson of Williamson county at private The ranch consists of fifteen sections of land, four of which were patented, with good ranch house and improvements. Mr. Fisk will probably buy a ranch nearer town.

W. B. Blocker, a well-known cattleman of Travis county, was here last, week. Mr. Blocker is feeding 1240 steers on corn. Says the market looks rocky for feeders, but his cattle are on a class of feed that he can keep them eating as long as he can pay for the feed, and the longer they are kept in the feed lots the better they will be .-Stockman and Farmer.

Harry Lander, chief inspector for the Montana Stock Growers' association, reports the number of Montana cattle received at Chicago this season 215,534. A few bordering cattle belonging to the Continental, Boice and Towers outfits are counted in the number reported. During the season he forwarded \$135.to the secretary of the association for estrays.

From the Kansas City Drovers' Telegram: "The railroads are busy prepar-ing for the change in charging freight rates on live stock. The new system goes into effect on the first of January and contemplates the shirping of stock by weight, instead of by the car. That is, the shipper will pay freight on exactly what he sends to market, and not, as at present, on each car, into which he can crowd as many cattle as

A former down in Iowa who hasn't any hogs to follow the catlte he is feeding has struck a novel plan in the a substitute. He has turned in a flock of geese after his steers and it is safe to say that nothing is wasted, for what a goose don't see and get isn't worth much. A goose isn't worth as much as a pig, to be sure, but helps to compensate for the loss of waste corn. In the matter of eating a goose is a regular hog anyhow, but in the same line of business a hog is no goose.

Two long cattle trains-eighteen cars each, containing altogether about 1000 fine beeves, left Corpus Christi Wednesday over the San Antonio and Aransas Pass road for West, a point some miles north of Waco. The cattle came out of the Laureles pasture and are going to be fed on cotton seed. We would say fattened on cotton seed if it was not for the fact that they are fat already. Two more trains with about the same number of beeves from the same pasture left Corpus Christi yesterday for West, to be fed on cotton These cattle, which were purchased by Mr. Sansom of Alvarado, are as fine as ever left the coast country, most of them being either Here-ford or Durham bred.—Corpus Christi

The following dispatch was recently published in the St. Louis Globe-Demo-

crat from Chihuahua, Mexico: The authorities of the state of Chihuahua have been investigating the number of cattle exported to the United States and the number still remain-ing in the state available for exporta-According to best estimates tainable, there have been over 300,000 head of cattle exported from this state during the past year and there are still remaining in the state about 1,200,000

The governor of the state of Sonora estimates that there are about 300,000 head of cattle in that state. There are a large number of American cattle

od should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, detone are imparted to every body. Sent with positive res to any man on application. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO.N.Y.

buyers here, and some large purchases of stock for export to the United States have been made during the past few

Lee L. Russell bought from J. W. El lis & Co. 100 three and four year cld steers at \$28, and 125 yearling calves at \$10.-Menardville Enterprise.

V. T. Wyers bought James C. Winn's ranch last-week for the sum of \$1450. It is reported that Dr. J. D. Pippin has sold out his entire ranch, including all of his stock, to Lem Henderson for the sum of 7000.—Rock Springs Rustler.

J. J. Cooper has 2200 head of cattle feeding on the alfalfa crowns of the Gageby farm in Bent county. There are 2000 acres in this farm so that an acre of alfalfa is furnishing winter pasturage for more than one beef steer.

The Gebhart Cattle company's herd and brand in Grant county, New Mexico, has been purchased by H. M. . 'orter of this city. William Green of Las Animas county has purchased fifteen carloads of the Gebhart cattle and shipped them to Nepraska for winter feed-

One of the biggest single strings of cattle ever sent to the Kansas City market was that of the Matador Land and Cattle company of Trinidad, Col. There were 988 Texas cows. weight 783 pounds, that sold at \$2.30.—Denver Field Dock Simmons bought from S. H.

Luling 291 head of stock sneep at \$1.20 a head. W. R. Rudicil bought Lddle Martin's one-half interest in the ROB M brand of cattle and his one-half interest in the Robbins & Martin ranch on Buffalo Draw this week for \$700. There are about 175 head of rattle in the brand.-Devils River News.

P. O'Fallon, a Gunnison county cattleman, had a carload of fine Calle-way grade feeding steers on the Denver market last week. They were young and would have made good money for some feeder, but the packing house people considered the stock fit for prime heef and paid Mr. O'Fallon \$3.20 for the steers, which weighed in the neighborhood of 1100 pounds.

The government investigation into the alleged beef combine ordered by Secretary Morton some time ago, came before the Federal grand jury 'ast week at Denver, which failed to bring in any indictment against the members of the combine. The 29 per cent, duty on imported beef which it was hoped would be taken off the tariff had the finding of the jury been different, will probably remain as it 's.

There are not many stockmen who anticipate any material relief in the cattle situation during the next thirty days. The outlook is gloomy for many reasons and the feeling of uncertainty is such that feeders are in doubt about holding on any longer. Probably country feeders lost more money last week than any week during the whole year. Contract cattle came in and sold a per hundred less than they cost, and many cattle that were bought for feeders two or three months ago sold for less than the original cost. Prices are now very low for fat cattle and it is not likely that prices will continue to decline as rapidly for the next month or two as they have in the past. The greatest trouble at present is the scarcity of money in country banks, and many farmers have been obliged to sacrifice their cattle because they could not get help to tide them over .--Drovers' Journal.

J. W. Earnest, of Hays county, says: "No Mexicans will be brought into Hays county, but there are quite a number being settled on the ranches around Colorado City. This business side parties who are talking for effect, but enough will be imported to injure prices. In fact, I am convinced that prices are already injured on account of this stock coming over. Every Mexican brought into Texas hurts prices and hurts the cattle-raising business just that much. A few men who have money to speculate on may make profits out of the importing business, but it will work an injury on the average cattle raiser."

It is thought that there will be quite a demand for good cattle from Mon-tana stockmen next spring. That country has been thoroughly cleaned of al-most all grades. Dallas and Fort most all grades. Dallas and Fort Worth stockmen have received many inquiries at to the character of Texas this season and the prices at which they could be bought. Recalls Davis, who is thoroughly familiar with the cattle business in that section, having lived there several years, thirks the demand from Montana be greater than usual. This will cause prices of Texans to be considerably stiffer and is no small factor to be considered by Texas stockmen.

The use of large quantities of cotton seed meal and other feed stuffs by Texas cattlemen in the past three or four years has given our cattlemen a market distributed from six to eight mor s in the year, while formerly the great bulk of Texas cattle were of necessity forced on the market during three or four months in the year. 'Texas feed lots have been a great factor in making a market and in increasing the value of Texas cattle. In speaking of this subject a writer in an exchange says that the Texas ranchmen bave blazed the way for their northwestern brethren to follow: That way leads to the feed lots, with a large propertion of their cattle, instead of from the ranges directly to the market. Nothing has ever before made sucq a pronounced appreciation in the value of all cattle in Texas as has been brought about by recourse to cotton seed meal and corn feeding.

The live stock interests of this country have always been among the most important, but until recent years the general public has not been particularly impressed with the fact. year its importance grows more and more with the people, and each year adds wider scope to its influence of both a domestic and foreign nature. No business in all the land has better men back of it—men thoughtful, pro-gressive, conservative and alive to the interests of a general national welfare. Few organizations have done so much for the public as that of the National Live Stock Exchange, though yet in its infancy. It protects the producer, helps the manufacturer and benefits the con sumer. At this session memorials will be prepared asking congress to repeal the special tax on oleomargarine, to place its consular service system under a civil service system that competent men may be appointed to look after the live stock interests and that every possible influence be brought to bear on foreign governments to raise their em-bargoes against our meats and live stock .- Drovers' Journal.

A herd of horned cows was bred to s polled bull whose mother wore horns; 90 per cent, of the calves had no horns These young hornless heifers never had a horned calf. This shows how easily the horns may be bred away, and although slow, this way is the best of them all

best of them all.

Horned cattle require twice as much stable room as polls, for the young cattle of the latter kind can be herded in a pen like sheep until ready to drop their first calves. No chains, stanch-ions or halters; never disturbing one another as they crowd around the feed-

ing trough.

If we look around stock yards we shall find the horns actually gone from nine-tenths of the stock brought there.

Whether this is due to the chemical dehorner, the saw or to breeding, it shows that horns are no longer the fashion. The chances are that they never will be again.

The Caufield Mexican cattle from Colorado, Tex., 383 head, 983 pounds average, sold at \$2.90 to Nelson, Mor-ris & Co.

Colonel C. C. Slaughter marketed in St. Louis twenty-five cows, 834 pounds, at \$2.60, and 167 cows, 853 pounds average, at \$2.50.

The Massachusetts experiment station made an experiment in feeding skimmed milk to calves and pigs. The result showed that it was equivalent to selling milk at 35c a hundred.

Never before in the history of the American cattle trade has the big steer sold at such a discount as now. The simple fact is that the great, tallowy bullocks represent a pure waste good feed. Repeated tests at the fat stock show have demonstrated that a nicely ripened long yearing or a fat two-year-old steer will cut up to infinitely greater advantage on the block than the 1700-pound bullocks. One thing is sure, ripe, tidy, sappy young steers of the sort now preferred by the butchers can not be produced except by the use of good blood. The sooner the American feeders abandon the big 3 and 4-year-old cattle the better for all parties concerned. Baby beef has come to stay; and it can only be adavantageously produced by curing well bred calves to start with and by forcing them rapidly forward. The older a steer grows the more feed is required to produce a pound of gain. Good, thifty calves of the right type will make wonderful weights at early age if the "hey-dey of their youth" is not frittered away around empty feed troughs or barren pastures or in seeking shelter from wintry storms alongside a wire fence .-- Breed ers' Gazette.

The American polled shorthorn is a modern achievement in cattle breed-ing operations, and reflects much credit on the founders of the type. They sought to establish herds essentially possessed of shorthorn characteristics, but without horns, and if possible, with stamina and milking properties in advance of the average shorthorn. To reach this end they selected the native muley cows as the foundation on the side of the dams, and almost invariably bred these and their progeny to pure recorded shorthorn bulls for several generations. In some instances as many as five or six crosses were made in this way before males were chosen from the progeny to fix per-manently the properties thus acquired. In some instances poiled bulls were used in the second or third generation, and then recourse was again had for a time to shorthorn blood. The persistent rejection of all males during the earlier generations on the part of nearly all the breeders, whether with or without orns, and the prompt rejection of all females with even the semblance of horns, have made the work tedious and toilsome, but the fruits of effort are being richly enjoyed by those faithful workmen in the success which has crowned their efforts.

From the San Angelo Standard we clip the following items: Stilson, Case, Thorps, Ryburn & Co. are feeding 630 steers at Temple. Sam Runkles bought thirty-one head of stock cattle from Jesse Cason at \$13

per head. Mrs. S. Crosby of North Concho sold this week to L. C. Owens 100 stock horses at \$10, \$7 and \$5 per head. Will Collyns, for Statter & Collyns, bought, next May delivery, 100 steer calves at \$10 per head from N. B.

Spearman. Will Collyns of Water Valley bought 300 head of steers, 3s up, this

from Capt. J. G. Rice of Sterling county at private terms.

Anson & Verner sold to H. C. Camp-bell of the Creek nation 1000 2-year-old steers at \$16 per head. They were delivered at the San Angelo stock pens and immediately shipped to Mr. Campbell's ranch in the nation.

The Live Oak Cattle company, from the west end of Tom Green county, has a herd of 1800 steers close to San Angelo, which is now being prepared for shipment to Cleburne, to be fed on meal and hulls. They begin shipping

out today.

Bailey M. Collyns has formed a partnership with E. M. Slatter, a wealthy Englishman, who is reported to have made millions out of the Kaffir gold mines, and together they will stock the Grape and Dry Creek pastures up the North Concho. If you have any cattle to sell it will be to your interest to address Will Collyns, Water Valley. who is the authorized agent of the firm It is hardly necessary for the Standard to refer to the fact that the restocking of these fine pastures gives cause for a good deal of congratulation in this city. Let the bovine business proceed.

The Stanton News furnishes the following cattle items: Joe Graham sold McWilliams for

Bert Simpson 165 cows and steers at These were very fine. Bert Simpson bought of Morgan Peake of Texarkana hree cars of ery fine steers, at excuse me prices.

A. B. Robertson and Winfield Scott shipped thare-mine cars of cattle in November, and will ship forty cars in a few days, from the Odessa stock pens.

George Elliott bought of John Scherbauer 1000 head of cattle last week, at private figures.
W. G. Stiles sold to J. C. Smith of Big Springs five cars of fat cows for feeders, at \$15.

S. H. Murray sold to W. G. Stiles all the W. Cross 4X and 4J cattle range delivery at \$4000.

John Talbot and Ed McGraw came

in from St. Louis last Friday night whither they have been with cattle. Colonel William A. Lancaster left the Stanton stockpens last week with a train of cattle for the northern mar-

G. S. Jones left for Dublin with cattle several days ago. After leav-ing, the shippers changed the program, and he went on to St. Louis, returning Saturday.
The L. F. D.'s are making a large

shipment this week to northern mar-L. P. Glasscock sold to Tom Bros his car of nice fat cattle, and will not

feed them through the winter. Henry Harding shipped twenty-six select two year olds to Godair, Harding & Co. last week, which they sold for him at a net price of \$20 all around. They were sold, too, on a hard market

That little drop of 30 cents per hundred in mattle does not suit Major Wells. He is no special hurry to sell. MEXICAN BEEF CATTLE AND THE

COMBINE. It is estimated that over 100,000 head of beef cattle from Mexico will be brought into this country now that their free entry is authorized by the secretary of agriculture. The object of letting them in free, it was stated, was to break the beef cattle combine at Chicago and elsewhere. Whether it will have this effect or not is to be seen. We do not believe it will. only way to do that is by competition. It was the breaking down of competition that made a combine possible. Under the former order of things there was a beef cattle market at every town of 500 inhabitants. That was competition. But when carcass heef was shipped to all of the cities and towns from less than a half dozen cities and the local butchers were driv-en out of business by low prices till

BUCHAN'S

CRESYLIC OINTMENT.

Standard for thirty years. Sure death to Screw Worms and will cure

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4-oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5-lb. cans. Ask for BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all druggists

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers,

NEW YORK CITY.

they would consent to handle the shipped-in carcasses and quit slaughtering then competitive markets were destroyed. That is what made the com-bine in the beef trade. The beef catile had to find markets where there was slaughtering. For a few years of the first of this new order of things there were only three or four slaughtering cities, and therefore but three or four cattle markets, in place or many thous-

ands of them all over the country.
Competition is growing now, and the number is increasing, but it wilu require the concentration of capital at many other points yet to give adequate competition. The railway partiality in drawbacks and special privileges augmented the monopoly for long time enough to build up a few centers which makes it the harder new for competition to get a footing at new points.

probability is that the free acmission of Mexican cattle will hurt the American catle growers far more than it will the cattle combine. It was not more cattle that was needed to reduce beef by the pound to consumers, lut freerer distribution and more markets. -Indiana Farmer.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

Mrs. Mary Alexander Says It Is in a Recent Letter.

Mrs. Mary Alexander of Piper City,
Ills., writes: "My health had been failing for seven years. The doctors pro-nounced my case one of bronchial catarrh. I could get no hope of recov-ery from any of my physicians. My friends urged me to take Pe-ru-na. At this time I was confined to my bed. After taking one bottle of Pe-tu-na I was able to sit up and the swalling on my body and limbs began to disappear. When I had finished the that d bottle I was entirely well and felt as well as ever in my life. I can heartly say that I believe Pe-ru-na saved my

Catarrh attacks any part of the human system. Not only are the head and throat liable to catarrh, but all other parts of the organism may be affected by it. There is catarrh of the stomach, kidneys, liver, etc. Pe-ru-na an internal systemis remedy, and cures catarrh wherever located.

An instructively illustrated 64-page book on catarrhal diseases sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, O.

THE LARGEST MAIL IN AMERICA. Chicago, Ills.-(Special)-Postmaster Washington Hesing, referring to the Chicago Postoffice, in a recent speech at the auditorium, made the following statement: "This office is not second to, but is equal to New York in its importance, in the character of mail handled, in the volume of the same and in the number of registered packages. Be not astonished when I tell you that the largest patron of the postoffice in the United States is in Chicago—Mont-Gomery Ward & Co."

CONGRESSMAN NOONAN.

Congressman Noonan is now in the city of Washington. He is accompan-ied by his wife. Before leaving to enter upon his duties he delivered him-

self to a reporter in this wise After consulting with wool growers all over the state and district he had concluded to present a bill to congress asking for an import duty on wool of 10c per pound. He claims that if such a bill is not weighted down with other tariff legislation it can be passed through both houses of congress and the president may allow it to become a

He will also introduce a bill looking to the revision of the live stock tariff schedule between this country and Mexico.

He said as to the financial legisla-tion he did not know what was contemplated, but he supposed the administration would present some

He was opposed to any general revision of the tariff as it might be hurtful to the business interests of the country. -Boerne Post.

Thorp Springs, Tex., Dec. 13, 1895.— Editor Journal: You will please send the Journal for six months to the address of J. B. Tidwell, who is another farmer of high standing in the com-munity in which he lives. He is favorably impressed with the Journal, and cannot well run his business successfully without it. The Journal is looking up in these parts, and is fast taking the place of all other journals. Its issues are always pregnant with the most valuable information to the farmers and stock men of West Texas. The farmers of Hood county are fast learning what is the best thing to be done. Our farmers and their friends will soon organize a farmers' institute, as the editor of the Granbury News is assisting the farmers in every way he can to promote the agricultural interests of Hood county. Yours, etc.
L. J. CARAWAY.

DOTS BY THE WAY. Georgetown, Tex., Dec. 10.—On December 5th I moved southerst. The first man to know a good thing when he met it was Alf Menial. He has about 2000 acres of as fine black land as can

shire hogs. He is an all-round good man and reader of the Journal from now on. My next call was at J. I. Mc-Cutcheon's. He is a farmer and hardware man. He runs the hardware and his good wife the farm. She takes the Journal and says she thinks it a val-uable paper for a farmer. Next was the fine black land farm of John Mcthe fine black land farm of John Mc-Cutcheon. Here is one of the finest farms in our county—1300 acres of the finest land, about 1000 acres in a fine state of cultivation, with good tenant houses, with plenty of good horses and milk cows to run his farm owned by a bachelor who came out of the war a bachelor who came out of the war without capital, but by pluck and energy has made this property, all improved by him from raw prairie, showing what a man can do if he has the right material in him. My next was L. W. Evans, a wide-awake man, with a nice small farm in the edge of Travis. county, well stocked with good grade hogs. He says hogs without shelter will freeze in Texas, for he has been there. On the 9th we moved out to Georgetown. Here we met J. H. Ta-bor a breeder of Poland Chinas. He takes the Journal from now on. Has some fine stock, and will be heard from in the breeders' column later on. the county court—a case comes from the magistrate's court on appeal. One man has a dairy and is a farmer. Claims a contract with defendant, who is a groceryman, for butter at 25c a pound for the year 1894. On the stand under oath says a verbal contract was made for the year in the presence of at least one witness; claims he delivered on said contract something over 17,000 pounds of butter, but on settlement found that he had been credited with 25c for a small part but only 20c on the balance of it, hence the suit. The defense denies the contract, says there was no contract only an agreement, and no witnesses present. The agree-ment was 25c for three months and 20c for nine months. It took one and one-half days to try this case, besides the time taken to try it in the magistrate's courts. Now the amount of money between parties was \$88.50. The cost was about \$20 in the magistrate's court and in the county court \$50, lawyers' fees about \$50, hotel bill \$10, car fare \$5, a total cost of \$135, besides loss of time and worry. Plaintiff won the case. Now Tom Evans wants to know who was greased with the butter? greased with the butter?
T. A. EVANS.

be found in Texas in farm and stock

Durham and Hereford cattle and Berk

Harper's Bazar

IN 1896.

The twenty-ninth year of Harper's Bazar, beginning in January, 1896, finds it maintaining its deserved reputation, both as a Fashion Journal and a weekly periodical for home read-

Every week the Bazar presents beau-tiful toilettes for various occasions, Sandoz, Baude and Chapuis illustrate and engrave the newest designs from the finest models in Paris and Berlin. New York fashions epitomizes curtyles in New York. A fortnight. ly pattern sheet supplement with dia-grams and directions enables women to cut and make their own gowns, and great value to the professional modiste, as well as to the amazeur dress maker. Children's clothing receives constant attention. l'ashions for men are described in full detail by a man about town. Our Paris letter by Katharine De Forest is a sprightly weekly recital of fashion, rossip, and social doings in Paris, given by a clever

woman in an entertaining way. Both the serials for 1896 are the work of American women. Mrs. Corald, by Maria Louise Pool, is a striking story of New England life. Mary 13. Wilkins in Jerome, a Poor Man, disrusses the always interesting problems of the relations between labor and capital. Short stories will be written by the best authors.

Special departments. Music, the Outdoor Woman, Personals, What We Are Doing, Women and Men, report and discuss themes of immediate interest. Answers to correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest practicable date after re

The volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of or-

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those desiring thorough business education in a city where good po-

Hold fast to your mutton sheep.

Sheep and apple orchards are the hope of New England brush lands.

No farmer can afford to be without hogs, but they should be good ones. good sheep is a good friend to the farmer. Do not abuse him, even though he is not on top just now.

The A. B. Frank Co. of San Antonio have moved into Val Verde county from Alpine 9000 sheep, where they will be pastured during the winter.

At New York last week 2500 pounds of spring Texas wool sold at prices ranging from 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 cents per

Those 7000 head of sheep of G.dair, Harding & Co. passed up Sunday en route to Dublin, where they are to be There was a long this winter. and rapid train of them.

The Texas wool clip of 1895 did not

exceed 10,000,000 pounds as against 30,-000,000 pounds produced in 1892. During

the same period the number of sheep have dwindled from about 4,500,000 to not more than 1,500,000 head. H. Brunig, the Crockett county sheepman, is drifting his sheep to-ward the Pecos for winter pasture. Sidney Bremner has leased the Robertson wells in Sutton county, and the

will winter his sheep there. The London wool sales now in progress show a slight decline in values, as compared with closing prices at the last series. Only the choicest Merino and cross breds show strength. Americans are buying, but their pur-chases are confined to the finest Me-

rinos and cross breds.

The sheep men of Casper, Wyo., are importing pure bred registered Shroptheir herds. The Shropshires stand in their native heath and have proved satisfactory in this country al-On the plains particularly have been tried with marked success.

At the recent meeting of the Na tional Wool Growing association in Washington, Texas was ably represented by Captain B. L. Crouch, delegate from the Texas Wool Growers' sociation, and Hon. George H. Noonan of San Antonio. New Mexico was represented by Hon. T. B. Catron.

The Merino sheep, although smail, is a favorite, because it can adapt elf where other sheep will not thrive. Merinos can also exist in larger flocks than can other sheep. Its strongest rival is the Southdown, which is somewhat larger, and fully as hardy. The firest wool is grown on the Merine and the ewes make excellent nothers, as they are good milkers, and are usually very successful in reising their lambs. Many breeders who make mutton a so-latty cross Merico ewes with rams of la ger breeds on account of the hardiness of the compared with ewes of some breeds.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says that indications are that plenty heavy fed sheep will be marketed after the first of the year. The cheapness of the feed will induce feeders to finish their sheep better than usual, so that there is likely to be a surplus of big heavy sheep and a scarcity of good light handy weights. Chicago local dealers prefer sheep of medium weight, and as most of the demand is from this source, it looks as if this particular class will be at a premium during the winter months. Many of the big feeders expect to export their sheep direct, but so many will sheep direct, but so many will be ready about the same time that it is doubtful if they can get rid of most of them this way. It is thought by many that the average weight of sheep this winter will be the heaviest ever but of course this is only a prognostication.

The British government has issued an order to take effect on the first of January next, forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada unless the animals are slaughtered at the port of landing. This action, which has been auticipated, is the direct result of the discovery of several cases of scab aniong importations of American sheep. It is regretable, as its inevitable tendency will be to restrict an important and rapidly growing industry, our experts 1894 to about 350,000 for this year. By this order foreign sheep are now placed on the same basis as cattle, which must be slaughtered at the port of entry. The regulation regarding cat-tle has been in force since 1879. Although an annoyance, it has not proved a serious hindrance, and it is to be hoped that our sheep trade will fare equally well, as there is no li'cellhood that the British government can be in-duced to modify or rescind its order.

The sheepmen of New Mexico met at Las Vegas the other day and nominated a committee to proceed to Washington to lobby for a revision of the tariff so as to restore duties on wool. They adopted resolutions setting forth that (nearwork as general diffusions) forth that inasmuch as general diffu-sion of Merino and English sheep since 1867 had rendered useless and inoperative the classifications then adopted, thus resulting in evasions and violations of the law, and in depriving wool growers of the protection which the law was intended and supposed to confer; and as the exemption of skirted wools from duty had placed and supposed to the confermant of the confermant wools from duty had placed a pre-mium on fraud by causing sorted wools to be imported as the skirted article, therefore the convention favored the restoration of wool to the dutiable list, not under the old McKinley law, but under a much simpler arrangement by which all imported wools will be taxed five or six cents a pound in the grease, twice that amount if washed, and three times the same if scoured. The convention also condemned shoddy and all substitutes for wool, demanding that they be taxed at a higher

The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, adapted to the weakest digestion. -Almost as palatable as milk.

Two Sizes-50 cents and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, . New York

rate than wool itself, being classified as partly manufactured article.

A bill has been introduced in con gress levying a duty on wool as fol-lows: Wool and hair of a first-class 11 cents per pound, second class 12 cents per pound, third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty is to be 32 per cent. ad valorem. O wool of the third class and on came! hair of the third class the value of which exceeds 18 cents per pound the duty is to be 5 per cent. ad valorem. Wool on the skin is to pay the same rate as other wool.

George W. Ames, a prominent mer George W. Ames, a prominent mer-chant and sheepman of Val Verde county, passed through the city this week on his way North. Said that Comstock was becoming quite a wool market, as 1500 bags have been sold there this fall and none of it brought less than 8 cents per pound. Mr. Ames sold the Scott Dale clip, 25,000 pounds, one-half spring and one-half clip, at 8 cents at Comstock station. The Clarkson clip bought 8 cents, as also did the Denmead clip.—San Antonio Stockman and Farmer.

Loss of Wool on Sheep-D. W. M .: The speep should be examined for tiess or lie, and if these are found the ficek should be rid of the nation as the sheep will not thrive if thus perfered and the lambs by and by will be apt to be lost. To free the sheep from the vermin, apply a strong decoction of tobacco, to which some sulphur has been added, to the skin, by pouring it along the fleece on the and guiding it down the sides; the brisket is to be well dressed, as it is there the vermin mostly gather. Dry feeding has the effect of causing inflammation of the skin, and his tends to loosen the wool. It there is any redness of the skin, this should be removed by giving a few doses of one ounce of raw linseed oil an hour before feeding in the morning. It is hardly possible to keep a winter without feeding some kind of roots, of which mangels are the best, although turnips will make a useful substitute.

The Sheep of the World -F. W. It is said by statisticians that there are 550,000,000 sheep in the whole world, and that nearly half of them are Merinos. The rest are grade Merinos, and a comparatively small proportion of the whole number, perhaps, cr indeed, pretty certainly, are the long wool mutton sheep. The remainder are those nondescripts commonly known as natives. The kind of sheep existing gives a reasonably good idea of the kind of wool mostly in demand, which is very clearly a fine quality, such as the fleece of the Merino, and the coarser kinds are but a small contribution to the total supply. As the fashion is now growing for coaser clothing fabrics and the desire for good mutton is still more actively increas-ing, the tendency seems to be wholly in favor of the coarser wooled and best meat making sheep, as the Cotswold, and that type of breeds. Doubtless, there is a great opening for the production of a mutton and wool sheep, about such a kind as might be produced by the cross of the Merino ram on the Cotswold ewe, the Merino giving the fineness of wool and the Cotswold the weight of fleece and the heavier carcass .- New York Tribune

High feeding is an incentive to the breeding instinct, but the presence of an eager ram among the ewes some before the proposed time of service has a great effect in advancing the rutting period. The kind of food, too, has some effect, that which is rich eager ram among the cwes some cite the vital functions, being especially serviceable in advancing the period Some medicinal preparations, too, may be used for this purpose, as one grain doses of cantharides, or Spanish fly, or ten drops of any preparation of phosphoric acid, such as is kept in drug stores, as a tonic. Bran will be better than corn, and cats next, and these may be given mixed delly. The quantity given may vary from four ounces to half a pound, as the size of the ewes may make lesirable. The ram should have a full ration, at least one pound a day, of the grain, as his attentions will be apt to excite the ewes. The Dorset shephards have been in the habit of thus treating their sheep, so as to have two lambing seasons in the year, until the habit has become hereditary. It will be best to give the grain ground coarsely. The drugs mentioned may be given most easily by hand, a little of the meal, or the first in molasses put on the tongue and the latter in a little water, dropped on some of the feed. For a small flock it is very desirable to have single feeding pens to hold (nly one ewe; change the feed racks, and then it is easy to arrange such natters as this. These pens should be exactly the same number as the sheep. The sheep will soon learn the use of them.—American Sheep Breeder.

WHICH BREED?

The sheep of the future must of nean early maturing breed. It must also combine mutton and wool. These points are certain, but which breed best combines them is a question each sheep breeder must determine for himself after a careful study of his farm conditions, so as to learn what kind will thrive best upon it. Each of the improved breeds has certain advantages and disadvantages, which render it peculiarly suitable to certain districts. The variety that will do well in one section of the country will be a failure in another. The English sheep breeders long ago recognized this fact which explains their numerous breeds, each of which is best adapted to the peculiarity of climate, soil and vegeta-tion which prevail in its individual locality, and which have had no small share in moulding and developing its particular characteristics.

How much more necessary is it then give the subject of adaptability full consideration when we contrast our almost boundless country with England's limited area, and remember the widely different temperatures and conditions which prevail in various sections of this broad land. To imagine that any breed will be the best under all these varying conditions is sheer folly. There are some breeds, the Shropshire for example, which are more adaptable than others, and are therefore the most popular, but there are undoubtedly other breeds which would do better in some of the localities-where the Shropshire is now kept. The problem of getting the right sheep in the right place in the United States has yet to be solved. One of the difficulties we have to contend with is the difference in food. The English sheep being accustomed to a succulent dlet for centuries cannot at once adapt himself to the change. In constitu-tion he is still a foreigner, and it will be some time before he becomes a na-tive. But sheep breeding, or rather mutton breeding, has been begun in earnest and we will soon have special breeds for certain localities.

Thirty-two bales of cotton rolled into town from Menardville Tuesday morning and it was quite a scene to witness the train of wagons as they proceeded down Hutchings avenue. This cotton was consigned to Messrs. F. C. Miller & Co., of this place, who bought same from D. G. Benchoff, a prominent Menardville merchant. The price paid for same was 7.1.8 contracts. for same was 7 1-8 cents per pound.— Ballinger Leader.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this

SWINE.

Armour bought 43,800 hogs last week

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week, 246 pounds, against 245 pounds the previous week, 234 pounds a month ago and 243 pounds two months ago. Average for Decem-1894, 229 pounds, and December, 1893, 255 pounds.

Eyery year a great many hogs suc-cumb to cholera, the disease being gen-erally attributed very largely to a too generous supply of new corn for feed, but this year the losses have been unusually large. As corn matured early feeding commenced sooner than usual and the disease appears to have been increased by the drouth and wide-spread scarcity of water. Farmers be-came so badly frightened that they sold great numbers of pigs and nan-lack hogs, fearing that they would be car-ried off by cholera, and this has enormously swelled the hog receipts.

The results of an investigation made at the Iowa station on feeding cottonseed and other meals to swine seem to warrant the following conclusions: 1. Cottonseed meal is fatal to hogs when fed in sufficient quantity; the total amount required to prove fatal being in this case from 27 to 33 pounds per hog. 2. Hogs in this experiment were fed without injury for seventeen weeks following cattle that were fed from four to seven pounds of cotton-seed meal per head daily. 3. Cotton-seed meal added to a corn and cob meal ration for hogs materially in-creased and cheapened the gains over corn and cob meal alone. 4. Cut clover hay added to a corn and cob meal ration and soaked 12 hours before feed-ing gave no advantage in gain over corn and cob meal alone

Prof. J. W. Roberts of New York. in a recent address, told a rather funny story in connection with feeding a lot He used to feed about 600 a year and used whey largely. The man whose business it was to look after them on one occasion allowed alcoholic fermentation to start up in the whey, and all the hogs, about seventy in the lot, got on a booze. The pro-fessor described it as a study in animal husbandry and moral phttosophy combined. There was the funny hog. which would tickle the others and run along and laugh. There was the fighting hog, who would show his tusks and snarl, and then there was the sluggish hog, that would lie on the ground and grunt. After all, there is a closer connection between hogs and men, when placed under like circumstances and conditions, than we are sometimes wont to believe.

LITTLE BONE AND BIG BONE HOGS.

I now want to say to the men who seem to know a great deal about hogs especially Berkshire hogs, please don't let everybody know just how little you know about hogs by talking about or asking questions about the little bone or big bone Berkshire. You might with as much propriety or common sense talk about little boned horses or big boned cattle, or little boned or big boned Jersey cattle, or little boned anything else. Oh, yes, I know that there are men who know all about it, know that there are such breeds as little boned and big boned Berkshires. Well, just let them know that if they want to, but don't you know any such thing. You only set yourself up to be laughed at by men who know something of the history of the differ-

ent breeds of hogs.

There is another set of fellows who make me tired, and they are the fellows who look very wise and condemn thoroughbred hogs, because, they say, they have grades that are better than the thoroughbreds. Say, sonnie, where did you get the grades? Did you cross a razorback on a razor and get a grade that beats the thoroughbreds, or did you cross a grade sow that had been crossed on thoroughbreds until there was almost no scrub left in her, onto a good thoroughbred male, and receive from this cross a litter of pigs that had not more than three drops to the gallon of scrub blood in them, fed them until they were almost smothered with fat and then put on a wise air and declare that your grades are better than any man's thoroughbreds? how long would it be until your grades would degenerate into scrubs if it were not that the breeders of thoroughbred breeds furnished you with thoroughbred hogs to cross up your grades?-Correspondent.

CHEAP CORN, CHEAP PORK. The relations between corn and pork are so close in the minds of shippers and packers that they are counting certainly on cheap hogs for this winter. "Cheap corn makes cheap pork" is an accepted maxim. Like other sayings, it has its limitations and exceptions.

Where corn is made the only feed—

as is too often the case—there is danger that it may not in the end prove the cheapest feed. The health of the herd and the quality of the pork are two factors in the business of pork-making that the intelligent feeder never overlooks. The day has passed for attempting to grow and fatten hogs on corn alone. Disease and degeneracy follow a purely corn diet. It is undoubtedly the handiest and most palatable feed the farm produces, but ear corn, or the meal, is too rich in fat-formers and too weak in bone and muscle-makers to build up the strong frame and hardy constitution that are essential to cheap-

est production. The quality of pork is becoming a matter of more importance each year. Our export trade of bacon and hams Our export trade of bacon and hams alone amounts to nearly \$50,000,000 a year. The bulk of them goes to England into competition with Danish products, which command the top prices. Their climate, nearness to market and kinds of feed help them to put their meets on the Fredlich market to their meats on the English markets in satisfactory condition. They do not use corn as their main feed as we do, but rely on the milk from their numerous dairies and on barley, rye, oats and vegetables, thus securing a variety that produces healthful pork not overfat.

The experiments of Sanborn, Henry and others in feeding for lean meat and the farmers of America. They show the possibilities and limitations of corn, supplemented with other feeds available on every farm. These experiments and the experience of breeders and feeders who grow their pigs largely on clover, grass, milk and hull feed a ree that the pork produced in this way is of better quality and is produced at less risk than where the animal is grown and fattened on corn alone.

Since the importation of swine plague into the corn belt there is not enough care in building up the frame and vigor of the growing stock. The long pro-tracted drouth has invited inroads of disease in many districts, and where the drouth is the severest there is a shortage of water and grazing that increases the loss and risks so that even with cheap corn the farmer under such circumstances cannot grow cheap pork .- Breeders' Gazette.

FEEDING SORGHUM AND SEED TO FARM ANIMALS. Down in Lamar county, Texas, two years ago we had a vne brood sow with week, I believe. As they were to be confined in a pen they must be well and judiciously fed to make them large enough for our meat supply in December.

We were new to Texas ways, but not too old to learn. One of our neighbors kindly told us to plant a crop of sorghum. We took his advice and put in nearly half an acre, close to the hog

lot. Be sure you who try the experiment remember this, as sorghum is a heavy feed to carry, and it is much

better to feed fresh from the cut. Our corn crop was to make, and as the old corn was eighty cents per bushel shipped in, we fed weeds and sorghum to those pigs. How they did eat! And three times daily we cut and threw over stalk and leaf all the fast growing pigs would eat clean.

When the juice of the cane was eaten-do they eat or drink the juice of the cane?—the residue was dry and made into the biggest pigs' bed I ever

The best of the cane feeding was that by the time we had cut over the patch once there was just as much as in the

We cut and fed three times, although the third growth of stalks were not quite sc large, whether owing to the or roots, but the seed formed and we left part of it until it became ripe, and then fed it as we fed that saved from our sorghum used for syrup purposes.

It is one of the best feeds for calves if the leaves are pulled off the stalks, dried and then tied in bundles, and is universally so saved for the work teams in Texas, where there is no timothy hay grown, but the bundles must be kept dry for such use.

Every poultry-keper's wife knows

that sorghum seed is only excelled by Kaffir corn, which is really a sorghum, though non-saccharine, for feeding itttle chicks and turkeys, and the Kaffir makes a good substitute for rice if cooked properly for the table, while children do not mind so much the failure of the pop corn crop if the Kaffir corn is all saved, for the grains open wide and white, quite as well as the grains of the miniature maize.

As for horses, they are often turned into the fields of sorghum in Texas, though many say it requires caution if the mares are in foal, as it will some-times injure them. I do not know personally of any such injury to mares, but am sure our horses relish the Kaffir corn and were not injured by eating it as long as they could find a stalk above ground, and keeps green so late and makes such a grand show of tasseled plumes that am sure it will be good policy to plant a big field for the various uses of and beast, it is so well adapted to dry weather and sandy soil .- Farm, Field and Fireside.

PEAS FOR FATTENING PIGS. "Corn is not the best food for young hogs, yet it is more generally grown than any other, and it is the cheapest grain food, it is the staple ration. diet of peas is much better for making growth growth. As the peas can be sown broadcast, they need no cultivating, and the crop may even be harvested by turning the pigs in and let them eat what they will," says American Culti-vator. "We know a farmer who every year grows three to five acres of field peas. He gets the seed from Canada to avoid the pea bug; but in localities where few peas have been grown pea bug has so far disappeared for lack of its favorite food that the pea can be grown for several years without any trouble from this source. Our far-mer friend, however, does not let the hogs harvest the peas. He harvests and threshes them, saving the pea straw for his sheep in winter. usually gets twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, and says the peas cost less per bushel than the same amount He has the peas ground with of corn. oats and corn, and keeps some of this mixture to feed his pigs the following summer, when a little grain feed does much more good than it will in cold

THE SOWS AND PIGS. A good sow should litter twice year . If she cannot do this it is better to dispose of her and get a better one. One such sow is worth more to the farmer than two that litter only the farmer than two that litter only once a year. The long period of idleness for the sow that produces young pigs but once a year is an unprofitable one to the owner. She will generally eat up all the profits her litter will make. Spring pigs are all right for who are raising only for home use, but the man who raises pigs for market must have his fall and spring pigs as well. The former will pay him more than the latter. If this is doubted it would be well to make an experiment and count the cost of every-thing. Of course, this presupposes a good supply of winter fodder. We can-not raise any winter animals without preparing beforehand all the right food they will need.

The pigs that come in September should be reared carefully from the sow, and then turned loose into the grass lot. A quiet easy life in the field will make them grow wonderfully. Keep their systems open by supplying them with all the roots, pumpkins and sweet corn they can eat. As the cool nights come on see that the young pigs are properly stabled in some warm place, where they will not get chilled through. Early in the morning turn them loose again in the grass field, keeping up this practice as long as the grass is green and fit to eat. Give them plenty of fresh water, and make them generally comfortable.

The resultof this treatment is that they develop wonderfully good diges-tive organs, and their stomachs will be prepared to assimilate the heavier feeding required in winter. They will have fine systems and plenty of strength to resist the inclement weather of winter and their growth will not be stopped. They need to be kept growing all of the time, and if properly managed there is no reason why there should be any check to their development. As soon as a pig stops growing every pound of food given to him is wasted. There is some trouble with him or he has reached the age when he should be sent to market. Determine as quickly as possible which it is that has stopped the growth and accordingly.-Germantown Tele

Kingfisher, O. T., Dec. 16, 1895.-I saw in your Texas Stock and Farm Journal about a year ago of some thing that would keep the hot winds from burning up crops, such as gardens. If you could give me the desired information of what it is and where it is manufactured I will pay you, if you have any charge to make. Yours, C. B. DALTON.

Mr. Dalton must be mistaken about seeing in this Journal a remedy for "hot winds." If there is anything that will prevent hot winds damaging a garden we don't know what it is, un-less the garden be moved in the shade and fanned. However, these columns are open to any one who can furnish information on the subject.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.
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year

The export and import business of Galveston is likely to assume quite large proportions in the near future. A 25 foot channel in point of depth and

400 feet in width is likely to be secured by the jetty system connecting the gulf with Galveston bay, which is an excel-lent land-locked harbor. The warehouses and handling facilities of Galveston are ample and the great corn producting states of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys are much nearer foreign markets via Galveston than foreign any route terminating on Atlantic coast. With the increased facilities for exporting farm products to foreign markets, Texas farmers are now enabled to realize from 25 to 40 per cent more for their corn than the Kansas or Nebraska farmer, on account of heir so much percent age. count of being so much nearer the seaboard port of Galveston. It is not improbable that the Texas corn crop, large as it is this season, will be great-ly increased next year, nor that the culture of wheat will be increased many fold, for it is certain that with the introduction of more of the imported rust proof varieties now cultivated in Australia, that wheat can be as profitably grown in Texas as in Northern Dakota, because that locality is so remote from the seaboard. exceedingly hard and flinty variety wheat which was originated in Southern Virginia and was widely distributed by the United States commissioner of agriculture in 1886, is well worthy of a trial by Texas wheat growers. The name of this variety is the Mealy and it is considered one of the most re-liable grown at the Ohio experiment

What's that shade doing with those great beads of cold sweat upon his brow? Floor Walker: Oh, he has just called to mind that he promise would never smoke any

station.-Exchange.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY --BY--

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Entered at the Postoffice. Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class mat-

W. H. Krieg of Denison, Tex., asks the Journal to give him the address of some dealer who has Kaffir corn for sale. Will some reader of the Journal furnish the information. Bro. Brown, assistant secretary of

the Texas Livestock association, is doing his part of the work to make the meeting of the association on January 14 in his city, San Antonio, "a good place to be.' Fully \$50,000,000 was represented in

the recent mass-meeting of stockmen at Beeville, the purpose of which was to form a stock company for the establishment of stock yards at Aransas Pass.

The Texas and Pacific is in it for a good share of the holiday business, "as usual." They are clever people, and those who ride with them will be accorded every accommodation possi-

The International and Great Northern have gotten out an attractive-Xmas poster for the holiday excursions over the great International Route. The International and Great Northern people are an "up to date" crowd, and to ride with them is a pleasure.

A party of banana raisers from Belize, British Monduras, were in Texas last week, buying mules for ship nent back there, and shipped two car loads to New Orleans, from which place they will be carried to their destination by steamer.

Fully 3000 fowls were exhibited at the Mid-Continental Poultry Show at Kansas City recently. Among the exhibitors were Governor Morton and Senator D. B. Hill of New York, and an exchange remarks that when our great statesmen turn their attention to raising fancy fowls there is some hope for our country's good left. It shows they have a heart that loves all nature, and how much more is it to their credit than to be lovers of the club, the billiards and the barroom.

Large quantities of mile maize still remain uncut and lots of sorghum is going to waste in the fields. Scarcity of farm hands the cause.-San Angelo Enterprise.

Such items as the above often appear in the exchange. Yet, in the towns and cities you will meet ablebodied men asking for assistance. There is less excuse for begging in Texas than in any other state in the union. Go to work on the farms. It may not bring in much money, but it will always afford a living.

The El Paso Herald, the Texas Stock and Farm Journal of Fort Worth, the San Angelo Standard and some other exchanges have not learned that the News is now published at Stanton. Brethering, make a note of this very important fact .- Stanton News.

If the Journal has slighted the News it was not intentional. The News is one of our valued exchanges, to which we often refer for items. Lest some one may ask, "Where in thunder is Stanton, anyhow?" we will suggest that it is at old Marienfeld, Martin county.

It is a pleasure to note the increased interest that is being taken all over the state in the grading up and improvement of livestock, poultry, etc., and an indisputable evidence of the progressive spirit of our people. The fact is getting to be generally recognized that when stock are in demand it is the best animals that bring the biggest money, and when the reverse conditions prevail, nothing but good stock will bring the owner out whole-and save loss. A prominent factor in bringing this state of things about is the newspapers devoted to stock and poultry, one of which is, or should be, read by every progressive farm r.

Our esteemed contemporary, Texas Farm and Ranch, has an interesting article from Mr. D. H. Watson, describing several new creations in Japanese plums. These are the result of years of patient labor and experiment on Mr. Watson's part and will doubtless, when fully introduced, prove valuable additions to our horticultural list. D. H. Watson is the "son of his father," William Watson, of Brenham, one of the pioneers in the Texas nursery business. His son wase raised at the nursery, and the greater part of his young life has been devoted to practical horticulture upon which he is now a recognized authority.

There never was a better time for investment in stock horses than right now. Despite all we read about the horse having had his day, "superseded by electricity," etc., etc., the horse is here to stay, and when everyone else is quitting the business and any animal or commodity sells at rock bottom prices is the time to invest, but mark you, it will not pay to breed scrub stock, and it costs no more to raise a blooded coit than a scrub. Get good, big bodied mares and breed to a blooded general purpose horse, that is, one that is possessed of suffi-

for general purposes, with good action not awkward and clumsy. For this class of horses there will always be demand at paying prices, and the same may be said of good saddle horses.

The Atlanta Constitution got up a crop contest and when the awards were made recently a Texas man, V. Green, at Wolf City, captured, a \$100 prize on 1193 watermelons which were raised at a cost of \$50.90. The Constitution, in its letter forwarding the prize money through Hon. A. J. Rose, commissioner of agriculture, says: "If this will help to verify any of your statements connected with the fertility of the Texas soils we will be glad for you to use it."

At the recent Fat Stock Show held at Norwich, England, the cross-bred heifer, Highland Maid, owned by W. E. Learner, of Dilham Hall, Norwich, took first prize in the class for cows or heifers of any breed other than shorthorn or Red Polled-and also the champion prize of \$75.00 for the best cow or helfer in the show. When exhibited this heifer was two years, eight months and three weeks old and weighed 1783 pounds, showing an average daily gain of 1.79 pounds.

The bureau of statistics has just issued its report of the exports of cotton for the months of November, 1894 and 1895. The following are the exportations of Texas ports: Corpus Christi, 1894, 6685 bales, weighing 2,546,892 pounds, worth \$216,091; 1895, 3226 bales, weight 1,1614,327 pounds, worth \$151,806. Galveston, 1894, 237,877 bales, weighing 127,004,226 pounds, worth \$6,733,644; 1895. 158,439 bales, weighing 84,172,064 pounds, worth \$6,841,749. Silura, 1894, 2150 bales, weighing 1,685,955 pounds and worth \$102,424; 1895, 550 bales, weighing 292,388 pounds and worth \$25,113.

road companies of their intention to change rates on January 1st from so much per car to a rate by the hundred weight is causing considerable discussion. The stock yards people seem to think the change may possibly decrease cattle receipts temporarily but will tend to increase the hog supply, which probobly will be the case. On the whole, the change must be considered a good one, and decidedly advantageous to the majority of shippers, besides removing all inducement to the overcrowding of cars.

The recent announcement by the rail-

A reporter of the Stock and Farm Journal, when circulating about the stock yards Thursday, took the opportunity to inspect the consignment of horses which will be offered by the Stock Yards company for sale by auction today. The horses are principally Iowa and Missouri raised stock, and on the whole are an exceedingly likely lot, mostly draft and driving stock. They are in good order, smooth and free from blemishes. The management propose to sell every animal under strict guarantee, agreeing to refund purchase money and take back any horse not found to be exactly as represented. If this sale meets expectation it is the intention of the company to have them regularly, so that parties needing horses can supply themselves there instead of going to distant markets and paying as high or higher prices and heavy freight. As we go to press before the sale, we are unable to report results in this issue.

According to previous arrangement the hog show took place at the Fort Worth stock yards last Wednesday. A fine lot of hogs were brought in, but they were not all entered for the \$100 prize which the stock yards people had put up. Only two bunches were entered. One lot was by Pid Hart, of Cleburne, and they were a beautifully smooth bunch, weighing 320 pounds, and sold at \$3.35. The other lot was by George Elbert, of Lewisville, and they were so nearly as fine a lot that it took the judges some time to satisfy themselves as to which bunch was entitled to the prize, but one hog in this bunch had been crippled, and perhaps one was a little rough, and the prize was awarded to Mr. Hart's hogs. Mr. Elbert's hogs were heavier, weighing 345 pounds, and sold at \$3.30. The prize, of course, was offered to stimulate the hog raisers, and the Fort Worth stock yards people will no doubt realize that it was \$100 well planted.

EXPORTS FROM THE GULF PORTS, A permanent organization of the deep water utilization committee, which was the result of the western states conference at Topeka last October, has been effected, with Tom Richardson as secretary. The object and purpose of this committee is to divert freights from the long haul on the Atlantic coast to the more direct and natural haul on the gulf ports, and the exportation of grain from Galveston, as noted in our

last issue, has already commenced. Recent soundings have shown a steady increase in depth of water over the Galveston bar, the last survey showing a depth of twenty-one feet through the entire channel, with a smooth bottom, which will enable large vessels to be loaded at the wharf. It would appear then that with favorable railroad rates there is nothing to prevent our Texas products seeking outlet at the nearest and most natural points, namely, the gulf ports of Texas.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECT-

Now that the average farmer will have a few days of breathing time before entering on another year's duties, it will be well to look back a little and take a survey of the past season's work and its results, and also map out his plans for the coming year. Our most progressive and methodical farmers are those who have all their work planned ahead, and knows at one week's end what to expect to be occupied with during the forthcoming week. In this connection it may not be amiss to touch once more upon the oft repeated subject of diversifying the crops. The American Cotton Growers' Protective association, largely through the untiring personal efforts of Hon. Hector D. Lane, president, have done the Southern farmers va-

constantly and persistently the evil results of maintaining the already existing large acreage of cotton, and urging them to decrease the same and thereby lessen receipts and increase prices. The wisdom of such counsel has been amply demonstrated, prices being on an average throughout the season at least 50 per cent higher than last year's. But here the danger comes in, inasmuch as many who had abandoned cotton raising prior to last season will be tempted by the recent improved prices to try it again and thereby undo the good work recently accomplished by materially increasing the aggregate acreage. It therefore behoves every farmer, even looking at the matter from a narrow minded selfish standpoint, to go a little light on cotton and turn his attention largely to other crops, which, even if unlikely to bring him in as much money returns, can be produced with a fraction of the labor necessary towards the production of a cotton crop.

FEEDING CATTLE. What is the best and cheapest feed for fattening cattle is a matter that has received a full share of attention for several years, and the general verdict has given the premium to cotton seed meal and crushed corn. The feed has been fixed at five pounds of cotton seed meal and fifteen pounds crushed corn for one steer, and ninety days is long enough to feed. This would make 450 pounds of cotton seed meal, which at \$18 per ton would make \$4.05, and the crushed corn would be 1350 pounds, and at 25 cents per bushel would make \$8, a total of \$10.05 for feeding one steer ninety days. It is claimed that it would require seventy-five bushels of corn to produce the same effect. It is also claimed that a steer fattened on cotton seed meal and crushed corn makes better meat, as it fattens faster. the meat is tenderer, and consequently brings a better price. The northern and western states produce no feed equal to it. Bulletin No. 11. United States department of agriculture, furnishes the following analysis of protein and fat constituents.

| ote | | tal | nk | 1 |
|---|-------|-------|----------|---|
| Mill products. | | | in feed- | |
| Pure cotton seed | THE R | | _ | - |
| meal50.81 | 18.01 | 68.82 | 1 | 1 |
| Pure linseed O. P. | | | | 1 |
| meal 32.90 | | | | 1 |
| Buckwheat feed28.90 | 7.10 | 36.00 | | 1 |
| Grano Gluten feed.29.40 | 6.30 | 35.70 | 4 | 1 |
| Gluten meal, A129.41 Fresh dried brew- | 6.26 | 35.67 | 5 | 1 |
| ers' grains 19.90 | 5.60 | 25.50 | . 6 | 1 |

Clean malt sprouts 23.20 1.60 24.90 Oat feed16.00 7.10 23.10 8 Winter wheat bran 16.00 4.00 20.00 10 Medium fine wheat middlings15.60 4.00 19.60 11
Clean standard
wheat bran.....15.40 4.00 19.40 13
Standard hominy feed 9.80 8.30 18.10 14 Germ meal 9.80 7.40 17.20 15 Clean coarse wheat bran 12.90 3.50 16.40 18 Clean wheat12.50 3.00 15.50 19 screenings Fancy heavy wheat middlings10.48 2.07 12.55 25 Corn meal 9.17 3.17 12.34 26 Rye feed10.39 1.71 12.10 29 Winter wheat middlings10.68 1.22 11.90 30 Clean corn bran.. 6.94 3.97 10.91 32 Cotton seed hulls.. 4.76 3.80 8.56 37

Fresh wet brewers' grains 5.40 1.60 7.00 39 Note-"Protein" is the nitrogencontaining albumen-like substance of plants, similar in composition and character to the white of an egg. It is the most costly form of food, and generally speaking has for its function the foun-

dation of Flesh and Muscle Fat is the fat of oil of the material, and its office is the production of fat

and heat in the animal system.

THE PRAIRIE DOG QUESTION. If the suggestions of "Bill Watson' in the last issue of the Stock and Farm Journal can be utilized, and prairie dogs made a source of revenue, that gentleman will surely merit the undying gratitude of our Western farmers and stockmen. The latter are included, because, although the damages to their pastures are not so directly felt the loss of grass caused by burrowing holes as well as trampling out the grass around them is

in the aggregate enormous. Farmers in the prairie dog infested regions have been "rastling" with the pests ever since their settlement of the Western country, but like the Israelites of old, the more they were afflicted, the more they grew and multiplied, and as Mr. Watson states, new towns almost immediately take the place of the old-and the periodical and isolated attempts at their destruction don't amount to anything. If the farmer manages to rid them out of and surrounding his field they will forthwith emigrate from the adjoining pasture lands. Another difficulty in West Texas is that every alternate section is owned either by the railroad companies or absentee owners, where, of course, the dogs flourish unmolested. We hope some of our readers will be enterprising enough to take up this matter and investigate and experiment on the lines indicated by Mr. Watson and report results.

BUILD COTTON MILLS. It seems strange that a larger amount of the enterprise and capital of Fort Worth and other Texas cities have not been directed towards and invested in the establishment of cotton factories. We have not the data at hand at present, but believe we are correct in stating that all similar ventures in this and other southern states have returned liberal dividends. Eastern manufacturers have already seen the feasibility of such establishments and one of the largest cotton spinning firms there is now engaged in the erection of an immense plant at Gadsden, Ala.

are too numerous for recital, not the cient size and strength and weight liant service in keeping before them least of which might be mentioned 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

first, the additional price to the producer gained by saving of heavy freights which he now has to pay-indirectly it is true, but pay it he does all the same, then the employment of several hundred hands would be of untold benefit to our people, increase the money circulation and improve retail trade in all its branches. Why we in the center of the greatest cotton raising state on earth should pay freight on our raw product north, to have it converted into cloth upon which we pay freight tack again, when we have all facilities for its manufacture at our own door seems an unpardonable waste of money. Let us have more cotton mills in the south and particularly in

Texas. NOLAN COUNTY NOTES Another snow Monday night. Hog killing time was here this week. The heaviest frost ever seen here fell Sunday night.

Several car loads of cattle arrived here last week from the east.
J. H. Fowler returned from Louisiana last week with about seventy head of eastern cattle.

One or two cars of cattle have been received here for Kent county ranch-Dock Powell unloaded two cars of cattle for his ranch in Sterling county. They were shipped from East Texas.

J. S. and J. D. Douthit bought thirty head of ones and twos, eastern cattle, J. C. Montgomery sold thirty mules this week to Harris & Colquitt of Shreveport, La. He took cattle in pay-

The A. K. X. pasture caught fire last week. The fire was extinguished after considerable time and work. Martin Bradford traded horses this week for eighty-five head of hogs to Mr. Herndon of Shreveport, La. Harris & Colquitt, the Louisiana cattle men, returned home today. They will return soon to locate in our midst. Mr. Igo had a car of mixed stock, consisting of two fine jacks, a pair of

Jersey hogs, a pack of hounds and about thirty head of Durham yearlings which he purchased in Kentucky. The cattle are pure breed and as fine stock as were ever shipped to West Texas. He carried them to his hanch out on the

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. One of the best residences in Fort Worth has been placed in our hands for sale. It is located in the most desirable part of the city, immediately on electric car line. Contains eight or ten rooms, splendidly built with all modern improvements. Lot 100x200 feet. Just the thing for any one wanting a beautiful and comfortable home in the live stock center of Texas. Will be sold on long time and at low rate

of interest.

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO. Thorp Springs, Tex., Dec. 13, 1895.— Editor Journal: I am pleased to send up the name of A. B. Cowan, who wants the Journal, and by the way, is one of our practical and solid farm-

ers of Erath county.
I told him what I thought of the Journal, and he did not hesitate to take it for a few months, after which will make you a lasting subscriber. The Journal is fast coming to the front. and has a bright future in this part of Texas. Our farmers are about through picking cotton and gathering corn, and declare that they are fearful that the farmers will plant too much cotton next

Add-Ran will move out for Waco in a few days and leave many sad hearts behind. Yours truly. L. J. CARAWAY.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO THE

SOUTHEAST.
As usual the Southern Pacific has authorized half rates from Texas points to the principal points in the Southeast via New Orleans. Round trip tickets to be sold December 20th, 21st and 22d, good to return within thirty days at one fare for the round trip. For further information call on your nearest ticket agent or address

C. W. BEIN T. M., Houston, Texas. A. G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

Some specimen heads of white milo maize tinged with red would seem to be a hibrid of milo maize and kaffir corn, as they are always found in fields where the two crops are planted together or near enough to fertilize each other. The hybrid seems to be an improvement on both the originals, as the head is full, rich and white.-Brownwood Stock and Irrigation

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 350 Main st., Dallas.

Caution-Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

A lemon salad is a German dish that is highly recommended. Pull the lettuce leaves in little pleces, squeeze the juice of a small lemon or half of a large one into a tumbler, and a little sugar, a little water and a good pinch of salt and pour the mixture all over

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY horses, mules, sheep or hogs can find out where they can be had by addressing, inclosing stamp for reply, T. A. Evans, Hutto,

WE WANT
To list all kinds of cattle to sell. If
you have anything to sell for immediate or future delivery, correspond with us, and we will find you a buyer.

GRAHAM & LOVING,

Commission Dealers in cattle, 506 Main
street, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 4000 acres of land in Shelby county, about half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre pine land. Divided in 189 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shel-by county tract for prairie grass land.

Address J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex.
or C. C. HERNDON,
Shreveport, La.

the erection of an immense plant at Gadsden, Ala.

The advantages of such industries or immediate delivery.

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BERKSHIRES Finely bred, Aug., Sept. and Oct. pigs at lower prices than ever; have too many to winter. Write for bargains. E. LISTON, Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo.

ED L. OLIVER,

Large English Berkshire

fo herd, winner of first and sweep-stakes at Dallas. He by Black Knight, 30,003, the champion of the breed, at the World's Fair. Cooper, Delta County, Texas.

I am booking orders for pigs from Prince N.

W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstake sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

HOME FARM HERD Thoroughbred Ho's' ein-Friesian Cattle. TEXAS RAISED

Also Large Bone English Berkshire Swine, J. C. COBB, Dodd City, Tex.

THEROUGH BRED

BERKSHIRES. Poland-China Essex Hogs.

Catalogue on appli-Very best stock. cation. Address W. L. FOSTER. Shreveport, La.

PURE BRED BULLS.

JERSEY, HOLSTEIN, GALLOWAY

The A. & M. college has on hand some surplus home raised bulls that are to be sold at low prices. All stuck sold under guarantee. For description and prices, write J. H. Connell, Professor of Agriculture, College Station, Brazos county, Texas.

BRONZE TURKEYS 100 \$3.00 Each \$5.00 a Pair.

Took all first premiums at I'or Worth poultry show. Score 92 to 19 points. Address W. R. Mickle, Birdville, Tex.



POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sired by Taylor's Black U. S., Guy Wilkes, Jr., and Claud Sanders. B. P. Rocks and M. B. Turkeys. We ship on the C. & A., M., K. & T. and Wabash roads.
H. C. TAYLOR & SON.

Roanoke, Howard, county, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO CATTLE BUYERS. 1000 Kaufman county ones coming twos, good steers, at \$12.50. good Limestone spring delivery at Mexfa, \$12.50. 2000 choice Panhandle steer yearlings, spring delivery, at \$15.00.
2000 well bred West Texas stock cat-tle, next year's delivery, at \$12.00.

2500 good Western Texas mixed stock cattle for immediate delivery at \$12.50. 3000 well bred Northeastern Mexico stock cattle, next year's delivery, at \$13.00. 8000 Western Texas, good cattle with free range, next year's delivery. Terms

good Mexican ones and twos steers, coming twos and threes, now in Southern Texas at \$9.00 and 12.00. steers 6000, one of the finest and best bred erds in the Panhandle, will deliver herds immediately or hold until spring, at

800 choice steers, twos and three, coming threes and fours, now on sorghum in Comanche county. A choice lot of 825 pound steers at \$21.00. 5000 choice well bred, 1000 pound steers, four to six years old, strictly fat. Will sell on terms and in numbers to suit purchaser at \$25.00. 1600 Wharton county twos and three

coming threes and fours for immediate delivery at \$14.00 and \$16.00, or for reasonable remuneration will make delivery in the spring.

These are only a few of the many lots we offer. We have a big list of feeders and in fact all kinds and classes of cattle not included in the above Buyers should not fail to call on us

Very respectfully,

before purchasing.

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle. LOOK OUT or you will miss a bargain until January 1, 1896. Three grand-sons of the \$950 Guy Wilks, second 17777 at \$8 each, three to four months old, pedigree with each Brown Ligold, pedigree with each Brown Lighorns, \$1.50 each. Two Black Langshan hens, \$1.50 each. One rair game hens, \$2.00. One trio Buff R. Bantams, \$6.00. Address with cash early for these prices will move them quickly. My object.

J. W. SMITH,

Kosse, Tex.

NOTICE-Strayed or stelen from the undersigned near Handley, Tarrant county, Texas, eleven head of stock, seven mules and four horses. One brown mare about 14 1-2 hands high, six years old, branded J. L. on left shoulder, white spot in one eye. One horse colt, two years old, a bluish dun branded D. One bay horse, four years old, a bluish dun branded D. One bay horse, four years old, swaybacked, branded W. on left shoulder. One blue mule with blotched brand on left shoulder. One mule, a brand on left shoulder. One mule, a dark iron gray, five years old, a small white spot on rump. Three mare mules mouse colored, two years old, two of which match. One horse mule four years old mouse colored, striped legs, scar on leg close to breast. One horse mule two years old, mouse color. One black horse colt, two years old. For the delivery of which stock to me I will pay twenty five delians. will pay twenty-five dollars.
D. FLOYD, Handley, Tex.
Or E. A. EULESS, Fort Worth.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kan.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST HERD OF PEDI-GREED POLAND CHINA and Berkshire Swin POLAND CHINAS No expense has been spared in pro-uring foundation stock of the best and

individual MERIT



BERKSHIRES

We respectfully solicit a compart son with other herds as to quality and breeding. Especially do we take pleasure in showing to visitors, whether they care to purchase or not, our herd of

HEREFORD GATTLE Consisting of Over 200 Head.
Incidently we will state that we are proud of our Herefords.

Mall orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more then a quarter of a century.

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First Nationa Bank, or to myself, will receive mos careful attention.

H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first SANHEDRIM, No. 46,180, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa. Nebraska, Illinois, and the great St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweep-stakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and hel'ers for sale. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Hervistia Tay. Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

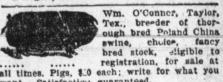


O. I. C. \$10.00.

For ten donars I will deliver ont of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any express office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order.

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J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Texas, breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-These cattle now stand at the the world, having taken first prize at the world's fair over all breeds and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

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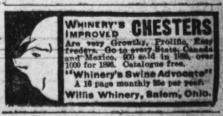
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N. E. Mosher & Salisbury, Mo., twenty-two choice bred HEREFORD for sale; twenty choice cows and Also ten choice China male pigs ready for a by Mosher's Black U. S. and Faultles Wilkes, Write for prices.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Oh, to be alone! WORLD. escape from the work, the play, The talking, every day;
To escape from all I have done, And all that remains to do: To escape, yes, even from you, My only love, and be Alone and free.

Could only stand Between gray moor and gray sky, Where the winds and the plovers cry, And no man is at hand, And feel the free wind blow On my rain-wet face, and know I am free-not yours-but my own; Free-and alone!

For the soft fire-light And the home of your heart, my dear, They hurt—being always here. I want to stand up-upright, And to cool my eyes in the air, And to see how my back can bear Burdens—to try, to know, To learn, to grow!

I am yours—part of you—your wife! And I have no other life. I cannot think, cannot do, cannot breathe, cannot see; There is "us," but there is not "me"-And worst at your kiss, I grow

Contented so.
(This poem has appeared on this page before. It is at the request of several of our readers that it reappears.)

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL. As this is the last meeting of our Household before Christmas, I will nest wish to all a joyful Christmas and the gifts your hearts most crave. May each family of our Household be gathered together around the family hearthstone, at this time, when the heart yearns most for family ties, and to know the joys of both giving and receiving those gifts which tell of af-fection and remembrance. I think one reason Christmas is such a joyful time is, we realize anew the friendship and love we have. Gifts remind us such has not grown cold, as we may have imagined. The gifts need not be rich and expensive. The most inexpensive tells as well of remembrance. It is the friendship or love prompting the gift which gives us pleasure. I hope every child of our househuld will have his or her little stocking full to overfow with the things their little hearts crave, and that the Christmas holiday may be always remembered as rich in love, peace and kind words. I trust all the older members will put care and worry, these enemies of our youth and seace, aside and revel in the joy of filling little stockings with "goodles," and big, tired hearts with that best of all gifts—love. Take time for once in the year to scatter seeds of love, peace and good will around you. Watch the growth of your sowing next year. Don't speak of hard times Christmas week. And if you have nothenristmas week. And it you have nothing else to give, give kind words to everybody. This is the time of all others when love and peace should reign. It was the love of the Creator who sent a Savior one Christmas into this world to save man, to redeem him by love. This greatest gift ever heavened were for all rich and proper bestowed was for all, rich and poor, high and low, all who would accept. With it comes peace on earth, good will towards men.

OUR LETTERS. As this is the time of year for vio-its, our Violet has reappeared. Her sweet fragrance has been missed fror. the Household. We have several good letters, good enough to speak for themselves, so need no words from me, and they are always sure of a warm wel-

Now I am going to ask as a Christ-mas gift a favor from each member of the Household. The ladies of the two Presbyterian churches in Fort Worth, wishing to make some money to pay off church debts, have gotten up a complete newspaper called "The Women's Holiday Herald." It is full of instructive and delightful reading. I wish each of you would take a copy from me. It is only 10 cents a copy. Send me 10 cents and give your address and you will feel well paid for money and trouble, I am sure, besides doing a

OAK LAWN.

Now, dear friends of the beloved household, I am going to raise my voice in protest once more at this evervoice in protest once more at this ever-lastingly calling me an old maid. If I was really one I would not care. If I am ever one I intend to be nicer, more agreeable, more beloved than any I have ever seen in my brief career on this townstill globe. If I know where have ever seen in my brief career on this terrestial globe. If I knew where to get a cut I would have my picture in the Journal to prove to you I am not an old maid. Mrs. Buchanan's kind heart has taken pity on me and she helps me resent the insinuations. She asks me to describe myself. I am too asks me to describe myself. I am too modest for that, Mrs. B. I am not a Cleopatra for beauty, neither am I called homely, and I have been told a hundred times I was as smart as they make 'em. (What do you think of my modest;, Mrs. B.?) I have had thirteen good opporunities to marry. I am Miss Isabelle today because I choose to be. I am only twenty-three, have a good home, all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. My father and mother love me devotedly and wish to keep me with them, so why should I marry? I don't know of any married woman who has as much freedom, leisure, and, I might say, happiness as I have. I have never been violently enough in love yet, to want to give up parents home, friends and all else for some man, and take a solemn oath before God and man to love him, to cling to him for better or worse as long as we both shall live. How do I know I would not get heartily tired of him? Mother says when I do fall in love it will be the worst fall any girl ever had. Perhaps so. I am going to wait for my ideal. Do you want me to describe him to you? No, I might be thought silly by the Household. I am going to marry sometime, and I am going to invite every member of the Household. But don't begin to save your best dresses yet. I can't marry now, for I have to do all the running about that is required to keep our country club going. We are just doing beautifully this year. I wish some of you would organize one. You have no idea the pleasure and improvement it would be. feel so much more like I was in touch with the world since we organized ours. They make me do most of the reading our club. In fact they put everyin our club. In fact they put everything on me they can, because I am not married. They say: "Here, Isabelle, you'read, you're not married." Then, "Isabelle, you order these books. You are not married and have leisure." When we have to notify an absent member where we meet, "Isabelle, you do that; you are not married and have time." I have gotten so I say, "Don't say I am not married, that's a well known fact, which the success of this club had better be thankful for." To club had better be thankful for." hear them you would think a married woman could not read, write, nor drive from farm to farm with messages. That it was against the law in Texas. It is the truth. Well, the first thing read every week is the Journal. Then we discuss all of you, and we have grown very fond of all of you. I have a blank book and write down every new name added to our Household. Then we discuss Mrs. Buchanan. We say such and such was better than the piece she rate before, or not as good as the

case may, be. And we get all the good we can out of the articles. We take two magazines which we read in the club, and generally have some book on hand. We have tried a great many of the receipts from the Journal, as we have refreshments. So you see our Household really does good. Each of you members do more good than you dream, I suspect. We love to talk over the hobbies of the Household. You will remember it was our hopby party the hobbies of the Household. You will remember it was our hobby party which started that. We are going to have another lovely entertainment Christmas. I will write you all about it. Why doesn't "A Reader" write oftener. She and I were called the Household old maids. Don't get insulted "A Reader." I am not. It is said you can judge people by the company they keep. I think you can judge them by the books they read. "A Reader" always wrote of such good books, I formed a very high opinion of her. But what has become of Little Nell, La Rose, Busy Bee, Emma George, June Bug and others? Now hoping you will each and every one have a merry Christman Lery one have a merry Christmas, I am as ever your faithful member, ISABELLE.

P. S.—I want to say something to Macarid about books, but haven't time.

ONE CHRISTMAS TREE. "Good morning, Mrs. Gray, I came arround to ask you if you could not spare your daughter to me for a short time. I am giving a Christmas tree for the poor children, you know, and Ethel is so skillful at decorating."

Mrs. Gray, the lady addressed, was a gentle-faced little woman, who could not refuse a favor at any time, and now the beautiful sentiment of Christmastide made her even more enxious to help others, so she readily consented to loan her daughter for a time.
"We have so much to do yet that I
must hurry back, but what is this? I

must hurry back, but what is this? I never knew people to have so many pretty things, and all home-made, too."
"Oh, that is Ethel's last invention," said Mrs. Gray, for her visitor had stopped talking at last and seemed to await an answer. "That is a stand she made for me to keep my work in, but it has the useful property of being used for more than one thing while used for more than one thing, while, as you say, it is pretty. It is inexpensive, too, as this was because we had so many of the things. First, she made' a frame by fastening those broomhandles together, about a foot from the top, which left an opening large enough for a circular box, which she lined neatly with blue silk. You see the lid can be raised up very easily, although to glance at the stand you would not guess that it contained a workbox, for she covered the top with dark blue plush, and finished the edges with braid and plush balls, which can be bought cheaply and are so attractive. The drapery consists of a back width of one of my tee growns. You tive. The drapery consists of a back width of one of my tea gowns. You see it is blue Henrietta cloth, a little lighter shade than the plush on top, and this handsome bow of ribbon was soiled beyond use until she dyed it and it finishes it off so nicely now.'

"Ethel is quite an expert at manufacturing pretty things," said Mrs. Weston, as she glanced at the comfortable lounge, behind which a pretty book case hung, both made by Ethel's deft fingers, and then to the pretty draperies, screens, mats and bric-a

"But you do not seem to notice the other use of my little table," said Mrs. Gray, as she replaced the family Bible over which had been spread a pretty crazy work cover, to keep it from the dust. "How nice! I must have one, too,"

exclaimed Mrs. Weston, but as a bright faced girl came in at that moment, with a blooming lily in her hand, she turned to admire that. Ethel, after shaking hands with Mrs. Weston, went over to her mother's

side and lifting off the Bible from the stand, said: "There, mama, I know you have read your bible enough today, so for the rest of the day you can enjoy the fragrance

of this lovely lily. See how pretty it looks on the stand. It would be nice enough for any parlor, and just the thing for a hall or dining room." "So it is, dearest, and I think I shall enjoy the flowers very much during your absence, for Mrs. Weston has

come to carry you off." "Indeed, Mrs. Weston, what do you want with me?" said Ethel bowing coquettishly. I want you to assist me with my

Christmas tree. Don't you want to help me to make a pretty tree for the little waifs, who never knew a merry Christ-

"Oh, I will be delighted. Let us go at once." So saying she kissed her mother good-bye, and gathering up a few things that she thought she might need, she followed Mrs. Weston to her phaeton and they were soon rolling away to another part of the city, where Mrs. Weston resided.

"Come into my woork-room, Ethel. I had the tree carried there, as it is large and comfortable. Here is a box of gifts, and we can begin operations

"Oh, what a lovely cedar!" exclaimed Ethel, catching sight of the tree, "and what pretty evergreen you have for decoration. Holly, too, and mistletoe; oh, how nice!"

"Yes, you can decorate the room first if you like, while I label the girts."
"All right, I'd like nothing better. See, I'll festoon the windows and make an arch over each door and a large one over the mantle-piece, then I'll twine the chandeliers and fill the vases with

flowers and bits of evergreen!"
"You work so rapidly and talk, too," said Mrs. Weston, pausing to note the effect of a bright Christmas card here and there amongst the evergreens, and then several minutes later she cried out in delight at some pretty mottoes Ethel had painted on card board. One bearing the word "Welcome" was suspended from the top of the entrance door, and a larger one bearing the words "A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," hung back of the tree, only high enough to be in full view Then Ethel fashioned a cross of flowers and evergreens and hung i under the high arch over the mantle. A large banner bearing the words "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" visible from the tree and also tinsel balls and loops glittered among the bright-colored cornucopias and bags that held bon-bons. Prettily dressed dolls and lovely toys hung in profusion over the large tree, for Mrs. Weston objected to having all useful things, although gloves, nubias, shoes, stockings, dresses, hoods and wraps were there in plenty for the needy ones. Work-boxes, fitted out with needles. thread and thimbles, gladdened the heart of many a little girl; others were given combs and brushes, books, etc. It required a good deal of work and not a little expense, but when they looked upon the happy faces of the little ones Christmas Eve they felt amply rewarded. Mrs. Weston sang several Christmas songs, and then led them into the dining-room, where a feast, as so it appeared to the half-starved children, was spread. Several rirls in neat aprons and caps presided at the table; supplying their every want. Oh, what a pleasure it was to the children, and they listened in pleased wonder as Mrs. Weston related the story of Christ's birth on Christ-

mas day.
"Good-bye, Ethel, I won't go in now.
"Good-bye, Ethel, I won't go in now. but tell your mama I'm much obliged for the use of her girlie. You have been very helpful, for which I will not been very helpful, for which I will not attempt to thank you, as you were better repaid by the happiness you gave to those little ones, who have so little real pleasure. Again, good-bye," said Mrs. Weston, as she put Ethel down at home and drove rapidly away to the church, where she was soon engaged in Christmas exercises.

The hurried into her mether, and

after a warm greeting poured out a description of the beautiful room and tree and of the delight it had given the little ones.

"Oh, mama, I wish you could have seen them. They were so happy. More than one of them cried for very joy, and the surprised admiration in their faces was beautiful to see. I shall always try to help some poor little ones in that way after this, even if I am not as rich as Mrs. Weston. I can now fully realize that it is better to give than to receive."

What a pleasure it is better to give than to receive."

What a pleasure it is to give when one can enter into the spirit of it!

"Yes, dear, I am glad you can realize the beauty of being unselfish, and trying to make others beauty of being unselfish. ize the beauty of being unselfish, and trying to make others happy. I think if every one would try to make some one else happy there would be fewer discontented people in the world."

"Then all would be one grand Christmas, would it not mama, for every one would be more like Christ if they were unselfish, and did good? Oh, what a long, beautiful Christmastide!"

Mountain Home, 1395.

Mountain Home, 1395.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan:

It is with fear I begin this letter to "The Household" that you will regin to tire of me, but I made such a mistake in my last letter to you. In speaking of Jno. E. Cook, I said he was a Federal soldier. Dear me! what would he say, could he know any one so insignificant had called him so, someone was waiting to go to the office, and as our opportunities of sending mail are so few, I rushed off that letter on account of wanting to give the young count of wanting to give the young lady a subscription. And my mind heing full of those books I had just read. Ing full of those books I had just read.
I couldn't resist speaking to you of them, and the consequence has been sad embarrasment. Didn't once tell you I meant it for a private letter.
Another reason for writing this letter, I wanted to tell you how we make good old-fashioned hominy, which I inclose.

I am greatly interested in the House-I am greatly interested in the Household letters, especially those of fancy work and books. I do a great deal of fancy work, but am too late to make suggestions for Christmas presents. If Mamie will take "The Molech Priscilla" she will find all the fancy work she can do. Though no stories, it is only 50 cents a year. See ad in Delineator.

speaking of favorite writers, I am grieving for one I sincerely loved. Eugene Field. Like Longfellow, he was the peoples' author. Some write from the head, his was from the heart. A great heart full of love and sympathy for all. One thing I think which drew my heart to him, was that we had had a common sorrow and the drew my heart to him, was that we had had a common sorrow, and the theme of which he loved to tu!k is one I never grow tired: The little child who died, "Little Boy Blue," who is mentioned in many places and stories, I, too, had an idolized boy, who was the one thing all to me, and to whom I was all. Ah, me, but a love that is sweeter than mine holdeth my boy in its keeping to day." I know its not right to intrude our sorrows in others, but I feel you all are friends. others, but I feel you all are friends and I do so love to tell my friends of my brawn-eyed boy.
To the dear "lassies" who are writ-

ing of the books they love to read. I went to ask them to read Miss Carey's novels, they are so bright and pure.
To any one who may desire to know where to get them cheap, I will be pleased to give the information.

pleased to give the information.

Thank you, Margurite, your friendship would be a boon to one living far from congenial society as I a.n., and I would love to know you even if my neighborhors were many.

And now beging your leniency for boring you so long, I will say good bye.

MACARID.

Abilene, December, 1895. Dear Happy Household,

May I come in for a little chat? I'm great admirer of your many cheerful letters. The cowboy's letter was very much enjoyed. I am a dear lover of the great big-hearted, manly cowbo. 1 have been raised among them and know all their good qualities. only fault is being so very bashful.
I quite agree with you, Mrs. B. What is a great fine mansion without little acts of kindness and loving words? think the sweetest words on earth to a tired husband are: "I love you, dearest, I love you." I know from ex-perience. Try it, some of you married women, and see how bright and happy your husband will be. What makes a happy home? Plenty of little children, birds, flowers, music and loving words. birds, flowers, music and loving words. I share my little ones' joys, sports and sorrows. Yes indeed, what a grand word "friend" is. We have so very few, we should appreciate the ones we have. I think with the majority of people we call friends, they laugh when we laugh; when we weep, we weep alone. I think we would feel better from having said an encouraging or pleasant word to every one we come or pleasant word to every one we come in contact with. Let them feel the better from having known us. There is enough sorrow without onr adding anything.

As I never know when to quit writing

or reading, I had better stop. They are my greatest hobbies. I have a number correspondents. Do my writing at night. With best wishes to one and all

for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,

A CATTLE KING'S WIFE.

P. S.—If I'm not thrown in the waste basket I may come again.

Guthrie, King Co., Tex., Dec. 2, 1895.
Dear Mrs. B.—I must tell you that I appreciate your goodness to us very highly. We can't afford to lose a member of the Household. Every one makes it brighter by her presence I think Isabelle entitled to the seat at your right, as she was first to respond to your call for volunteers, and stood by you when no one else came. I for one will promise to try to be good

if you will tell us that story. Busy Bee No. 2, I never lived near your old home, but came through that country last summer to visit a sister, who had recently moved there. I trust your mother will be spared you, for many years. These dear old mothers are very precious to those who have left the home nest to try the great Going back to visit mother and the old home is one of the events of my uneventful life. Thank you, La Rosa, for your kind words. I would rather win friends than fame.

All this chatter about old maids reminds me of an amusing incident, by a minister's daughter, a city missionary, She had in her Sabbath school class a little boy whose mother years before had attended this minister's church, and who remembered the missionary as a little girl. She had sent invitations by her son to the lady to visit her. by her son to the lady to visit her, knowing her to be an object of sym-pahty she promised to do so. One day the little fellow came to his teacher in unusually high spirits, and told her that "daddy was in jail for lickin' mammy, and we are havin' a good time, and wish you would come to see time, and wish you would come to see us soon," which she did. As she was leaving the woman, with apparent concern for her welfare, said, "beg your pardon, ma'am, but have ye had the

Sulbroose "Yank wod of reentes at eith food fack to git he selected and the food fact to select the food fact to select the fact to select the food fact to select the food fact to select the fact no man can number, from the humble no man can number, from the humble mother, who is trying to raise her family to be a blessing to all with whom they are associated, to many who hold the highest positions the world can give. I think the world has met with a change of heart instead of being only changed in a superficial way. Dickens says: "If you want to know the real worth of Oliver Cromwell, compare England under him and under Charles II." Better people make better times. There would not be much room now for such tyrants as ruled England from the good Alfred down to our own revolution, with but very few exceptions. By comparing our own country with what it was at the time of the revolution, one will come to the conclusion that we are living in better times. Of course there are wrongs to be borne and there always will be while we inhabit this mundane sphere. "The good of humanity" may be as you claim a "fad," but while it feeds the hungry and clothes the poor and binds up broken hearts, God bless and multiply the "feed" on the feeds the ply the "fads" on the face of the earth. These little lines have always been my personal experience:
"A poor man served by thee shall make

thee rich, A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong. Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense

Of service which thou renderest."
EMMA GEORGE. If it isn't too late to be of service, would say to "Happy Wife" that but-ter packed solidly in stone jars (I use three and four gallon ones) after the weather gets cool, will keep nicely if the butter is sweet and all the milk washed thoroughly out before packing.
After your jar is nearly filled, and you
wish to keep it awhile, cover the top
with brine or a layer of salt. We
put up butter in this way every fall to do us until butter grows again. E. G.

Albany, Dec. 13, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B. and all the Members of the Household: I have just finished reading the many pleasant letters to the Household this week, and as my other letter was accepted, I make bold to write again. When one comes to our Household once, and then goes away to be heard from no more, it makes one think that they only came makes one think that they only came through curiosity. I do not like curious people. I do not like to hear a question asked through curiosity. There should be a motive in every word, and each act of our lives. Mrs. B., you said you would only admit a few of the very nicest men to the Household. How much wiser it would be for the heads of all private houses. be for the heads of all private house-holds to make the same resolution, and carry it through. Draw the line of dis-tinction upon the merit of true char-acter, regardless of financial influence. Give some encouragement to men to be true men. I am only a rough cow-boy, but, thank God, the heart that beats beneath my rough woolen shirt was trained by a Christian mother. How often, when almost led astray by evil communication, has the last sobbing prayer of my dear old mother called me back. Called me from the popular walks of sin, and taken me back to the little white cottage, on a

farm way down in Llano county.

Thoughts are deeper than words, but feelings are deeper than thoughts. I feel the influence tonight of the many lessons that I learned there, in the household of my youth.

Elsie, you say you have lived on a ranch. It makes you seem like a sister. I know that you are kind.
Thanks to Miss Minnie Ragsdale for her compliments. I wish I could tell her that I was a Christian, in the true sense of the word. There is a great many more things that I would like to say, but I have already written so much that I am afraid that Mrs. B. will rule me out. I wish the Household much happiness, while Tonight upon my saddle

I shall lay my weary head. And listen to the rumble Of a thousand cattles' tread. A lone and friendless cowboy, To whom no thought is given With no treasures here on earth, Likewise no hopes in Heaven. In the prayers of the righteous I would not be forgot. Remember the cowboy, The lone "Circle Dot."

THIS LETTER WAS DELAYED. West Texas, Nov. 26, 1895. Dear Mrs. B: I realize I have been milent for a

long time, so long I am afraid some of the members have forgotten my short visit, but I have been reading our page with the deeped interest and seeing how fast our "Household" increasing, and how interesting the letters are becoming. I would like so much to become acquainted with you, Mrs. B. Your letter is always the first I read, and I think your editornals are so verw nice. Thanksgiving is now at hand and we have so much to be thankful for, and one thing I am sure, that we have such a kind collior, who has always a pleasant and encouraging word for every one. Should we not, members of the Household? I won-der what has become of our dear "Rustic Admirer," I hope she is as happy and contented in her new nome as she was at "Seven Oaks," and not lost in the Ozark mountains. I truly love a nice happy home, and I am very found of animals, I would not wish a greater pleasure than to take a quiet walk in the evening among the small groves of trees and beautiful rocks with my dogs, of which I am very fond, and I never feel lonely when they are capering and playing around very fond, and I never feel lonely when they are capering and playing around me. Little Nell, I like small boys, too, but I do not mean the kini Jane had reference to. We need your spley letters, Isabella, to make our page interesting, and I hope I shall see one from you when the Journal arrive. Arda, I thank you for inviting me to again visit the "Household," and I want to tell you what I think of "Climaids," Like you, I do not like "cranky" ones, but I do like kind, good, useful ones, but I do like kind, good, useful ones, but you know there is generally a "call' for the most successful ones, but I would rather prefer marrying if I could better my condition. Like Little Nell, I do not think one should marry until they have become acquainted with the world, and not "settle down" after marrying, but keep on improving. But I know I would never marry any one just for the sake never marry any one just for the sake of being married.

of being married.

La Rosa, I have lived among the cowboys, and I presume most of the members have, as several have spoken about being acquainted with them. Yes, "Sweet sixteen," come again, I enjoyed your letter very much. I must bring my letter to a close lest I worry you. With much success to Mrs. B. and the "Householl."

VIOLET.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. A bit or raw onion will remove fly specks from gilding without injury to the gilding.

A rough flatiron may be made smooth by rubbing it when warm over a tea-spoonful of salt.

A pinch of salt put into starch will prevent its "sticking."

The white spots on a varnished sur-face will disappear if a hot fitiron is

held over them for a second.

Hard soap is better than grease to quiet creaking doors or to make unwilling bureau drawer submissive. A young woman florist of London has adopted with success the rather

novel idea of tying her bouquets with black velvet ribbons. great secret of washing flannels so that they will not shrink is to dry them quickly. When nearly dry they should be pressed with a not very hot

Slik fatric that is to be laid away should not be folded in white paper, lest the lime used in bleaching it may have an injurious effect upon the color

A free use of salt is suggested as a preventive of the buffalo moth. Benzine will certainly destroy them, and if it be handled with care there is very little danged incurred in using it.

Housekeepers how find in the shops where such things are kept hollow glass rolling pins. Into the hollow space is packed chepped ice to keep up the desirable chilling of the pastry, the leebeing kept in place by a detachable cover.



"TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY.

MORGAN JONES, Receiver.

Short Line From Texas to Colorado.

CHANGE OF TIME. Dec. 15, 1895. Through trains leave Fort 11:15 a. m., arriving at Denver at 6:20 p. m., passing through

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ONE FARE For the Round Trip,

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30 DAYS

FROM DATE OF SALE. For tickets and further information call on or address your nearest ticket

L. S. THORNE, Third Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Flower Culture at Railway Stations-Prizes to the amount of \$1000 offered by the Midland Railway company of En-gland to the station keepers along their route resulted in 200 entries for compe-tition. By this means the stations along the course were beautified.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

The verdict of all who have used the Journal sewing machine is that it is as good as any high priced machine made. There is no office rent to pay, no agents commission, or other expenses, and you really get as good a machine as the best standard makes, at a trifle over manufacturers cost. Seeing is believing, and when in Fort Worth call at the Journal office and examine our machine.

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up her increase? Yes, with half a chance, such as she gets when helped by a Dandy irrigator. We will sen all about any kind of wind mill work, make estimates of cost and pay postage on same to anyone who may be interested enough to send their address to Challenge Windmill and Feed Mill Co., Austin and Pacific avenues, Dalland Tex. Main office and factory, Batavia, Ill.

---THE---

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Queen and Crescent

ROUTE.

Quick time, through sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta, without change, and low rates, all combine to make the Queen and Crescent the route to be chosen.

Through sleeper Shreveport to Bir-mingham without change, making close connection for Atlanta, Schedule as follows:

Leave Shreveport, Q. & C......8:46 a. m.
Leave Vicksburg, Q. & C......4:50 p. m.
Leave Jackson, Q. & C......7:00 p. m.
Leave New Orleans, Q. & C....7:05 p. m.
Leave Meridian, A. G. S.....1:10 a. m.
Leave Birmingham, Sou. Ry....555 a. m.
Arrive Atlanta, Sou. Ry....11:40 a. m.

For full information write

T. M. HUNT, T. P. A.; Dallas, Tex. W. B. McGROARTY, T. P. A.; Jack-sod, Miss. R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

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PERSONAL.

H. M. Miller of Sulphur Springs was here this week.

W. R. Curtis was in from Colorado City Tuesday.

W. I. Hooks, an Itasca cattleman, was here Tuesday.

Louis Hastings of Lubbock was in the city this week.

M. Davis of Seymour was among the visitors this week. George D. Oaks was here yesterday

on his way to south Texas. George J. Simmons came in from

Weatherford during the week. Tom Pennington of Quanah was in

the Fort during the week.

W. D. Jordan, quarantine inspector, was in the Fort Wednesday. John Gibson, of Waggoner, I. T.; was in the city during the week.

James Campbell, of Minco, I. T., was in the local market this week.

S. R. Walker, manager of the Dull ranch, was in the Fort Wednesday.

Graham & Loving sold to W. D. Oaks 500 head of cows for spring delivery.

Samuel Wilson, of Morgan, Tex., was among the cattlemen here this week, R. R. Sanderson, a Big Springs stock-man, was in Fort Worth during the

Tarlton Embry of the Cincinnati stock yards was among Tuesday's visi-

L. Gough, Dimmitt, Custro county, was in the Fort Thursday, en route

S. B. Burnett, one of Fort Worth's cattle barons, is down from the 666 ranch.

J. S. Todd of Chicotah, I. T., was among the cattlemen in Fort Worth T. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville was among the Fort Worth cattlemen

John R. Jones, a banker and cat-tleman of Memphis, Tenn., was in the city Tuesday.

Jo C. Karmer, an extensive cattle raiser and dealer of Mexico, was in Fort Worth Monday. W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto county call-

ed and added a shiner to the Journal's bank account during the week. J. M. Daugherty was in the Fort this week after a four day's rest at his

home in Abilene. Four days is a long

T. M. Latham of Quanah spent a few days in Fort Worth during the week. He reports the outlook good in

R. E. Wilson of Ringgold, Montague county, was in the Fort this week. Mr. Wilson is wrestling with a case of

J. L. Sullivan, Pilot Point, was in the Fort Thursday on his way to Castro county, where he will probably establish a cattle ranch.

J. H. Snow is back from Beeville, where he went in the interest of the stockmen's Mexican excursion, and reports good prospects.

L. C. Holt, Newark, Wise county,

Texas, was in the Fort this week, and moved his name up a notch on the Journal's cash register. W. F. Youngblood of Midland was in

Fort Worth during the week. He re-ports the outlook for stock and business good in his country. B. T. Ware of Amarillo, who has been in Fort Worth some time with his brother, C. L. Ware, who has been

quite sick, returned home this week. W. Q. Richards of Cottle county was in Fort Worth this week. He says his "law business" has kept him off the

range a good deal for a few weeks Z. T. Elliston of Jack county, was in

Fort Worth this week, and called at the Journal office. He reports stock in good shape in his county, and says they still have plenty of grass. D. E. Sims of Paint Rock was in

Fort Worth this week, making inquir-ies about cattle. Mr. Sims never lets his ears flop. He is always on the alert and knows a bargain when he J. F. Dunlap of Benbrook called at the Journal office and cemented the link of friendship which has heretofore existed between himself and our cashier. Mr. Dunlap is a prosperous

farmer and stockman. W. R. Mickle of Birdville, who took first premiums at the Fort Worth Poultry show, advertises 100 bronze turkeys for sale at \$3 each, or \$5 per We have seen them and they are

J. N. Rushing of Baird called at the Journal office this week on his way home from the Masonic Grande Lodge at Houston. Mr. Rushing is an allround man, and takes an interest in everything calculated to benefit his

Blair Bros. have an ad in this issue of the Journal telling the people where to get the best wines and liquors, either in bulk or glass. They keep a full assortment of the best brands, and if you are sick or are going fishing you had better call and see Blair Bros.

J. H. Connell, professor of agriculture at the A. and M. college, offers a lot of pure-bred bulls for sale. They are Jersey, Holstein and Galloway cat-tle, and home raised. The college has a surplus and want to dispose of some of them. See ad.

A. C. Tackett, a prominent business man of Guthrie, King county, was in the Fort Wednesday, and called at the Journal office. Mr. Tackitt reports a prosperous year in his section. Says crops, though small, were good, and that grass and fat cattle have been plentiful.

Lee McMurtrie of Wichita Falls was in Fort Worth Wednesday. He was at the Worth, and the great beads of presperation that rolled off indicated that he was sweating hot. Colonel A. A. Green suggested that if he would sit in a chair and not on the radiator, he might not feel so warm. The suggestion was unanimously adopted. gestion was unanimously adopted.

D. O. Lively, one of the traveling representatives of the stock yards, name in yesterday from a trip east over the Cotton Belt in time to see the hog show. He will remain long enough to attend the horse sale also.

Mr. Lively is enthusiastic over the outlook for the Fort Worth market, espec-lally the bog department of it. He mays that there are enough hogs in the says that there are enough hogs in the territory tributary to this market to continue the good receipts of the last ten days until the middle of next June, by that time those that are now there having been no frost in that

pigs will be ready for market, and there will be no danger of exhausting the supply. The hog raisers in all parts of the state that he has visited are looking towards this market.

W. L. Gattin was home a few min-utes this week. When Gattin quits hustling his lifeless body will have been planted six feet under the sod in a strong box.

W. J. Good of Quanah was in the Journal office during the week. Mr. Good says he does not think the importation of Mexican cattle a good thing for the cattlemen of Texas, save those who deal in them.

T. F. Baskin, who was down from Clarendon with a carload of hogs was on the market for some cattle and bought over 100 head of the Harper & Boyd cattle, which he will ship to the Panhandle.

Among the heavy porkers recently received at the local yards was a small lot of eleven head consigned by J. J. Kalin of Cotton. They were Poland Chinas and record breakers, and weighed a little over 400 pounds average.

The Moseley & Pritchard Manufactring company, Clinton, Iowa, propose to furnish information to any one who wants it, free, "How to Build and Fill Farm and Dairy Ice Houses." They have carefully compiled a series of articles on this subject.

The packing company yesterday bought about 1000 hogs and practically cleared the yards of all suitable stuff. The packery is now slaughtering about 500 hogs per day on an average. The prices paid ranged from \$2.90@3.35, the latter being the highest figure paid. .

J. W. Ferguson was in from Doug-las, Kan., with a load of thirty-eight head of yearling Durham shorthorn bulls that he was taking to Stephenville. At that place he expects to dis-pose of a part of them, and the rest he will take to his ranch near Breckin-ridge. Mr. Ferguson is a great be-liever in Shorthorn cattle.

N. E. Mosher & Son of Salisbury, Mo., among the leading breeders of that state, offer for sale a choice lot of pure bred Hereford bulls, cows and helfers. Also some choice Poland China pigs from famous strains. See their "ad." in "Breeders' Column" and write them for prices and particulars.

G. W. Elbert, who had in from Lewisville the carload of hogs that was second choice in the show, has several other carloads ready for market. He looks for much better prices early next year, and is a great believer in the future of the hog industry in Texas. He likes the Fort Worth market, too, and with equal shipping facilities would patronize it extensively.

George E. Elliott of Grosvernor Dale, Conn., advertises a patent spoke connection in this issue. Mr. Elliott claims that with this useful contrivance any one can easily repair or replace a loose or broken spoke. They are cheap and every owner of a wagon should have them. See his "ad." and write him for particulars.

Brooks Lee of Midland dropped in on the Journal Monday, having just returned from Dublin where he had taken a bunch of about 700 steers for Connell & Bro, who are feeding a large number. Mr. Lee says the cattle which have been on feed there are doing nicely, and that they will not be put on the market soon.

W. P. Harding of Nashville, Tenn. called at the Journal office last Monday and chatted us intelligently on the subject of milo maize, Kaffir corn, etc. These are all of the same family like the sorghums. Mr. Harding spends most of his time in Fort Worth on account of asthma, and says he is free

E. H. East of Archer City was in the city Saturday, having just returned from Kansas City. He reports having seen at that market the anomaly of thin cattle selling for more than fat, as buyers seemed to be after meat instead of tallow. He also saw one yearling that weighed over 1300 pounds, and which sold at 6 cents. Mr. East is a great believer in sorghum and Kaffir corn, and although some insist that they are injurious to land he is ready to take the risk, and will

plant about 2000 acres. W. L. Foster of Shreveport, Ic., a breeder of thoroughbred Berkshires. Poland China and Essex hogs, introduces himself to the Journal readers in this isssue. Mr. Foster nas the blood lines and quality in his herds second to none. He claims a larger percentage of high priced and priced-wirning blood than can be found in the south, and at lower prices than the same breeding can be bought elsewhere. Write him for full particulars regarding his herd.

L. L. Moore is back from a trip through Hall, Cottle and Childress counties and other parts of the Panhandle and reports fine cattle prospects there. There is an abundance of good grass and more young calves of good grass and more young calves than he ever saw. W. Q. Richards, who was down from Cottle county yesterday, made similar reports and says that with one or two more seasons like the present there will be no occasion for a cattle shortage in that part of the country. Cattle will winter well if there is no heavy rainfall to injure the rank grass.

Rev. W. F. Lloyd, president of the Polytechnic college, Fort Worth, has a new advertisement in this issue, to which the Stock and Farm Journal invites the attention of its readers. This college is in every respect admirably equipped for imparting a sound and horough course of instruction in all branches, has a splendid faculty of thoroughly trained instructors, and judging from the liberal patronage secured from all sections of the country, is now recognized as among our leading educational institutions. Rates for tuition and board are moderate, and can be had upon application to the

John Scharbauer, a prominent cattle-John Scharbauer, a prominent cattleman of Midland, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Scharbauer has just finished delivering to Dr. Elliott & Son of that place 5500 head of cattle that he recently esold at \$15 a head, which he regards as fair prices; considering the condition of the market. The excursion party of cattlemen and citizens who are to go on a trip to citizens who are to go on a trip to Ardmore to see a fine herd of feeders Ardmore to see a nine herd of feeders there has been made up, but as a number of them are out of town and for other reasons, it has been postponed from today to next Sunday.

R. E. Wilson of Ringgold, an old Fort Worth man, was in the city yesterday.

George B. Loving is back from a trip to Corpus Christi and the adjatrip to Corpus Christi and the adjacent country, where he went a few days ago in company with M. Sansom of Alvarado, and Jot J. Smyth of Grandview. While away Mr. Loving as agent closed a cattle deal withmessrs. Sansom and Smyth, who were purchasers, in which \$125,000 was involved. Some of the details of the sale are yet to be arrarged and have not been given out. The same three genbeen given out. The same three gen-tlemen will return to that country next Monday to arrange the final details. While away Mr. Loving visited the fa-mous Laureles ranch in Neuces county,

part of the state, and cattle are in fine condition with prospects of coming out in April fat and sleek. While in Nueces county Mr. Sansom shipped 2000 head of four-year-old steers that he had bought from the Laureles ranch, to Hill county to be fed. Mr. Loving pronounces them the best bred, pretiest in color and the evenest and smoothest herd of the size that he ever saw. This results from the fact that saw. This results from the fact that the Texas Land and Cattle company who have charge of the ranch have spent a large amount of money in buying fine bulls and breeding up their herd, John Todd is manager of the ranch. Mr. Loving reports that nearly every stockman he saw while gone expressed an intention of attend-ing the meeting of the Texas Live Stock association in San Antonio next month, and most of them will go on the Mexican exsursion.—Gazette.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Perhaps the greatest need of a young man or woman in entering on life is a good education. More and more it is coming to pass that people without an education are at a fearful discount in the struggles of life. Except in rare instances the educated push the uneducated aside. The untrained cannot stand before the trained. This is but natural. Then it becomes the bounden duty of all young people to secure as speedily as possible a first-class educa-

Where is the place to get it? Obviously, the school that gives the largest returns for the least money-other things being equal-is the proper place to go for an education.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE offers advantages in this regard that few can equal and none surpass. The course of instruction there is very high, and it is taught with remarkable thoroughness. Those who are expecting to teach can find no better place to obtain the careful training and accurate knowledge that they must have to do successful work. But one of the striking advantages of the Polytechnic is the reasonable prices that are charged. The price of board is only \$10.50 per month for young men, and \$13.50 for young ladies. But young men can make it still cheaper than that. By joining the Mess Hall wib, they can get their board for about \$6.00 per month. Quite a number of the best young men at the college now are members of the club.

The prices of tuition are correspondingly cheap.

The Polytechnic college teaches almost everything-Literature, Language, Mathematics, Science, Political Sconomy, Moral Philosophy, Music, Art, Typewriting, Penmanship, Banking, Wholesaling, Commercial Law, Business Forms, etc.

The second term opens January 15. That will be a good time to enter, though students can begin at any time.

If you want further information, drop a card to the president, Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Fort Worth, Tex.

POULTRY.

effectual way of keeping my fowls ree nom vermin, vulgarly called hen lice. For the use of thirty fowls runa box about three feet square and eighteen inches deep, open at the top. In this I put a pailful of and or road pailful of air-slacked lime, a pailful of wood ashes, five pounds of sulphur and one pound of insect powder (pyrethrium). About once a week with this a few quarts of corn, and then it is fun to see the hens get in and scratch. No kind of vermin that intests fowls can survive this treatment. Scabby legs, produced by a very minute insect, are also prevented by it. I have a roesting place for my fowls to occupy in the summer in an unsheltered hen park. This is more comfortable and healthful for them than a close, sheltered from and less lable to breed vermin. — New York

MOULTING.
What an arrant old humbug is the moulting season advice. We read that this is a dreadfully dangerous time with fowls, and that it is often hard to bring through a moult unless Sap-head's powders or Quack's food for moulting fowls is given. Even old Lewis Wright, with all his chicken wisdom, advises giving chicken food warm every morning, and well peppered, with meat and ale every day; also to give Douglass mixture in the drinking water and hemp seed, and if the fowls have not sunk too low they will pull through. Nonsense. Fowls do not need stimulants when moulting. The not usually laying then and not usually laying then and do not need anything which will stimulate them to egg production. But they do want plenty of good feed and a variety of it if possible. No danger of over feeding or getting them too fat, for the drain on the system in producing new feathers takes up the surplus that might go to fat. We never lost a fowl in moulting and we never give them any stimulants, ale, lager beer, pepper or anything of the kind at this time. And they always pull through without any trouble. A good feed during the moulting period is made as follows: One peck each of corn meal, bran. shorts, ground oats and five pounds of oil meal—flaxseed. Scald thoroughly, add a little salt and feed when milk warm or cold once a day morning preferable. Give corn, wheat and oats at night. We are in favor of mixed grain for feed. Chopped meat added to the morning ration is beneficial. The moulting season is not a dangerous one.—Correspondent in Exchange.

THE POULTRYMEN'S CONVENTION To the Journal. The poultry, pigeon and pet stock show is a thing of the past. In spite of the hard times and general lack of intrest in poultry, the poultry men bravely surmounted all difficulties and have have achieved a success in the late show that will be long talked of. They were all Texas exhibitance, quite a number of them being ladies. One of the things that made the show a success and deserving mention is that no stood back, but as feet as a route. success and deserving mention is that noe stood back, but as fast as a poultryman appeared in the hall he demanded to be put to work, also that Fort Worth people gave it a liberal patronage, not only helping out financially but making all feel that their efforts to please were not in vain. That the merchants were liberal is demonstrated by the list of special premiums offered; that they would have been more so had the committee had time

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We are in correspondence with a large number of both buyers and sellers, and are therefore in position to render efficient, prompt and satisfactory service to those who may wish to buy or sell any number or class of cattle or cattle ranches,

We do not under any circumstances buy or sell on our own account, but do an exclusive commission business, thus giving our clients the full benefit of any advance in the market.

In all our transactions we invariably represent the seller who is, in the event of sale through us, expected to pay the usual commission, which should always be included in any price quoted, and is due and payable when contract is closed and earnest money paid.

Our business is thoroughly organized and systematized consequently we are in better position than ever before to find buyers and close sales promptly for those who have cattle or ranches for sale. We therefore ask sellers to write or call on us, and at the same time we confidently say to buyers that they should by all means examine our list before buying. Respectfully,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

to visit them is demonstrated by the fact that the specials kept coming in, even after the premiums were awarded. In fact, one comical feature of the show was that as a man got a premium he rustled out and hunted up a special for it. Judge Owens of Tennessee, an experienced judge, was both pleased and surprised; told the exhibitors that the success demonstrated that our city was the place for the show because the fanciers were here, the fine fowls were here and the push was here. committee found time in the midst of the hubbub to meet, when it was decided to incorporate with a capital stock of \$5000: The same old president, A. G. Fowler, of Handler again fills the chair. The board got as much for their charter as the law allowed, making it a fair, fruit, poultry, hog or vegetable show.

Shares are now on sale for any who feel an interest in the coming prosperity of the association. Quite a number of the members were entertained one afternoon by a gentle-man from Connecticut who demonstrated that poultry keeping was more of a winter's than a summer's work. If so in the bitter cold north and esat. what is the matter with us in a land of perpetual summer? A move in this direction will accomplish much in adding to the wealth of this great state. Hoping that you will remember that the second week in December, 1896, is set for us all to meet, greet and have a general good time and thanking the Journal for extended courtesies, I am, ONE OF THEM.

TAR FOR POULTRY. Poultry raisers seem to have failed to learn the value of tar. It is valu-able in many ways, says C. W. Norris in the Epitomist. I am led to believe that to tar the fence around the poul-try house, instead of whitewashing, will be much better. It will contribute largely to the durability of the wood protecting it from storm and time. It is in the poultry house that the value of tar is the greatest, for it conduces greatly toward healthfulness. When cholera makes its appearance,

we would advise, first, a thorough cleaning of the house. Next an application of tar on all the joints, cracks and crevices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of whitewash properly applied. The tar absorbs or drives away the taint of disease and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not offensive in fact, many people like it, and it is directly opposite to unhealthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you have but few will remain after you have tarred the house. A neighbor of ours was one troubled with chicken cholera, and by adopting the above, in connection with removing effected fowls, he soon put a stop to its ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found bene-ficial.

A NOTABLE SUCCESS The poultry show in this city, which closed its doors Thursday night, was a remarkable success. Over 600 speci-mens were exhibited, many of which challenged competition with the world for perfection in points and beauty of there was three thousand dollars worth of birds in the coops. The pub-lic patronized the exhibition liberally. It was a novelty and a surprise, and excited popular interest.

The infinite variety of chickens shown demonstrated the fact that this

from all H. & T. C. stat ons, December 20, 2 land 22, to points in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, etc, and return. Tickets good thirty days, Enormous new engines to pull big trains with through coaches via Houston and New Orleans. Get ready and go with us on this big excursion. C.W. BEIN,
Traffic Manager,
C. D. LUSK,
W. T. ORTON, Ticket Agents.
FORT WORTH, TEX.

climate is especially suitable for this industry, and this exhibition will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the business. A profitable home market is afforded in the needs of San Antonio alone for an immense amount of produce of this character. No thoughtful person who visited this poultry exhibit could fail of appreciating the fact that if a South-west Texas fair was made as com-

plete in all departments it would be a great event worthy of the region represented. If this much talked of represented. If this much tarked of fair is going to be made a success next fall, work should begin at once upon the foundation plans. The opportunity is here; let us take advantage of it.— DIPPING FOWLS FOR LICE.

Fill a barrel two-thirds full of either f the following: One part of coal oil to 20 parts water; 1 part carbolic acid to 100 parts of water; 1 part oil of sas-safras to 80 parts water, 1 part oil of pennwroyal to 60 parts water, or use a pennwroyal to 60 parts water, or use a strong decoction of tobacco, pennyroyal or sassafras. To mix the oils with water emulsify first by mixing with an equal part of hot sweet milk or soft soap well beaten. To make soft soap reduce hard soap to jelly by boiling each pound in two gallons of water until dissolved. Have the bath warm. Take the fowl by the head and feet and souse it into the bath until it is and souse it into the bath until it is soaked to the skin, head, legs and all: then turn it loose to shake and dry off.
Dip every fowl on the premises. Then
with a spray pump spray the dipping
fluid all over the nests, roosts and walls of the poultry house.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principal large cities of the

IT IS THE

Geat Rock

ROUTE !"

And has double daily fast express vrain service from Texas as follows: Lon't overlook the feet that train No.

2 saves you a whole tusiness day en
route to Colorado.

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining No. 4. Lv. Fort Worth 10:40 a m

Lv. Bowie 2:09 p m

Lv. Ringgold 2:09 p m

Ar. Kansas City 8:20 next a m

No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth 8:10 p m

Lv. Bowie 10:40 p m

RIDE ON THE SANTA FE LIMITED.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers and Free

The Quickest Time Between North and South Texas and a solid Venti-Galveston and St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY

C. A. SNIPPR, Vice-Prest.

A. T. ATWALTR, Sec'y.

G. M. WALDEN.

MARKETS.

This has been another good week at the Fort Worth stock yards. A good string of cattle and hogs were in. Some of the stuff was thin and was brought in to sell to feeders, but the most of it was very fine, and brought as good prices as the condition of other markets would justify.

uld justify. The following sales, representative of the week's market, were made by the Standard Live Stock Commission com-

| Standard Lave | Block Commis | BIOII COIII- |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| pany: Hogs. | Av. | Price. |
| 69 | 230 | \$3.15 |
| 59 | 240 | 3.25 |
| 85 | 210 | 3.10 |
| 82 | 230 | 3.17 1-2 |
| 65 | 990 | 3.17 1-3 |
| 90 | 965 | 3.30 |
| 45 | 920 | 3.20 |
| 96 | 015 | 3.15 |
| 54 | | 3.30 |
| 220 | 260 | 3.10 |
| 17 | | |
| 87 | | 3.10) |
| 55 | 248 | 3.30 |
| 61 | | 3.22 1-2 |
| 80 | 226 | 3.30 |
| 91 | 230 | 3.25 |
| 57 | 216 | 3.15 |
| 79 | 207 | 3.12 1-2 |
| 46 | 212 | 3.17 1-2 |
| 52 | 270 | 3.22 1-2 |
| 79 | 320 | 3.25 |
| 10 | | 1-1-1-0 |

Cattle, 102 at 2c; 67 at 2 1-2c; also 150 Mexican cattle.

The Standard company also sold the 68 prize hogs at \$3.35.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 13, 1895.

Dear Sir—The market this morning exhibits very few encouraging features, suffering as it does from a glut of common and ordinary cattle. A few cows and heigers and calves and yearlings would sell fairly well, providing they are strictly choice. Hogs are in full supply, though there is a demand for choice light cornfed packers. Sheep are hard to sell, and only choice milkers

sell readily.
Following shows condition of the market at close Wednesday. Unreported receipts since, 40 to 50 carloads:
Rec'ts. Sales. On Hand.

| Cattle119 | 224 | 289 |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Calves and year | | 100 |
| lings156 | 193 | 102 |
| Hogs | 169- | 289 |
| Character and the control of the con | - | 160 |
| Sheep | | 13 |
| Milch cows 2 | 1 | |
| TEXAS AND WES | TERN CA | TTLE. |
| Choice heeves per po | und 3 1 | -4(W3 1-4 |
| Common to fair | 2 1 | -4@2 3-4 |
| Common to rans, | 2 1 | -2603) |
| Choice cows | | 00/0015 00 |
| Common to fair | | 00(010.00 |
| Voorlings | 6. | 000012.00 |
| Calves | 6. | 00@10.00 |
| HOG | S. | |
| Cornfed (light) per lb | 4 | @4 1-4 |
| Cernied (ught) per 15 | 9 1 | -9@3 3-4 |
| Cornfed packers | 1 | 1602 1 9 |
| (miachilas | | - 47 |
| COMMITTEE T OTTE | TARTA ANT | 1) A LA- 1 |

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA AND ALA BAMA CATTLE. Calves 4.00@ 7.00 Yearlings 6.00@ 8.02 Milch cows 15.00@30.00 Springers 12.00@22.00 SHEEP.

Common, each \$1.00@1.50 Correspondence and consignments so-McIted. Yours respectfully, S. D. JACKSON.

New York, Dec. 18.—The cotton mar-ket opened steady at a decline of 3@4 points under a bear raid following the president's message. There was a partial rally, after which the market broke 4@5 points on active operations, but ruled quiet throughout. There was an undercurrent of weakness, not only on account of the bearish significance of trouble with Great Britain, but in some measures on the representations from Georgia that considerable cot-ton is held in the country and receipts are liable to continue full in that state. Every one is exercising caution and awaiting developments from Washing-

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.—Cotton—Spot business good; prices hardening. American middling, 4 27-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 10,800 American. Receipts, 22,000, including 15,100 American.

Futures opened steady at the decline on New York advices and further weakened near the close, leaving off gulet. American middling L. M. C., December, 4.33@4.34; December-Janu-Bry, 4.32; January-February, 4.31; Feb-ruary-March, 4.30@4.31; March-April, 4.30@4.31; April-May, 4.30@4.31; May-June, 4.31; June-July, 4.31@4.32; July-August, 4.31@4.32; August-September,

Cotton Statistics.

New York, Dec. 18.—Cotton—Dull. Middling, 8 1-2c; net receipts, none; gross, 5599; exports to Great Britain, 7242; to the continent, 1129; forwarded, 2376; sales, 354, all spinners; stock, 181,-Total today-Net receipts, 28,999; ex-

ports to Great Britain, 24,743; continent, 6086; stock, 1,087,877.

Consolidated—Net receipts, 146,273; exports to Great Britain, 28,594; France, 12,069; continued to 12,069.

13,069; continent, 21,806.

Since September 1—Net receipts, 2,-082,886; exports to Great Britain, 866,-412; France, 258,077; continent, 734,544. New York Cotton

New York, Dec. 18.—Cotton market closed dull; middling uplands, 8 1-2c; middling gulf, 8 3-4c; sales, 354 bales. Futures closed steady. Sales, 172,800 bales. January, 8.19; February, 8.24; March, 8.29; April, 8.34; May, 8.38; June, 8.41; July, 8.42; August, 8.42; September, 8.12; October, 8.02; November, 7.98; December, 8.18.

New Orleans Futures.

New Opleans, Dec. 18.—Cotton fu-tures steady; sales, 27,700. December, 8.08 bid; January, 8.05@8.06; February. 8.09@8.10; March, 8.13@8.14; April, 8.16@8.18; May, 8.20@8.21; Juna, 8.23@ 8.25; July, 8.26@8.28; August, 8.20 bid; September, 7.88 bid; October, 7.80 bid.

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 18,—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 8 1-8c; low middling, 7 7-8c; good ordinary, 7 9-16c; net receipts, 13,270; gross, 13,298; exports to Great Britain, 4100; sales, 3500; stock, 385,351.

Houston Cotton. Houston, Tex., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—
Spot cotton remains steady and unthanged. Middling, 8 1-8c; receipts,
3734; shipments, 10,106; stock, 54,209;
sales, 1107.

St. Louis Cotton.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Cotton—Quiet. Middling, 83-16c; sales, 100. R reipts, 4110; shipments, 2769; stock, 62,274.

Galveston Cotton Galveston, Dec. 18.—Spot cotton quiet; middling, 8 1-8c; sales, 333 bales; receipts, 2979; exports, 14,000; stock, 124,200

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Rainy weather and there was not a brisk trade today, but the limited supply prevented any marked weakness. Choice cattle were sold better and in come instances prices were a triffe higher, but common and medium grades showed no improvement. Common to choice beeves were saleable at 3.50; exporters' purchases are fair, and they are not taking the The stocker and feeder trade

was no better, but butchers and canners' stuff sold actively at firm prices, cows and heifers going largely at \$1.90 @3.10; Mexican cattle sold at \$2.70 and Texas steers sold at \$2.60@2.90 for grassers, \$3.00@3.50 for fed lots.

Hogs-Fewer hogs are coming forward and the market was fairly active at a decline of about 5c from yesterday. Common to prime droves sold at \$3.40@3.60, the bulk going at \$3.50@3.56 and plenty of good to choice pigs sold at \$2.60@3.50. Eastern shippers continued to buy sparingly, but pers continued to buy sparingly, but the supply was well taken by local

Sheep-The demand has been good of late, but the sheep's fleece was so full of water today that sales were decidedly slower than usual at a general decline of 10c. Sales were on a basis of \$1.75@3.25. Receipts—Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 38,000;

sheep, 15,000. St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.-Cattle-Receipts St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3400; shipments, 900. Market dull. Native export steers, \$4.75\(\pi_0.5.00\); fair to choice shipping. \$3.75\(\pi_4.50\); coarse heavy, \$3.40\(\pi_3.75\); dressed beef grades, \$3.00\(\phi_4.50\); bulk of sales, \$3.25\(\phi_4.00\); steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.50\(\phi_3.40\); bulk of sales, \$2.65\(\phi_3.15\); stockers and feeders, \$1.75\(\phi_3.40\); bulk of sales, \$2.25\(\phi_3.25\); cows and heifers, \$1.75\(\phi_3.25\); bulk of sales, \$2.00\(\phi_2.75\); canning cows, \$1.25 of sales, \$2.00@2.75; canning cows, \$1.25 @2.00; calves, \$3.75@6.00; bulls, mostly \$1.75@2.50; Texas steers, grass fed, \$2.25@2.85; fed, \$2.85@3.75; cows and helfers, \$1.75@3.00; calves, \$5.00@\$9.00 per head. per head.

Hogs-Receipts, 10,800; shipments, 2200. Market 5 cents off. Heavy, \$3.35 @3.55; mixed, \$3.25@3.50; light, \$3.25@ Sheep—Receipts, 1100; shipments none. Market steady on good grades 1100; shipments,

but others weak. Natives, \$2.25@3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.50@2.75; lambs, \$3.00@ 4.25; common stuff, \$1.50@2.00; southern sheep, \$2.25@3.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1600; shipments, 3700. Market steady, slow and weak. Texas steers, \$2.00@3.40; Texas cows, \$1.90@2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.00; beef steers, \$2.85@4.10; native cows, \$1.25@3.00; bulls,

Hogs-Receipts, 17,700; shipments, 700 Market weak and 5 cents lower. Bulk of sales, \$3.30@3.40; heavies, \$3.30@3.40; packers, \$3.35@3.42 1-2; lights, \$3.15@3.35; yorkers, \$3.30@3.35; bulls, \$2.75@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 2000; shipments, 500. Market steady. Lambs, \$3.00@4.20; muttons, \$2.00@3.65.

New York Dry Goods. New York, Dec. 18 .- In keeping with former reports it has been a very dull day and any new business has been in response to requirements to meet current wants of small quantities. Printing cloths very dull at previous quotations of 3 1-8 for spots and contracts. The market is very weak.

London Financial. London, Dec. 18 .- Consols for money and the account, 106 7-8; bar silver, 30 3-8d per ounce. Money, 1-2@3-4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 1 per cent.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.-Flour-Dull and easy. Extra fancy, \$3.10@3.20; fancy, \$2.85@3.00; choice, \$2.60@2.75; rye, \$3.30. Wheat—Market was influenced to some extent at the opening on the question of war or no war, causing a slight upward tendency, but it soon subsided and prices dropped back, the market closed tame, 3-8@1-2c under yester-day. No. 2 red cash, 621-2c; No. 2 hard, 541-2c; December, 55c; May, 59 7-8c.

Corn-Closed 1-8c lower for January and May, but 3-8c higher for December No. 2 mixed cash, 23 1-2c; No. 2, 23 3-4c; January, 23 1-2c; May, 25 1-8c.

Oats—In some demand, closing un-changed. Spot dull, bid lower on call. No. 2 cash, 165-8c; December, 163-4c; May, 191-4c.

Rye—Dull, 62c bid. Barley—Steady. Bran—Saleable at 46@47c. Flax seed—Lower, 89c.

Timothy-\$3.00@3.40. Hay-Dull, quiet and steady; prairie, \$7.00@9.00; timothy, \$9.50@11.50.
Butter—Steady. Separator creamery, 24@25c; fancy Elgin, 25@29c; dairy, 18@

Eggs-In fair demand, steady, 181-2c. Whisky-\$1.22. Cotton ties and bagging-Unchang-

Pork - Lower. Standard mess jobbing, \$8.12 1-2; lard, nominal, prime steam, \$5.12 1-2; choice, \$5.22 1-2. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$5.25; longs, \$5.12 1-2; ribs, \$5.25; shorts, \$5.37 1-2. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders. \$4.50; longs, \$4.50; ribs, \$4.62 1-2; shorts,

Receipts—Flour, 2000; wheat, 55,000; corn, 39,000; oats, 24,000. Shipments-Flour, 4000; wheat, 43, 000; corn, 35,000; oats, 5000.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 18.—Hog products, quiet and steady. Pork, 8 3-4c; lard refined tierce, 41-2@4 3-4c; boxed meats, dry salt shoulders, 41-2c; sides, 45-8c; bacon sides, 31-2c; hams, choice sugar cured, 91-2@93-4c. Coffee-Firm. Rio, ordinary to fair, 17@18 1-4c.

Flour-Firm. Extra fancy, \$3.55@ \$3.65; patents, \$3.70@3.80. Corn meal—Quiet, 15c. Bran—Dull, 61c. Hay-Easier. Prime, 17@19c; choice.

Corn-No. 2 sacked, white, 33c.

Oats—No. 2 sacked, white, 33c.
Oats—No. 2 sacked, 241-2c.
Rice—Rough. Receipts, 4885; sales, 3890; steady, 90c@2.40; clean, steady; sales, 875; ordinary to good, 21-8@21-4.

Sugar-Open kettle, steady, 21-20 2 15-16c; centrifugal, quiet; granulated, 2 1-8@2 1-4c; white, 3 3-4@4 1-16c; yellow, 3 9-16@3 13-16c; seconds, 2@3 5-16c. Molasses—Steady. Open kettle, 17@20c; centrifugal, 15@17c; syrup, steady, 18@90c

Chicago. Chicago, Dec. 18.-The markets as a whole were inclined to be weak today in spite of the strength with which they started out. War with England was apparently not very seriously considered, and the general preponderance of bearish features forced May wheat to a net loss over yesterday's figures of 1-8@1-4c. Oats lost 1-8c. Corn and provisions closed practically un-

Wheat showed a little strength early in the day, selling up nearly 3-8c from yesterday's close, but finally turned weak and lost 3-4c. The early firmness weak and lost 3-4c. The early firmness was attributed to the defiant message of the president and the possible consequence which may follow. Liverpool cables quoted an advance of 1-2d and the remote possibility of war caused covering by shorts and had the tendency to create strength and for some time there was good buying and a firm tone. But outside markets did not respond and some of the big bears commenced to sell short and prices finally went off 3-4c and up to noon had made little recovery.

made little recovery.

Corn was steady, the soft weather causing a slight development of strength early, but much of the improvement was lost later in the day.

Oats were quiet and strong at the start, but sold off later. The feeling

was weak. Provisions were irregular. They opened strong with grain, then became weak and finally closed firm at about the same prices as yesterday. Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 180

cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 165 cars. Hogs, 38,000 head.

New York, Dec. 18.—Wheat—Receipts, 280,000 bushels; exports, 71,100 bushels. Spot, quiet, but steady; No. 2 red, 69 7-8c; No. 1 hard, 67 5-8c delivered. Options opened stronger on the president's message, coupled with higher cables, foreign buying and smaller shipping. Wheat receipts eased off at noon on cables, finally rallied on covering and closed firm and partially 1 point higher. No. 2 red, May, 66 5-8c; December, 65 3-4c.

Hides—Nominal.

Leather-Steady.

Wool-Steady. Cotton seed oil—Inactive, with only small local buying; exporters practically out of the market.

Coffee—Options dull at unchanged prices, ruled generally featureless on light local trading, closed dull at unchanged prices to 5 points net decline. Sales, 4250 bags, including March, \$13.65

Spot coffee—Rio, quiet. No. 7, 14 1-2c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 18@18 1-2c; sales, 1000 bags Maracaibo and 800 bags Cen-Sugar-Raw, quiet. Refined, quiet.

Kansas City.

Gansas City, Dec. 18.—Wheat—Steady; No. 2 hard, 56 1-2@57; No. 2 red. 58; No. 2 red. spring, 56 1-2; No. 3 red spring, 52@53; rejected nominally, 45@

Corn—Nominally, 1-2c lower; No. 2 white 22 1-2@22 3-4.
Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed nominally, 15; No. 2 white, 17@17 1-4.
Rye—Lower; No. 2, 31 3-4.
Hay—Steady; timothy, \$10.00@12.50; prairie, \$6.00@7.50.

prairie, \$6.00@7.50.

Butter—Supply light; market firm; creamery, 19@23; dairy, 14@15.
Eggs—Steady, fresh, 18. Receipts-Wheat, 19,800; corn, 70,400; oats, 14,000.

Shipments-None. Liverpool.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.-Wheat-Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red. winter. 5s 2d; No. 2 red, spring, stock ex-hausted; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3 1-2d. Futures 1-4d higher; December, 5s 2d; January, 5s 2 1-2d; February, 5s 2 3-4d; March, 5s 3 1-2d; April, 5s 4d; May, 5s

Corn-Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s 2 1-4d. Futures opened firm and 1-4d higher December, 3s 2d; January, 3s 1d; February, 3s 1 1-4d; March, 3s 1 1-4d; April, 3s 1 3-4d; May, 3s 2d.
Flour—Dull; demand moderate; St.
Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescrip-tion. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Double daily train service and Pull-

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Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis

Facilities for feed water and rest in Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

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Long Life

other deposit in his wife's name.—New York Mercury.

to leather: Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money. Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing

everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm ma-chinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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Veno's Electric Fluid Made Him Walk-Looked Upon as One of the Miracles of the Present Age.

Coaling, Tuscaloosa Co., Ala., Nov. 5. Ever to be Remembered Veno and



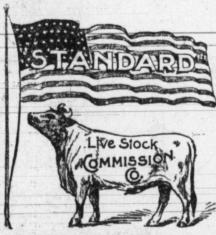
lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am improving more rapidly than I could even hope for. On the second night after my wife rubbed me, and while we were sitting at our fireside, l she would catch me if I wished to try. To her up and walked with out difficulty through

need it.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP (50 cents a bottle), is a positive cure for nervousness, malarial fever, weak stomach, dyspepsia, constipation, liver kidney and blood diseases, sleeplessness and poor appetitle, and when used with

cents a bottle), will cure pany, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Standard now has a branch office at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin in charge, J. F. Butz, salesman, where the same care will be given consignments as has characterized the Chicago house. Consign your hogs and cattle to the Standard Commission company at Fort Worth, R. K. Erwin, Manager.



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Vice President

Stock Commission

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J. H. WAIFA, Sas.-frais

Chicago.

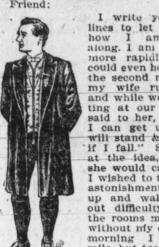
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

KANSAS CITY TOCKYARDS,

KANSAS CITY, MO

T. JEFF DANIEL. G. M. H. M. POLLARD, Gen'l Counsel.

ST. LOUIS, National Stoc. Yarde, Ills. Offices | CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, hicago, Ills.



said to her, "I believe I can get up, if you will stand & catch me if I fall." She hooted at the idea, but said astonishment. I sprang the rooms many times without my cane. Next morning I walked a mile, but took my cane along, lest I might

Many have since called to see the "dead walk," as I was looked upon as so nearly dead and helpins that everyone was simply astonished. I had not walked in this way for over thirteen years. I am 70 years cld. When my daughter heard of my improved condition and came to see me, she shouted with joy as I walked, unaided, about the house. The news has spread like wild fire that old Uncle Henry Gillen has been enabled to walk, by use of Veno's medicines, and they are coming from every direction to see for themselves. When they ask me what cured me, I say "God and Veno's medicines." I first used the medicines on the 31st of October, and on the third day of Nevember was walking. May the Lord bless you and yours. May you live long and help suffering men and women. From your greatly improved friend and well wish-

VENO'S ELECERIC FLUID (50 and most desperate forms of rheuma-tism, paralysis, spinal troubles, scietica, neuralgia, stiff joints, weak mus-cles, numbness and all aches and pains. Guaranteed to cure periona ntly. If your druggist has not got these medicines ask him to get them for you, or write to the Veno Drug com-

CAPITAL STOCK \$200,000. The STANDARD would be pleased and the indian territory who contemplate shipping, and we will furnish markets on application. We make a specialty of the Texas trade, and if good care of stock in the yards and good care of stock in the yards and good sales is what you down they good sales is what you desire, then send us a trial shipment and we will endeavor to make you a permanent customer. Write us.



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Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock Stock Tards, GALTESTON, TEXAS.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.
The following is a complete list of
the transfers of Jersey cattle, sold in
Texas since registration, for the week ending December 10, 1895, as eported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. & West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secre-

Charite Touchon, 42422, E. C. Dickson to C. Touchon, Gum Island, Tex. Dream's Dandy Pogis, 38724, M. Lathrop to J. L. Thompson, Willard,

Fairy's Landseer, 25504, J. C. Jeffries to J. E. Walker, Palestine, Tex. Fairy's Landseer, 25504, J. E. Walk-er to A. Cartmell, Palestine, Tex.

Florentine's Broga, 38793, J. F. Burleson, Smithville, Tex.

Madame's Prince Melrose, 42286, E. E.
Green to E. Von Boeckman, Geronimo, Mallie's Stoke Pogis, 27705, J. B. Donoho to J. B. Lassiter, Clarksville, Tex. Myone's Pogis, 42350, J. A. Pryor to J. E. Brecken & Co., Honey Grove,

Pogis' Eclipse of C. H. 32496, B. Campbell to M. B. Chastain, Alpine, Texas Pogis, 20194, C. M. Bivins to Harris & Hardin, Terrell, Tex. Texas Sawyer, 14219, A. Robinson to

T. Rogers, Reagan, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Arelia of St. Lambert, 84693, Terrell,
Harris & Hardin to S. C. Bell, San Antonio, Tex.

Belle Ethleel, 109331, J. H. Carpenter to S. N. Hendricks, Elysian Fields,

Bisson's Pearl Oonan, 109598, Morgan Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex. Bisson's Signalda, 109437, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian

Fields, Tex. Bisson's Tomalema, 109597, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex. Butternut of Texas, 62790, I. Sellers to B. T. Palmer, Lockhart, Tex. Christian of St. Lambert, 76184, Ter-

rell & Harris to J. A. Smith, San Antonio, Tex. Countess Gilderoy, 2d 78075, J. L. Whitworth to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Tex. Cowboy's Cremona, 91284, J. L. Pritchett to C. Jauke, Galveston, Tex. Goldie Tormentor, 105020, J. H. Car-

penter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex. Harry's Nina, 109,332, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Ida Braxton, 109,689, J. H. Carpen-

Tex. Ida's Bonnie Yost, 104,604, M. La-throp to F. L. Thompson, Willard, Lady S. Sargeant, 91282, J. L. Pritchett to M. B. Christain, Alpine, Tex. L'Allegro's Lalleta, 57375, W. B. Wells to M. S. Gordon, Weatherford,

Leoni's Alice, 109506, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Margaret Lee, 102813, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields,

Marie M. 99292, J. H. Carpenter to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields, Tex. Mhoon Ralphea, 33612, W. B. Montgomery to A. W. Terrell, Austin, Tex.
Mhoon Ralphea, 33612, A. W. Terrell to T. H. Jones, Austin, Tex.

Princess Racola 101166, J. H. Carpenter to S. B.

Fields, Tex. Rioter's Rebekah, 102310, F. Burton to S. W. Parish, Calvert, Tex.
Signalissa, 101174, J. H. Carpenter
to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian Fields,

Tullulah Lil, 83311, R. L. Chapman to J. Duke, Alvarado, Tex. Wandrina Bisson, 109596, Morgan & Brown to S. B. Hendricks, Elysian

THE SIMMENTHALER CROSS. For the Stock and Farm Journal.

A chief of Jersey breeders, with a pord 300 strong, after nearly twenty years' experience, makes the following

"I have had constantly brought to my attention the fact that owing to perhealth of the Jerseys was on a yearly usuale, and from the losses in our herd I found that if I wished to retain my dairy and furnish absolutely pure milk and butter on the lines that we have always used, to make each animal pay for the food consumed and the care given, we must do something to put new life in the Jersey cow."—Breeders' Gazette, October 9, interview with Havemeyer.

Havemeyer.

This, no doubt, is an uncolored statement of facts. Mr. Havemeyer evidently has been bound to succeed with his Jerseys. He has imported from their native land, he has bought from the best herds, he has bred from the best strains, he has availed himself of the best appliances and the best markets— now, without turning from his purpose, he frankly confesses that if he wishes to retain his dairy and furnish absolutely pure milk and butter (by pure he evidently means healthful—free from disease germs) he must do something to put new life in the Jersey cow.

Had this statement come from some unintelligent breeder, without means or opportunities for success, it would have but little weight. Men without ability or without sufficient means are liable to fail, whatever breed they may handle. Mr. Havemeyer's failure is not from such causes. He is, no doubt. right in ascribing it to the lack of health and stamina in the Jersey cow a lack of constitutional vigor to resist climatic influences and to ward off contagious diseases lurking in every sec-

tion of our country. This is not a matter for rejoicing by those who handle other breeds. Breeders worthy of their calling wish each other mutual success, and now they will wish Mr. Havemeyer success in his new undertaking.

He proposes to put new life in the Jerseys by crossing them with Sim-menthalers, a breed from Switzerland, What are its characteristics? From a report on this breed to our state de-partment by Consul Mason of Bosle, Switzerland, I quote and condense: "A cow exhibited at Lucerne in 1881 attained a weight of 2494 pounds,
the average weight of
thoroughbred cows being about 1400 pounds, though many choice herds average 1700 pounds, and cows of 1900 and 2000 pounds weight are not uncommon. * * At Roseck, the insane asylum of Canton Soleuse, I have seen a herd of twenty choice cows, kept by the Cantonel government to kept by the Cantonal government, to supply the asylum with milk. * * * From careful records kept by Superin-tendent Marti it appears that these

tendent Marti it appears that these cows average 21 pounds of milk daily or 7665 pounds each during the year. This is a maximum record for an entire herd. * * In the Alps where the grass is savory and richest 25 pounds of their milk yield a pound of butter; in the valleys the quantity required for the same purpose aries from 28 to 30 pounds. * * They grow rapidly and are mature in the fourth year. They are of enormous size, compactly and cleanly built, and their flesh is fine-grained, tender and savory."

This breed will undoubtedly be valuable acquisition to our country, but the wisdom of the proposed cross is questionable. It will be a violent one, especially if such enormous tolls are

The impression is strong that Mr. Havemeyer might have found breeds nearer home more suitable for his purpose. The Ayrshire is a beautiful animal of unquestioned health and stami-

na; the cow gives nearly or quite as much milk as the Simmenthalar, and it is as rich. The Red Polled, with equal stamina, is not behind in any dairy quality. And last, though not least, the Holstein-Friesian gives as

rich milk and more of it.

A private letter lies before me from one of the largest breeders of California. He writes that he has largely crossed the Holstein-Friesian on other cattle. He says, "I have a lakebled Jersey and Holstein, thoroughbard on both sides, which produced 60% 2-4 pounds butter last year oy Babcock

I have advocated the crossing of breeds for several years, and have made inquiries on the saciect. From what information I have been able to what information I have been able to gain, and from my own very immited experience, I am led to the tentative conclusion that a cross of medium-weight Holstein-Friesian bulls with Jersey cews is a success. A cross thus made by me resulted in ro difficulty of birth, and the produce was a large and very rich milker. I sold her to a large dairyman who has often said to me, "She was the best cow I ever owned." I cannot recommend the opowned." I cannot recommend the cpowned." I cannot recommend the coposite cross—that of Jersey buils on
Holstein-Friesian cows. As breeders
say, "It does not seem to be a good
nick." I think our agricultural societies might confer a boon upon our
dairy interests by a liberal offer of
premiums for cross-bred cattle.
S. HOXIE.

Yorkville, N. Y.

THE COW AND THE MEAL BIN. But a few farmers are lucky enough to always secure hired men who will not at some time leave the barn door not at some time leave the barn door unfastened, and the result is the cows get into the meal bin and help themselves to a quantity so great that the digesive organs are unable to care for it. The cow soon becomes in a very bad condition generally, owing somewhat to the kind of meal that has been eaten. Sometimes the third stomach becomes impacted with the meal, the cow is at first delirious, then she goes into a comatose state and dies in a few into a comatose state and dies in a few hours. Again, acute indigestion is produced, and the cow suffers much pain, and at last dies with congestion of the fourth stomach, or inflammation of the

bowels. It is not my purpose to discuss the It is not my purpose to discuss the disease that may be produced by this engorgement of food, but rather to say something that will help dairymen to save their cows, when they are unfortunate enough to have this accident happen to them. When nature's laws have once been violated, nature seems many times to become demoralized, and call for things that are inconsistent. call for things that are inconsistent. When the cow, from her unnatural greed, or love of a certain kind of food, engorges herself with it, nature immediately calls for another engorge-ment in the form of an inordinate quantity of water (that is, if the cow is free to help herself to water). The re-sult is sickness, if not death. It is, therefore, always advisable to stop the second engagement—of water—when possible. • And right here is where many farmers need a little advise. Because the cow if left to herself will drink an inordinate quantity of water to her injury, it does not follow that all water should be withheld, and yet that is where many farmers make the mistake. They think because the cow will kill herself by drinking water that it should be withheld entirely. Diges-tion cannot properly go on without the aid of water; when an inordinate amount of meal or grain is taken into there is way for it to go, and that is through the alimentary canal. If digestion en-tirely stops, the cow dies; it is, therefore, important that digestion be stimulated and what cannot naturally be digested will, with an active digestion, be thrown off by physic. One of the very essentials of digestion is water, and while it is unwise to allow the cow to gorge herself with it, it is more than unwise to entirely withhold it.

than unwise to entirely withhold it.

When it is known that a cow has eaten largely of meal or grain, one of the very best remedies is a few quarts of water, not perhaps over a gallon, at any one time; in half an hour let her have another gallon, and ontinue every hour until her thirst is quenched.

The first time the water is given sile The first time the water is given stir into it a heaping teaspoonful of ginger, and a tablespoonful of good c'der vinegar, and add the ginger and vinegar every second time the cow is given drink. With this treatment many a drink. With this treatment many a cow would be well in forty-eight hours that would have died had the water been entirely withheld. If there is bloating, use warm water injections every hour, and if it is not reduced in six hours, give a pound dose of Epsom salts, and continue the injections, also the ginger, until the cow is well on the way to recovery. This I give as a simple, rational, farmer's remedy; the veterinarian might prescribe a better one but the treatment recommended one, but the treatment recommended will save a large per cent when the veterinarian cannot be had.—Dr. Smead, in Practical Dairyman.

The city milk dealers of Chicago have established a milk testing laboratory and have placed at its head Professor E. B. Stuart, formerly chief of the city milk department. The purpose of this move is to afford an opportunity to check the tests of the city chemist. Milk dealers who are members of the association will enjoy an advantage over the outsiders. If they are caught with watered or low grade milk they will be given warning by the city instead of being at once brought to trial. Then their samples will be again tested by Professor Stuart, and if they are found to be below grade they will, on the second offense, be fined by the association. If the fine is not cald they will be prosecuted by the city and expelled from the association. The city milk dealers of Chicago have

Tuesday S. H. French invited a Star reporter to go up to Mr. G. W. Ham's in the yest part of town and see some hogs. Mr. Ham bought two pigs from hogs. Mr. Ham bought two pigs from S. H. French last fall and fed them S. H. French last fall and fed them principally on slop during last winter and the past spring. Corn has been fed to the pigs for the past few months. One of them is a monster of the hog species for this country at least, will weigh dressed perhaps 400 pounds and the other perhaps 350. French says they will weigh more than the figures given. The pigs which are just twelve. given. The pigs which are just twelve months old, are what Mr. French calls the Redlock breed, they are red in color. Mr. Ham certainly has the prize pigs of the town. S. H. French is the owner of this breed of hogs and is justly proud of them.—Baird Star.

D. E. Sims is thinking of fixing the old rock building next to the black-smith shop for a smoke house to store his meat in, and will try and supply the demand for hog meat at Paint Rock. Mr. Sims will have a large amount of milo malze fed meat on hand and we think it better and cheaper to buy our meat direct from the hog raiser at home than have it shipped east cured and re-shipped and buy it.—Concho Herald.

Bragg B. Wright, the ranchman, returned Saturday from a week's visit to his ranch in Live Oak county. He says that the grass is better than it has been for fifteen years and beeves as fat as they can walk. This is the general report from all over the country, and cattlemen are not anxious to put many cattle on the market at present prices while they can be held so cheaply.—Beeville Bee.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All of inferior qual-

Competetive buyers now located here for Fat Cows, Light Beef Steers and Feeders,

SEND -:- IN -:- YOUR -:- CATTLE.

Competetive Hog Buyers now on the market. Heavy and light hogs in demand.

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The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

CAPACITY, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs. 5,000 Horse

The entire railway system of middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are un limited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times, sixty-one buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, twelve for export on the hoof, twenty-seven for New York, twenty-eight for Philadelphia. Other cities have eighty. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market center. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines term inate at Missouri river points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not deb ar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICT LY A CASH MARKET.

THE GREATESTSHORSE MARKET IN AMERICA

THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted ampi-THE DEXTER PARK HORSE EXCHANGE, with its dome lighted amplitheater, with a 'um eled triveway through the center an eighth of a mile long and a seating capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best poirt in the West for the sale of blooded stock. Stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS AND THE WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

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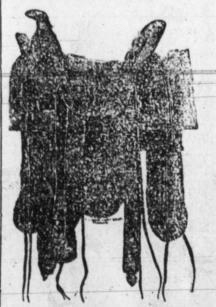
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| - | | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Horses and Mules | Cars. |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Official Receipts for 1894 | | | 589,555 | 44,237 | 107,494 |
| | Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders | | 2,050,784 | 387,570 69,816 | | |
| | Sold to Shippers | 409.965 | | | | |
| | Total Sold in Kansas City in 1894 | 1,677,792 | 2,530,896 | 503.116 | 28,903 | |

CHARGES-YARDAGE: Catt'e 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY. \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN. \$1.00 per bushel.

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 3 00
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